The Ord Quiz.

ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895. Vol. 14, NO 23

in Local History

taken from the files of QUIZ responding with the pres- ng thirteen years ago.

F. A. Witte returned an voyage.
opened with 94 pupils
Bell and Mrs. Harvey oddar atter had to for ur in a seat deption of the quisi d ar d, this to ale of Willow rteen ee Mr. and Mrs. r sin n is the for- His son to Mr. Neb. iks Ettie Rogers, he Allen were e Ord schools. plin Bell, of Free- val t that place for ei f e M. Russell A teachers. ing school house ir, tin ice and Mrs. H. , N coun y began haul- ar n ucting regular el lay. ian bls present cot- cnide financier, is citizen of the e n the county. e working on the o t Babcock located one of the pion- d from the home ins, Sept. 4. The ears of age. d wife returned alifornia. oire was erected arch. e in Springdale but none of the urt. rsday, drowning in the canyon ing away much lents. ganized in Ord. 14 years, was a horse which d several days iousness. k, was acciden- is companion, iver from Ord. Dowhower m at Norfolk d. om California who was still

d Miss Alice gired the old through the lition of the e wreck been and declared t can't two erly of the ie moved to ers sold his Ord Stock sunstroke

ngham had ng 75 feet it. eachers to ls for the ell, Percie a Thomp-

's Fair,

E. er. Free ulterant,

son, June Sweet, Dora Diers, Leola Glover and Miss A. M. Jones.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Keown.

Quite a frost was visible Thursday morning.

Sept. 9, 1892—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Lloyd Sept. 6.

A. Nerman and H. E. Babcock had a debate at the court house.

Sept. 8, 1893—Wade Bowen was accidentally shot and killed while hunting near Kent.

E. M. Williams and Miss Anna Keown were married Thursday evening.

Mrs. H. D. Stowell died Thursday.

Sept. 7, 1894—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Gudmundsen Saturday, but he lived only till Tuesday.

C. B. Coffin moved out onto his villa near Ord.

A. J. Firkins completed his lake on his farm across the river.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holman Monday and another one to Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Bower Wednesday.

News Brieflets.

The favorite language of the Russian Court since the entrance of the new Empress is said to be English. German, Russian and French are seldom heard.

The Emperor of Germany has erected a monument at his own expense to the memory of the Prussian soldiers who fell at Missunde in 1870. His Majesty drew the sketch of the monument himself.

The inventor of the duplex system of telegraphy, Joseph B. Stearns, of Camden, Me., died recently at the age of sixty-five. One of his hobbies was carved ivories, of which he had the largest collection in the world, it is said.

The manysideness of the great genius of the Franco-Prussian war, Count Von-Moltke, is illustrated again by the discovery among his papers of several poems which critics say are worthy of rank among the most famous German writers.

Large quantities of American carriage-wood stock are exported annually, and this trade is steadily increasing. We send to France, England, Russia, Germany, South Africa, Australia and elsewhere, and our exports to these countries include spokes, rims, huds, completed wheels, shafts and other parts, and carriage lumber. Our mills here are located in various parts of the country in proximity to the forest whence the supplies of wood are obtained.

Gen. Annenkoff, a Russian geographer and railroad-builder, is preparing an atlas on a new principle. The places on the maps will be put down not according to actual distance from a standard point, but according to the cost of transportation. New York for instance, will be nearer to London than Rochester in Kent, as it costs less to ship food across the Atlantic than to send it twenty-eight miles by rail to London.

One leg of a pair of trousers was found in the stomach of a big shark caught near Annapolis, Md., a few days ago.

Less than one-third of the claims have been presented for return of $77,000 income tax paid by about 1,400 persons, firms and corporations.

While eating, driving or ploughing Farmer John Brown, of Spartanburg County, S. C., can't keep from falling asleep, and his malady puzzles physicians.

Wolves are not yet extinct in France. Last year 384 were killed in fifty-five out of the eighty-seven departments, chiefly in the centre and the eastern parts of the country.

New York will have dry Sundays after Sept. 1. The liquor dealers have met and after looking the matter squarley in face decided to surrender unconditionally and close their barroom on Sunday. The severe punishment and fines imposed by the courts caused this action.

England's harvest will be a very bad one, owing to the severe frost, in the spring, followed by a long drought. All crops are below the average, Wheat, 78.5; barley, 34.9; oats, 78.6; hops, 71.5; grass and hay, 66; potatoes, 86.7; beans, 72, and peas, 75.9

It is said that the chief object of ex-Speaker Crisp's visit abroad is to obtain information (in the absence of a monetary conference) that would stand him in hand in debate next winter on the currency question as the leader of the minority in the House.

A small baby that breaks the record was born near Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., the other day to one of the summer boarders there. Its weight was one pound and a half. It is a male, perfectly formed. Its head is the size of a peach of a medium size, and it eats with a relish that promises survival.

Ginantic remains of ele[illegible] ha[illegible] been found in a new rail[illegible] the Department of th[illegible]

Bargains at Milford's

Kearney Muslin, 4 cts. a yd.
Zephyr Ginghams, 8 cts., were 12½ cts.
Canton Flannel, 5 cts. a yd.
Thread—all makes—3 cts a spool.
Pins, 10 cts. a dozen papers.
We lead in the Dry Goods business.
Prices always the lowest.

G. W. MILFORD.

Besides two tusks, one of the extraordinary length of nine and half feet, there are elephants' molars and bones, remains of mammoths, teeth of rhinoceros, bison and hipponotamus and a large number of flint implements. The discovery of human relics with remains of such antiquity is very unusual.

Two hundred and twenty dollars a day is a good salary for a doctor. Morris Goldberg, of Oakland, Cal., paid it willingly. He couldn't swallow and wanted, to live, and for every day his physician kept him alive he promised to pay him that sum. A stomach tube did it for forty days, but after the funeral, when the $9,000 bill was presented, one of the heirs, a niece objected. She is going to compromise on a 11 per cent. discount.

At the age of seventy-four Joseph Langdon, Walden, W. Va., has a baby born to his fifty-five-year-old wife.

The entomological exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition will include specimens of every known insect that damages vegetation. A hill of corn has been modeled in wax and furnished with the insects which infest root, stalk, ear and tassel. The extent of this undertaking will be appreciated when it is remembered that growing corn furnishes food for about 1,000 different insects. Cotton, potato, tomato and other staple plants will be represented in the same way.

Judge Calwell has entered at Topeka, Kan., decree of mortgage foreclosure sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad at Leavenworth. The decree is a very voluminous document, covering 117 printed pages.

The Russian ship Rostoff, from Cronstadt, Russia, has arrived at Antivasi in Montenegro, with 30,000 rifles, 15,000,000 cartridges, a number of cannons and machine guns, and a quantity of dynamite, all of which are a gift from the Czar of Russia to Prince Nicholas I. of Montenegro.

London's street names are a source of endless confusion. There are now 151 Curch streets, 129 Union streets and 166 New street. British loyalty is shown in 99 Queen, 92 King and 78 Prince steets, while royal names are borne by 119 John, 109 George, 91 Charles, 88 William, 87 James and 57 Elizabeth staeets.

If Congress changes Secretary Morton's plan to abolish permanently the seed division of his office, it will be required to provide suitable quarters for continuing the business. The seed division occupied the whole lower floor of the large annex to the Agricultural Department and since the abolition of it Secretary Morton had the large room cut up into small ones, into which he has placed several of the overcrowded divisions of the main building. Even since this change the Agricultural Department has been crampled for room.

The Japanese government is going to start a line of merchant steamers between Japan and Australia.

M. d'Aremburg has startled the French Academy of Medicine by asserting that the finer brands of spirits and liquors contain more poisonous matter, such as furfurol and amylic alcohol, than the cheaper kinds sold at the workmen's wineshops. He injected fine old cognac at 12 francs a bottle into rabbits, and found that it killed them all, while the cheap brands did comparatively little harm. The academy declared that injecting cognac into rabbits was not a proper test, and at once appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

A remarkable revenge was wreaked on a rival by a young man in Waldron, Michigan, last week. The successful suitor was out walking in the street with the young women whose love was the cause of the heart-burning when some one in an upper story of a building skillfully threw a lasso over his head, drew the noose tight and hauled him up several feet from the sidewalk. The young man would have been hanged but for the quick help of passers-by. His assailant got away—temporarily, the other man says.

11 Jan [illegible] 1896 for

Above All Others

There is no soap in the world that stands so high in the opinion of thoughtful women as

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

For washing clothes or doing housework, it can't be equalled. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, - Chicago.

YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT A LIVER!

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MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of

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Wm. FELLOWS

AS WELL AS ELSEWHERE

Outing Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, and all staple Dry Goods to be sold on the smallest possible margin.

Shoes for Men, Women, and Children going for less than cost.

Every lady in Ord can have a nice all wool dress for just about what it cost us, and a silk dress at COST, if she wishes it.

If you doubt this, give us a trial.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $64,000.00.

Banking in all its Branches. Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.

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P. MORTENSEN, H. C. SORENSEN, H. A. BABCOCK, G. W. MICKELWAIT, R. C. NICHOLS.

DR. SUMNER DA[illegible]

Specialist in Diseases of

EYE AND EA[illegible]

Grand Island, Neb

Special attention to correcting defec[illegible] glasses

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

ORD, . . NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA NEWS.

York is after a sugar factory.

Emerson is to have a new opera house.

Emerson is enjoying a healthy building boom.

The Gosper county fair will be enlivened daily by a baloon ascension.

Logan county reports that prairie chickens are unusually numerous this year.

The Norfolk sugar factory will commence active operations on September 15.

The Alma Record quotes scripture to prove that it is wrong to wear bloomers.

Mrs. John Ploof, a highly respected woman of Tekamah, has lost her reason over spiritualism.

Work on the new opera house at Pierce is progressing rapidly. It will be ready for opening October 1.

Way out in Frontier county the other day a farmer exchanged 160 acres of land for $2,500 in yellow gold.

With all its efforts to exterminate the Russian thistle, Harlan county will not lack the seed for next year's sowing.

Norfolk people are interested in a renewal of the rumor that the B. & M. is to be extended from Schuyler to their city.

The Richardson county supervisors have complied with the new township organization law, and have redistricted the county.

In the neighborhood of Eustis wheat hardly pays for the trouble of threshing, the yield being from three to fifteen bushels per acre.

The citizens of Furnas county have decided to equip a car with products to be exhibited at the state fairs of Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois.

Alma people are indignant yet over he action of a woman of that town ho spitefully cut off her cat's tail 'h a common pair of shears.

' settlers in the vicinity of Madi- predicting early frost, because tly witnessed a large flock se flying over the town.

'ear' Alexandria turned o a sugar cane patch had been gathered, and died within an hour.

society in Chase ng for a coun- 0, and 11. An the state fair.

ing factory has s, giving employ- 0 men, women, boys e factory will run eight

Isa.. Clard of Westerville now grinds wheat into flour right from the shock. He he has harnessed the water wheel of his flouring mill to a threshing machine.

Charles Petring of Nebraska City saved the life of an aged colored woman who had in some unaccountable manner been thrown under a moving train.

Mrs. W. T. Draper is the name of a Nebraska woman, forty-two years old, who recently gave birth to her eighteenth child. Thirteen of her children are still living.

A. D. Norling, the well known druggist of Litchfield, combines the joys of agricultural pursuits with the cares of a business life in town. He harvested 500 acres of wheat this year.

E. C. Millar, owner of the Merchiston stables in Nance county, has unloaded his light colored elephant and is on the road to Australia, where he will engage in the lumber trade.

The bounty on wolf scalps in Burt county is becoming an expensive luxury. Wolves caught in adjoining states and territories are being paid for by the taxpayers of bleeding Burt.

Lovejoy Paxton, one of the oldest settlers in Niobrara, died at Omaha after the performance of a surgical operation upon him for the removal of a cancer. He had been a resident of Niobrara since 1858.

One firm of peach growers near Wymore will harvest 15,000 baskets of that fruit this year. When the new orchards planted by the same company begin to bear it expects to gather 100,000 baskets annually.

Burglars blew open the safe in L. Demer's office at Emerson, but secured only 25c worth of postage stamps. They had better luck at Painter & Isenburg's store, where they secured $30 worth of pocket cuttlery.

Fred King, residing with his parents on the Buffalo flat, thirty miles south of O'Neill, was instantly killed by lightning during a recent storm, while a man working beside him was uninjured, not even feeling the shock.

The Nance county supervisors decline to district the county until some one comes along with knowledge enough of what the legislature was guessing at to tell whether it should be sliced into five or seven pieces.

Irrigation and sugar beet cultivation are making great strides this year in the state, so also, is the sentiment of buying Nebraska-made goods. Like Farrell's fire extinguishers, made by Farrell & Co., Omaha, and Morse-Coe boots and shoes for men, women and children.

The Nickel Plate road has authorized its agents to sell tickets at greatly reduced rates to Albany, N. Y., on ac- the meeting of the German cieties of the United States Sept. 15th to 18th. For tress J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l ns St., Chicago.

s are that the coming t Tekamah, September will be the best ever ty. There will be a ond day of the fair as been so arranged e in the fair in the in the afternoon which commence circus perform-

COLD BLOODY MURDER

WYOMING WHITES BLAMED FOR INDIAN TROUBLE.

The United States District Attorney and Deputy Marshal Report the Result of Their Investigation Into the Matter to The Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The department of justice has recieved from the United States attorney and marshal of Wyoming the official reports of their investigation into the Bannock Indian troubles made by direction of the attorney general.

The district attorney says: "I have no doubt whatever that the killing of the Indian Tanega on or about the 13th of July was an autrocious and cold blooded murder, and it was a murder porpetrated on the part of the constable, Manning, and his deputies in pursuance of a scheme and conspiracy to prevent the Indians from exercising a right and privilege which is, in my opinion, very clearly guaranteed to them by the treaty before mentioned. Should prosecution on the part of the United States be determined upon it would be useless to commence it before a commissioner. As the law is now, we are bound to bring prisoners before the United States commissioner nearest to the place of arrest, and in this case it would be before Mr. Pettigrew, the commissioner at Marysvale. I am informed that he is thoroughly in sympathy with the so-called settlers in that region and that he advised the constable, Manning, and his posse, that the provisions of the treaty under which the Indians claimed the right to hunt upon the unoccupied lands of the United States had, for some reason, ceased to be operative. Hence, I think to cause the arrest of these men and take them for hearing before this commissioner would simply result in their discharge.

The United States deputy marshal who investigated the trouble says that after a careful investigation of the whole affair he finds that the reports made by settlers charging the Indians with wholesale slaughter of game for wantonness, or to secure the hides, have been very much exaggerated. "During my stay in Jackson's Hole," he continued, "I visited many portions of the district and saw no evidences of such slaughter. Lieutenants Gardner, Parker and Jackson of the Ninth United States cavalry, who conducted scouting parties of troops through all portions of Jackson's Hole, also found this to be the case. On August 12 I visited a camp of Bannock Indians who had been on a hunt in Jackson's Hole. The women of the party were preparing the meat of seven or eight elk for winter use, and every part of the animal, even to the brains, entrails and sinews was being utilized either for future food supply or possible source of profit.

"In connection with the trouble between the Indians and the whites, I spent some time inquiring into the causes for the unconcealed hostility of the Jackson's Hole people against the Indians. There was little or no complaint among the settlers of offensive manners on the part of the Indians. Except in rare instances, they have kept away from the houses of the settlers and have not been in the habit of begging. In no instance has there ever been a well authenticated case where a settler has been molested by an Indian. The killing of game by Indians and by the increasing number of tourist hunters threatens to so deplete the region of big game, deer, elk, moose, etc., as to jeopardize the occupation of the professonal guides at Jackson's Hole. It was decided at the close of last reason to keep the Indians out of the region this year, and the events of this summer are the results of carefully prepared plans. This was admitted by United States Commissioner Pettigrew of Marysvale and Constable Manning said: 'We knew very well when we started in on this thing that we would bring matters to a head. Some one was going to be killed, perhaps some on both sides, and we decided the sooner it was done the better, so that we could get the matter before the courts.' If a full investigation of the trouble should be held, the fact would be established that when Constable Manning and his posse of twenty-six settlers arrested a party of Indians on July 13 and started with them for Marysvale, he and his men did all they could to tempt the Indians to try to escape in order that there might be a basis of justification for killing some of them."

MINISTER TOO SEVERE.

China Demands the Recall of the British Representative at Pekin.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A special dispatch from Pekin says that the Tsung Li Wamen, or Chinese foreign office, has instructed the Chinese minister in London to demand the recall of the British ambassador at Pekin, N. R. O'Connor, owing to the latter's menacing attitude in connection with the demands made by Great Britain for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the Ku Cheng massacres.

Minneapolis Honors Its Namesake.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A handsome solid silver service, a large picture of Minneapolis and an upright piano of Minneapolis manufacture were presented to the cruiser Minneapolis at anchor in the Boston harbor to-day at noon by a committee of leading citizens of that city. The plate consists of eight pieces of solid silver, made according to special design. All are covered with engravings which typify the industries and resources of the city of Minneapolis and nautical emblems.

The Hamburg-American company has ordered of Harland Wolff of Belfast a twin screw, 20,000 ton steamship which will be the largest in the world. It will be chiefly employed as a freight steamship, but will accommodate 200 cabin passengers and 1,500 steerage passengers. Her delivery to her owners is to be made in ten months.

At Cairo, Ill., Jacob Kline, a wealthy brick manufacturer, was killed by a hot kiln of brick caving in on him. The fire department was called out and cooled down e brick so that the body was - l and taken out shapeless de bones.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Improvement in Markets Continue at a Marvelous Gait.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Improvements in markets and prices continues, and whereas a few months ago everybody was nursing the faintest hopes of recovery it has now come to be the only question in which branches, if any, the rise in prices and the increase of business may go too far. A strong conservative feeling is finding expression, not as yet controlling the markets or industries, but warning against too rapid expansion and rise.

In some directions the advance in prices clearly checks future business. But encouraging features have great power. Exports of gold continue, but are met by syndicate deposits and expected to cease soon. Anxieties about the monetary future no longer hinder. Crop prospects, except for cotton, have somewhat improved during the week.

Important steps toward reorganization of great railroads gives hope to investors. Labor troubles are for the present less threatening and some of importance have already been settled. The industries are not only doing better than anybody expected, but are counting on a great business for the rest of the year. The advance in prices of iron and its products has added about $2 a ton more in a single week to the prices of Bessemer iron at Pittsburg and yet the great steel companies are buying wherever they can, while the air is full of reports that this or that finished product will still further advance.

Lead is still $3.52½, though the production in the first half of 1895 was 105,970 tons, with increasing stocks from 3,158 tons in January to 8,511 tons in July. Coke is demoralized with sales at $1.10 per ton.

Wool has been speculatively hoisted, so that sales have fallen below last year's, in August 22,200,400 pounds, of which 10,902,900 were foreign, against 25,748,850 last year, of which only 4,539,200 were foreign.

The prospect for wheat has hardly improved this week, although the price has fallen one-fourth of a cent.

Corn is coming forward more freely, and the September prices have declined a quarter of a cent with the promise of a great crop; pork and lard are a shade lower.

AN INDIAN GENERAL DEAD

Samuel Parker, a Full Blood of Renoun, No More.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 2.—General Ely Samuel Parker died suddenly last night at the house in Fairfield of Arthur Brown, where he came from New York yesterday. He was 75 years of age and was a full blooded Indian. He was born on the Towanda reservation in New York and was chief of the Seneca tribe.

His Indian name was Do-ne-hoh-ga-wa, which means "Keeper of the Western gate." He was educated at Ellicottsville, N. Y., where he studied the profession of civil engineering. He also studied law and was admitted to the New York bar, but never practiced. Early in life he became interested in Indian affairs and went to Washington, where he soon became known as the most earnest advocate of the Indian cause in the capital. He lived for a time in Galena, Ill., where he was a friend of General Grant.

Mr. Parker received a commission as captain in the United States army from President Lincoln and joined General Grant at Vicksburg in 1862, where he was made a member of the general's staff with the rank of colonel. He served through the war and for some time acted as General Grant's private secretary. He wrote the famous surrender of Lee at Appomattox in 1865.

He received the rank of brigadier general from Grant, and when the latter became president was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs, which he held until 1871. For several years past he had been superintendent and architect of police stations in New York.

General Parker married Miss Minnie Sackett of Washington, D. C., in 1867. President Grant attended the marriage ceremony and gave the bride away. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Loyal Legion of the Army and Navy of Eno post, G. A. R., in New York city. He was an ardent Republican and an eloquent speaker.

Filibustering Expedition Run Down.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Emissaries of the Spanish government went to New London, Conn., last night on information for which the consul general of Spain in this city paid $100, that a Cuban filibustering expedition was on the point of sailing from Gardiner's Bay, opposite New London. The information implicated Captain Dillon, of renown in similar undertakings during revolutionary troubles in Hayti, now commanding the steamer Commodore, of 170 tons burthen, which has hitherto been engaged in fishing. The "supplies" that the Commodore is taking on board are declared to be arms and ammunition made up in packages to simulate ordinary merchandise. The ostensible purpose of the Commodore was given out as a fishing expedition to Southport, N. C. To-day the Commodore was seized by federal authorities.

Another Expedition Seized.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The treasury department has received a telegram from Collector of Customs Cottrell at Cedar Keys, Fla., saying that at the request of the Spanish consul at Tampa he had seized at a point twenty miles from Cedar Keys, 150 Remington rifles, a quantity of cartridges and eleven kegs of powder, which were to have been shipped to Cuba.

C. S. Baker, colored, of St. Joseph, Mo., has given a tract of land for a home for dependent ex-slaves, the house to be built of bricks given by the people of the United States. Requests for one brick have been sent to the governors of every state in the union and many of them have responded. Hundreds of people are sending small ums, the price of a brick.

H. H. olmes ably n f Gardiar a fail

CAUSED BY VACCINATION.

(From the Journal, Detroit, Mich.)

Every one in the vicinity of Meldrum avenue and Champlain street, Detroit, knows Mrs. McDonald, and many a neighbor has reason to feel grateful to her for the kind and friendly interest she has manifested in cases of illness.

She is a kind-hearted friend, a natural nurse, and an intelligent and refined lady.

To a reporter she recently talked at some length about Dr. William's Pink Pills, giving some very interesting instances in her own immediate knowledge of marvelous cures, and the universal beneficence of the remedy to those who had used it.

"I have reason to know," said Mrs. McDonald, "something of the worth of this medicine, for it has been demonstrated in my own immediate family. My daughter Kittie is attending high school, and has never been very strong since she began. I suppose she studies hard, and she has quite a distance to go every day. When the small-pox broke out all of the school children had to be vaccinated. I took her over to Dr. Jameson and he vaccinated her. I never saw such an arm in my life and the doctor said he never did. She was broken out on her shoulders and back and was just as sick as she could be. To add to it all neuralgia set in and the poor child was in misery. She is naturally of a nervous temperament and she suffered most awfully. Even after she recovered the neuralgia did not leave her. Stormy days or days that were damp or preceded a storm, she could not go out at all. She was pale and thin and had no appetite.

"I have forgotten just who told me about the Pink Pills, but I got some for her and they cured her right up. She has a nice color in her face, eats and sleeps well, goes to school every day, and is well and strong in every particular. I have never heard of anything to build up the blood to compare with Pink Pills. I shall always keep them in the house and recommend them to my neighbors."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific in such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Did She Mean It?

Young Lady—Oh, I don't see your argument at all. But then, you know (with intention) I am next door to a fool.

The Poet—Oh, no! You must be beside yourself to say so!

(Young lady wishes she hadn't attempted the ancient witticism.)

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

Special Rates and Trains via the Burlington Route.

Round trip tickets to Omaha at the one way rate, plus 50 cents (for admission coupon to the State Fair), will be on sale September 13 to 20 at Burlington Route stations in Nebraska, in Kansas on Oberlin, Concordia & St. Francis lines, and in Iowa and Missouri withia 100 miles of Omaha.

Nebraskans are assured that the '95 State Fair will be a vast improvement on its predecessors. Larger—more brilliant—better worth seeing. Every one who can do so should spend State Fair week, the whole of it, in Omaha.

The outdoor celebrations will be particularly attractive, surpassing anything of the kind ever before undertaken by any western city. Every evening Omaha will be aflame with electric lights and glittering pageants will parade the streets. The program for the evening ceremonies is:

Monday, Sept. 16th—Grand Bicycle Carnival.

Tuesday Sept. 17th—Nebraska's Parade.

Wednesday, Sept 18th—Military and Civic Parade.

Thursday, Sept. 19th—Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben Parade, to be followed by the "Feast of Mondamin" Ball.

Round trip tickets to Omaha at the reduced rates above mentioned as well as full information about the Burlington Route's train service at the time of the State Fair, can be had on application to the nearest B. & M. R. R. agent.

One That Wasn't.

Mr. Howell, of the firm of Gettup & Howell—Are the bank statements more favorable to-day, Mr. Addemup?

Book-keeper—Why—aw—not exactly. Here's one to the effect that you've overdrawn your account at the Fourteenth National.

The Nickel Plate road has authorized its agents to sell tickets at greatly reduced rates to Albany N. Y., on occasion of the meeting of the German Catholic Societies of the United States in that city, Sept. 15th to 18th. For particulars address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

A Cautious Mother.

Mr. Jackson—Miss Albertina in?

Mr. Johnson—Yep; an I will see dat she stays in as long as such a queer-lookin' thing as you be prowlin' around outside.—Harper's Weekly.

Less Than Half Rates to Louisville, Ky. are offered by the BURLINGTON ROUTE Sept. 8, 9 and 10 from stations in Nebraska and Kansas; Sept. 6, 7 and 8 from stations in Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota and Montana, on account of the National Encampment of the G. A. R.

The Nebraska G. A. R. Official Train, carrying the Department Commander will leave Lincoln at 1:20 p. m., Monday, Sept. 9. Members of the W. R. C. and the G. A. R. as well as the general public, will find this train by far the most desirable means of reaching the Encampment as it goes through to ville WITHOUT CHANGE of cars. ts, sleeping car reservations rmation on application to he B. & M. R. R., or to J

NEBRASKA BY

News Notes From all A Farmer

TABLE ROCK, Ne people of this vicini prised to hear of t Levi J. Deck, one of mers, late Saturd owns 320 acres of l more, and has been ing on quite an exte past few years. It he was heavily in d this kind was expec lived here some sev The assignment benefit of his cre assets are about liabilities, $10,000.

Capture

LINCOLN, Neb., was received from O'Shee yesterday notifying Sheri captured Stoddar men wanted for from Buel's farm cently. The dep marck for requisi and Stoddard ar followed to this compelled to at hogs at Fourteen Deputy O'Shee the case ever sin

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ASHLAND, Neb. ling two tanks man residing he bttween the crushed. He st ever, by couplin cident and wall the depot for that he will es will be stiff has lived in A been breaking the past ye for the first

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BEATRICE per, an ex- ward, was last night c Geo. Maxfi him with n recent repu Casper was tion and it lecting the them befor

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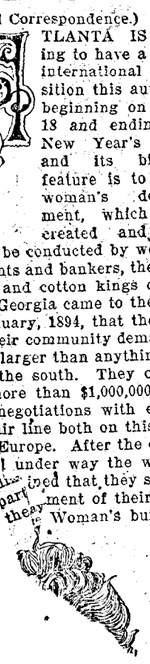
BIG SHOW.

OMEN WILL MAKE QS HUM.

nt of the Cotton States ill Reflect Credit on the Want to Mrs. Potter ard.

ecial Correspondence.)

ATLANTA IS GOing to have a great international exposition this autumn, beginning on Sept. 18 and ending on New Year's Day, and its biggest feature is to be a woman's department, which was created and has will be conducted by women. chants and bankers, the railets and cotton kings of the of Georgia came to the conanuary, 1894, that the best their community demanded r larger than anything be the south. They organmore than $1,000,000, and negotiations with everyair line both on this con Europe. After the enterl under way the women nized that they should part ment of their own, the Woman's building



devoted to some occupation or calling in which women are interested or employed. The rank and file were the members of these committees, the state representatives throughout the country, and the state and local committees in the more populous communities. Clerks, stenographers, and typewriters were engaged, and the work went on rapidly.

The women used their homes as offices. They had also an office in the Aragon Hotel and another in the business quarter of the city. The distribution of work enabled the board of women managers to do many things at the same time. While all were raising money, one group were arranging for a woman's building. This was designed by Miss Elise Mercur of Pittsburg, who was selected in the competition of some thirty architects. The building was begun immediately, and is now completed. The architecture suggests the colonial homes of the south, with a large amount of the classical finish and ornamentation.

The women raised the money for the building and other purposes, but it was slow work. The committees subscribed much, and so did their friends and neighbors. They gave teas and musicales, plays and entertainments, shows and exhibitions, games and dances. This does not seem so very hard to New Yorkers, but in the south there is little spare money. Nevertheless, they soon got together $50,000. Besides finishing the woman's building, they will beautify the grounds around it, from the little lake in front up to the imposing main entrance. The purpose is to produce the effect of a luxuriant home in the country, surrounded by lawns and blossoms, ferns and shrubberies.

Unlike most exposition buildings, the woman's building has been constructed, not to be demolished when the fair is over, but for permanent use. After the fair it will be a school as well as a museum. The collections will be chiefly of the kind used in cabinets of industrial schools, scientific halls, and colleges to illustrate lectures on the higher arts and sciences. In this manner the board of woman managers hope not only to make the woman's department the greatest feature of the Atlanta exposition, but also to make it an educational institution for the benefit of the women of the south for years to come.

Most of the twenty standing committees are devoted to the collection of exhibits and similar work. The committe on agriculture and horticulture will bring together flowers and fruits, vegetables and savory leaves, native flavors and spices, seeds and bulbs, roots and barks. In a second class it will have preparations made from these raw materials—preserves, pickles, jams, marmalades, jellies, dried and crystallized fruits, dairy products; in short, every article out of which the farmer, the gardener, and the florist earn a living. The department of bee culture will show the systems of stor-

SECRETARY STULE.

ing and treating honey and wax. The colonial committeee promises to be one of the most important of all. Georgia is rich in colonial relics, as are also Alabama and Mississippi. The women of all three states have offered more relics for exhibition than can be used. The committee will merely pick out the best and the oddest in order to give a complete idea of life as it was in the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century. Among these relics are muskets and long rifles, such as were used in the old Indian wars, blunderbusses that look like musical instruments, horse pistols almost as large as small cannon, swords that were worn by Marion's men, saddles and bridles and spurs and harnesses that were fashionable when Washington was young, jackspits which unfortunate dogs were obliged to turn by means of small treadmills by the side of the kitchen chimneys, ancient clocks, candelabra, flint and tinder boxes, watches that weigh a pound each, massive jewelry and guinea gold, state uniforms and ball robes. The exhibition will show all the features of colonial life, from the clumsy log house of the forest to the mansion of the opulent planter. The committee on confederate relics will make a fine display of objects, illustrating the history of the lost cause. There will be tattered flags and rusty guns, swords and torn uniforms, paper money and queer newspapers, homespun garments and home-made nitre and gunpowder, dispatches and documents, books and records saved from fire and water, fragments of shells and rusty cannon balls, flattened rifle bullets and bent bayonets.

The committee on culinary art and cooking schools will give the people of Atlanta an opportunity to enjoy what the New York public have had for five years. If neither Mrs. Rorer, Prof. Cornelia C. Bedford, nor Prof. Olivia Tracy dons the snowy cap and apron, some bright southern girl will hold classes in which the raw material will be transmitted into toothsome dinners.

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ned; No Atty's fee ll description an e examine and re thout charge. e ask is that you your Attorney ls and low term. COLLAMER Street, Washing

QUICKER'N A WINK

Your Photograph on a Railroad Ticket While You Wait.

About two years Julius Gregory, of San Francisco, undertook the construction of an apparatus which, with a simple protographic adjunct, would make possible the feat of transferring to a railway ticket the portrait of each purchaser while he is paying the clerk for his transportation. Success attended his efforts—that is, so far as the simple mechanism is concerned. It remained for Frank Devay to perfect the machine. This required a series of baths for developing solution, an arrangement to insure proper immersions of the ticket in its baths and a novel flash-light attachment. The tickets used must be of special manufacture, two inches of the end of each being of a sensitized material, which must be kept in a light-tight paper case. A purchaser presents himself at the window and asks for a ticket. The sensitized end, with its paper covering, is slipped into a frame. The whole is then inserted in the slot at the top of the machine. The operator presses a spring, a percussion cap explodes, igniting a flash light, the lens covers, shutting almost instantly, and in the twinkling of an eye the picture is being automatically developed. The explosion of the flash light sets the machinery in operation, an elevator draws the ticket down, leaving the light-tight case behind, to a point where the first bath meets it. This bath is filled with developing solution. The first bath then gives place to the second. As these baths recede they empty into the lower tank, where the development is complete. The elevator then returns the ticket to the slot and the operator pulls it out and presents it to the purchaser. The whole process occupies less than a minute. Thus the ticket is made absolutely non-transferable.

THIS WAS IN HARD TIMES.

And the Shameless Editor Was Shut Off in His Desire to Explain Things.

A story was recently told of how a preacher tested the effect of the hard times upon his congregation. At the conclusion of one of his sermons he said:

"Let everybody in the house who pay their debts stand up."

Instantly every man, woman and child, with one exception, arose to their feet. He seated the crowd, and then said:

"Let every man who is not paying his debts stand up."

The exception noted, a careworn, hungry individual, clothed in his last summer suit, slowly assumed a perpendicular position and leaned upon the back of the seat in front of him.

"How is it, my friend," inquired the minister, "that you are the only man in this large congregation who is unable to meet his obligations?"

"I publish a newspaper," he meekly replied, "and my brethren here, who have just stood up, are my subscribers, and——"

"Let us pray!" exclaimed the minister.

"A Double-Faced Dance."

The city folks at Liberty, N. Y., had a "double-faced dance" a few evenings since. All wore double masks and, like a corner house, were dressed to face both ways. The effect was bewildering, and made one involuntarily wonder what kind of a world this would be if every one in it were really "two-faced." Some of the ladies with abundant hair used that natural adornment to conceal their faces, and, by dressing backward, so to speak, and putting masks on the back of their heads, made an effective disguise. Many complimentary things were said to the ladies' back hair which were intended for their faces.

The gentlemen were also reversed in their make-up, with dress suits on hind side before, but their feet, the ladies said, "gave them dead away."

The New Battle Ships.

The two new battle ships of which plans are now being drawn are not to cost over $4,000,000 each. Turning labor into time at $1 a day, the census average, this would make the maximum cost of each the work of 4,000 men for 1,000 days, or about three years. This would include, of course, all the time spent in preparing all the materials of all kinds—as in digging the coal to heat the furnace to make the iron and steel for nails and armor and guns, felling the trees to make the lumber, digging the mineral for the paint, planting and cultivating the beans for making the oil, and so on. So that probably the estimate above is well within the actual cost of labor-time required.

A Dainty for Dogs.

The "piece de resistance" of an epicurean dog is horse hoof paring, as any blacksmith will explain. That is one reason that a passing dog likes to drop into a blacksmith shop. It is said also that the parings are healthful, and a Chicago fancier makes it his business to give his dogs a treat in this way once a week. Blacksmiths say that a visiting dog will always first pick out the parings of the "frog" and will leave out the harder portions till the last.

A Lawn Sprinkling Fence.

An Auburn, Maine, man has invented for his use a novel method of lawn sprinkling. He has made the top rail of the fence around his lawn of iron water pipes, jointed together so as to permit a continuous flow of water, and perforated on the inner side with small holes. He connects the fence and the hose and the water is evenly sprayed over every part of the lawn.

TALMA

"THE CH SUBJECT OF DISE.

The Golden Text: "The Chiefest Among Ten Thousand"—Canticles, Chapter V, Verse 10—Jesus Christ Is Chief of Heaven.

THE MOST CONspicuous character of history steps out upon the platform. The finger which, diamonded with light, pointed down to him from the Bethlehem sky, was only a ratification of the finger of prophecy, the finger of genealogy, the finger of chronology, the finger of events—all five fingers pointing in one direction. Christ is the overtopping figure of all time. He is the "vox humana" in all music, the gracefulest line in all sculpture, the most exquisite mingling of lights and shades in all painting, the acme of all climaxes, the dome of all cathedral grandeur, and the peroration of all language.

The Greek alphabet is made up of twenty-four letters, and when Christ compared himself to the first letter and the last letter, the Alpha and the Omega, he appropriated to himself all the splendors that you can spell out either with those two letters or all the letters between them: "I am the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end."

What does that Scripture mean which says of Christ, "He that cometh from above is above all?" It means after you have piled up all Alpine and Himalayan altitudes, the glory of Christ would have to spread its wings and descend a thousand leagues to touch those summits. Pelion, a high mountain of Thessaly; Ossa, a high mountain, and Olympus, a high mountain; but mythology tells us when the giants warred against the gods they piled up these three mountains, and from the top of them proposed to scale the heavens; but the height was not great enough, and there was a complete failure. And after all the giants—Isaiah and Paul, prophetic and apostolic giants; Raphael and Michael Angelo, artistic giants; cherubim and seraphim and archangel, celestial giants—have failed to climb to the top of Christ's glory they might all unite in the words of Paul, and cry out, "Above all! Above all!" But Solomon in his text prefers to call Christ "The Chieftain," and so today I hail him.

First, Christ must be chief in our preaching. There are so many books on homiletics scattered through the country that all laymen, as well as all clergymen, have made up their minds what sermons ought to be. That sermon is the most effectual which most pointedly puts forth Christ as the pardon of all sin and the correction of all evil—individual, social, political, national. There is no reason why we should ring the endless changes on a few phrases. There are those who think that if an exhortation or a discourse have frequent mention of justification, sanctification, covenant of works and covenant of grace, therefore it must be profoundly evangelical, while they are suspicious of a discourse which presents the same truth, but under different phraseology. Now, I say there is nothing in all the opulent realm of Anglo-Saxonism, of all the word treasures that we inherited from the Latin and the Greek and the Indo-European, but we have a right to marshal it in religious discussion. Christ sets the example. His illustrations were from the grass, the flowers, the barn-yard fowl, the crystals of salt, as well as from the seas and the stars; and we do not propose in our Sunday-school teaching and in our pulpit address to be put on the limits.

I know that there is a great deal said in our day against words, as though they were nothing. They may be misused, but they have an imperial power. They are the bridge between soul and soul, between Almighty God and the human race. What did God write upon the tables of stone? Words. What did Christ utter on Mount Olivet? Words. Out of what did Christ strike the spark for the illumination of the universe? Out of words. "Let there be light," and light was. Of course, thought is the cargo, and words are only the ship; but how fast would your cargo get on without the ship? What you need, my friends, in all your work in the Sabbath-school class, in your reformatory institutions, and what we all need, is to enlarge our vocabulary when we come to speak about God and Christ and heaven. We ride a few old words to death, when there is such illimitable source. Shakespeare employed 15,00 different words for dramatic purposes, Milton employed 8,000 different words for poetic purposes, Rufus Choate employed over 11,000 different words for legal purposes, but the most of us have less than 1,000 words that we can manage, and that makes us so stupid.

When we come to set forth the love of Christ we are going to take the tenderest phraseology wherever we find it, and if it has never been used in that direction before all the more shall we use it. When we come to speak of the glory of Christ the Conqueror, we are going to draw our similes from triumphal arch and oratorio and everything grand and stupendous. The French navy have eighteen flags by which they give signal, but those eighteen flags they can put into sixty-six different combinations. And I have to tell you that these standards of the cross may be lifted into combinations infinite and varieties everlasting. And let me say to these young men who come from the theological semina ices, and are, afte preach Jesus Christ largest liberty and You only have to pr own way.

Brighter than the the fountains, deepe are all these gospel themes. no melody, flowers no sweetness, su sky no color, compared with these glorious themes. These harvests of grace spring up quicker than we can sickle them. Kindling pulpits with their fire and producing revolutions with their power, lighting up dying beds with their glory, they are the sweetest thought for the poet, and they are the most thrilling illustration for the orator, and they offer the most intense scene for the artist, and they are to the embassador of the sky all enthusiasm; complete pardon for direst guilt; sweetest comfort for ghastliest agony; brightest hope for grimmest death; grandest resurrection for darkest sepulchre. Oh, what a gospel to preach! Christ the Chief! His birth, his suffering, His miracles, His sweat, His tears, His blood, His atonement, His intercession—what glorious themes! Do we exercise faith? Christ is its object. Do we have love? It fastens on Jesus. Have we a fondness for the church? It is because Christ died for it. Have we a hope of heaven? It is because Jesus went there, the herald and the forerunner. The royal robe of Demetrius was so costly, so beautiful, that after he had put it off no one ever dared to put it on. But this robe of Christ, richer than that, the poorest and the weakest and the worst may wear. "Where sin abounded, grace may much more abound."

"Oh, my sins, my sins!" said Martin Luther to Staupiz, "my sins, my sins!" The fact is that the brawny German student had found a Latin bible that made him quake, and nothing else ever did make him quake; and when he found how, through Christ, he was pardoned and saved he wrote to a friend, saying: "Come over and join us great and awful sinners, saved by the grace of God. You seem to be only a slender sinner, and you don't much extol the mercy of God; but we that have been such very awful sinners praise His grace the more now that we have been redeemed." Can it be that you are so desperately egotistical that you feel yourself in first-rate spiritual trim, and that from the root of the hair to the tip of the toe you are scarless and immaculate? What you need is a looking-glass, and here it is in the Bible. Poor and wretched and miserable and blind and naked from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, full of wounds and putrifying sores. No health in us. Then take the fact that Christ gathered up all the notes against us and paid them, and then offered us the receipt! And how much we need him in our sorrows! We are independent of circumstances if we have His grace. Why, He made Paul sing in the dungeon, and under that grace St. John from desolate Patmos heard the blast of the apocalyptic trumpets. After all other candles have been snuffed out, this is the light that gets brighter and brighter unto the perfect day; and after, under the hard hoofs of calamity, all the pools of worldly enjoyment have been trampled into deep mire, at the foot of the eternal rock, the Christian, from the cups of granite, lily-rimmed, puts out the thirst of his soul.

Again I remark that Christ is chief in dying alleviations. I have not any sympathy with the morbidity abroad about our demise. The Emperor of Constantinople arranged that on the day of his coronation the stone mason should come and consult him about the tombstone that after awhile he would need. And there are men who are monomaniacal on the subject of departure from this life by death, and the more they think of it the less they are prepared to go. This is an unmanliness not worthy of you, not worthy of me.

Saladin, the greatest conqueror of his day, while dying, ordered that the tunic he had on him be carried after his death on his spear at the head of his army, and then the soldier, ever and anon, should stop and say: "Behold all that is left of Saladin, the emperor and conqueror! Of all the states he conquered, of all the wealth he accumulated, nothing did he retain but this shroud." I have no sympathy with such behavior, or such absurd demonstration, or with much that we hear uttered in regard to departure from this life to the next. There is a commonsensical idea on this subject that you need to consider—there are only two styles of departure. A thousand feet underground, by light of torch, toiling in a miner's shaft, a ledge of rock may fall upon us, and we may die a miner's death. Far out at sea, falling from the slippery ratlines and broken on the hilliards, we may die a sailor's death. On mission of mercy in hospital, amid broken bones and reeking leprosies and raging fevers, we may die a philanthropist's death. On the field of battle, serving God and our country, slugs through the heart, the gun carriage may roll over us, and we may die a patriot's death. But, after all, there are only two styles of departure—the death of the righteous and the death of the wicked—and we all want to die the former.

God grant that when that hour comes you may be at home. You want the hand of your kindred in your hand. You want your children to surround you. You want the light on your pillow from eyes that have long reflected your love. You want your room still. You do not want any curious strangers standing around watching you. You want your kindred from afar to hear your last prayer. I think that is the wish of all of us. But is that all? Can earthly friends hold us up when the billows of death come up to the girdle? Can human voice charm open heaven's unk... ial, if on... the solitudes, "I ... I will never forsake ... pillow of stone a lad... heavenward, angels com... and across the solitude and... ness would come the sw... heavenly minstrelsy.

Gordon Hall, far from ho... in door of a heathen temple sai... ry to thee, O God!" What did Wilberforce say to his wife? ... and sit beside me, and let us talk of heaven. I never knew what happiness was until I found Christ." What did dying Hannah More say? "To go to heaven, think what that is! To go to Christ, who died that I might live! Oh, the love of Christ, the love of Christ!" What did Toplady, the great hymn-maker, say in his last hour? "Who can measure the depths of the third heaven? Oh, the sunshine that fills my soul! I shall soon be gone, for surely no one can live in this world after such glories as God has manifested to my soul."

So, also, Christ is chief in heaven. The Bible distinctly says that Christ is the chief theme of the celestial ascription, all the thrones facing His throne, all the palms waved before His face, all the crowns down at His feet. Cherubim to cherubim, seraphim to seraphim, redeemed spirit to redeemed spirit, shall recite the Savior's earthly sacrifice.

Stand on some high hill of heaven, and in all the radiant sweep the most glorious object will be Jesus. Myriads gazing on the scars of His suffering, in silence first, afterward breaking forth into acclamation. The martyrs, all the purer for the flames through which they passed, will say, "This is the Jesus for whom we died." The apostles, all the happier for the shipwreck and the scourging through which they went, will say, "This is the Jesus whom we preached at Corinth, and at Cappadocia, and at Antioch, and at Jerusalem." Little children clad in white will say, "This is the Jesus who took us in His arms and blessed us, and, when the storms of the world were too cold and loud, brought us into this beautiful place." The multitude of the bereft will say, "... is is the Jesus who com... n our heart broke." M... who wan... d clear off from God ... plunged in... vagabondism, but ... saved by grac... will say, "This ... Jesus who pardo... d us. We we ... on the mountains, and He ... us home. We were guilty, ... made us white as snow." Merc... less, grace unparalleled. A... er each one has rec... d his pe... deliverances and peculiar mercies, re... cited them as by solo, all the voic... will come together in a great chor... which will make the arches echo ... re-echo with the eternal reverberat... of triumph.

Edward I. was so anxious to go to ... Holy Land that when he was about to expire he bequeathed $160,000 to hav... his heart, after his decease, taken t... the Holy Land, in Asia Minor, and ... request was complied with. But th... are hundreds to-day whose hearts already in the Holy Land of he... Where your treasures are, t... your hearts also. Quaint J... caught a glimpse of that ... his quaint way said: "... my dream, and lo! the b... rang again for joy; and ... the gates to let in the ra... after them, and lo! the city ... the sun, and there were str... and the men walked on the... in their hands, to ring praise ... and after that they shut up ... which when I had seen I v... self among them!"

A Brave ...

The girls had ... life-saving fire ... the young ladi... and decided to ... The drill cons... a large blank ... catch unfortun... from the secon... burning dwelli... members of th... real practice. ... a young man, ... one of the m... upon to fall in... the top of a ba... gathered one af... becoming uniform... ered around the ... firm grip. Then ... young man climbe... the building, ... jumped. Each girl ... ward, and at the ... man falling throu... were all so shoc... thinking, twenty-... to as many eyes t... The brave you... fined to his roo...

Th...

The whole ... Atlantic and ... ocean, the A... and various ... It has an ar... miles and ... 13,350 miles ... tive size of t... surface of the ... sea, of the Pacific ... tic can be repr... dollar for the ... half-dollar for ... whole sea, a fly-fl... for the surface ... the silver half-dollar ... the Atlantic.

...esn't she apply f... ...e leg and keep the ...é man?—Cleveland ...

...rgyman refused to go ...ge ceremony because ...o a fit of laughter. ...ould refuse to officiate at ...al if any of the mourners should ...eep.—New Pork Press.

The French officials have at last permitted Mr. Waller to have a table and chair in his cell. Who says that American diplomacy is impotent?—New York Mail and Express.

An Ohio man has succeeded in having his wife's speech restored, after six years of silence. No cause is assigned for the rash act.- Kansas City Journal.

The indemnity of 4,000,000 francs which China has just granted the French missions of Szechuen carries the promise of something equally as handsome for English and American sufferers from more recent outbreaks. We may be a little slow in Christianizing China, but Caucasian cannon in the treaty ports are powerful persuaders to decency.—New York World.

Alfalfa's Onward March.

The United States department of agriculture has just issued a valuable bulletin on alfalfa, written by Jareb G. Smith of Nebraska, the assistant agrostologist of the department. It contains over twenty pages of compactly written and carefully analyzed information about this most useful forage plant. The bulletin deserves a wide circulation and we hope that the progressive farmers of Nebraska will flood the office of the secretary of agriculture with requests for copies.

Every one of these bulletins will be a missionary for the plant that yields more wealth to the acre than any crop yet tried in Nebraska, with the exception of the sugar beet.

It is interesting to observe that alfalfa culture is no longer confined to the arid and semi-humid regions of the west The bulletin says:

"Alfalfa has been grown with more or less success in every state and territory in the union, from Maine to Washington and from California to Florida. There is not a state from which the report has not gone out that alfalfa will, when properly treated, become one of the best fodder plants. It is the best hay and soiling crop in the west. In the south it has been widely recommended as a very valuable addition to the list of forage asses and clover. In the middle and eastern states it promises to become a rival of the better known and more widely grown red clover.

Two main reasons for its growing popularity are cited. One is its ability to withstand severe drought and flourish in seasons that would prove disastrous to ordinary grasses. Another is the fact that it does not exhaust the soil on which it is grown, but on the contrary enriches it. All things combined make it one of the most profitable of crops when it is judiciously planted and properly cultivated.

The last opportunity of the season to get excursion rates via Denver and over the Rio Grande Western to Salt Lake City and Ogden and to the Great Bear River Valley. One fare for round trip September September 10th and 29th. Write Willis Cadwell, Broken Bow, Nebraska, for pamphlets descriptive of Utah and her resources. 23-3

Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a life-long disease, like scrofula, for example? The former, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength, and happiness.

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompter remedy can be found than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

Mrs. E. E. Davis, San Miguel, Cal. says: "I am trying in a measure to repay the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the great good their remedy done me. For years I was a constant sufferer, weak lungs and bronchial asthma. My rest at night was disturbed by a hacking cough, so that I felt miserable the greater part of the time. Many remedies recommended by friends were tried, none of which proved suitable to my case. I did not experience any beneficial results until I began taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. After two bottles of the large size have been used I am pleased to state my health is better than it has been for years. The soreness has left my lungs and chest and I can breathe easily. It has done me so much that I want all who are suffering from lung troubles, as I was, to give it a trial.' For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

Hall's Hair Renewer has restored gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases. It will do so to you.

Summer Tours.

You can get more for your money in the sure return of health and enjoyment at any of the many resorts on the Union Pacific System than anywhere else on this continent. Summer Tour tickets on sale to Sept. 30. E. L. LOMAN,
GEN'L PASS. AND TICKET AGENT,
Omaha, Nebraska.

...evidently ...terval at the time ...Judge Thomdson, but ...tain yet whether the spell" exte... ...over the entire time the convent... was in session or not. Very little seems to be known about this man Doyle, all the information in in regard to him obtainable being that he is considered a reasonably shrewd lawyer at his home in O'Connor; that is by no means proof that he would make a good judge. All judges are supposed to be competent attorneys but comparatively few attorneys have been found whomake successful judges. One thing is certain, however, and that is that it will be a physical impossibility to elect both Thompson and Doyle and, all others things being equal, the latter gentleman stands nearest to the choppingblock; his head is pretty sure to be lopped off first. —*St. Paul Republican.*

The bold inference of the *Republican* concerning the tie-up with Judge Thompson gives the *Republican's* article at least the quality of frankness, such as is perfectly natural since the tie-up is so generally understood. It may as well be said now as any time that the customary compact between the republican and populist candidates in the lower end of the district, by which the election of both has heretofore been made assured, is thoroughly understood in all parts of the district and is irksome and exasperating not only to republicans up this way but to independents and democrats as well. The compact has worked well until now, but whether it will work again is a question to be settled. People all over the district outside of Hall and Howard are beginning to feel that some other portion of the district ought to have one of the judges closer to hand, and a sentimen... ...ground the stage of open ex... ...tion the upper portion... the district take it into... hand to see that ast one of the judges of some cal faith is elected outside of ...o counties named. It must ...ognized that with a proper grouping of the votes the major portion of the district can easily accomplish this end.

The counties in the central and upper portions of the district have no enmity against Hall and Howard counties, but the feeling has reached very clear expression that these counties will no longer aid in executing an agreement against their own interests and to which ...re not made a party.

...bbers may get in their ... out of the trouble it ...ng as they stay in or ...an Territory. But they ...ter not monkey with the ...a Nebraska. The fellows ...bbed the U. P. near Brady ...have already got their sen... ...en years in the pen.

... has twisted the ...e shooting of an ...arged with selling ... to the Natives ...ith whom the ...c. The English ...parently the only ...ed about it.

...lowing the Quin... ...n Pennsylvania ...a regular earth... But as everything ...haken except the ...he factions Quiz ...e contract is abid...

...ht race between the ...e British yacht Val... ...cur tomorrow, for ...p, which has been ... for forty-four ...upt of the Eng... ...o far failed.

...marles Satur... ...y convention

Words.

...of ...r six years of ...l of ...l cured by hyp... ...d ...s thing work the ...f ...e. ...laced ... ...e cent ... ...it to sue ...Pacific and ... surface of ...he has ...e

North L...

Sept. 5, 1895—Ve... ...cal news to report this week.

The most of the ... ...o went to the reunion from he... ...ith teams.

Mrs. E. E. Hast... ...ed a telegram from friends ... West Union, Ia., that a brother was ...ry sick. She is now at that place.

It is estimated that there will be 75 to 100 cars of potatoes grown in this vicinity this season besides several of cabbage and onions.

Was out investigating the results of irrigation in the cornfield today. I picked three ears which weighed three and one-half pounds, also picked three ears from an adjoining field which had not been irrigated which weighed two and one-fourth pounds, with this advantage in favor of the non-irrigated corn—it grew on low land near the creek. Corn on the high ground, same level as the irrigated field, not nearly as good.

Sam Brown is out for nomination for treasurer. Your correspondent does not mix much in politics, but if you want a good straight up and down honest man in the treasurer's office, you can't do better than nominate and elect him. Sam is a republican from the ground up, but I venture, if nominated he will get more independent support than any other republican in the county.

Dan Bohrer is clerking for E. S. Sears. Dan is a hustler, knows his business and will draw trade.

Senator Gray is in town today. He appears very feeble. ONCE AGAIN.

Mira Mites.

Sept. 4, 1895—Political scheming and haymaking are at hand.

It is reported that the young people's meeting at Midvale is quite a success.

An eleven pound boy came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Vopat last Wednesday and as little Richard doesn't like to be called the baby, they have decided to keep it.

N. G. Clement who has been working for some time near Fort Robinson spent a few days last week with his family.

John Castello is talking of trying the agency business soon. We wish him success.

Julius Bremer and his grandmother, from Davenport, Iowa, are visiting with the Bremer family.

Jerome Woody is again in the Valley.

Aaron Peterson's had company from Omaha the first of the week.

Mrs. Doubleday intends to start for Wyoming soon to meet her husband.

"Oh, could we hear the words we've spoken,
And could we see the hearts they've broken,
Would they, think you, so lightly fall
That give such sorrow to recall?
AMUSEMENT.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Ord, Neb., for the week ending, Sept. 6, 1895.

Robert R. Gray	George Molby
V. Mottle	J. L. Applegartt
Anna E. Alexander	Myrtle Peterson

O. G. Bard

If not called for in two weeks these letters will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties claiming any of the above please say they were "advertised."
J. L. MCDONOUGH, Postmaster.

Colonel R. G. Ingersoll will meet with his old soldiers, the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, at their reunion at Elmwood, Ill., on the 4th and 5th inst., Wednesday and Thursday of this week. This will be the first time they have met as a body since the close of the war.

Mrs. S. A. Kell, of Pomona, Cal., had the bad luck to sprain her ancle. "I tried several liniments," she says, "but was not cured until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. That remedy cured me and I take pleasure in recommending it and testifying to its efficacy." This medicine is also of great value for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the chest, pleurisy and all deep-seated pains. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—'Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits-75 cents. Sold by Johnson Bros., Druggists, Ord, Neb. 33-6 mo.

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Sept. 5.	Temperature Highest	Temperature Lowest	Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Friday	90	59	80	.00
Saturday..	68	51	90	.00
Sunday ...	82	58	100	.00
Monday....	90	68	90	.00
Tuesday...	90	68	100	.00
Wedn'sd'y	61	51	98	.00
Thursday	92	59	95	.01
	Averages			Total
	86	59	91	.01

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

...s.
...LOANS negotiated on rea... ...ollaterals, and life insurance policies. We conduct a general brokerage business in real estate, business chances and exchanges. If you wish to sell or rent farms or city property, correspond with us, we have agents in all sections.

We make a specialty of promoting business of any kind that wishes to interest capital. Local agents wanted. Address, Jameson & Co. Financial Brokers and Promoters, 115 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Less Than Half Rates to Louisville, Kentucky,

are offered by the BURLINGTON ROUTE, Sept. 8, 9 and 10, on account of the National Encampment of the G. A. R.

The Nebraska G. A. R. official train, carrying the department commander, as well as the general public, will find this train by far the most desirable means of reaching the Encampment as it goes through to Louisville *without change* of cars.

Tickets, sleeping car reservations and full information on application to any agent of the B. & M. R. R., or to J. Francis, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Nebr.

Republican Convention.

The republican convention of Valley county is hereby called to meet at the court house in Ord on Wednesday, September 11th at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing seven delegates to the state convention, to be held at Lincoln, October 2nd and seven delegates to the district judicial convention to meet at Grand Island, Oct. 1st.

Also to put in nomination candidates as following county offices:

Treasurer.
Clerk.
Sheriff.
Judge.
Superintendent.
Coroner.
Surveyor.

And one supervisor from each of the new districts.

And for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The basis of representation is one delegate at large and one for each 10 votes and for fraction thereof cast for Joseph Bartley, elected state treasurer, at last general election.

The townships are entitled to representation as follows:

Noble	3	Enterprise	4
Elyria	3	Vinton	4
Eureka	2	Liberty	3
Geranium	3	Arcadia	11
Michigan	3	Yale	3
Ord	22	Independent	3
Springdale	6	Davis Creek	3
North Loup	11		

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, also that the delegates present cast the full vote of their respective township. Also recommended that the primaries be held on Saturday evening, Sept. 7th at their several voting places, except Geranium, and that the primary of that township be held at the Geranium school house.

S. L. PERKINS, Secretary. H. C. PERRY, Chairman.

Indistrict court, Valley county, Nebraska.
Leininger & Metcalf Company, a corporation formed under the laws of Nebraska, plaintiff,
vs.
W. D. Altir, defendant.

The above named defendant will take notice that on the tenth day of August, 1895, the plaintiff filed its petition and commenced its action in the district court in and for Valley county, Nebraska the object and prayer of which is that the plaintiff may have judgement against you for the sum of $83.47 on a promissory note executed by you, to plaintiff, on April 21, 1894, and due December 1, 1894, interest at 10 per cent. You are further notified that an order of attachment has been issued in said cause and there has been attached under said order the following property, to wit: The east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23) township eighteen (18), range fourteen (14), west, containing eighty (80) acres. You are required to answer said petition on the 23rd day of September, A. D., 1895.

LEININGER & METCALF COMPANY.
By A. M. Robbins, its attorney. 20-4

IN the district court of Valley county, Nebraska.
The Farmer's Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, incorporated, plaintiff.
vs.
Orson S. Haskell, Emma L. Haskell, James T. Olmstead, Adah Olmstead, Paul Pledrup, Annie M. Pledrup, John Cernik, Charles Goodhand, Edgar M. Foster, Emeline T. Foster, William A. Anderson, Sarah Anderson and Frank J. Stara, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 31st day of May, 1895 the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Orson S. Haskell and Emma L. Haskell to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to-wit: Lot 1 in section 23, township 19 north, range 14 west of the 6th P. M. in Valley county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their coupon bond dated June 2, 1890, for the sum of $500, due and payable June 1, 1894, that there is now due and payable upon said bond and mortgage from the said defendants to the plaintiff the sum of $573.50 with interest at 7 per cent from May 31, 1895, for which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Oct. 7, 1895.

THE FARMER'S TRUST COMPANY,
22-4 of Sioux City, Iowa, incorporated.
By Clements Bros., its attorneys.

IN the district court of Valley county, Nebraska.
Martha Frederickson, plaintiff.
vs.
Frederick F. Frederickson, defendant.

The above defendant will take notice that on the 20th day of August, 1895 the plaintiff, Martha Frederickson, filed her petition and commenced her action in the district court of Valley county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is that she may be divorced from you and be decreed to have the care and custody of the minor child, Emma Frederickson, and for other equitable relief.

You are required to answer said petition on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1895, or the allegations of said petition will be taken as true.

MARTHA FREDERICKSON, Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, her attorney. 22-4

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANTED--AN IDEA. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

Quiz until 1896.

To introduce Quiz into the homes where it is not now read this paper will be sent until Jan. 1, 1896, for only 25 cents. This rate is made only to residents of Valley county and to parties who are not now on our list. This nominal rate will but about one-half pay for the white paper used, and is a special feature never made by Quiz before and will probably never be made again. The campaign promises to be an interesting one and all parties ought to hear the views of those who are opposed to the present administration of county affairs.

In handling the local issues Quiz, as it always has done, will deal only with facts. No abuse of anyone will be admitted to these columns, by whomsoever written, but a full, free, and honest dicussion from all points of view will be carried on.

In addition Quiz will, as usual, print all the news, and you get the paper for

25 CENTS.

Send in your quarter early. The sooner you commence the more you get.

Republicans and others interested in desseminating the truth concerning local affairs should take a little pains to see their neighbors, who may not be subscribers to Quiz, and induce them to take it on this special trip.

Every person in Valley county who can read, or who has children able to read, should take Quiz on this six months term.

Address

THE QUIZ,
Ord, Neb.

For 25 Cents.

In distr... ...braska.
The Minn... ...pany (Incorporated), plair
vs
Silas Lamunyon, defenda
The defendant will take ... 25, 1895, the plaintiff comm... the county court of Valley ... the object and prayer of wh... have judgement against you ... promissory note executed ... plaintiff.
An order of attachment has ... said action and the following pr... attached thereunder: One-third ... the wheat standing and growing ... west quarter of section 31 and ... quarter of section 27, all in town... of range 15, west of the 6th P. M., ... third interest in ... the corn now s... growing in the northwest quarter of ... and the southwest quarter of section ... township 20, range 15, containing ... Said cause has been adjourned until ... at 9 o'clock a. m., at which time ... quired to answer.
THE MINN. THRESHER M'N'...
By A. M. Robbins, its attorn...

Notice for Publ...
In the district court of ...braska.
The Farmers' Trust C... ...Iowa, incorporated, pl...
vs.
Sarah J. Bissell, Ch... ...deen and ... Hume Bissell, Anna ... The meri... by, Etta G. Bissell, Ir... way magn... Frank Kipling, Jessi... metropolis ... Hag, heirs of Th... ...clusion in J... defendants.
The above named ... interests of ... that on the 23d day of ... orld's fai... filed in said court a pe... seen in ... ants, the object of the ... raised, ... to foreclose a certain ... ...ed into ... delivered by the def... upon the following d... The southeast quar... north, range 15 we... in the fi... county, Nebraska ... ent and in ... their coupon bon... see was wel... dated March 2, ... Atlanta deter... sum of $300, due ... there is now due ... a great de... notes and mortg... thing like ... J. Bissell to the ... interest from Se...
For which sum ... that said defen... same or that sa... isfy the amount ...
You are required to ... or before the 8th day of ...
THE FARMERS' TR...
By Clements Bros., A...

IN district co... Nebraska.
Vincent K...
Heary ...
The ... the 29... petiti... trict ... you, ... may ... $31... per ... pro... been ... prope... west ... west ... (20)... bra... Y... th...
B...

J. H. C...
Invites your patronage, a... to the following lines:
REAL ESTATE — Offering ... number ... wild la... on which the price has n... drouth. If you want a... should buy at once, and ... s cheaply as if you go d... find what you want wit... Buy now and profit by t... is sure to bring.
FARM LOANS — ... are ver... only a ... attracti... filled. Company rates ... five year loans. Private ... two or three years at 10 ...
ABSTRACTS OF TITLE — ... will be ... any tra... Valley ... This is the only comp... county, and the correcti... is guaranteed by a bon... titles perfected and pro...
Office—First National ...

BEST ... ST. ... CHI... PAT...
Etc. quickly obtai... allowed. Send f... or model, and w... patent ability wi... advice free; all w... before selecti... our square metho...
1030 F...

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

The candidates are on the scrap,
And this I think is right.
It means republicans, mayhap,
Expect to win the fight.

I hate conventions like the one
The "people" held of late.
It looks as though the work was done
Before hand in a slate.

I hope then on convention day
To see each eager man,
With coat pulled off, jump in the fray
And do the best he can.

And when the votes select the one
Thought worthiest to lead
Of course the scrapping will be done,
With no deep wounds to bleed.

I hope then everyone will feel
Like scapping with the foe.
And if we each one grab a wheel
We'll pull 'er in, by Joe.

School opened Monday with a good many pupils from the outside brought in under the new law, which opens all high schools to pupils from any part of the county in which the high school is situated upon passing a satisfactory examination before the county superintendant. The tuition fee is charged to the county, so that the pupil attends free of expense. The great beauty of the law therefore is that it gives every pupil in the country districts equal advantage with those in the city.

Pupils must attend the high schools of their county in order to get free tuition. But in case their is none in their county they may attend the nearest school in another county and the tuition will be charged to the county from which they come. Under this provision pupils from Garfield or other counties north of here may attend the Ord schools.

We're bound to have a county fair
And you may bet that I'll be there,
And bring—unless bad luck forbids—
My good wife and a dozen kids,
Aunt Polly and old Uncle Dan
With Bridget and the hired man.
We'll all go down to celebrate
And pay our money at the gate.
And I shall take my Hereford bull,
My shropshire with her heavy wool,
A Morgan colt, a sucking calf
That weighs six hundred and a half,
Eight Berkshire porkers with their dam,
A mule colt and a Shropshire lamb.
I have a lot of beardless wheat
With straws that measure just five feet,
Alfalfa, three feet, second crop,
Potatoes gathered with the top
And oats that stand up to my chin—
I'll cart the aggregation in.
And if Mike Jones or Peter Wood
Or others in our neighborhood
Expect to take the premium
They'd better take their traps and come.

The Ord Bible Class was to meet for its first lesson Sunday, but considering the succession of district courts on hand and other interferances an adjournment was taken until November 24. At that time Prof. Kelley will be teacher, and the lesson will be as prescribed in Steele's outlines—all of Judges and Ruth.

I do believe with Col. Hicks
That eighteen hundred ninety-six
Will usher in an era wet
With rains such as we used to get
And put an end to that distress
Which has annoyed us more or less
For seven years, and that at last
Our period of drouth is past;
That now our sufferings will end
And peace and happiness portend.

My mind reverts to long ago
When summer rains and winter's snow
Forced from Nebraska's fertile soil
A sure reward for human toil,
And times were good. Alas, since then
The plagues have struck the sons of men.
Drouth, popdum and democracy
Have fixed the blight on you and me.

And now, as Hicks and I contend,
These blighting days are at an end.
Democracy's too dead to skin,
The pops have not a show to win,
And grateful skies will yield again
To us our due amount of rain.

Everything looks like republican success this fall. Every republican feels it; every populist fears it. Sure it is that a great many populists are convinced that the populist party is not what it is pretended to be and has done the country almost irreparable harm. These will quietly cast their votes on the side of good local government.

The populists have great vitality
And can survive when other folks would be
Annihilated from the face of earth.
Conceived in sin and of illicit birth
Popdum subsists where evil purpose leads
And seems to flatten on its own misdeeds.
Go where you will in this or any state
Where populistic creeds predominate
And you will find conditions there as here
Which do contaminate the atmosphere.
What of Lewellen and the "Bleeding State,"
Where armed forces did intimidate
legislature in its rightful acts?
what of Waite, who, with the battle ax,
ould wade in blood up to his bridle bits?
what of Schroeder and his counterfeits?
o damn the constitution and the court—
flag disgraced, but offer no support.
what of Holcomb? ah, the people's friend!
chief executive who should defend
sacks the records for a meagre flaw
joins in compact to defeat the law.
also at the county governments
rolled by folly and incompetence.
op-infested county can be free
pop disfavor and repacify.
what is worse, they may repudiate
onest debts and so disgrace the state,
ever fail to land with deafening din
vilest leaders steeped in guilt and sin.
party with a record such as this
stand a moment on the precipice?
traged people, who its follies know,
dash it headlong to the depths below.
pdum, founded only on deceit,
g distrust and misery complete,
secure it marches forth today
ks again to lead its hosts astray.
it! It can no more deceive,
pretensions men will not believe.
read the signs of times aright
ed men are coming to the light.
ghtful men from workshop, farm and
e it deathward like an avalanche!

Politics is getting a little lively.

John Maresh is in the city this week.

A. L. Harris was in the city last Friday.

A. M. Robbins went to St. Paul Wednesday.

O. E. Kemp was over from Arcadia Monday.

Choice Bananas, 15 cents a dozen at Lloyd's.

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar for $1.00 at Bailey's.

Full cream cheese 12½c per pound at Lloyd's.

Barber Beems, of St. Paul, was up to Ord this week.

L. A. Hussong will preach in the court house Sunday, Sept. 8, 1895, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Flour, every sack warranted, for $1.45, 100 lbs., at Bailey's.

Every republican should be out to the primary Saturday night.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

The republican caucuses will be held tomorrow night. Let every republican turn out.

J. L. McDonough and others left for the democratic state convention Wednesday noon.

The infant child of Frank Glover has been very sick for several days, but is now improving.

Prof. O. W. Taylor, hypnotist, mesmerist, and feats of strength man, returned home Saturday.

Miss Alice Getter is so nearly recovered from her sickness as to be able to attend school this week.

If you live in Valley county you can become a subscriber to the QUIZ till Jan. 1, 1896, for only 25 cents.

H. C. Simpson and family arrived in the city this week and have become residents of Valley county again.

The republican county convention is called to meet at Ord, Wednesday, September 11, at two o'clock p. m.

A big spotted snake was captured in Bailey's store last Friday and quietly dispatched. How he got in is a mystery.

Dr. McCrosson is now located in Ravenna and is doing very well. He has the field all to himself. He was in the city Wednesday.

Bailey Bros. shipped a car of cattle over the B. & M. last week and a couple of cars this week. William Brethower also shipped a car of cattle Monday.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs C. C. Robbins, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 2 o'clock p. m. MRS. KATES, Sec'y.

A complete assortment of **fence posts**. Also Red Cedar Anchor Posts.
J. B. KRETCH,
Successor to Hall & Beauchamp.

The family of Mr. A. M. Mutter, of Woods Park, in Custer county, have moved to Ord so as to give his daughter the benefit of Ord's schools under the new law.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the QUIZ office canot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

Nine acre home in edge of Ord, with good nine-room house, barn, well, and small fruits. Will sell cheap and take team, harness and wagon in part payment. See J. H. Capron. 2t.

Want a cinch on a big crop next year? You can have it. Buy a 40-acre improved farm under the ditch, near North Loup, from J. H. Capron. Price right, and more land if you want it. 3t.

An excellent stock and grain farm one mile from town, with 65 acres plowed, 35 acres more of smooth land, running water, for sale cheap or will trade for cattle. J. H. CAPRON.

We are under obligations to W. S. McCarthy for a squint at a portrait of Hazen S. Pingree, mayor of Detroit, whose notoriety is partly due to his famous idea of setting the unemployed at work gardening the vacant city lots.

Mira Creek and Olean played ball on the Ord grounds Saturday, not a very brilliant game being played. It was customary for some of the players, when they got struck out or made a tally to go up town and let some one else be called into the game to take their places.

Having discovered that some unscrupulous person or persons have counterfeited and forged my checks and tickets that I use in exchange for produce, you are hereby notified to present the same for trade on or before Sept. 21st 1895.
FRANK MALLORY,
Proprietor of Racket Store.

J. H. Powell, the Elyria station agent, has not been lying on his ears exactly for the last year while the station was closed, but has put in and tended a good garden, which he has irrigated from the company's tank, having been given permission to do so. In consequence he has a very abundant harvest of truck for use this fall and winter.

Still In It.

The following special telegram was received at this office last evening:

NORTH LOUP, NEB., Sept. 5, 1895.

EDITOR QUIZ:—Notwithstanding malicious reports I am still a candidate for treasurer, subject to approval of republican county convention.

S. J. W. BROWN.

A disreputable blackmail sheet, the Kansas City *Sunday Sun*, came to Ord the other day addressed to people promiscuously and in large numbers. It has no regular subscribers here, so far as known, and so the large batch of papers sent indicates that it has for its object the dissimulation of certain unwholesome suggestions concerning people known at Ord. Of course the foul insinuations about the local parties has created no small sensation and, no doubt, has started tongues to wagging, regardless of the manifest disreputable character of the paper. It should be the rule of every fair minded person to place no credence on scandals until proofs are submitted. The say so of even a respectable gossip should have no weight, much less a professional scandal monger or a paper devoted almost exclusively to scandals, such as the *Sunday Sun* appears to be. QUIZ makes no pretensions to know the guilt or innocense of anyone. It therefore keeps silence in all scandals and advises its readers to do likewise.

According to the N. W. Ayer Newspaper Directory the paper was established in 1890, and is edited and published by H. L. Preston. In character the paper is described as "independent."

The survey for the Ord ditch was run through town Tuesday. The line comes in back of E. J. Clements, nips a little corner off the Haddle block, passes in front of Frank Stewart's, between the McCrosson barn and residence, across the street between the Barron house and the rear of Daniels' lots, diagonally across Robbins' half block on the hill side, back of W. W. Haskell's residence, just missing the cellar, shaving pretty close to Getter's barn and Warwick's residence and so on to the canyon. The worst places are the Stewart and Robbins properties, but on the whole the line runs pretty luckily in the matter of damaging property. But it is not all luck. The surveyor made the crossing at Dane Creek so as to strike the line here described. He could have gone much higher, so far as elevation is concerned, but every foot of elevation adds very much to the cost of crossing Dane Creek. Mr. Rohrbough thinks he will have the estimates ready in a few days now.

A democratic county convention was held at the court house Monday. J. W. Perry was chosen chairman and J. G. Sharpe secretary. The question of nominating a county ticket was discussed and it was finally decided to postpone action on that line till a later day.

Following are the delegates chosen:

To the state convention: J. L. McDonough, J. G. Sharpe, J. W. Perry, Robert Mills.

To the judicial convention: Thos. L. Hall, A. Norman, H. D. Heuck, J. F. Ager.

The convention adjourned to the call of the chairman and secretary not earlier than October 10.

Hotel Ord was closed Tuesday morning on account of the expiration of the lease held by Mr. Sharpe. It was quite a surprise when the news of this change came to the public ear. Mr. Sharpe has run an excellent hotel and maintained the reputation of the house in good style. We understand that the sudden closing of the house was due to a failure of Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Harris to agree on the question of rent. What disposition will be made of the house, or who will run it is not known at this writing. But it goes without saying that the doors will not be closed long.

Dr. Minerva M. Newbecker, lady physician at the Lincoln asylum, took, unaided, eight incurably insane patients to the Hastings asylum last week and came up to Ord Wednesday to pass a few days with relatives. She was the guest of her sister Mrs. Haldeman over night and then went to Taylor where Mrs. Geo. Newbecker is quite sick. Dr. Newbecker is meeting with excellent success in her work at the asylum, which position, by the way, came to her unsought. She will be in Ord again in a few days and return to Lincoln this week.

A very successful meeting was held at the Baptist church Wednesday afternoon, at which the W. C. T. U. was reorganized with 25 regular members and six honorary members. The officers elected were, president, Mrs. Mamie Claflin; vice president, Mrs. C. C. Robbins; treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Mortensen; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary Rich Leonard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Nellie R. Coombs. The president will also appoint additional vice presidents, one from each of the churches.

A. M. Mutter, whose children are attending the Ord schools, will be required to pay the tuition himself. Under the new school law he could send them to the Broken Bow schools free, but he prefers to pay the tuition himself in order to get the benefit of the superior advantages of the Ord schools. This is only one of the many evidences of the high standing of the Ord schools, a standing which it richly deserves.

Plums are very plentiful this year.

Go to the Chautauqua a day or two at least.

Frank Lloyd has a dandy new peanut ronster.

Fall walking hats and sailors at Mrs. Brown's.

The Chautauqua opened auspiciously Tuesday.

Big can of Powdered Lye for 5 cts. at Bailey's.

A good attendance is being had at the Chautauqua.

W. S. Mattley went to St. Paul on his bike Tuesday.

A. J. Smith is head salesman at the Russell grocery.

Miss Rose Robbins has begun setting type in the QUIZ office.

Miss Mattie McDonough returned Monday from her trip to Lincoln.

Rev. Peterson, of Dannebrog, was a guest of Rev. Maimann Monday night.

The new county board of seven met Tuesday for the transaction of business.

Bert Milford and W. S. Mattley went to Willow Springs Monday on a business trip.

The regular meeting of M. W. A., Tuesday evening, Sept. 10, at I. O. O. F. hall.

George Knecht returned to Ord Monday night. He has been in Iowa for a couple of years.

25 cents pay for QUIZ till Jan. 1, 1896, to persons living in Valley county. Subscribe now.

A. M. Russell has bought back the Keown-Firkins feed store, taking possession Monday.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

There will be no services at the Methodist church Sunday owing to the Chautauqua at the Big Island.

A. M. Russell will move his feed store to the rear of his grocery so that both lines of business can be run at once.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office office or residence.
F. J. AGER.

C. K. Bower went back to Stevenson county, Ill., his old home, Monday, being called by the sickness of a relative.

Mrs. H. C. Spaulding and Miss Edna left this morning for Adrian, Minn., where they will spend several weeks visiting freinds and relatives.

Rev. Teegarden, who has preached for the Christian people for several Sundays, left for the Cotner University Monday where he will review his studies.

A card of thanks to the people of Ord for their kindness toward me, I assure them it will never be forgotten.
MRS. MARY BEEHRLE.

The favorite summer coal "Rock Springs Nut" nice and clean.
J. B. KRETCH,
Successor to Hall & Beauchamp.

Episcopal services in the Baptist church, Sunday, Sept. 1st, as follows: Sunday school at 10 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m.

The democratic convention Monday was not very numerously attended. Delegates were chosen to the state convention and an adjournment taken to Sept. 20, when a ticket will be named.

If you want photographs better get them now. The price of cabinet photos will be advanced to $3 on Oct. 1. The Ord gallery is doing excellent work and will be open until Aug. 15th and till the 15th of every month.

C. B. Coffin has resigned as manager of the Ord Base Ball association and Frank Mallory is chosen in his place. Preparations are now on to strengthen the team and prepare for a strong campaign at the county fair.

Rev. Maimann moved out of the Mitchell residence and is boarding pending the departure of Mr. George from the Episcopal church house which will be in a week or two. Steve Weare has moved into the Mitchell property.

Tuesday night, just as the clock struck ten, the moon touched the penumbra of the earth's shadow and began its several hour's journey through partial and total darkness. It was a typical night for the eclipse—clear and still.

If in need of **Screen Doors** and **Screen Windows** be sure and give us a call before buying as you will save money by doing so.
J. B. KRETCH,
Successor to Hall & Beauchamp.

Having bought back from Keown and Firkins the flour and feed business I respectfully solicit a share of your patronage in that line also in Groceries, Queensware, Confectionery, etc. All kinds of farm produce take in exchange, including grain. A. M. RUSSELL.

Owing to the failure of parties to respond who had volunteered to see to her being taken to the Chautauqua Miss Walker did not arrive on the Wednesday night till late and [illegible] many visitors had gone away. [illegible] quence the audience was rat[illegible]

The fo[illegible]
record during [illegible]

Amos Weaver to A. L[illegible]
dale.....
Hick Matthews to The[illegible]
12, Elyria.....
Chas. E. Benson to F. S[illegible]
eh swq, nwq seq sec. 17, A[illegible]
Charles Komath to A. Rowa[illegible]
North Loup.....
C. A. Starr to E. Thuman, wh[illegible]
Michigan.....
Whitney J. Marshall to A. Rowan, [illegible]
Ord.....
Carlos C. Burr to Sullivan Savings In[illegible]
tution, nwq nwq, eh nwq 18, seq swq
Liberty.....
A. V. Mensing to Carlos C. Burr, last de-
scription.....
John J. Wescott to Eda Hounder, eh 19, Ar-
cadia..... 80
J. L. Holsington to A. J. Holsington, eh
eh 2, Yale..... 1
Omar H. Thompson to W. W. Whitehill,
seq nwq 1, nwq 12, Eureka..... 500
Joseph Bartu to Joseph Bartu, jr., swq
swq 6, Liberty..... 1
Joseph Bartu to Mary Bartu, swq swq 6,
Liberty..... 1
Geo. W. Ludington to Mamie C. Russell,
Lots 4 and 5, blk 6, Woodbury addition
to Ord..... 1000
W. R. Etchison and R. E. Russell to Geo.
W. Ludington, neq 11, Yale..... 255
R. E. Russell to Charlotte Alsdurf, nwq 2,
Yale..... 2100
C. F. Bliven to American Investment Co.,
sh nwq, nwq nwq 3, neq neq 4, Arcadia... 1
American Investment Co. to Wm. H. Mall,
last description..... 1
Wm. Manchester to Andrew P. Manchester,
pt 26, North Loup..... 800
C. W. Cass to M. L. Fries, 5 acres in 26,
Arcadia..... 1000
Adolph Fuss to Mathilde Fuss, nwq 30,
Enterprise..... 2000
John Clausen to Kathrina Clausen, eh seq,
sh neq 32, North Loup..... 200
May Prince to Antoyne Prince, nh neq 27,
Geranium..... 700
Same to Anna Prince, seq seq 29, Michi-
gan..... 850
Same to Frank Zabloudil, neq seq 29,
Michigan..... 700
Geo. W Ludington to Mamie C. Russell,
lot 6, blk 6, Woodbury add. to Ord 250

Through mistake the temperance and Sunday school days have been confounded. Let it therefore be known that on Monday, Sept. 9, the day will be devoted to temperance and Sunday school work. The following programs will be carried out:

FORENOON—TEMPERANCE.

9:30—Music, Devotional Exercises.
9:45—Address of Welcome by C. E. Maimann.
Response by J. Q. Helm.
Short Address by James Lisle.
Remarks by Mrs. Coombs.
Music and Recitations.

AFTERNOON—SUNDAY SCHOOL.

1:15—Music, Devotional Exercises.
1:30—Address, "What is the function of Christianity in the formation of the coming new era which we are entering upon?" by Rev. H. M. Evans, of Burwell.
2:30—Music.
Address, "The Sunday school teacher," by Rev. L. H. Hussong, of Cotner University, Lincoln, Nebraska.
3:00—Music.
Short addresses by Revs. Powers and T. A. Moss, M. Crane and others.
4:00—Reports of schools.
4:15—"Should Sabbath school teachers be church members?"

A. Rowan has been working quietly for some time to interest some one in starting a sugar refinery at Ord. At last he thinks he has things moving right. M. A. Lunn, editor of the *Beet Sugar Enterprise*, is interested in a gigantic scheme to establish a number of reducers in various parts of the state as feeders to one great refinery to be located at some convenient point in the state. He is willing to make a date with us to come [illegible] a public meeting [illegible] Mr. Rowan [illegible] ted meet at L[illegible] and talk up the [illegible] As this is the time [illegible] caucus, probably the [illegible] held when it adjourns. [illegible] has a thousand copies of the *Enter[illegible]* for free distribution and will [illegible] pleased to give you one if you will [illegible] for it.

Chas. K. Bowers, of Valley county, Neb., arrived in the city today and will visit relatives at Cedarville for a week or more. He reports that the corn crop in his section is about a failure, while small grain was nearly an average crop, but potatoes are so plentiful that many will not dig them, as they are selling for seven cents a bushel in the ground.—*Freeport (Ill.) Daily Democrat.*

Mrs. Walker, president of the Nebraska W. C. T. U., gave a very interesting recital at the court house Tuesday night of her experiences and observations as a delegate to the World's convention of that great organization at London. At the close a good many signatures were obtained toward organizing a Union in Ord.

Mr. J. T. Hogue, of Grand Island, is in the city on business. He and his son John expect to go to West Virginia in a few days to attend a meeting of the national railroaders' Y. M. C. A.

John Beran received a telegram Tuesday that his wife's aged mother was very sick. Mrs. Beran left on the first train for New Prague, Minn. to see her.

The W. C. T. U. meets next Sept. 12, at the Bapti[illegible] o'clock.

Noti

Services morning usual at the Presby[illegible] 8th. W. F

frei[illegible]
distri[illegible]
disappl[illegible]
day. Mr. Fries exten[illegible]
Valley county to call [illegible]
time it wants freight pa[illegible]
for destitute farmers.

Miss Grace Potter wil[illegible]
for which her sister [illegible]
until the latter has st[illegible]
from the effects of [illegible]
tion. Miss Rose is [illegible]
and will be able to [illegible]
work in a week or te[illegible]

A letter from Mr. I[illegible]
statement classing L[illegible]
His fire occurred in t[illegible]
daylight. Following[illegible]
concludes:

Now, QUIZ, I want this southern climate[illegible]
mate for a northern[illegible]
a climate like that of[illegible]
And furthermore we[illegible]
in two or three weeks[illegible]
Nebraska, or some[illegible]
This country is fu[illegible]
ticks, tarantulas an[illegible]
chigger is smaller tha[illegible]
tiele after being gro[illegible]
ble to the naked e[illegible]
weeds are [illegible]
sore spot as b[illegible]
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ought to be bur[illegible]
to grow. The [illegible]
plain that he was[illegible]
Lincoln, Ne[illegible]
W. L. D. AU[illegible]

DEAR SIR:—
inst., containing [illegible]
Thistle, was rec[illegible]
tle as I r[illegible]
seeds, and [illegible]
on the grou[illegible]
Would advis[illegible]
thistle as soo[illegible]
Ver[illegible]

T[illegible]

WATERWAY[illegible]
[illegible] Extensive on Da[illegible]
[illegible] yet.
[illegible] ssing
The Russian government is [illegible]
The British government is [illegible]
[illegible] there have been [illegible]
[illegible] where they have [illegible]
[illegible] follow, i[illegible]
[illegible] to increase.

John Mattley returned from [illegible] Wednesday with his family [illegible] make Nebraska his home once [illegible] John Coon, as stated in QUIZ [illegible] so ago, has returned and it [illegible] that Mr. Finley has offered [illegible] outfit including crops, for [illegible] back with. Moral—never [illegible] ka with an idea of find[illegible]

The annual meeti[illegible]
church was postp[illegible]
evening, Sept. 17th[illegible]
the organizatio[illegible]
requested to b[illegible]
A. M.

Homeseel[illegible]
Septemb[illegible]
offic[illegible]

...INGS.

...or Baker and Mrs. ...r Orators.

... Kan., Aug. 30.—...reunion has reached ...ons, many thinking the ...reater than last year, ...ople were on the ground. ...s Senator Lucien Baker ...ator yesterday forenoon, ... E. Lease in the afternoon, ...h enthusiastic campfire was the ...g attraction.

...conclusion Mrs. Lease said: "I ...not a pessimist; I am not a calamity howler; I believe we have the best government, the best flag and the best people on earth. I believe that the great questions appealing to our national patriotism and our national pride can be safely trusted to the men who have turned back the surging tides of secession and saved the Union."

Webster Davis, Bernard Kelly and Attorney General Dawes speak to-day.

UNDER AN ANGEL'S SPELL.

The Son of a Danish Professor Hypnotized by a Schweinfurth Girl.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Carl Michelson, the 19-year old son of a college professor of Denmark, was arrested today on a charge made by Miss Minnie Eller, who was once an "angel" at Schweinfurth's "Heaven" at Rockford, but is now a mortal clerk in a Chicago department store, of the theft of her watch. Michelson declared that Miss Eller had hypnotized him while he was a brother angel at Rockford, and he was so thoroughly under her influence that when she left he could not endure her absence and came here to secure her return, taking her watch as a pledge that she would again join the angel band. The case was compromised after the trial began, and an attempt will be made by attorneys to have the Denmark relatives of the lad prosecute Schweinfurth, who, with Miss Eller, is charged with almost wrecking his mind.

ROBERT J. THE KING.

The Great Pacer Beats His Three Renowned Rivals in Straight Heats.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—The first heat of the free for all pace for a purse of $5,000 was taken by Robert J., Mascot second, John R. Gentry third, Joe Patchen fourth. Time, 2:00¼.

In the second heat Robert J. won, J. R. Gentiy second, Mascot third, Joe Patchen fourth. Time 2:04¼, which be...s the track record.

... third heat was taken by Robert ...ntry second, Mascot third, Joe ...chen fourth. Time 2.04¼.

Huge Crowd at Baxter Springs.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., Aug. 30.—Mayor Webster Davis of Kansas City was unable to be present at the great interstate reunion of veterans yesterday, but has promised to speak to-day. United States Senator Lucien Baker and Mrs. Mary E. Lease were the principal speakers of the afternoon. It is estimated that 30,000 people were present.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The beer war in Chicago has been settled and prices have been advanced.

Charles Ray shot Mr. Williams dead on the street in Middlesboro, Ky.

The mutilated body of a murdered man was found near South McAlester, Ind. Ter.

Mississippi's first bale of cotton was sold at Greenville bringing ten cents a pound.

John Wrenwick of Shelbyville, Ind., who had been drinking, shot and killed his mother.

Hippolyte Ramman, the playwright, committed suicide in Paris.

A cloudburst destroyed an Arab village in Algeria, killing sixteen persons.

The report that the Prince and Princess Colonn... have reached a final ...

...at has pro... in certain parts ... waters.

...retary Carlisle is said to be willing to make speeches for the Democratic party in Kentucky.

The only daughter of General Longstreet was married at Atlanta to Professor J. Estin Whelchel.

Ex-Police Justice Patrick Gavan Duffy of New York is dead. He was a famous Tammany leader.

The Brazillian senate has passed a bill granting general amnesty to political offenders.

Three women and a man, members of a picnic party from Port Huron, Mich., were drowned by the capsizing of their boat during a storm.

Near Ajaccio, Corsica, a duel with pistols was fought between Senor Beneditti, a journalist and Dr. Alesandri. The latter was killed.

The Populists of Bourbon county, Kan., have nominated a full county ticket, but have indorsed State Senator W. P. Dillard, Democrat, for district judge.

John W. Smith, for fourteen years clerk of the circuit court of Atchison county, Mo., and for one term a member of the legislature, died at Rockport.

General Lew Wallace says he will not accept the position of congressional librarian. He thinks Mr. Spofford is the only man for the place.

A number of prominent Kansas Populists are at the head of a big colonization scheme to establish a co-operative colony in Montrose county, Colorado, on the lines set in Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

Deputies Guarding a Church.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 30.—Notwithstanding statements that the trouble at St. Peter and St. Paul's Polish Catholic church had been patched up, the ...sheriffs on duty there have not ...drawn, and Father Moron ...ill remain. The priest's ...hreatened.

...nd Scotchmen Ic...

...30.—Four thousand ...rs have joined the ...kers' strike. It is ...ly 30,000 persons are ...of this strike.

DEFENDER WINS EASILY.

Vigilant Beaten Over Eighteen Minutes in a Light Breeze Contest.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J., Aug. 30.—The yachts Defender and Vigilant started at 11:21 o'clock on the second trial race preliminary to the international contest for the America's cup, with the Valkyrie III following behind. About noon the wind died away and at 12;30 o'clock all three yachts were becalmed.

Defender crossed the finish line at 4:09:07, while Vigilant was away behind, crossing the line 18 minutes 38 seconds later.

Holmes Used Cyanide of Potassium.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 30.—The drug with which Howard Peitzel was undoubtedly killed before his body was burned in the big stove in the Irvington cottage was found to-day, a part of a bottle of cyanide of potassium being dug up in the barn. It was given to the coroner, who remarked: "If there is any killing to be done, this is the drug with which to do it."

Boys digging under the Holmes house in an unfinished portion of the cellar found the two feet of the murdered lad. They had been burned but not destroyed and were evidently too bulky to put into the chimney hole. With the feet was found a five quart can with some coal oil in it.

The grand jury is hearing the testimony to-day and will return an indictment against Holmes.

The Red Flag Don't Go.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Considerable comment was created here last night when it was announced that rabid Socialists, who have long been quiet, had prepared a red flag and proposed carrying it in the parade in honor of James Keir Hardie, the English Socialist labor leader, Sunday.

This morning Mayor Swift settled all doubt as to his position by issuing positive orders forbidding the carrying of the red flag through the streets. He also sent for Oscar Neebe and Michael Schwab, the pardoned Anarchists, and other Socialist leaders and warned them against making or allowing any demonstration of the kind.

Town Threatened With Destruction.

WALLACE, Id., Aug. 30.—Osborn is surrounded by immense forest fires and momentarily threatened with destruction. In response to a telephone message the fire department, with entire apparatus, was loaded aboard a special train and has left to assist the neighboring town. Osborn is situated, like all towns in the Coure d'Alene district, in a deep canon with mountains on both sides, heavily timbered, and, with this dense forest ablaze on both sides, it is more than likely that the town is doomed. Fears are strengthened by the fact that communication cannot be had with the threatened town, either by telephone or telegraph.

Three Towns Sued For.

PERRY, Ok., Aug. 30.—Mary J. Palmer, widow of a Cherokee Indian, has brought suit for all the lands on which the towns of Blackwell, Kay county, Virginia City and Cleveland are located. She declares that the lands were allotted to her deceased husband, Joe Palmer, a half-breed Cherokee, herself and her two children. She claims that she was defrauded out of the allotments and implicates John W. Jordan of Cleveland, who was an important factor in bringing about a settlement between the United States and the Cherokee Indians for the Cherokee strip.

Enforcing Colorado's Labor Laws.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 30.—Warrants were sworn out in Justice Carter's court yesterday by J. E. Faulkner of the Trades assembly for the arrest of John A. McIntyre and Sampson Church of the board of capitol managers, charging them with compelling the workmen engaged in grading the capitol grounds to work more than forty-eight hours per week in violation of the state labor law.

A Million in Gold to Go Abroad.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Messrs. Crossman & Bro. will ship $1,000,000 in gold on Saturday. Oelrichs & Co. will ship $250,000 and Nesslage & Fuller will ship $100,000 in gold on Saturday. It is likely that another firm will make another small shipment. The government bond syndicate has deposited $1,500,000 in gold in the sub-treasury, taking therefor legal tenders.

Knocked Out in One Round.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Dick O'Brien of Lewiston, champion middle-weight of New England, was knocked out in the first round of what was to be a twenty-five round bout, by Joe Walcott (colored) of Boston last evening. The fight was the feature of the second event in the Farragut club's carnival at the West Newton street armory. More than 3,000 spectators were present.

Simply Tired of Living.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 30.—G. C. Churchill, an Oklahoman, was found dead in a room of a boarding house at Sixth and Delaware streets last evening, having killed himself with poison. He left the following note: "My name is G. C. Churchill, Kildare, Ok. I am tired of living."

The Founder of the Elks Buried.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 30—The funeral of Dr. Simon Quinlan, founder of the Benevolent Order of Elks, took place Wednesday afternoon at East Palmyra, and was largely attended by members of the order from Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse and other places.

To Check the Missouri.

LIBERTY, Mo., Aug. 30.—Officials of the Wabash and Santa Fe railroads and farmers owning land in the Missouri river bottom below Missouri City, are conferring with the view to protecting the bank on the Clay county side, and preventing the river from changing its channel, as it now threatens to do.

A Blasphemer's Tongue Paralyzed.

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 30.—The tongue of William Haygood was paralyzed while he was blaspheming Monday at ...igh Shoals, declaring there was ...nd no hell.

SPAIN ON DEFENSIVE

CAUSE OF CUBAN REBELS NOT HOPELESS.

A Letter From the Island Sets Forth the Situation Plainly—Revolutionists Heretofore Humane—America to Be Appealed to for Belligerent Rights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Joaquin A. Vergas, ex-Mexican consul here, has received a letter from a friend near to the high Spanish officials in Havana. It is dated August 22, and has this to say of the progress of the insurrection on that island: "The insurrection is strong and daily gaining ground. As a proof, ever since the very beginning the government forces are the ones who are on the defensive, while the insurgents are the attacking party. Spain began active measures to quell the rebellion February 24 last with an army of over 70,000 men, regulars and volunteers. Of these, though, by battle and disease, she has lost in six months about 18,000 men. In some localities the troops have found themselves in such perilous situations that many of the soldiers and some of the officers have suicided, while others have lost their reason. The Cubans have fought with unexampled bravery, and have so far conducted themselves with manliness and hor... For instance, the Spaniards left their wounded comrades on the field to die. They are taken in and cared for by the Cubans, and when restored are set at liberty. But this humane conduct is not likely to last, for Martinez Campos' party is continually working on the Cubans to get them to institute a veritable reign of terror. If that happens, the torch will be applied broadcast over the whole island and no Spaniard will then be spared."

Rebel Reverses Reported.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—General Antonio Maceo attacked Plantation Union near San Luis. The garrison of the fort, fifty-nine in number, for three hours sustained the fire of the insurgents, who finally retired, leaving among the killed Lieutenant Juan Vega and among the wounded Captain Marces Ramier, who died soon afterwards.

Six sharpshooters and swordsmen of the command of Lieutenant Colonel Tejera recently succeeded in ambushing and killing the insurgent Lieutenant Rablo Lanonde. The insurgents succeeded in making their escape through the country districts, but troops are in pursuit.

Cuba Will Seek Recognition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Tomas Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban revolutionary committee, says that no attempt will be made to obtain belligerent rights until next December, when a Cuban minister will be sent to the United States. He believes that Spain has now realized that the end of her rope has been reached. He claims that the cost of sending reinforcements is so great that Spain cannot furnish any more men and will have to give Cuba her freedom within the next few months.

DALLAS' MAYOR.

Mr. Holland Opposed to Pugilism, but in Favor of His City's Getting Profits.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—F. P. Holland, mayor of Dallas, Texas, and managing editor of the Texas Farm and Ranch, who is here, has been in receipt of scores of letters from citizens and his subscribers throughout Texas regarding his opinion and his feelings for and against the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. In answer to all these letters, he emphatically declares that he is not in favor of prize fighting, but that the contest is not to take place within the corporate limits of the city of Dallas and is therefore out of his jurisdiction. As a citizen and office holder of Texas, he will do his utmost to prevent the contest, should it be unlawful, but, if it is lawful, he would like to see Dallas get whatever profit there may be in having it take place near there.

BANKER FRANCE DEAD.

The St. Joseph, Mo., Financier, Stricken Suddenly With Heart Disease.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 31.—Charles B. France, for many years president of the State National bank of this city and one of the richest men in this city, died suddenly this morning. His death was entirely unexpected and was due to heart disease. He was 55 years old. He leaves a wife and two children, who will inherit one of the richest estates in the Platte purchase.

Dynamite Explosion Beneath Them.

AURORA, Mo., Aug. 31.—At Stotts City, twelve miles north of this city, John Todd, Frank Harper and Ernest Denton were working in a zinc mine on a scaffold fifty feet high. Thirty-five sticks of dynamite exploded beneath them, knocking off Todd, breaking his arm and leg and injuring him internally. Harper is badly injured about the head, arms and spine, and is not expected to live. Denton was not injured very badly.

Salvation Army Cavalry.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 31.—The Salvation army of Denver organized a cavalry corps of young women yesterday and last night Brigadier General French of St. Louis dedicated the new branch of the service at the First Baptist church, which was hardly large enough to accommodate the crowd. This corps enjoys the distinction of being the only mounted Salvation army fighters in the world.

After the Tobacco Trust.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Attorney General Theodore Hancock is preparing to bring suit against the American Tobacco company to annul the certificate authorizing it to do business in this state.

White Caps to be Prosecuted.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 31.—Nothing has been heard from the two men who were taken from the city jail here and whipped Tuesday night. The colored people are highly incensed and have taken steps to have it legally investigated.

THIRTEEN MEN DROWNED.

Two Colorado Mines Engulfed by a Rushing Torrent.

CENTRAL CITY, Col., Aug. 31.—The accidental flooding of the Americus and Sleepy Hollow mines yesterday afternoon caused the death, it is believed, of thirteen miners. Every effort is being made to rescue the unfortunate men, but little hope is entertained. A little after 3 o'clock the water in the lower workings of Fisk mine, east of the main shaft, broke through the old workings of a vein that has not been worked for a number of years.

Coursing eastward it struck the Americus, where two Italian miners, whose names have not been learned, were at work in the lower part of the shaft. They were both drowned. In its course the water diverted to the Sleepy Hollow mine, the easterly portion of the Fisk vein. Fourteen men were working in the Sleepy Hollow, three of whom escaped. A courier was sent to the adjacent mines and all the workmen escaped.

The rescuer who first descended in the bucket, Mr. H. P. Risk, was found at the 320 foot level. On reaching the surface he was almost in an insensible state. Other volunteers went down afterward, but were not successful in reaching a lower point in the shaft, owing to the raising of the water. Extra water buckets were sent for and brought to the mine, which are now working with a view to lowering the water.

GUMRY OWNERS BLAMED.

They Are Censured for Employing an Incompetent Engineer.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 31.—The coroner's jury, after six days' investigation of the Gumry hotel disaster, made its report last evening. It says that the testimony was conflicting and that it is impossible to fix the responsibility for the disaster on any one person, but that the owners, Peter Gumry and R. C. Grenier, were blamable for requiring of their engineer sixteen hours' work out of twenty-four, and for employing an inexperienced engineer, whose habits were dissipated and unreliable.

Engineer Hellmuth Loescher, the report says, had been drinking on the night of the disaster, and further he had not examined the safety valve to the boiler for two months, proving him to be unfit to occupy any position of responsibility. The city boiler inspector is censured for failing to inspect the boiler after recent repairs were made upon it. The report closes with a recommendation that an ordinance be passed regulating the use of steam boilers.

SEIZED BY GERMANY.

An American Citizen Thrown Into Prison at Hamburg.

DECATUR, Ind., Aug. 31.—R. M. Romberg, a prominent livery man of this city, left here about two months ago to visit his old home at Hamburg, Germany. Word has just been received here that he has been taken by the German officials and sent to prison for twelve years. The crime with which he is charged is that of whipping an official in the army prior to his coming to this country. Romberg came here about twelve years ago, and has during his stay here accumulated quite a fortune. He is a prominent member of the Democratic county central committee. He has a wife and five small children here who are wild over the news.

LOVE POTION POISON

A South Dakota Girl Nearly Kills the Object of Her Affections.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 31. — For some time Lena Dahl, daughter of a farmer living near Westfield, S. D., had loved Henry Halseth, a young and prosperous neighbor. Last week she visited a medium and bought from her an alleged love potion. Tuesday she succeeded in putting the stuff into a bottle of cold coffee, which he took with his lunch to the fields where he was harvesting. Then she watched him from behind a hedge. At noon he drank the coffee. Soon afterward Halseth became seriously ill. A few drops of the liquor still remained in the bottle and a brief investigation showed that strychnine entered largely into its composition. The fortune teller decamped when she heard what had happened. The girl has not been arrested nor has she won Halseth's love.

Democrats Want Harmony.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—The subcommittee of five appointed by the state central committee for the purpose of drafting an address to the Democratic voters of Kentucky has completed its work and the address will be given to the public as soon as the signature of Uriah Woodson of Owensboro has been obtained. A copy of the address has been mailed to Woodson for his signature, the other four members having already signed it.

The address urges and exhorts every good Democrat in the state to stand by the platform adopted and the ticket nominated by the state convention. It asks that differences between the party leaders be ignored. Differences upon economic questions be deplored, but the Democrats are asked to leave these problems to the national convention for settlement and to unite in their efforts to perpetuate good government in Kentucky.

The tone of the address is conciliatory and those who participated in the conference say there is nothing in it which the most radical sound money or free silver man cannot approve with a good grace.

Bridge Carpenter Drowned.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Aug. 31.—A. Eugene Hamilton, aged 26, and unmarried, and employed as a bridge carpenter on the Milwaukee railway, was drowned at Grand river bridge, near here, while engaged in freeing the bridge piers from drift wood accumulating from a rise in the river.

Indemnity for Missions.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Official advices received here are to the effect that the Chinese government has granted the French missions in the province of Sze Chuen an indemnity of $800,000.

OUR PRODUCTS ABROAD.

Comments and Criticisms of the American Consul at Liverpool.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The markets for United States products in Great Britain are reviewed in detail in recent consular reports. At Liverpool cattle from this country are reported as superior to the native cattle, the latter including many immature and young animals slaughtered for food and also a greater proportion of old animals. Consul Neal at Liverpool reports, however, that sheep from the United States and other countries do not compare favorably with the British, lacking taste and tenderness, and it is suggested by experienced men that this might be greatly improved by shipping the sheep younger, say 1 or 2 years old.

Large quantities of apples are received from various countries of Europe, but the importations appear to be regulated by the size of the apple crop in the United States. American apples command the highest prices. Forty-five per cent of the wheat and ninety per cent of the flour in the Liverpool consular district come from the United States.

Consumers depend to a large extent on the importations of bacon and ham from the United States and Canada. The strongest objection made by the Liverpool trade to hog meats packed in the United States is that of insufficient curing. The consumption of American canned meats is falling off and that of Australia is increasing, due largely to relatively high prices of American goods. Consul Neal recommends that the United States make more of the finest goods for export to compete with other supply sources.

Taylor Must Go to the Pen.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 31.—The supreme court to-day handed down a decision remanding ex-State Treasurer Taylor to the sheriff, who will leave with him for the penitentiary to-night. The court held that the lower court in giving sentence in excess of the general embezzlement penalty, did not exceed its jurisdiction, but that after Taylor shall have served two years he can test the validity of the five years' sentence.

The opinion was read by Judge Corson. Judge Kellam concurred by reason of the weight of the authorities making it a rule to correct the decisions of the lower court rather than to annul them in order to prevent the failure of justice.

Ermine for Mr. Bissell.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—An evening paper declares that ex-Postmaster General William Bissell has been offered by President Cleveland the place on the United States supreme court bench made vacant by the death of Judge Jackson. The paper adds that it is not likely that Mr. Bissell will accept.

Crushed by a Falling Man.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—James Beckmeister fell five stories from the top of the World building to the sidewalk to-day and was instantly killed. His body struck John Nickson, who was walking along the sidewalk, with terrific force, breaking his back and both legs and inflicting fatal injuries.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The steamer Bawnmore, ashore in Oregon, is a total loss.

Rain deluged the Johnson county, Kan., fair exhibits at Olathe.

The Kentucky Democratic state committee issued an address to the party, pleading for harmony.

It is said that the administration is going to turn down General Miles in selecting a successor to General Schofield.

Four prisoners escaped from the Stoddard county, Missouri, jail by sawing the bars in two.

Bud Ray, who killed ex-Sheriff Crain of Christan county, Missouri, was lodged in jail at Ozark, great excitement prevailing.

A German torpedo boat capsized in the North sea. Thirteen persons are reported drowned.

It is believed that the freight terminals of the Santa Fe at Chicago will be sold. They are valued at something like $12,000,000.

Western roads will make lower rates for the Atlanta exposition than those heretofore announced. It is not expected that there will be a heavy movement from the West.

At Sullivan, Mo., three children died of a rattlesnake bite and another was drowned, all of one family.

Colonel William Proctor Smith, distinguished West Point graduate and ex-Confederate soldier, is dead, aged 60 years.

James F. Hawley, a Boston banker committed suicide. Despondency was the cause.

At Butler, Ky., Hezekiah Robert cut his own and wife's throat. Jealousy.

Superintendent French of the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, has recommended for assistant superintendent, Captain Al... who for years has held that position.

In an interview at Hartford, Governor Altgeld of Illinois declared that President Cleveland was the greatest fraud that was ever foisted on the public and that he was a Standard oil company's candidate for a third term.

Thomas Taggert, chairman of the Indiana Democratic state committee has been nominated for mayor of Indianapolis by the Democrats.

The National letter carriers' convention will vigorously handle the "ting" system inaugurated by Postmaster-General Wilson.

Nihilists in Russia are said to be more active now than at any time since the death of Czar Alexander.

Prince Bismarck received a delegation of the German-American veterans and accepted the present which was brought over from America for him.

The Democratic silver editors of Kansas will hold a convention at Rock September 7.

Three men were killed in the Thomas Iron company works at Newtown, Pa., by the premature explosion of dynamite.

The Indiana glass manufacturers have organized a new combine.

...ed by the secretary ...ine and report the ...of the Chicago drainage ...ake harbor levels, was ...by Secretary Lamont yesterday. ...board suggests that the ...solely a state affair, but ...soon as it shall be used ...n it will become a na... ...ay, and that federal su... ...it be extended to it in ...he board discusses at ...the water levels of the ... pointing out that these ... delicate matter and sub... ...ay changes.

...eport makes no definite sug... except to point out the neces... actual measurement to deter... the effect of the canal upon the ...d harbor levels.

County Officers Indicted.

Ok., Aug. 30.—The grand ... county has indicted the ...missioners and other of... ...fraudulent and illegal print... ...nd other illegal acts. ... general investigation ... all over the terri... ...ies have been loaded ... books and blanks ...nty years at exorbi...

...n Increasing.

...30.—A bulletin ... geological ...on of ... ...895.

The Ord Quiz.

Established 1882 — *ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.*

Church Directory.

irst Methodist Episcopal Church
REV. W. A. ALLAN, Pastor.
Sunday Service—
ng 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
School 10 a. m.
Epworth League 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30
Strangers specially invited.

First Presbyterian Church.
REV. W. B. LEONARD, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Services—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church.
There will be preaching services at Baptist church every Sunday

ORD Post No. 40 G. A. R. holds its regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at the Knights of Pythias hall at 3 p. m.
DAVID A. COYLE, Commander.
D. MILLER, Adj.

Ord Circle No. 6, Ladies of the G. A. R. hold their regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at 1 o'clock sharp, at the Knights Pythias hall. MRS. IDA STROUP, Secretary.
VIRA WYGENT, Pres.

ROAD TIME TABLE.
UNION PACIFIC.
arrives.....8:15 p. m.
leaves.....7:45 a. m.
BURLINGTON ROUTE.
Station goes East.....2:55 p. m
Station goes West.....1:55 p. m.

A. M. ROBBINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC IN OFFICE.
Will give to legal business in Valley and adjoining counties.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

BABCOCK LAVERTY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Corporation Law a Specialty.
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Real estate and Probate matters made a Specialty.
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CHAS. A. MUNN, County Attorney. R. L. STAPLE Sec'y. Valley Co Abstract Co.
MUNN & STAPLE.
LAWYERS.
Collections, insurance and Abstracts of Title. Notary Public always in office.
ORD, NEBRASKA.

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GEON.
Presbyterian
NEBRASKA.

R, M. D.,
SURGEON.
Block.
NEBRASKA

D, M. D.,
CIAN.
Attended day and night.
Over Patty's Pharmacy.
ks west of public square
NEBRASKA

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ER IN HARNESS,
ips, robes, blankets, collars, mbs, brushes, and everything usually kept in a first-class harness shop.
Shop on North Side Square.
NEBRASKA.

WENCEL MISKO,
MEAT MARKET.
Fresh and Salt Meats and Bologna always on hand.
In Hardin's old stand.
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News Brieflets.

Detectives have unearthed $11,530 of the $53,000 stolen from the Wells-Fargo Company in California, where Bandit Brady and his chum buried it.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has ordered from the Harlands' of Belfast, a twin-screw steamer of 20,000 tons, which will the largest in the world.

This year's pilgrimage to Lourdes is the largest on record. Eight thousand persons left Paris on special trains one day recently and were joined by 9,000 more at way stations.

The Standard Oil Company has acquired a new Kentucky oil field covering nearly 100,000 acres. One well in Wayne County has yielded fifty barrels of the very finest oil ever since it first opened.

A child in Missouri put his hand into a hen's nest and said the hen "picked" him. The two other children of the family experienced with the same result. The "hen" was a rattlesnake. In the resulting excitement the fourth child fell into a well and was drowned. The other three died soon afterwards.

A two-year-old boy was discovered in a clump of shrubbery, near Jersey City, the other day nearly eaten up by mosquitoes. He had strayed from his home and become entangled in the bushes. When found the insects were swarmed about him in thousands, and his head face, arms and legs were in a pitable condition.

Italy's harvest this year is satisfactory The yield of silk cocoons is only an average one, but as the quality is excellent the value is $4,000,000 more than in 1894. Wheat, corn, oats and barley are all good in quality, with a yield above the average. The rice fields are promising, as the disease called irsone has been stamped out: so are olives and hemp.

Friday was a great day in the Court of Special Session, New York. Saloonkeepers kept the court blocked for hours in their eagerness to pay their fines for Sunday selling. The receipts were over $8,000. The cause of all this was a threat by Judge Jerome that after Sept. 1 all excise prisoners would be fined $300 for each offence. Hence the desire to take advantage of bargain day.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale suggests that the United States shall renew its proposition, made to Spain in 1852, to lend her Government a large sum of money on condition that she shall allow this Government to organize Cuba on a self-governing basis, with its autonomy guaranteed jointly by Spain and United States. He thinks that it would be just as well to allow the island to remain nominally "the brightest jewel in the crown of Spain," so long as it was actually independent, and for all practical purposes on the same footing as one of the territories of the American Union.

One of the most interesting of the men made recently by the Cripple Creek mines is W. S. Stratton, who owns the Independence mine outright and has an interest in other mining properties. He is a carpenter, and three years ago he walked from Colorado Spring to the new camp, a distance of thirty miles, in order to save the fare, which amounted to $4. Success has not spoiled him, although he now has an income of $1,200,000 a year He is a modest, small-sized man, with iron-gray hair and mustache, dressed in a plain business suit, and wholly inconspicuous.

While the Germans were observing the anniversary of Sedan the French draped the church of Paris in black.

Devin Post. G. A. R., of Brooklyn, has been visiting in Richmond and inspecting the famous old battle-field. The members have been entertained by Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, whose guests they are.

A large body of copper ore on the Blue Grass, two miles north of Halleck Canyon, Albany County, Wyo., is being opened up systematically by the owners. A good deal of coarse gold has been found on this stream recently, so that it has been located for placers.

The heirs of Gen. Albert Pike, famous in his day as a Mason, author and poet, have filed a claim in the United States Court of Claims for $200,000 against the Choctaw Nation. Gen. Pike was counsel for the Choctaw, and Congress, though his efforts, it is alleged, allowed the Indians $2,858,798.

Among the treasures in Lord Rosebery's house are a mantlepiece from Ruben's house, the chandeliers from the Dog's palace and tapestries that belonged to Cardinal Mazarin. These were Rothschild treasures, and on the death of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, in 1874, they came into possession of Hannah de Rothschild, Lord Rosebery's wife.

Henry McClain, a farmer, of Lancaster, Pa., died a terrible death, caused by a wheat beard becoming lodged in his throat. A few days ago, while threshing he inhaled a beard. All efforts to remove it proved fruitless and his throat finally festered. It swelled to such proportions that he was unable to swallow any nurishment and literally starved to death.

The pear crop of Georgia this year will be the largest on record. It is estimated that it will exceed 300,000 bushels. The bulk of this enormous yield is confined to the product in six or seven counties. One grower has made cider from his crop with good results. The cider is sweet and has a very fine flavor. Upon a fermentation a hard cider results which resembles Rhine wine to some degree.

Evidence of systematic stealing of city water by means of blind pipes has been discovered in the Union Stock Yards at Chicago. Subordinate officials of the Water Department, acting under secret orders of the Commissioner of Public Works, last week discovered a six-inch pipe leading from a city main to one of the big packing houses.

It is estimated by the investigators that the city has lost nearly $1,000,000 in water revenues in this way.

The gun of Daniel Boone hes been taken to Charleston, W. Va., and it is said to be still capable of good execution. Its stock and barrel are 5 feet long and it carries an ounce ball. It is a flint-lock, of course. This gun has been in the family of Nathan Boone Van Bibber, back in the wilds of Nicholas County. Matthias Tice Van Bibber received the gun from his friend Boone, and he carried it at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774 and throughout the war of 1812. The original powder-horn and bullet-moulds are with the gun. Matthias Van Bibber left these relics to Capt. C. R. Van Bibber, who left them to his son, Nathan Boone Van Bibber, the present owner.

To California in a Tourist Sleeper.

The Burlington Route personally conducted once-a-week excursions to Colorado, Utah and California are just the thing for people of moderate means.

Cheap, respectable, comfortable expeditious.

They leave Omaha and Lincoln every Thursday and go through, without change, to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The tourist sleepers, in which excursionists travel, are carpeted, upholstered in rattan and have spring seats, spring backs, mattresses, blankets, curtains, pillows, towels, etc.

Only $5 for a double berth, wide enough and big enough for two.

The route lies through Denver, Colorado Springs, the wonderful canons and peaks of the Rockies, Salt Lake City and Sacramento.

For rates and also for illustrated folder giving full information call on the nearest agent of the Burlington Route or write to J. FRANCIS, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb. 8-22t

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Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

New Discovery.

Among the many discoveries of the present age, none rank higher than the new metal silvereen, which, owing to its great durability and cheapness, is bound to take the place of silver in the manufacture of fine tableware.

Silvereen is a beautiful white metal, will not tarnish or rust, and all goods made from it are warranted.

We want everyone to have a chance to compare silvereen with silver, so for the next sixty days we are going to give away one half dozen Crow Silver Tea Spoons *Free*, to every person who will send for one of our Terry's Silvereen Sets, containing six Tea Spoons, one Sugar Shell, one Butter Knife. If at any time the silvereen goods do not prove satisfactory, return them and your money will be refunded. Remember we give you the silver spoons.

Price of Silvereen set, $2.00.

TOLEDO SILVER CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

QUIZ from now till Jan. 1, 1896 for only 25 cents.

Bargains at Milford's

Rockford Sox, 6 pair for 25c.
Suspenders, good ones for 25c, now 15c.
Kearney Muslin, 4 cts. a yd.
Zephyr Ginghams, 8 cts., were 12½ cts.
Canton Flannel, 5 cts. a yd.
Thread—all makes—3 cts a spool.
Pins, 10 cts. a dozen papers.
5c Handkerchiefs now 3c.
10c Cotton Batts, three for 25c.
Ladies Shoes at $1.00.
WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.
G. W. MILFORD.

Supervisor's Record.

SUPERVISORS' OFFICE, Sept. 3, 1895.

The board of supervisors met at their office at 10:30 a. m., all members present except Perry. On motion the chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of two to examine the credentials of Supervisors. Messrs. Timmerman and Brace were made such committee.

Board adjourned until one o'clock.

At one o'clock the board again met and the committee on credentials reported that all members were properly qualified and the report was adopted by the board.

On motion Mr. Moeller was elected chairman of the board.

A motion was made and carried that two committees of three members each be appointed by the chairman.

Board adjourned until 2:30 o'clock.

Board met at 2:30 p. m.

The following claims were allowed and warrants ordered drawn on the general fund for the same:

S. C. Brace, supervisor's services	$ 3 50
E. B. Knott, same	4 90
Frank Zulkosky, same	2 80
J. F. Colby, making plans and specifications for sewer	5 00
F. C. Cummins, approving and recording bonds	8 45

The claim of F. S. Moses for destroying Russian thistles was laid over until next meeting.

The clerk is instructed to notify O. Tiernan to return his tax receipts for 1892 and 1893 and upon return of the same he shall change the description to confirm with the facts both on the receipts and on the tax list.

A motion was made and carried that Mr. L. D. Timmerman be and is hereby instructed to look after the bridge between North Loup and Independent townships and accept the same across Mira Creek.

On motion Mr. Clark was instructed driving to prosecute all parties ei river bridge faster than a walk scre maging signs on at Arcadia or those d said bridge.

On motion the clerk was instructed to furnish a certified co py of the resolutions passed at the la t meeting in regard to the Armstro g claim and the treasurer is hereby ins ructed to pay the same out of the genera l fund or per resolution.

The following reso lution was next passed by the board:

In view of the fact t the failure of crops and the people n ot being able to secure the means until the present crop is thrashed to pay thei r taxes,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that the differen t township treasurers be allowed to re tain their books and collect taxes until the first day of October, 1895.

On motion the chair man was instructed to appoint a commi ttee of two who should look after the renting of the county farm. Messrs. Knott and Zulkosky were appointed as such committee.

On motion the follo ring places were designated as polling p laces for the several townships and elec tion precincts:

Noble—Brick school h ouse.
Elyria—Elevator office.
Eureka—School house, Dist. No. 82.
Geranium—Brady scho ol house.
Michigan—Jennings s chool house.
Ord township—Super risors' room at court house.
Ord City—H an school house.
Springdale ll.
North Lou l house.
Enterprise use.
Vinton—D ley school house.
Liberty—I
Arcadia— ft school house.
Davis Cree chool house.
Independe adjourned until
On mot ock a. m.
Sept. 28, V. KOKES,
[Attest. County Clerk.

Whiske ermaturely gray
or faded s ed to prevent the
look of ag gham's Dye ex-
cels all ot g brown or black.

Because the home where the
Santa Claus Soap
This Great Soap makes home, home indeed. Keeps everything clean. Keeps the housewife and everybody happy. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago.

YOU CAN'T LIVE
WITHOUT A LIVER! HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?
DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN? DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?
MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of
Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.
All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments
OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.
For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.
The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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TO BE HAD AT
Wm. FELLOWS
AS WELL AS ELSEWHERE
Outing Flannels,
and Ginghams,
Goods staple Dry
smallest sold on the
'e marg
Men, Womt
and Children
going for less
than cost.
Every lady in Ord
can have a nice all wool
dress for just about what
it cost us, and a silk dress
at COST, if she wishes it.
If you
doubt this,
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...AGNATE.

...e Goulds and

...ator Calvin S.
...ng one of the
...lway magnates
...e keeps up his
...iring railroad
...rank with the
...is. The Brice
...s and projected
...,160 miles. A
...nd controlled
...e, the Lake
...g from Peoria
...a mileage of

...s system as it now
...a mileage of 2,160
...ce and under comple-
...e Erie and Western has
...Pittsburg, Akron and
...; Cincinnati, Jack-
...maw, 283 miles; Findlay,
...ne and Western, 78 miles;
...Southern 200 miles; Lima North-
...ern 70 miles; Cleveland, Akron and Columbus, 200 miles; Cincinnati, Lebanon and Columbus 89 miles, and the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western, with projected extentions, brings the total mileage to 2,160 miles. The cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Toledo, Saudusky, and Detroit are among the most important points reached by the new system.

It is claimed that the purpose of the Brice-Thomas syndicate is to form a trunk line from St. Louis to the Atlantic seabord. The plan of the syndicate, it is said, is to acquire the Clover Leaf, which is now in the hands of a receiver, and extend it to Newcastle, Pa. There an outlet, it is thought, can be secured over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, and a close traffic alliance is proposed with the Lehigh Valley on seaboard business. The link roads recently acquired by the Brice-Thomas syndicate in Ohio will be used as feeders for the trunk line system.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Uncle Sam Owes Nearly $3,000,000 More Than He Did August 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The public debt statement shows the public debt on the last day of August, less cash in the treasury, to have been $942,924,323, an increase for the month of $2,815,418. Following is a recapitulation of the debt: Interest bearing debt, $747,360,610; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,695,870; debts bearing no interest, $377,906,998; total $1,126,963,479.

There are also certificates and treasury notes outstanding, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury, amounting to $602,684,693. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $149,410,926; silver, $511,447,344; paper, $150,284,534; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $15,817,539; total, $826,960,345, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $642,921,189, leaving a cash balance of $184,039,156. The decrease in the cash for the month was $3,110,374.

DEATH OF HENRY CLARK.

The Well Known Politician of Missouri Succumbs to a Stroke of Paralysis.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 6.—Hon. Henry Clark of Montgomery county, a well known Democratic politician, is dead. A few days ago Hon. Sol. Hughlett shot himself. Mr. Clark was sitting at his table, surrounded by his family, talking of the tragical death of Mr. Hughlett. Suddenly he was stricken down by paralysis, and the end came last night. Mr. Clark was one of the wealthiest citizens of Montgomery county. He leaves a large family.

Death has deprived the Democratic party of this congressional district of three of its prospective candidates for congress. They were Hon. Henry Wood, who was killed in a railroad wreck; Hon. Sol. Hughlett, who shot himself, and Hon. Henry Clark, who has just been cut down by paralysis.

M'CONNELL'S VIEWS.

The Idaho Governor for Free Coinage and Protection to Prevent Train Robberies.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 6.—Governor McConnell, in response to a request from the Chicago Times-Herald for his views as to the best way to prevent train robberies, answered: "I beg leave to suggest that congress should enact laws making all railroads responsible for the safe delivery of passengers and their valuables, and that an investigation should be instituted by the general government as to the causes which have brought about the present condition that a remedy may be applied."

The governor then advocates free coinage of silver and protection as the means of stopping robbery by enabling men to make an honest living.

BIG IRRIGATION SCHEME.

Colorado Capitalists Propose to Reclaim 300,000 Acres of Arid Land.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 6.—The Pawnee Pass Reservoir company has filed with the state land board a request to be sent to the secretary of the interior to aggregate 300,000 acres of land in Logan county for reclamation under the arid land act. The company is represented by George H. West of Greeley. The proposition of the company is to construct a reservoir which will hold 1,500,000,000 cubic feet of water, which will be sufficient to irrigate 300,000 acres of land. The ditch, which will be constructed will be fifty miles long. It is believed at the state land office that the plan is a feasible one.

Her Confidence Betrayed.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 6.—Mrs. Hattie War... wid... the late Will... passenger ...d, is in ...n she ...hreg ...d

...D UP

...of ... ...
...of ...
...as offi...
...Rustem
...to Eng...
...foreign
...w rel...
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...igna...
...that
...of
...us...
...hat
...uld be
...ew. If,
...sts in its re...
...undertake the
...rest satisfied.
...e continues to re...
...y added, it would be
...for the dismemberment of
...ey. The dispatch has caused the
...est uneasiness here.

...AL PAUPERS SCORED.

...sh Trades Union Delegate Favors ... Out Poor Scions of Royalty.

..., Sept. 6.—At the session of Union congress to-day the ...ry committee was instruct... ...pon parliament the pass... declaring for the princi... ...of salaries to members ... commons.

...delegate from Liver... ...ng a motion for the ...esolution in favor of ...landing of pauper said that he wished to include ...he scope of the resolution ...ons who arrived without ...ns of subsistence, but who ...l them. These men con... ...empire, while the poor ...ayers had no rights at all.

...N, Sept. 6.—Secretary ...appeal to congress for an ...listed men for the navy, ...utilize the vessels now ...on—probably 1,000 to ...last session congress ...enlistmen... of 1,000 ...recruit have not ...d an... has been ...n se... ...casions ... ... to com...

... ...nor
... ...e ...ing
... ...he

...ENTIES FOR...

...r Bowler Knocks ...aw is Unconstit... ...tion, Sept. ...

NO BO...

Comptroll... ...L

WASHIN... the comptroller ... the treas... terday rendered an opinion on the ... celebrated Oxnard sugar bounty claims, in which he holds in effect, first, that he, as comptroller has jurisdiction of the case, and second, that, in his opinion, the act of March 2, 1895, making the sugar bounty appropriation is unconstitutional. He, however, decides that the papers in the case be sent to the court of claims for the rendition of a judgment, in order that there may be furnished "a precedent for the future action of the executive department in the adjustment in the class of cases involved in these sugar bounties."

The particular claim decided is substantially on the same footing as all other sugar bounty claims, for the satisfaction of which congress, at its last session, appropriated $5,238,289. The comptroller answers at great length the arguments presented by counsel at the hearing, in which his jurisdiction was attacked, and in the course of his reply, he says statutes which do not conform to the constitution, are not law, and therefore, when a statute is in apparent conflict with the coustitution it becomes the duty of the executive officer to determine for himself as between the statute and the constitution whether the statute is the law.

As to the constitutionality of the act, the comptroller says in part that the principle has so long been decided that taxation must be for a public purpose; that an attempt to take money from the people by the forms of ta... tion for a purpose other than a pu... one, is not an exercise of legisla... power and, therefore, that an atte... to do so is a mere nullity, as an e... by the legislature to exercise p... not granted by the constitution.

Manufacturing establishm... been uniformly treated a... rather than public enterpr... merous decisions are cited ... show that factories of all ... mills, rolling mills, etc., a... and are in no sense public ... It is suggested that whe... gets out of the domain of la... the realm of equity and ju... power is unlimited. That ... no doubt true if congress ... out of the domain of law, b... not do so.

The bounty of the act of 18... limited to those who may h... fered an injury by failure to ... the bounty of the McKinley act, ... given to all alike, whether the... fered loss or not. There is noth... which indicates that it is intended ... make compensation for such inju... and that cannot be implied.

By a refusal to pay the claims th... ultimate rights of the claimants are in... no way affected, for they have a per... fect remedy in court to test the valid... ity of their claims and obtain payment ... thereof after a final determination of ... the constitutionality of the law, if it ... be held unconstitutional.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Six men were burned to death near Norristo... at midnight, while sl...ng in a... at Earnest station. The structur... ing burned in some way.

CONDENSED DISPATCH

Clarksburg, Mo., has had a big f...

Refuse from the Daleville, In... strawboard works killed millions ... fish.

Secretary Carlisle will again a... congress to retire the national gol... certificates.

Postal employes at Erie have bee... arrested for conspiring to defeat civil service rules.

Vice President Stevenson has returned to his home in Bloomington, Ill., from Alaska.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert is to make three speeches on the monetary issue in Alabama.

Three Republican county conventions in Kansas refused to indorse the state administration.

A sharp earthquake shock lasting six seconds was felt at Helena, Butte and Great Falls, Mont.

Nine hundred people of Moscow and St. Petersburg have been arrested on suspicion of being nihilists.

The Tagepost, a German socialist paper, has been seized by the authorities for criticising the emperor.

General Ely S. Parker was buried at Fairfield, Conn., with a mixture of Christianand Indian burial rites.

A horse backed off a ferry boat with a buggy opposite Louisiana, Mo., and Mrs. Dr. Lonergan was drowned.

The Eastern window glass manufacturers have effected a new combine with a capital stock of $25,000,000.

Auditor Mills of Arkansas, who was charged with levying tribute from his employes, made a startling admission.

The mystery of Judge Holt's will has revived the mystery of his connection with the hanging of Mrs. Surratt.

Messrs. Maguire and Gompers, the American delegates, addressed the trades union congress at Cardiff, Wales.

Missouri corporations have only a few days left in which to certify that they have not violated the anti-trust law.

Rev. Robert Fulton, one of the most noted Jesuit pulpit orators in America, died at San Jose, Cal., aged 70 years.

The civil service commission has taken occasion to warn civil service office holders to keep from meddling in politics.

Bill Williams, leader of the gang who robbed the Wells-Fargo Express company of $20,000 at Cripple Creek, Col., was captured.

Rev. John Moorehead, a Methodist minister of Baldwin, Kan., has been chosen chaplain of the Leavenworth Federal penitentiary.

Joseph Munal, who was injured in the Gumry hotel explosion in Denver, has sued the Gumry estate for $15,000 damages and $1,000 doctor's bills.

Eleven thousand children of Chicago have been turned away from the public schools owing to lack of adequate accommodations in that city.

The German Methodist conference of Ohio has declared almost unanimously against the admission of women to the general conference of the church.

GERMAN REGULATIONS.

Importation of Cattle From Nearly All Nations Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The department of agriculture has received from its agent at Berlin a statement of the imports of agricultural and other products into Germany. It shows that during the first six months of 1895 the following percentage of the total imports of the German empire of the articles specified were obtained from the United States: Cotton, 80 per cent; wheat, 15; maize, 56; grass and timothy seed, 16; dressed beef, 59; oil ...ke ... and lard, 93.

...portation of cattle and fresh ...America, Russia, Austria... ...d Italy is prohibited. The ...residents of the German ...may order sheep and ...from the United ...to be held at the ...ervation and in... ...d from the ...ompanied by ...inspection, ...Russian

THE FRAKER TIP.

Drummer Hackley Gives Further Details About the Matter.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 6.—J. S. Hackley, the liquor drummer, who says he "turned up" Dr. G. W. Fraker, after the best detective skill in the country had spent two years in a fruitless search for the gigantic insurance swindler, is indignant that the Kansas City attorneys interested in the case should attempt to cast doubts upon his story.

Mr. Hackley says: "On August 26 I went to Kansas City and wired President Davis to meet me there that evening. Instead of Davis, Herrick came and we had a long talk. After Herrick satisfied himself that I was all right and that I was really in possession of knowledge as to the whereabouts of the genuine Fraker, he telephoned for Haff to come to the hotel immediately. In a few minutes Haff's partner, Van Valkenburg, came over to the New Albany and I repeated to him what I had told Herrick. When they left me I agreed to meet them that night in Haff & Van Valkenburg's office for a further conference. We talked until nearly midnight. Though the information I gave them was specific, the lawyers for a long while seemed to doubt my story.

"Finally they asked me how much Harry wanted to 'peach.' I told them $10,000. Then they requested me to go back to Moberly, see Harry again in the jail, stand him off in his demands until Saturday, August 31, and get all I could from him. This I did, and on the evening of August 31 I received a telegram from Herrick, at Kansas City, reading: 'Have written you a long letter, I got a letter Sunday morning. It consisted of two and a half pages of t...e written matter, containing an offe... of $2,000 in cash and a certain per... of all of the money recovered for what I had done, and was signed by the three attorneys whose names I have mentioned. This was o... September 1. On September 2 I received a telegram from Herrick, telling me to let the matter drop. That evening Dr. Fraker was arrested in his retreat in Minnesota."

In speaking of another claim made by the Kansas City attorneys in their apparent determination to rob him of the credit due for "turning up" Fraker, Mr. Hackley said: "I will give $1,000 for every letter of an incriminating nature which the Kansas City lawyers and detectives have of Harry's. All such letters taken from Harry are now securely locked in a vault at Moberly and I have read them all and know their contents. It was these more than Harry's confession which convinced me that he was telling the truth and that Fraker was still alive."

GENERAL KAUTZ DEAD

The Veteran of Two Wars Succumbs to Stomach Paralysis.

SEATTLE, Wash, Sept. 6.—Brigadier General A. V. Kautz, retired, died here last night of paralysis of the stomach. General Kautz had spent a lifetime as a soldier. He went to the Mex... war with the First regiment of Ohio volunteers and on his return was appointed a cadet at West Point. When he graduated in 1852 he was assigned to the Fourth infantry and did duty in Oregon and Washington territories until the civil war. In the Rogue river troubles from 1853 to 1855 he was badly wounded. He also participated in the Indian war on Puget Sound in 1856. After a year in Europe he was appointed a captain in 1861 and went to the front. From the infantry he was transferred to a cavalry command and was brevetted a major for valiant commanding in the capture of Monticello, Ky., in May, 1863. He rose gradually in rank until he became major general of volunteers and then was transferred to the regular service. He received several brevets for gallant and meritorious services and at the close of the war had the rank of lieutenant colonel. Since the war General Kautz had served on the New Mexican frontier, where he kept in check troublesome Apaches in Arizona, California and Nebraska. He was the author of several works. Germany was his place of birth. He was 67 years old.

Wichita's Y. M. C. A. Involved.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 6.—The Presbyterian board of relief for disabled ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers, to-day brought suit in the United States district court to foreclose a mortgage of $20,000 which it holds on the stone building of the Young Men's Christian association. There is considerable interest due and unpaid. It is hoped to effect a compromise.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Cyclists Cabanne, Titus and Murphy have been conditionally reinstated.

Dan Stuart states positively that the date of the fistic carnival will not be changed.

The trial of the Rev. Hinshaw for the murder of his wife was begun at Danville, Ind.

The Bannock habeas corpus has fallen through. The Indians were allowed to escape.

Thomas Sweeney was called to his gate and shot dead by his father-in-law near Columbia, Texas.

General Simon B. Buck...er has with drawn from the race for ... State senator from Kentucky.

Kansas stock men pr... ...t paying an inspection fee ... shipped through the state

Fire in Boston dest... warehouses and freight ... loss is estimated at $3...,0...

Sisters Seek Divo...

LIBERTY, Mo., Sept. 6.—... filed suits yesterday in ... court here for divorce fr... bands—Adah M. Farley ... ley and Z. Ellen Gaunce ... Gaunce. The women's ... was Ballow. Both allege ... and abuse in their pe... ...rley was 14 years old w... ...six years ago. Mrs. ... in 1881 at the age of ...

...sie Riley, who murde... ...infant at Red Oak, I... ...ity to manslaughter a... ...

ARE TO INVESTIGATE

AMERICAN OFFICIALS TO LOOK INTO CHINA RIOTS.

The Inquiry to Be Made Independently By Officials Now in the Mongolian Realm, Assisted By a Chinese Officer—Uncle Sam Tired of Delay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The United States government, it is announced at the state department, has decided to enter forthwith upon an independent investigation of the Cheng Tu riots, with the co-operation of a Chinese representative.

As at first arranged, the inquiry was to have been made in co-operation with England, but there has been a change of plan within the past few days, occasioned partly by the fact that the British consul at Chung King, who is to conduct the investigation on behalf of his government and to whom, with the concurrence of an American missionary member, it was at first proposed to entrust the preliminary investigation of the facts, has been detained at his post, and, it is said, will not be able to begin the inquiry for a month or more. There are also understood to be other reasons why the state department has decided upon an independent investigation, such as France has already made and such as England will make later.

It is said at the state department that it is not true, however, as has been represented, that the policy of this government has been changed by any feeling of dissatisfaction or resentment caused by any apparent delay on England's part in proceeding with the inquiry. The department has other reasons, which it is not yet prepared to make public.

China is expected to lend her support to the American inquiry to the extent of supplying an escort to the persons who will conduct it, but who have not yet been designated, and will probably furnish an official who will co-operate with the American investigators, as in the Ku Cheng investigation. The investigation is expected to be made by some officials now on the Chinese coast.

TRANSFERS IN THE ARMY.

Extensive Changes of Infantry Companies and Troops of Cavalry Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. — Extensive transfers of troops in the West were ordered to-day by the secretary of war as follows: The present garrison of Fort Buffalo, N. D., to Fort Assinaboine, Mont.; two companies of the Twenty-second infantry from Fort Assinaboine to Fort Harrison, Mont.; one company of the Second infantry to Fort Yates, N. D., to be joined by another company of the same regiment now at Fort Keogh, Mont.; three companies of the Tenth infantry now at Fort Yates and their commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Comba to Fort Niobrara, Neb., from which two companies of the Eighth infantry are to depart for Fort Russell, Wyo.; the three companies of the Seventeenth infantry now at Fort Russell to go to Columbia barracks, Ohio.; four troops of the Seventh cavalry now in the department of Texas, to the department of the Colorado; four troops of the First cavalry now in the department of the Colorado to Oklahoma, two troops going to Fort Sill and two to Fort Reno, relieving four troops of the Third ordered from Oklahoma to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Fort Buford, N. D., and Fort Hancock, Texas, are discontinued as army posts and directions given to turn over the public lands to the interior department. Where the troops and companies to be transferred have not been designated in the order, the department commanders will make the selection of the troops to be removed.

DICK DALTON'S ROMANCE.

The Noted Missouri Politician on the Verge of an Elopement.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7. — About a year ago the wife of Colonel Dick Dalton, internal revenue collector of this district and one of the best known politicians in the state, died. Last spring he went to Jonesburg to fish. There he met Miss Mayme Carr, aged 19 a beautiful and accomplished young girl, daughter of a leading business man. The two fell in love at first sight, but the young lady's father objected on account of the disparity of their ages, Colonel Dalton being 52 years old. Dalton resolved to secure his love anyhow, and arranged for an elopement with the assistance of Miss Carr's sister, Mrs. Bartletts of Clarksville. The latter lady eloped herself to get married and Mayme helped her to do it. Just about when matters were getting interesting in stepped Carr with his consent to a marriage in October, and spoiled a nice romantic story.

Miss Carr is quite well known socially in St. Louis. She has frequently visited her cousin, Mrs. L. H. Whitbrook of 1908 North Grand avenue.

The "Town" Under a River's Waters

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 7.—The tax collector of Kings county has received numerous letters from the East regarding the town of Lake View. In the county recorder's office there is a finely lithographed work purporting to represent the town in question, with a railroad depot and numerous public buildings. The place where the town is represented to be is really under the waters of the Tulare and the record shows the plat to have been filed by Michael O'Brien. Postoffice Inspector Flint is investigating.

Chinese Rioters Condemned.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—The inquiry into the massacre at Ku Cheng is proceeding to the satisfaction of the American and British consuls. There have been a number of important convictions. Among those condemned are some of the ring leaders

Colored Men Whip a Brute.

FULTON, Mo., Sept. 7.—Last night a mob of colored men caught and whipped, with rawhides, Tom Clarkson, colored, charged with a brutal assault on Ella Scott, a half-witted 14-year-old colored girl.

DISCUSSING THE TRIAL.

Dr. Fraker's Friends Not Anxious for His Conviction.

RICHMOND, Mo., Sept. 7.—Out of scores of Ray county people who have visited Dr. G. W. Fraker in the county jail, not one has expressed to the sheriff or his deputies the slightest doubt that the man now in jail is the Excelsior Springs doctor. In fact, the question of his identity is not talked about and the people here are now discussing the question of what punishment he is likely to suffer.

Fraker's arraignment before Justice McCulston was set for 10 o'clock this morning, but the insurance companies were not ready and the hearing was postponed until next week. The defense is not expected to make a showing at the preliminary. It will simply force the prosecution to show its hand, then let the case go to the grand jury. Neither side will outline its plan for the contest now.

John Dougherty and Lib Morse of Excelsior Springs, were here yesterday and talked with Fraker for hours. After they had gone Fraker said he could give bond in any amount. The justice will require heavy bond, possibly $20,000. Fraker has employed Captain J. L. Farris of Richmond to act in concert with Senator A. S. Lyman of Kansas City, as his attorneys.

It is gossip here that the defense will attempt to show that Fraker was insane when he went away, even if there is not an attempt to prove his mind is not entirely right now. A majority of the people here do not expect to see him sent to the penitentiary. Some say he will not even be indicted.

The next term of the local court will begin October 1st, and the grand jury will probably take up Fraker's case at that time.

It has developed that he is entirely without means unless money comes from an unexpected source. He has received no mail except a postal card and has written absolutely nothing since his arrest. He refuses to write his autograph.

Judge M. Sullivan of Excelsior Springs, who went to Minnesota to identify Fraker and remained behind when the others came home, is in Richmond to-day. He had a long talk with Fraker in the course of which he told Fraker of the death of Mrs. Sullivan, which was news to the doctor. Fraker broke down and cried. He had been Judge Sullivan's family physician for years.

"It is nonsense," said Sullivan, "to talk about this man being any other than Fraker. I was in the secret service during the war and have confidence in myself to believe that when I have known a man intimately for years I could not be mistaken in his identity if I should not see him for two years. A man is likely to know his family physician after he has talked with him about members of his family. As for Fraker's failing to recognize some acquaintances, if one of us had been through what the doctor has seen since his disappearance, and particularly since his arrest, we would act a little odd ourselves."

The story from Duluth about Schnell he attributes to the fact that the sheriff and others there are sore. The Kansas men got their prisoner and had him out of the country before the sheriff knew who they were or what they wanted, and the officers there would naturally discredit an important arrest made directly under their noses, without their help. Judge Sullivan confirms the story of Fraker's poverty and says that when Fraker was arrested he owed a grocery bill of $10. He had no money to pay, but sent the boy who lived with him to give the grocer his (Fraker's) rifle to satisfy the debt.

A CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

Letter From a Duluth Man Who Says the Prisoner Is Not Fraker.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 7.—The Kansas Independent, a Populist paper, publishes a letter from a citizen of Duluth to its editor, I. W. Pack, which purports to expose a conspiracy on the part of the insurance companies and the chief of police of Topeka to arrest William Schnell and palm him off for George W. Fraker of life insurance fame. The letter is written by a German of the name of Harberger, and is to the effect that Fraker or Schnell is a crazy hermit, whose great ambition is to achieve notoriety. The author of the letter declares that it can easily be proven that Schnell has lived in the woods of Minnesota and Wisconsin for years, and that he passed in the locality where he was arrested as "King of the Forest." It is alleged that it is not the intention of the insurance companies to push his prosecution after the money handed over to Fraker's executor has been recovered. It explains that the reason why Fraker's companion in Minnesota was not taken into custody was that he would swear that the prisoner is not Fraker and furnish the names of any number of witnesses who would so testify.

J. P. Davis, president of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance company, in an interview said there was no doubt of Fraker's identity, and that no effort would be made to secure the return of the insurance money until all interested admitted it. He said that he believed Fraker would be sent to the penitentiary, although he admitted that a number of prominent Kansas and Missouri attorneys whom he had consulted had expressed the opinion that he could be convicted of no crime.

Two Men Beheaded by a Maniac.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Sept. 7.—Last night James Ward murdered his father-in-law, Aaron Hunter, and his brother-in-law, John Hunter, by cutting off their heads. He was pursued by a mob, but just as he was about to be captured took his own life.

Colonel Ingersoll Robbed.

ELMWOOD, Ill., Sept. 7. — Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, who addressed his old regiment here yesterday, had his pocket picked and lost $250 in cash and a draft for $750. The draft, however, was found and returned to him, having evidently been thrown away by the thief as a measure of safety.

St. Louis Police Commissioner Appointed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—Governor Stone appointed Thad C. Harris a member of the board of police commissioners for the city of St. Louis for a term of two years, and until his suc... is appointed and qualified.

...and for Valley county, Ne...
...Manufacturing Com...
...Plaintiff.
...fendant.
...notice that on June
...annexed its action in
...county, Nebraska,
...which is that they are
...you for $697.00 on a
...by defendant to
...has been served in
...property has been
...third interest in and
...ing on the north
...and the south
...township 20 north,
...row also north
...ing and
...of section 24
...tion 25, all in
...ding as all
...October 7,
...ng you are re-
...COMPANY
...Plaintiff.
...1894

...county, Ne...
...Your City,

...throw twenty-eight drumsticks into
...air in all directions and then to
...them in a peculiar manner under
...s and between his legs.
...s playing we are told that he
...from one drum to the other with
...onderful rapidity that spectators
...hardly follow the movements of
...ands and body.

"M. QUAD."

Man Who Has Made All Christendom Laugh.

...arles B. Lewis, better known by
...en-name of "M. Quad," was born
...orthern Ohio early in the forties,
...after receiving a common school
...ducation, learned the printer's trade.
...ring to better his condition, and
...ring of an opening in Maysville, Ky.,
...started for that place. The steam-
...oat on which he took passage was
...blown to atoms by the explosion of its
...boiler, and for several months Mr.
...Lewis hovered between life and death
...in a Cincinnati hospital. When the
...war broke out he went to the front
...with the Seventh Michigan cavalry, and
...served with his regiment throughout
...the conflict. After being mustered out
...he went to Michigan and again took
...up the printer's trade. He was con-
...nected for a time with the Pontiac
...Bill Poster, and then drifted to Lansing,
...where one winter he was engaged to act
...as legislative correspondent for the De-

C. B. LEWIS—"M QUAD."

...troit Free Press. He subsequently went
...to Detroit and became a reporter for
...the Free Press, continuing his connec-
...tion with that paper for over twenty-
...five years. He made himself and his
...paper famous with his short stories and
...articles depicting the humorous and
...pathetic phases of city life. A few years
...ago he became connected with a New
...York paper, and since that time has
...resided in Brooklyn. Mr. Lewis has
...written a number of novels that have
...been well received, but he is best known
...as a humorist. Recently he returned to
...his "ald hame" on the Free Press.

Melba's Trill.

An interesting anecdote is being told in New York about Mme. Melba. On a recent occasion she took the part of the queen in "The Huguenots" at a performance at the Hotel Savoy. During the performance a little child became excited and running to its mother, who was in the audience, cried in audible manner: "Listen, mamma; birdie, birdie!" The effect was magical. The audience broke forth into a storm of applause. After the performance the great singer said: "Nothing has ever pleased me more in all the things that have been said of me in all my life."

Mable the Essayist.

Hamilton W. Mable, the essayist and editor, is frequently mistaken for an Englishman, probably because of his well-groomed appearance and the fresh look of health in his face. He happens, however, to be an American, for he was born at Cold Springs, New York, fifty years ago. He is a man of attractive personality, and he is as fond of out-door life as his writings make others. His summer home is in the mountains of Sullivan county, New York.

Mrs. Beecher Still at Work.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is now eighty-three years old—a slender woman of medium height, with a face that is described as faded and wrinkled, but has lines of strength and determination in it, while her voice is strong and her mind clear. Mrs. Beecher has contributed many articles to periodicals during the last few years, and found literary work profitable and pleasant.

An Excited Conversation.

First Bystander—Horrors! Those two are trying to scratch each other's eyes out.

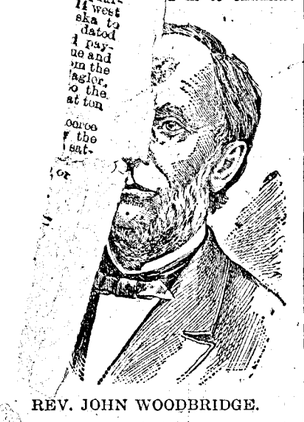
Second Bystander—No, they are not. It's a deaf and dumb man, and his wife, quarreling.

Foster's Big Fee.

The above is a portrait of ex-Secretary of State Foster who gained world wide fame as a diplomat, he having ably conducted the peace negotiations between China and Japan. For his services China is said to have paid him the handsame sum of $200,000.

Another Woman Sheriff.

Mrs. Helen C. Stewart, has taken the oath of office, and become sheriff of Green county, Missouri. She gave a bond of $25,000, which was approved.



REV. JOHN WOODBRIDGE.

...defective ventilating appliances in
...halls of congress, and to report
...ans for their permanent improve-
...ment. He is still engaged in this work.

WASHINGTON IRVING BABB.

One of the Candidates for Governor of Iowa.

Washington Irving Babb, one of the candidates for governor of Iowa, was born Oct. 4, 1844, on his father's farm in Des Moines county, near Burlington. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Miles Babb, who came to Iowa from Pennsylvania and were of Dutch descent. There were but two children in the family, W. I. Babb and his sister, Mrs. Belle Mansfield, now dean of the music and art school of De Pauw university, Greencastle, Ind. Miles Babb died when his son was young. Anxious that her children should have an education, Mrs. Babb sold her farm and moved to Mt. Pleasant, that she might enjoy its educational advantages. Young Babb immediately entered the Iowa Wesleyan university and continued until 1863, when, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in the famous Fourth Iowa cavalry and served until the close of the war. Then he reentered college, graduating in the class of 1866.

Having chosen the law as his profession, he at at once entered the office of Ambler & Ambler, and, on his admittance to the bar was made a member of the firm under the name of Ambler & Babb. After a few years he formed a partnership with John S. Woolson, another leading lawyer. The firm of Woolson & Babb at once became recognized as the leading one in southeastern Iowa and enjoyed a large practice. The firm was dissolved four years ago, however, by the election of Mr. Babb to the district bench. Shortly after his partner, Mr. Woolson, was appointed United States judge for the southern district of Iowa. Judge Babb cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Drum-Beating.

Probably the most remarkable drummer that ever lived was Jean Henri, the famous tambour-major of the Emperor Napoleon, who some sixty years since gave an exhibition of his wonderful talents at the Lyceum theater, London.

One of his feats was to play on fifteen differently toned drums at the same time in so soft and harmonious a manner, that, instead of the deafening uproar that might have been expected, the effect was that of a novel and complete instrument. Another trick of his was

BASEBALL GOSSIP.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS ON THE DIAMOND.

Catcher McFarland of the Western League—Probable Changes in That League Next Year—Personal Mention and Chat.

EDWARD W. McFarland, who is doing such clever work behind the bat this season for the Indianapolis club, was born at Cleveland, O., in 1875, and learned to play ball at an early age in his native city, taking to the sport as naturally as a duck does to water. He advanced so rapidly that his services were in demand by a number of prominent amateur teams of Cleveland, among them being the then noted Cleveland Athletic club. He did such good work both as a batsman and catcher while with the latter club and gained such local renown that he was offered his first professional engagement in 1893, with the Akron club of the Ohio State league. During the latter part of that season he was given a trial by the Cleveland club, of the National league and American association, and although he did very well while connected with that club, he was allowed to go at the end of the season. In 1894 he was engaged by President D. A. Long for his Toledo team, of the Western league, and it was with that club that he made such a fine record both as a catcher and batsman. He took part in 124 championship contests while with the Toledo team, and ranked twelfth as batsman in field of 138 players, according to the official averages of the Western league for last year. He filled the position of catcher in 104 of the 124 games that he took part in. McFarland was one of the young players selected by Manager Comiskey for this year's Cincinnati team, of the National league and American association, and at the end of last season was transferred from the Toledo club to the Cincinnati. McFarland reported to the Cincinnati club early last spring, and although he did good work for the club, was allowed to go to the Indianapolis club, of the Western league, because the Cincinnatis had a surplus of catchers. McFarland is doing about all the catching for the Indianapolis team, and his work behind the bat thus far this season has not been surpassed by any other catcher in the profession, while his batting has been heavy and timely, and has gone far toward placing the Indianapolis team in first place in the Western league championship race. There is little doubt but that McFarland will be wearing a Cincinnati uniform next season, for good judges who have seen him play consider him the equal, if not the superior, of any of the catchers now on the Cincinnati club's pay roll.

* * *

With reference to the interview with Manager Watkins, stating that Columbus and Omaha would be substituted for Terre Haute and Grand Rapids in the Western league next year, Manager Ellis, of Grand Rapids, declares that the eminent gentleman from Indianapolis is talking through the place where most people wear hats, except in extremely cold weather. Mr. Ellis says that Watkins' statements about Grand Rapids not making money are all guess work, and that Grand Rapids' club is the only one in the league which pays salaries on the 1st and 15th of each month, no matter where the club happens to be. That is how it came that the men were paid yesterday, however little they may have seemed to the spectators to deserve it. Mr. Ellis further states that Mr. Watkins has not a vote in the league meeting, and cannot get into the room, let alone decide whether or not Grand Rapids or Terre Haute or anyone else shall remain in the circuit.

* * *

The St. Louis club's new third baseman, Samuels, hails from Chicago, and

CATCHER McFARLAND.

is only 19 years of age. He had previously played with the Rush Medical college and the Rock Island team of the Iowa State league. The "kid" is regarded as a "comer." So far he has done very well.

* * *

There has been a heap of discussion anent President Byrne's stand in the Temple cup question. Most writers think that Mr. Byrne is wrong, but nobody has yet informed a wondering world just how the Temple cup, now in possession of the New York club, is to be taken away from the club without a contest. Therein lies the meat of the controversy, and it is therefore strange that it should be so calmly ignored or overlooked. Won't some of the wisacres please solve this simple little problem?

* * *

The Philadelphia Ledger wants the league to "put a stop to the pernicious practice of the weaker clubs selling their good players to the strong clubs." Well said and meant, but how is the league going to prevent any club from exercising its inalienable right to dispose of its property as it sees fit?

* * *

The report that the veteran Charley Radbourn had lost an eye by a gunning accident last winter and the other report that he was dying with consumption are declared to be false by a Rhode Island man who saw Radbourn recently at Bloomington, Ill. Radbourn is in robust health and is engaged in the market business.

* * *

Cal McVey, one of the original "big four"—McVey, Barnes, White and Spalding—who jumped Boston for Chicago 25 years ago, is now working for a wine concern in Fresno, Cal. He is enjoying the best of health, weighs in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, and is keeping himself "in condition" by frequent wrestling and scrapping. He is the official referee of the Fresno Athletic club.

T. E. S.

HELENA MODJESKA.

Varied Career of the Actress Recently Banished from Russia.

Helena Modjeska, the actress, was born at Cracow, Poland, in 1843. She early manifested a desire for the stage, and after her marriage, at the age of 17, with her guardian, an humble beginning was made with a company of strolling players. It was not, however, until after her husband's death in 1865; and her marriage three years later to M. Chalapowski, a Polish patriot and journalist, that she became the theatrical star and favorite of Warsaw, a position which she held until about 1876, when she and her husband emigrated to America. Their experiences on a California farm were highly unprofitable.

The only course open to her was the apparently impossible one of acting in English, her only knowledge of the language being derived from one of Ouida's novels, which it had taken her three months to get through. After six months of study, she made her appearance, in August, 1877, in an English version of Adrienne Lecouvreur at a theater in San Francisco. She won the American public almost immediately, and has since

HELEN MODJESKA.

achieved various triumphs on both sides of the Atlantic. She was recently forbidden to enter Russian soil.

THE DALLAS AFFAIR.

Creme de la Creme Will View the Dallas "Physical Culture" Show.

Speaking of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, Mayor Holland, of Dallas, who passed through St. Louis the other day, said: "The great physical culture exhibition between Corbett and Fitzsimmons will come off as scheduled on Oct. 31 at Dallas. It is a sure thing. According to the opinions of the leading attorneys of the state there will be, after Sept. 1, no law on the statute books preventing any contest of the kind. On Sept. 1 the criminal law calling prize fights a penal offense and yet putting the punishment clause in the misdemeanor class, will clash with the civil law licensing such contests on payment of $500. Dan Stewart, president of the Florida Athletic Club, is a good practical business man and is not taking any chances. We expect to have an enormous outpouring of the best people of the country in October, and that is the main reason that the business men of the state, and particularly of Dallas, are supporting Mr. Stewart."

THE WHEEL.

So far no professional races have been on the score card in the National Circuit except at Asbury Park.

Tom Eck and John S. Johnson are talking about getting up a big professional race meeting in Minneapolis.

Milwaukee and Baltimore are two dead rabbit racing towns. Both gave up dates on the National Circuit.

A twenty-five mile handicap bicycle road race at Burlington, N. J., August 3, was won by Isaac Champion in 1h 32m, 50s.

Chairman Gideon has refused to sanction beach racing at Sea Isle City, holding that it was the same as road racing.

Green, of the National Cyclists' Union, of England, who won the English five-mile championship last year, has been declared a professional.

Professionalism just now is suffering from all the old skates turning and very few of the very fast men. It hardly has a fair chance because by contrast its average is much slower than the amateur classes.—Ex.

Highest of all in Leavening.

Royal P.W.

ABSOLUTELY PUR.

She Assisted to Revive Him.

The other day a person dropped down in an apoplectic fit immediately in front of a big railway station and was directly carried into a waiting room. In a minute after a woman forced her way in through the crowd gathered round the door, exclaiming: "My husband! my poor husband! Clear the way and let in the air." She then busied herself in taking off the man's cravat and performing other little offices until a doctor arrived and the man gradually recovered his senses. On this the doctor observed that it was a happy relief for his distressed wife as well as himself. "My wife!" exclaimed the man, "why, I am a bachelor." On seeking for the woman it was found that she had disappeared and with her the watch and purse of the patient, which she had adroitly abstracted under the very eyes of the onlookers.

A Syndicate of Monsters.

Here are the names of the abominable trio that compose it, hated and abhorred by man and woman kind—dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation. What is the most successful way to attack and squelch these united monsters? Take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and they will pull up stakes and make tracks for parts unknown, leaving no trace behind. The bitters also exterminates malaria, rheumatic and kidney trouble and nervous ailment.

"I caught you kissing the chambermaid the other day." "Well, it's not my fault that you won't do your own housework." —Truth.

Fifteen Choice Imported Flowering Bulbs Free.

To push the circulation of the leading home paper in the west—the Nebraska State Capital—we will give fifteen choice bulbs and the Capital one year for one dollar. These bulbs include hyacinths, narcissus, freesias, chinodoxes, double sacred lily, tulips, iris, scillas, ixia, giant snow drop, etc. Special terms to agents. Address, Capital Publishing Co., Lincoln, Neb.

When a girl is sixteen she regards people who never get the blues as lacking in sentiment and intelligence.

The Nickel Plate road has authorized its agents to sell tickets at greatly reduced rates to Albany, N. Y., on accasion of the meeting of the German Catholic Societies of the United States in that city, Sept. 15th to 18th. For particulars address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

All those who have not been murdered by H. H. Holmes will please rise and remain standing until counted.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds. Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

To judge from their conversation one would imagine some men to be supplied with pneumatic brains.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

When a married woman wears bloomers it is a sign her husband doesn't have his way.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Make-Believe Water.

A Glasgow paper says that a parish church near that city a baptism was to take place on the first Sunday of the month, but no water could be got for the font, as it had been cut off. "What shall we do, John?" said the minister. "Jist put your hand in the font an' lat on there's water in't," said the beadle, "an' I'm sure the weans'll no ken ony odds."

Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Will be sold via the Nickel Plate road on occasion of the meeting of the German Catholic Societies of the United States at Albany, N. Y., Sept, 15th to 18th. For further information address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago.

Mr. Skindint—I made him take water the other night.—Mrs. Skindint—You were paying for the drinks, weren't you.

The reviving powers of Parker's Ginger Tonic render it indispensable in every home. Stomach troubles, colds and every form of distress yield to it.

We never see a girl with the upper part of her dress waist cut off that we don't long to slip a piece of ice down her back.

Get Hindercorns and use it If you want to realize the comfort of being without corns. It takes them out perfectly. 15c at druggists.

A man is not considered a full-fledged railroad man until he gets "plucked."

"Kanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

We admire a girl who knows she can't sing and is not willing to try.

GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, $1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million *free*. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, *absolutely free*, 500,000 copies of this most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above address, this little COUPON with twenty-one (21) cents in one cent stamps to pay for postage and packing *only*, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The *Free Edition* is precisely the same as those sold at $1.50 except only the books are bound in stronger covers instead of cloth, more all are given away rapidly.

COUPON No. 111

DR. PIERCE'S TEETHING SYRUP

Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels; assists dentition; cures diarrhœa and dysentery in the worst forms; cures canker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria; quiets and soothes all pain; invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Do not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and save your own strength.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cake destroys worms & remove them from the system. Prepared by Emmet Proprietary Co.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GETTELMAN HOSPITAL BEER

...OR...

PURE MALT.

A Great Nourisher and Nurses.

A Wholesome Fluid Extract Hops. Cures Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, digestion; Soothes the Nerves and is the Best Appetizer. Trade supplied by

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DR. McGREW
IS THE ONLY
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WHO TREATS ALL
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Weakness and Secret Disorders of
MEN ONLY
Every cure guaranteed. 20 years' experience. 8 years in Omaha. Book Free
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Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. SENT FREE. Have been tested and all warranted.

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"WINDSOR HOUSE" "QUIET!"
UNEXCELLED
"BURLINGTON"
Manufactured by KRAUS & LEWIN. H. T.

...tion appears to be ...ettled.—Kansas City Star.

...interest in the payment of the ...claim will be increased by learn- ...that for years past the claim has ...een farmed out to a syndicate of law- ...yers, who have been pushing it for their contingent fees, and it is not pleasant to learn that the syndicate includes Mr. Cleveland's former law partner and several of his personal friends. If this does not account for the extraordinary interest he has shown in pushing the payment of the claim it at least shows that his zeal was not purely patriotic. The truth is the Mora claim, from beginning to end, is a good deal of a job, and there is reason to suspect that Mora's American citizenship was assumed in order to lay a foundation for his claim.—Indianapolis Journal.

In no branch of the public service is the failure of the government care more conspicuous than in the preservation of the forests. At every session of congress there are bills under consideration to save the trees on the government land from destruction, and from these it appears that the work of spoilation goes on in spite of all efforts to the contrary, not seldom with the co-operation and conniyance of the government agents. A similar complaint is heard from time to time with reference to timber lands belonging to some of the states.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The citizens of North Bend are going at it right. They have organized a syndicate for the purpose of making a guarantee for the raising of 3,000 acres of sugar beets for five successive years. The progress of sugar making from beets, together with the condition of the financial world is such that with a sufficient guarantee that the necessary beets will be supplied for working up, there will no longer be any want of beet sugar manufactories. The days of bonuses are past. Sugar making has proven feasible and profitable, and the time is close at hand when capital will seek investment in this line wherever the way is certainly provided for a full supply of material to work on,—Blair Pilot.

The reason for the remarkable adaptation of sugar beet culture to the needs of Nebraska farmers was made plain at the meeting held at the court house on Saturday. Corn is a fickle crop when compared with beets, because if sunshine and rain do not come exactly as required when the ears are forming there will be no grain at all and the work of the year will be wasted. Beets have no critical time like corn. They "just grow," and if the rain is delayed they simply wait without injury for it to come along. Hot winds do not injure them, because they are below ground and out of the way of injury. It would be hard to conceive of a plant better fitted to conditions in Nebraska than the sugar beet.—State Journal.

It is an absolute condition of success in American politics that leaders who desire to lead people must get near the people and stay with them to the end. This sitting back in luxurious Union League club rooms or, in elegantly equipped political club rooms and merely giving orders cuts no figure in leadership with the people. It is men like Quay, Gorman, Brice and Platt who get near the people, who take the cake, whether their influence be good or bad. If men favoring a good cause care to dethrone "bossism" they must off with their kid gloves and do as the devil does. Until the policy is changed in that respect "bossism" will be on top and will only be scotched—not killed.—St. Paul Dispatch.

The last opportunity of the season to get excursion rates via Denver and over the Rio Grande Western to Salt Lake City and Ogden and to the Great Bear River Valley. One fare for round trip September September 10th and 29th. Write Willis Cadwell, Broken Bow, Nebraska, for pamphlets descriptive of Utah and her resources. 23-3

Mrs. E. E. Davis, San Miguel, Cal. says: "I am trying in a measure to repay the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the great good their remedy done me. For years I was a constant sufferer, weak lungs and bronchial asthma. My rest at night was disturbed by a hacking cough, so that I felt miserable the greater part of the time. Many remedies recommended by friends were tried, none of which proved suitable to my case. I did not experience any beneficial results until I began taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. After two bottles of the large size have been used I am pleased to state my health is better than it has been for years. The soreness has left my lungs and chest and I can breathe easily. It has done me so much that I want all who are suffering from lung troubles, as I was, to give it a trial.' For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists

Mrs. S. A. Kell, of Pomona, Cal., had the bad luck to sprain her ancle. "I tried several liniments," she says, "but was not cured until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. That remedy cured me and I take pleasure in recommending it and testifying to its efficacy." This medi- ...is also of great value for rheuma- ...back, pains in the chest, pleu- ...deep-seated pains. For sale ... Druggists.

...ad per ... $1.50 ... $1.00.

...ticket.

...KET.

...CENT KOKES.
...nty Treasurer,
S. J. W. BROWN.
For Sheriff,
ADAM SMITH.
For County Judge,
LOUIS THOMPSON,
For Superintendent of Schools,
O. E. MAIMANN.
For Coroner,
DR. A. E. BARTOO.
For County Surveyor,
O. J. NELSON.

ORD TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Clerk—J. D. LAVERTY.
Treasurer—J. W. BERAN.
Assessor—H. W. NELSON.
Justice of the Peace—A. A. LAVERTY.
Constable—W. H. CARSON.
Road Overseer—
Dist. 11, ROMAN IWANSKI.
Dist. 12, H. H. BAILEY, JR.
Dist. 31, GEORGE PRATT.

The festive circus advertisements ...making their regular appearance ...the newspaper nowadays.

...woman named Mrs. McArthur jumped from Brooklyn bridge Saturday and was rescued alive. She claimed she did it for her husband's sake, who is a railroadman out of employment.

The ticket nominated by the republicans Wednesday is everywhere conceded to be the strongest one named for years and of the kind of material that will win at the polls and give eminent satisfaction after election. The men are all personally strong and selected from the various parts of the county so as to make the ticket geographically well distributed.

E. M. Correll, editor of the Hebron *Journal*, died last week Thursday after a l... illness which had kept him fro... ...ty for several months ... his paper has ... y his wife and s... has been asso... ...per for a number of yea... ...he death of Mr. Correll has taken a pioneer newspaperman out of the ranks.

The QUIZ is pleased to read the remarks in yesterday's St. Paul *Republican* not only because its editor reads and remembers our poems, but because he has put him- ...right on the question of sus- ...the republican judicial ...r, that any deal ...een the candi- ...of the dis- ...ican is at fault in ...t QUIZ is trying to ...feeling for a candidate ...is locality. It is not certain ...that this locality has a candidate, and at any rate our remarks were not made for his benefit. What we are after is a square deal ...y republicans all along the line. In spite of the *Republican's* protes- ...tions the fact remains that candidates, of any political faith, outside of Hall and Howard counties have ...been very successful of election. ...ssume, however, in this repub- ...ger, that our St. Paul friend stan... ...isedly, and that republi- ...fe... ...parts of the district will ...ely for the ticket. If it ... republicans will win.

n Few Words.

...n crop worth a billion ...l money, the farmers are ...do much hurrahing in ...ea of taking fifty-cent Globe-Democrat.

...veland were more of a ...night see how a little ten- ...on behalf of Mr. Gorman ...ht convert that gentleman ...conviction in favor of third ...cago Record.

...f Nebraska is to have the big crop of sugar beets reported there will be no determined protest from the people of that state because the Cuban insurgents propose to destroy the sugar cane now maturing on their island.—Detroit Free Press.

It is worthy of notice that th... ...licans of Utah have nominat... candidate for governor Heb... the son of one of the ... His ...

North Loup News.

Sept. 9, 1895.—On Sunday last Mrs. Leu Stichler was driving into town from the farm. Just as she crossed the irrigation ditch south of the Presbyterian church her buggy was struck by a runaway horse and overturned. In falling she struck on the side of her head and shoulder. The people at the church saw the accident, ran out and picked her up and carried her to the residence of J. P. Goodrich near by. Dr. Burdick was quickly on hand and succeeded after several hours work in restoring her to consciousness. She was unable to get home until Tuesday. There were two small children with her at the time but neither of them was hurt. Team and buggy were afterward gathered up in various places. The horse which did the damage belonged to Mr. Cleary.

Bennett Seymour went to Central City Monday.

Mrs. Weller, mother of Mrs. Boettger, started for Winchester, Ind., Wednesday.

A. R. Condon has succeeded in finding two cars of cattle in the country of all sizes, ages and colors which he has shipped to Kansas City.

Farmers are talking twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre in the country, but I think it will hardly average that.

S. S. Smith reports having inquiries nearly every day for land to rent under the ditch. I would like to urge the people on the north side of the river to get a big move on them and see if they could get a ditch far enough along to be of some use next season if it should be needed.

I see the convention accepted my advice and nominated Sam Brown for treasurer; although I do not claim any credit or charge anything for it at the same time they did a good thing. He will be elected by a good majority.

ONCE AGAIN.

The "Standard" Delineator for October comes from the press with additional attractiveness. It is impossible to bestow adequate praise upon the colored plates which are found at the opening of the magazine; they are gems of style and finish, and the colored milliery plate is of equal merit. As for the body of the periodical, it is filled to overflowing with good things, which will delight the heart of the housewife and of other women as well. First of all there are over forty new designs for house, street and evening gowns, new style jackets and sleeves and fancy collarettes of the prettiest possible description, for ladies, young girls and children. Following these are articles on new styles in millinery and in the little accessories which add so much to the toilet. Prominent among these latter subjects are "Lingerie," "Bridal Costumes" and "Collars and Vests." A helpful discussion of the "Dress and Duties of Servants" is nicely illustrated, and in "Fancy Work" some beautiful models for drawn work are shown and full directions for making them are given. For the children there is a charming fairy-tale and an illustrated article on Japanese little people. In conclusion there are stories, book reviews, essays on "Hypnotism," "Thoroughness," "Cookery," (including tried recipes), etc. All in all, this is certainly an ideal ladies' magazine, and considering, in addition, the extremely low price, it should find its way into every home.

Money in Hens.

The following figures show the cash value of products in the United States: Cotton, $410,000,000; hay, $435,000,000; dairy products, $254,000,000; poultry and eggs, $500,000,000. While the poultry industry is larger than any of the others, it is the only agricultural product we do not export. Our entire yield, which is vastly insufficient to meet the demand, is all consumed at home, and, besides, statistics show we import from foreign countries over 13,000,000 dozen eggs annually. These facts ought to suggest to you to look into the poultry industry. *Western Poultry News*, a large 20-page monthly magazine published at Lincoln, Nebraska, is devoted exclusively to this great industry. Send 25 cents in stamps for a six months subscription, and get posted on how to make money raising hens.

"I Love" in All Tongues.

One of the most important phrases in the languages of all nations is rendered as follows in twenty-seven idioms: English, "I love;" German, "Ich liebe;" Italian, Spanish and Portugese, "Amo;" Greek, "Agapo;" Russian, "Lju blju;" Dutch, "Ich bemin;" Breton, "Karan;" Danish, "Jeg elsker;" Swedish, "Jag alskar," French, "J'aime;" Polish, "Kocham;" Basque, "Maitatzendet;" Hungarian, "Varok;" Turkish, "Serejoroum;" Algerian Arabic, "Nehabb;" Egyptian Arabic, "Nef'al;" Persian, "Doust Darem;" Armenian, "Gesirem;" Hindustani, "Main bolta;" Cambodgese, "Khuhom sreland;" Annamite, "Toi thu o'ng;" Chinese, "Quo hi bouan;" Japanese, "Watakusi wasuki mesu; Malayan, "Sahya suka." In Volapuk, the so-called universal language of the future, "I love" is rendered "Lofob."—Boston Traveller.

Colonel R. G. Ingersoll will meet with his old soldiers, the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, at their reunion at Elmwood, Ill., on the 4th and 5th inst., Wednesday and Th... ...y of this week. This will be the first time they have met as a body since the close of the war.

Summer Tours.

You can get more for your money in the sure return of health and enjoyment at any of the many resorts on the Union Pacific System than anywhere else on this continent. Summer Tour tickets on sale to Sept. 30. E. L. LOMAX,
GEN'L PASS. AND TICKET AGENT,
Omaha, Nebraska.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits-75 cents. Sold by Johnson Bros., Druggists, Ord, Neb. 33-6 mo.

There is nothing to prevent anyone concocting a mixture and calling it "sarsaparilla" and there is nothing to prevent spending good money testing the stuff; but prudent people, who wish to be sure of their remedy, take only Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and so get cured.

Republican Judicial Convention.

The republican electors of the Eleventh Judicial district of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the court house in the city of Grand Island on Tuesday, Oct 1, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination two for the office of

Judge of the District court.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Joseph S. Bartley for State Treasurer in 1894, giving one delegate-at-large for each county and one for each 100 votes and the major fraction thereof:

Blaine	2	Howard	8
Boone	11	Loup	2
Garfield	3	Thomas	2
Grant	2	Valley	7
Greeley	4	Wheeler	2
Hall	18		
Hooker	1	Total	61

W. E. MORGAN, Secretary. H. E. CLIFFORD, Chairman.

LOANS negotiated on real estate, collaterals, and life insurance policies. We conduct a general brokerage business in real estate, business chances and exchanges. If you wish to sell or rent farms or city property, correspond with us, we have agents in all sections.

We make a specialty of promoting business of any kind that wishes to interest capital. Local agents wanted. Address, Jameson & Co. Financial Brokers and Promoters, 115 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Less Than Half Rates to Louisville, Kentucky,

are offered by the BURLINGTON ROUTE, Sept. 8, 9 and 10, on account of the National Encampment of the G. A. R.

The Nebraska G. A. R. official train, carrying the department commander, as well as the general public, will find this train by far the most desirable means of reaching the Encampment as it goes through to Louisville *without change* of cars.

Tickets, sleeping car reservations and full information on application to any agent of the B. & M. R. R., or to J. Francis, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Nebr.

In district court, Valley county, Nebraska.
Leininger & Metcalf Company, a corporation formed under the laws of Nebraska, plaintiff,
vs.
W. D. Altir, defendant.
The above named defendant will take notice that on the tenth day of August, 1895, the plaintiff filed its petition and commenced its action in the district court in and for Valley county, Nebraska the object and prayer of which is that the plaintiff may have judgement against you for the sum of $83.47 on a promissory note executed by you, to plaintiff, on April 21, 1894, and due December 1, 1894, interest at 10 per cent. You are further notified that an order of attachment has been issued in said cause and there has been attached under said order the following property, to wit: The east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23) township eighteen (18), range fourteen (14), west, containing eighty (80) acres. You are required to answer said petition on the 23rd day of September, A. D., 1895.
LEININGER & METCALF COMPANY.
By A. M. Robbins, its attorney. 20-4

IN the district court of Valley county, Nebraska.
The Farmer's Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, incorporated, plaintiff.
vs.
Orson S. Haskell, Emma L. Haskell, James T. Olmstead, Adah Olmstead, Paul Plejdrup, Annie M. Plejdrup, John Cerak, Charles Goodhand, Edgar M. Foster, Emeline T. Foster, William A. Anderson, Sarah Anderson and Frank J. Stara, defendants.
The above named defendants will take notice that on the 31st day of May, 1895 the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Orson S. Haskell and Emma L. Haskell to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to-wit: Lot 1 in section 29, township 19 north, range 14 west of the 6th P. M. in Valley county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their coupon bond dated June 2, 1890, for the sum of $500, due and payable June 1, 1894, that there is now due and payable upon said bond and mortgage from the said defendants to the plaintiff the sum of $573.50 with interest at 7 per cent from May 31, 1895, for which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.
You are required to answer said petition on or before Oct. 7, 1895.
THE FARMER'S TRUST COMPANY,
22-4 of Sioux City, Iowa, incorporated.
By Clements Bros., its attorneys.

IN the district court of Valley county, Nebraska.
Martha Frederickson, plaintiff.
vs.
Frederick F. Frederickson, defendant.
The above defendant will take notice that on the 26th day of August, 1895 the plaintiff, Martha Frederickson, filed her petition and commenced her action in the district court of Valley county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is that she may be divorced from you and be decreed to have the care and custody of the minor child, Emma Frederickson, and for other equitable relief.
You are required to answer said petition on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1895, or the allegations of said petition will be taken as true,
MARTHA FREDERICKSON, Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, her attorney. 22-4

WANTED--AN IDEA. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN EDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

Quiz until 1896.

To introduce QUIZ into the homes where it is not now read this paper will be sent until Jan. 1, 1896, for only 25 cents. This rate is made only to residents of Valley county and to parties who are not now on our list. This nominal rate will but about one-half pay for the white paper used, and is a special feature never made by Quiz before and will probably never be made again. The campaign promises to be an interesting one and all parties ought to hear the views of those who are opposed to the present administration of county affairs.

In handling the local issues QUIZ, as it always has done, will deal only with facts. No abuse of anyone will be admitted to these columns, by whomsoever written, but a full, free, and honest dicussion from all points of view will be carried on.

In addition QUIZ will, as usual, print all the news, and you get the paper for

25 CENTS.

Send in your quarter early. The sooner you commence the more you get.

Republicans and others interested in desseminating the truth concerning local affairs should take a little pains to see their neighbors, who may not be subscribers to QUIZ, and induce them to take it on this special trip.

Every person in Valley county who can read, or who has children able to read, should take QUIZ on this six months term.

Address

THE QUIZ,
Ord, Neb.

For 25 Cents.

In district court in and for Valley county, Nebraska.
The Minnesota Thresher Manufacturing Company (Incorporated), plaintiff,
vs.
Silas Lemmanon, defendant.
The defendant will take notice that on June 25, 1895, the plaintiff commenced its action in the county court of Valley county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is that they may have judgement against you for $257.00 on a promissory note executed by defendant to plaintiff.
An order of attachment has been issued in said action and the following property has been attached thereunder: One-third interest in all the wheat standing and growing on the northwest quarter of section 34 and the southwest quarter of section 27, all in township 20 north of range 15, west of the 6th P. M., also one-third interest in all the corn now standing and growing in the nortwest quarter of section 34 and the southwest quarter of section 27, all in township 20, range 15, containing 125 acres. Said cause has been adjourned until October 7, at 9 o'clock a. m., at which time you are required to answer.
THE MINN. THRESHER M'N'F'G COMPANY,
Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, its attorney. 19-4

Notice for Publication.
In the district court of Valley county, Nebraska.
The Farmers' Trust Company, of Sioux City, Iowa, incorporated, plaintiff.
vs.
Sarah J. Bissell, Chas. T. Bissell, Columbia Hume Bissell, Anna C. Matthews, Mary E. Duby, Etta G. Bissell, Ina Bissell Edward Kipling, Frank Kipling, Jessie Kipling and Minnie E. Kipling, heirs of Thompson Bissell, deceased, defendants.
The above named defendants will take notice that on the 23d day of August, 1895, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendant, Sarah J. Bissell, Thompson Bissell now deceased, to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter, section 11, township 20 north, range 15 west of the 6th p. m. in Valley county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their coupon bond and five notes for $15 each, dated March 2, 1892, said bond being for the sum of $500, one and payable March 1, 1896 that there is now due and payable upon said bond, notes and mortgage from the defendant, Sarah J. Bissell to the plaintiff the sum of $664.25 with interest from Sept. 1, 1895.
For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.
You are required to answer said petition on or before the 8th day of October, 1895.
THE FARMERS' TRUST CO., Incorporated.
By Clements Bros., Attorneys. 22-4

IN district court, in and for Valley county, Nebraska.
Vincent Kokes, plaintiff.
vs.
Henry Logan, defendant.
The defendant above will take notice that on the 26th day of August, 1895, plaintiff filed his petition and commenced his action in the district court of Valley county, Nebraska, against you, the object and prayer of which is that he may have judgment against you in the sum of $31.75, and interest from August 1st, 1895, at 10 per cent, and have an attachment against your property here. That an order of attachment has been issued in said case and the following property attached under said order, to-wit: the west ½ of the northwest ¼ and west ½ of southwest ¼ of section twenty-four (24), town twenty (20), range fourteen (14), in Valley county, Nebraska.
You are required to answer said petition on the 7th day of October, 1895.
22-4 VINCENT, KOKES, Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, his attorney.

Notice for Publication.
In the district court of Valley county, Nebraska.
Rachel Durie, Jr., plaintiff.
vs.
Lovina A. Flagler, John Z. Flagler, Charles E. Wilson, Addie J. Wilson, Mary A. Hartby and Edward Hartby and Walworth Lumber Company, defendants.
The above named defendants will take notice that on the 24th day of July, 1895 the plaintiff in said court a petition against the defendants the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Lovina A. Flagler and John Z. Flagler to Hamilton Loan Co. and assigned to the plaintiff upon the following premises, to-wit: The northeast quarter, section 20, township 17 north, range 15 of the 6th P. M. in Valley county, Nebraska secure the payment of their coupon bond dated Oct. 18, 1889 for the sum of $1350, due and payable October 1st, 1894, that there is now due and payable upon said bond and mortgage from the defendants Lovina Flagler, John Z. Flagler, Charles Wilson and Mary H. Houtby to the plaintiff the sum of $1381.99 with interest at 7 per cent from Oct. 1, 1894.
For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.
You are required to answer said petition on or before the 7th day of October, 1895.
22-4 RACHEL DURIE, JR.
By Clements Bros., her attorneys.

J. H. CAPRON

Invites your patronage, and calls your attention to the following lines:

REAL ESTATE — Offerings now include a large number of improved farms and wild lands and town property on which the price has not been raised since the drouth. If you want anything in this line you should buy at once, and you can buy at this office as cheaply as if you go direct to owners, and can find what you want without trouble or expense. Buy now and profit by the raise which this crop is sure to bring.

FARM LOANS — are very hard to place now, and only a limited number of very attractive applications can be filled. Company rates are 8½ to 9 per cent. for five year loans. Private funds can be had for two or three years at 10 per cent.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE — will be furnished promptly to any tract of land or town lot in Valley county, at the usual rates. This is the only complete set of books in the county, and the correctness of abstracts issued is guaranteed by a bond of $10,000. Defective titles perfected and property protected.

Office—First National Bank Building, Ord.

Burlington Route

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ST. LOUIS
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PATENTS

Etc. quickly obtained. No Atty's fee unless allowed. Send full description and sketches or model, and we examine and report as to patent ability without charge. Book and advice free. All we ask is that you read one before you employ Attorney, and then our square methods and low terms.

COLLAMER & CO,
1020 F Street, Washington, D. C.

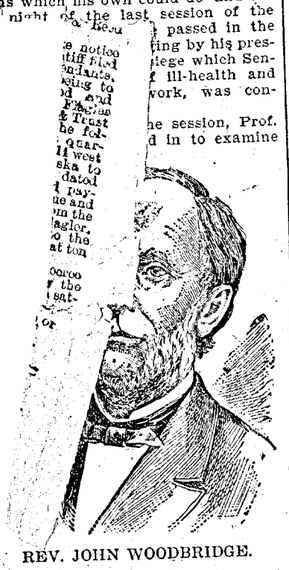
ILLED THE LOTTERY.

MERICANS OWE MUCH TO PROF. WOODBRIDGE.

Was a Prime Mover in the Original Anti-Lottery Campaign and Never Wavered Until the Octopus Was Driven from Our Country.

PROFESSOR S. H. Woodbridge, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to whom perhaps more than to any other person the lottery business owes its deathblow, was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey on Dec. 26, 1848. He is a descendant of the Rev. John Woodbridge, a Puritan preacher, who came to this country in 1630, and became the first minister in Newbury, now Newburyport, Massachusetts. At Williams college, where he received his academic education, Prof. Woodbridge exhibited traits of leadership and an ability for organization and aggressive effort which made him a young man of mark. He was identified throughout his student life with all the religious and moral activities of the college, at one time being chiefly instrumental in quelling a rebellion among the undergraduates, and at another raising from the alumni enough money to build a parsonage for the president minister in the noted White Oaks missionary parish.

On leaving college, it was Prof. Woodbridge's purpose to become a general teacher of physics, but an accident ...d his attention to the subjects of ...ng and ventilation, and his repu... as an expert presently won for ...a chair in the Massachusetts Insti... of Technology as an instructor in ... branches. Falling ill, and losing ... season the use of his eyes, he be... deeply interested in what friends ... to him of the struggle in Louis... to rid that state of the lottery ...e. He co-operated with the man... of the original anti-lottery cam...gn; but when that was ended by ...exclusion of all lottery matter from ...mails, he discovered that it would ...necessary to close other avenues of ...ertisement and correspondence also. ...cordingly in the early days of 1894 ...organized the movement which end... only at five minutes before noon on ... 4th of last March. It was a fine ...mple of what can be accomplished ...he face of appalling odds by one ...ermined and tireless agitator. Prof. ...dbridge trusted nothing to other ...s which his own could do and the ...night of the last session of the ... passed in the ...ing by his pres... ...lege which Sen... ...f ill-health and ...work, was con...



REV. JOHN WOODBRIDGE.

...he session, Prof. ...d in to examine ... defective ventilating appliances in ... halls of congress, and to report ...ans for their permanent improve... ment. He is still engaged in this work.

WASHINGTON IRVING BABB.

One of the Candidates for Governor of Iowa.

Washington Irving Babb, one of the candidates for governor of Iowa, was born Oct. 4, 1844, on his father's farm in Des Moines county, near Burlington. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Miles Babb, who came to Iowa from Pennsylvania and were of Dutch descent. There were but two children in the family, W. I. Babb and his sister, Mrs. Belle Mansfield, now dean of the music and art school of De Pauw university, Greencastle, Ind. Miles Babb died when his son was young. Anxious that her children should have an education, Mrs. Babb sold her farm and moved to Mt. Pleasant, that she might enjoy its educational advantages. Young Babb immediately entered the Iowa Wesleyan university and continued until 1863, when, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in the famous Fourth Iowa cavalry and served until the close of the war. Then he reentered college, graduating in the class of 1866.

Having chosen the law as his profession, he at at once entered the office of Ambler & Ambler, and, on his admittance to the bar was made a member of the firm under the name of Ambler & Babb. After a few years he formed a partnership with John S. Woolson, another leading lawyer. The firm of Woolson & Babb at once became recognized as the leading one in southeastern Iowa and enjoyed a large practice. The firm was dissolved four years ago, however, by the election of Mr. Babb to the district bench. Shortly after his partner, Mr. Woolson, was appointed United States judge for the southern district of Iowa. Judge Babb cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Drum-Beating.

Probably the most remarkable drummer that ever lived was Jean Henri, the famous tambour-major of the Emperor Napoleon, who some sixty years since gave an exhibition of his wonderful talents at the Lyceum theater, London.

One of his feats was to play on fifteen differently toned drums at the same time in so soft and harmonious a manner, that, instead of the deafening uproar that might have been expected, the effect was that of a novel and complete instrument. Another trick of his was to throw twenty-eight drumsticks into the air in all directions and then to catch them in a peculiar manner under his arms and between his legs.

Of his playing we are told that he passed from one drum to the other with such wonderful rapidity that spectators could hardly follow the movements of his hands and body.

"M. QUAD."

A Man Who Has Made All Christendom Laugh.

Charles B. Lewis, better known by his pen-name of "M. Quad," was born in northern Ohio early in the forties, and, after receiving a common school education, learned the printer's trade. Desiring to better his condition, and hearing of an opening in Maysville, Ky., he started for that place. The steamboat on which he took passage was blown to atoms by the explosion of its boiler, and for several months Mr. Lewis hovered between life and death in a Cincinnati hospital. When the war broke out he went to the front with the Seventh Michigan cavalry, and served with his regiment throughout the conflict. After being mustered out he went to Michigan and again took up the printer's trade. He was connected for a time with the Pontiac Bill Poster, and then drifted to Lansing, where one winter he was engaged to act as legislative correspondent for the De-

C. B. LEWIS—"M QUAD."

troit Free Press. He subsequently went to Detroit and became a reporter for the Free Press, continuing his connection with that paper for over twenty-five years. He made himself and his paper famous with his short stories and articles depicting the humorous and pathetic phases of city life. A few years ago he became connected with a New York paper, and since that time has resided in Brooklyn. Mr. Lewis has written a number of novels that have been well received, but he is best known as a humorist. Recently he returned to his "ald hame" on the Free Press.

Melba's Trill.

An interesting anecdote is being told in New York about Mme. Melba. On a recent occasion she took the part of the queen in "The Huguenots" at a performance at the Hotel Savoy. During the performance a little child became excited and running to its mother, who was in the audience, cried in audible manner: "Listen, mamma; birdie, birdie!" The effect was magical. The audience broke forth into a storm of applause. After the performance the great singer said: "Nothing has ever pleased me more in all the things that have been said of me in all my life."

Mable the Essayist.

Hamilton W. Mable, the essayist and editor, is frequently mistaken for an Englishman, probably because of his well-groomed appearance and the fresh look of health in his face. He happens, however, to be an American, for he was born at Cold Springs, New York, fifty years ago. He is a man of attractive personality, and he is as fond of out-door life as his writings make others. His summer home is in the mountains of Sullivan county, New York.

Mrs. Beecher Still at Work.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is now eighty-three years old—a slender woman of medium height, with a face that is described as faded and wrinkled, but has lines of strength and determination in it, while her voice is strong and her mind clear. Mrs. Beecher has contributed many articles to periodicals during the last few years, and found literary work profitable and pleasant.

An Excited Conversation.

First Bystander—Horrors! Those two are trying to scratch each other's eyes out.

Second Bystander—No, they are not. It's a deaf and dumb man, and his wife, quarreling.

Foster's Big Fee.

The above is a portrait of ex-Secretary of State Foster who gained world wide fame as a diplomat, he having ably conducted the peace negotiations between China and Japan. For his services China is said to have paid him the handsame sum of $200,000.

Another Woman Sheriff.

Mrs. Helen C. Stewart, has taken the oath of office, and become sheriff of Green county, Missouri. She gave a bond of $25,000, which was approved.

BASEBALL GOSSIP.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS ON THE DIAMOND.

Catcher McFarland of the Western League—Probable Changes in That League Next Year—Personal Mention and Chat.

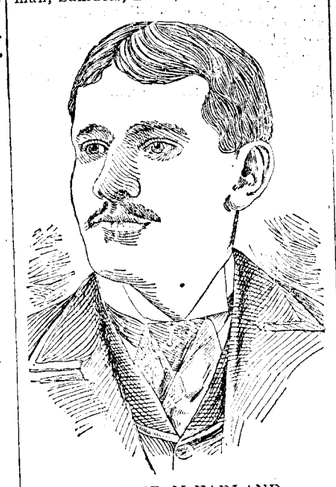
EDWARD W. McFarland, who is doing such clever work behind the bat this season for the Indianapolis club, was born at Cleveland, O., in 1875, and learned to play ball at an early age in his native city, taking to the sport as naturally as a duck does to water. He advanced so rapidly that his services were in demand by a number of prominent amateur teams of Cleveland, among them being the then noted Cleveland Athletic club. He did such good work both as a batsman and catcher while with the latter club and gained such local renown that he was offered his first professional engagement in 1893, with the Akron club of the Ohio State league. During the latter part of that season he was given a trial by the Cleveland club, of the National league and American association, and although he did very well while connected with that club, he was allowed to go at the end of the season. In 1894 he was engaged by President D. A. Long for his Toledo team, of the Western league, and it was with that club that he made such a fine record both as a catcher and batsman. He took part in 124 championship contests while with the Toledo team, and ranked twelfth as batsman in field of 138 players, according to the official averages of the Western league for last year. He filled the position of catcher in 104 of the 124 games that he took part in. McFarland was one of the young players selected by Manager Comiskey for this year's Cincinnati team, of the National league and American association, and at the end of last season was transferred from the Toledo club to the Cincinnati. McFarland reported to the Cincinnati club early last spring, and although he did good work for the club, was allowed to go to the Indianapolis club, of the Western league, because the Cincinnatis had a surplus of catchers. McFarland is doing about all the catching for the Indianapolis team, and his work behind the bat thus far this season has not been surpassed by any other catcher in the profession, while his batting has been heavy and timely, and has gone far toward placing the Indianapolis team in first place in the Western league championship race. There is little doubt but that McFarland will be wearing a Cincinnati uniform next season, for good judges who have seen him play consider him the equal, if not the superior, of any of the catchers now on the Cincinnati club's pay roll.

* * *

With reference to the interview with Manager Watkins, stating that Columbus and Omaha would be substituted for Terre Haute and Grand Rapids in the Western league next year, Manager Ellis, of Grand Rapids, declares that the eminent gentleman from Indianapolis is talking through the place where most people wear hats, except in extremely cold weather. Mr. Ellis says that Watkins' statements about Grand Rapids not making money are all guess work, and that Grand Rapids' club is the only one in the league which pays salaries on the 1st and 15th of each month, no matter where the club happens to be. That is how it came that the men were paid yesterday, however little they may have seemed to the spectators to deserve it. Mr. Ellis further states that Mr. Watkins has not a vote in the league meeting, and cannot get into the room, let alone decide whether or not Grand Rapids or Terre Haute or anyone else shall remain in the circuit.

* * *

The St. Louis club's new third baseman, Samuels, hails from Chicago, and



CATCHER McFARLAND.

is only 19 years of age. He had previously played with the Rush Medical college and the Rock Island team of the Iowa State league. The "kid" is regarded as a "comer." So far he has done very well.

* * *

There has been a heap of discussion anent President Byrne's stand in the Temple cup question. Most writers think that Mr. Byrne is wrong, but nobody has yet informed a wondering world just how the Temple cup, now in possession of the New York club, is to be taken away from the club without a contest. Therein lies the meat of the controversy, and it is therefore strange that it should be so calmly ignored or overlooked. Won't some of the wisacres please solve this simple little problem?

* * *

The Philadelphia Ledger wants the league to "put a stop to the pernicious practice of the weaker clubs selling their good players to the strong clubs." Well said and meant, but how is the league going to prevent any club from exercising its inalienable right to dispose of its property as it sees fit?

* * *

The report that the veteran Charley Radbourn had lost an eye by a gunning accident last winter and the other report that he was dying with consumption are declared to be false by a Rhode Island man who saw Radbourn recently at Bloomington, Ill. Radbourn is in robust health and is engaged in the market business.

* * *

Cal McVey, one of the original "big four"—McVey, Barnes, White and Spalding—who jumped Boston for Chicago 25 years ago, is now working for a wine concern in Fresno, Cal. He is enjoying the best of health, weighs in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, and is keeping himself "in condition" by frequent wrestling and scrapping. He is the official referee of the Fresno Athletic club. T. E. S.

HELENA MODJESKA.

Varied Career of the Actress Recently Banished from Russia.

Helena Modjeska, the actress, was born at Cracow, Poland, in 1843. She early manifested a desire for the stage, and after her marriage, at the age of 17, with her guardian, an humble beginning was made with a company of strolling players. It was not, however, until after her husband's death in 1865; and her marriage three years later to M. Chalapowski, a Polish patriot and journalist, that she became the theatrical star and favorite of Warsaw, a position which she held until about 1876, when she and her husband emigrated to America. Their experiences on a California farm were highly unprofitable.

The only course open to her was the apparently impossible one of acting in English, her only knowledge of the language being derived from one of Ouida's novels, which it had taken her three months to get through. After six months of study, she made her appearance, in August, 1877, in an English version of Adrienne Lecouvreur at a theater in San Francisco. She won the American public almost immediately, and has since

HELEN MODJESKA.

achieved various triumphs on both sides of the Atlantic. She was recently forbidden to enter Russian soil.

THE DALLAS AFFAIR.

Creme de la Creme Will View the Dallas "Physical Culture" Show.

Speaking of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, Mayor Holland, of Dallas, who passed through St. Louis the other day, said: "The great physical culture exhibition between Corbett and Fitzsimmons will come off as scheduled on Oct. 31 at Dallas. It is a sure thing. According to the opinions of the leading attorneys of the state there will be, after Sept. 1, no law on the statute books preventing any contest of the kind. On Sept. 1 the criminal law calling prize fights a penal offense and yet putting the punishment clause in the misdemeanor class, will clash with the civil law licensing such contests on payment of $500. Dan Stewart, president of the Florida Athletic Club, is a good practical business man and is not taking any chances. We expect to have an enormous outpouring of the best people of the country in October, and that is the main reason that the business men of the state, and particularly of Dallas, are supporting Mr. Stewart."

THE WHEEL.

So far no professional races have been on the score card in the National Circuit except at Asbury Park.

Tom Eck and John S. Johnson are talking about getting up a big professional race meeting in Minneapolis.

Milwaukee and Baltimore are two dead rabbit racing towns. Both gave up dates on the National Circuit.

A twenty-five mile handicap bicycle road race at Burlington, N. J., August 3, was won by Isaac Champion in 1h 32m, 50s.

Chairman Gideon has refused to sanction beach racing at Sea Isle City, holding that it was the same as road racing.

Green, of the National Cyclists' Union, of England, who won the English five-mile championship last year, has been declared a professional.

Professionalism just now is suffering from all the old skates turning and very few of the very fast men. It hardly has a fair chance because by contrast its average is much slower than the amateur classes.—Ex.

Highest of all in Leavening.

Royal Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

She Assisted to Revive Him.

The other day a person dropped down in an apoplectic fit immediately in front of a big railway station and was directly carried into a waiting room. In a minute after a woman forced her way in through the crowd gathered round the door, exclaiming: "My husband! my poor husband! Clear the way and let in the air." She then busied herself in taking off the man's cravat and performing other little offices until a doctor arrived and the man gradually recovered his senses. On this the doctor observed that it was a happy relief for his distressed wife as well as himself. "My wife!" exclaimed the man, "why, I am a bachelor." On seeking for the woman it was found that she had disappeared and with her the watch and purse of the patient, which she had adroitly abstracted under the very eyes of the onlookers.

A Syndicate of Monsters.

Here are the names of the abominable trio that compose it, hated and abhorred by man and woman kind—dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation. What is the most successful way to attack and squelch these united monsters? Take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and they will pull up stakes and make tracks for parts unknown, leaving no trace behind. The Bitters also exterminates malaria, rheumatic and kidney trouble and nervous ailment.

"I caught you kissing the chambermaid the other day." "Well, it's not my fault that you won't do your own housework."—Truth.

Fifteen Choice Imported Flowering Bulbs Free.

To push the circulation of the leading home paper in the west—the Nebraska State Capital—we will give fifteen choice bulbs and the Capital one year for one dollar. These bulbs include hyacinths, narcissus, freesias, chinodoxes, double sacred lily, tulips, iris, scillas, ixia, giant snow drop, etc. Special terms to agents. Address, Capital Publishing Co., Lincoln, Neb.

When a girl is sixteen she regards people who never get the blues as lacking in sentiment and intelligence.

The Nickel Plate road has authorized its agents to sell tickets at greatly reduced rates to Albany, N. Y., on acasion of the meeting of the German Catholic Societies of the United States in that city, Sept. 15th to 18th. For particulars address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

All those who have not been murdered by H. H. Holmes will please rise and remain standing until counted.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds. Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

To judge from their conversation one would imagine some men to be supplied with pneumatic brains.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

When a married woman wears bloomers it is a sign her husband doesn't have his way.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Make-Believe Water.

A Glasgow paper says that a parish church near that city a baptism was to take place on the first Sunday of the month, but no water could be got for the font, as it had been cut off. "What shall we do, John?" said the minister. "Jist put your hand in the font an' lat on there's water in't," said the beadle, "an' I'm sure the weans'll no ken ony odds."

Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Will be sold via the Nickel Plate road on occasion of the meeting of the German Catholic Societies of the United States at Albany, N. Y., Sept, 15th to 18th. For further information address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago.

Mr. Skinflint—I made him take water the other night.—Mrs. Skinflint—You were paying for the drinks, weren't you.

The reviving powers of Parker's Ginger Tonic render it indispensable in every home. Stomach troubles, colds and every form of distress yield to it.

We never see a girl with the upper of her dress waist cut off that long to slip a piece of ice down.

Get Hindercorns and use it.

If you want to realize the comfort of being corns. It takes them out perfectly. 15c at dr...

A man is not considered a full-fledged railroad man until he gets "pinched."

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

We admire a girl who knows she can't sing and is not willing to try.

GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, $1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million *free*. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, *absolutely free*, 500,000 copies of this complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above address, this little COUPON No. 111 with twenty-one (21) cents in one cent stamps to pay for postage and packing *only*, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The *Free Edition* is precisely the same as those sold at $1.50 except only the books are bound in stronger covers instead of cloth, before all are given away rapidly.

COUPON No. 111

DR. PIERCE'S

TEETHING SYRUP

Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels; assists dentition; cures diarrhœa and dysentery in the worst forms; cures canker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria; quiets and soothes all pain; invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Do not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and save your own strength.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cake destroys worms & remove them from the system. Prepared by Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GETTELMAN HOSPITAL BREWING CO.

...OF

PURE MALT

A Great Nourisher for Invalids and Nurses.

A Wholesome Fluid Extract of Malt and Hops. Cures Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Indigestion; Soothes the Nerves and is the Best Appetizer. Trade supplied by

H. T. CLARK DRUG CO.,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

DR. McCREW
IS THE ONLY
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WHO TREATS ALL
PRIVATE DISEASES
Weakness and Secret Disorders of
MEN ONLY
Every cure guaranteed. 20 years' experience. 8 years in Omaha. Book Free
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OMAHA, NEB.

WELL MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. SENT FREE. Have been tested and all warranted.

Sioux City Engine and Iron Works, Successors to Tech Mfg. Co.
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Stove repairs for 10,000 different stoves and ranges. 1209 Douglas St., Omaha.

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President of Faculty.

"WINDSOR HOUSEHOLD" UNEXCELLED

"BURLINGTON"

Manufactured by KRAUS & LEWIN. H. T

HS.

neral

hand,
at our command.
e Lord took care,
ngs to each state,
lion's share
that ought to make us great.

a most productive soil
properties found here alone.
n the farmer at his toil
mpered not by stump or stone.

ve the purest atmosphere
m microbes and mia...s free,
healthful water bright and clear
anyone would wish to see.

Course our rain fall is too light.
nd now I've told our only grief,
d that would be a sorry plight
Had God not given us relief.

ese streams are sweeping through our state
And idly running past our door.
hey call on us to irrigate,
But keep on running as before.

When we control elements we may
And use them as we may see fit,
The rain may come or stay away.
We will not care a snap for it.

en we will raise the biggest crops
Of any body anywhere
nd long before time's turnip stops
Each one will be a millionaire.

en we will have no mortgage debt,
No galling chain on foot or hand.
ng nuwhile we must not forget
absoil every foot of land.

e must raise the sugar beets
feed the land from sea to sea;
grow alfalfa. This completes
things of most concern to me.

now, with half an eye I see,
we act wisely, as we should,
aska by and by will be
e richest in the sisterhood.

---

of the most touching incidents
ted with the death of Ralph
s, was when two of his little play-
, Clare Ager and Grover Walton,
ut into the fields and gathered their
ll of wild flowers and brought them
s. Coombs as their tribute of re-
for the dead. The flowers were not
tiful in themselves, but the true
of love that prompted the gather-
f them made them more beautiful
the lily.

ily, richer is a simple stem
lowers that by the wayside grow,
ring hands have gathered them,
gold-encircled diadem
ich those who love you not bestow.

---

fair premium list has appeared
really a work of art—so far as
is concerned. Just to be funny
me of the society is put down on
le page as the Valley "County
altual" Society. Omitting one of
in agricultural gives it a Boston
you know. Other things are quite
. But finally the *Journal* ad.
ll seriousness that that paper
inting in all its *braches*, and
reader is left to guess whether
Journal does its printing in its
kes or its pants. But outside of
se things the job is a very creditable

We have a ticket that will win,
And I will bet a hat
t from this day the pops begin
o wonder where they're at.

ur ticket never was so strong
In half a dozen years,
While theirs will hardly poke along
When election day appears.

Their ranks, while decimating fast,
Gain not a new recruit.
Besides their record in the past
Will be a load, to boot.

And then they have no cracking whip
To keep their men in line
Their bosses, too, have lost their grip,
If that is any sign.

They cannot use the old "divvy steal"
To make them toe the mark
Because their own men do not deal
They must keep in the dark.

And so it seems as this is day
We'll make a good clean sweep
Of all from Kokes to Chickey J.,
And put the pops to sleep.

If you live in Valley county you can become a subscriber to the Quiz till Jan. 1, 1896, for only 25 cents.

When one in whispers told me Ralph was dead
Instinctively I asked to hear again
The unexpected words already said.
I heard the words repeated softly. Then
A flood of busy recollections sped
Across my mind. I well remember well when
This manly youth, much older than his years,
Had moved his listeners to mirth and tears.

But here he lies as lifeless as a stone.
I cannot look but memories will rise.
Tell whence that light of countenance has flown,
Where is the light that sparkled in those eyes?
Was this bright boy no more than flesh and bone?
Then vain and valueless are human ties.
His warm affection was a passing breath—
A fleeting passion swept away in death.

Today we buried him.
rtal, aye, a piece of clay.
rigid and his bright eyes dim
ife and all had passed away.
at labored with such ceaseless vim
otted out—a thing of yesterday.
ndrous something that had won my pride
as snatched forever from me when he died!

We cling to fleeting things of time and sense,
For nothing is but mortal eyes can see.
No hope beyond; when loving ones go hence
They cannot backward look on you and me.
There is no future state of recompense.
When time is not, there's no eternity.
They placed his form deep in that cavern grim.
'Oh, God, that is the last I'll see of him!"

soul revolts from teachings such as this.
cannot make my halting mind believe
death's indeed a fathomless abyss
hich never yields what it must sure receive,
e is a state which may unite in bliss
r souls again with those for whom we grieve.
vain is memory of loved ones dead
alone remains when life is fled!

---

the fair.

Bananas, 15 cents a dozen at Lloyd's.

Full cream cheese 12½c per pound at Lloyd's.

Big can of Powdered Lye for 5 cts. at Bailey's.

Ord will play Greeley, at the latter place, next Tuesday.

The Racket has brand new horse and wagon for delivery purposes.

A good many farmers are preparing exhibits for the county fair.

All kinds of hard and soft coals at the lumber yard of J. B. Krœtch.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

The weather predictions about falling temperature failed very signally this week.

An 8½ pound daughter was born unto Mr. and Mrs. George W. Mickelwait Friday morning.

Grant Thurman is in the county on a business trip. He has some stock which he will ship back to Illinois.

Quiz will be glad to publish all the township tickets, if those interested in each township will send theirs in.

H. S. Howe is in the city. He has been passing a few months in the east, but will buckle into the stock business in South Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. McMurphy returned home to valley county after an all summers sojourn in Kansas and Iowa. They will not go on the farm till spring.

Mr. Charles McMines brought in a few samples of onions raised near the old Mill race. They are fine specimens. Mr. McMines will have some others at the fair.

J. W. Perkins, of Faragut, Iowa, arrived last Saturday afternoon on a visit with his brother S. L. Perkins. He is accompanied by his wife and four children.

A letter from Charles Locke discloses the fact that he is located at Lander, Wyoming, where he goes by the title of "Locke, the jeweler." We are wishing Charles good luck.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office cannot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

Nice acre home in edge of Ord, with good nine-room house, barn, well, and small fruits. Will sell cheap and take team, harness and wagon in part payment. See J. H. Capron. 2t.

Mrs. Frank Mallory has gone to Chicago and the East to select latest styles in ladies Capes and Jackets and millinery for the Racket. You will find her judgment good. Wait for them to come.

Lou Divine was in Ord last week on his way from Washington to Montana, where he goes to talk charge of a deaf-mute institute. He has completed his labors at the national school for the deaf mutes.

Mrs. Wm. Fellows had the misfortune to step on the point of a nail protruding through a plank, and the rusty point was sent half way through her foot. She is having quite a serious time with it, as it is naturally very sore.

Words can not express how grateful we are to those who watched over our darling boy in his last hours and for the many expressions of loving sympathy and thoughtful acts of kindness which followed. MR. AND MRS. COOMBS.

Owing to the frigidness of the temperature Saturday evening, the Y. P. S. C. E. ice cream lawn social, which was to have been given at Mrs. Mary Brown's was held at the Presbyterian church. The receipts were small.—*Loyalist.*

Joseph Nejedlo, of Green Bay, Wis., was in the city this week on a visit with his cousin, Mrs. V. Kokes. Mr. Nejedlo is one of nine brothers who are engaged in large merchantile business. Yesterday he and Mrs. Kokes went to Wahoo where they will visit for a while.

Having discovered that some unscrupulous person or persons have counterfeited and forged my checks and tickets that I use in exchange for produce, you are hereby notified to present the same for trade on or before Sept. 21st 1895.
FRANK MALLORY,
Proprietor of Racket Store.

Mr. W. R. Etchison and family expect to start soon in quest of a new location. They expect to go first to Missouri and from there to Iowa unless they strike a locality that fills their eye. He thinks they will not come back again but we hope he will. Mr. Etchison leaves the county with a clean record and a good many friends. We wish him good luck.

W. F. Jenkins, Arcadia Nurseryman, was in the city Wednesday and of course talked more about fruit and trees than politics. He intended to pay less attention to the tree business hereafter and a great deal more to fruit growing. He calls attention to the fact that cherries and other fruits may be matured later in the season here than usual. While other markets are entirely exhausted he has cherries just in their prime.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

A Strong Ticket Nominated and All Republicans Happy.

The republican county convention was called to order at 2 o'clock Wednesday, Sept. 11 by H. C. Perry, chairman of the republican county central committee.

A. Ward was chosen temporary chairman and W. W. Haskell temporary secretary. On motion the chair appointed the following committees:
On credentials—H.A. Chase, John Wall, P. Mortensen, H. M. Timmerman, H. C. Marks.

On permanent organization—B. H. Johnson, W. H Thompson, W. E. Cramer, C. H. Leonard, J. C. Meese.

On resolutions—H. H. Thorngate, C. L. Day, P. Mortensen, A. Trout and E. J. Babcock.

The committee on permanent organization recommended that temporary organization be made permanent, and the committee on credentials that every township was represented, with no contests. These reports were adopted.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

To the republican county convention of Valley county in convention assembled:

We, your committee appointed upon resolutions, submit the following:

Reaffirming our faith in the principles of the republican state and national platforms we desire to place ourselves upon record as being in favor of the strictest economy in the administration of public affairs and especially do we denounce the willful and illegal appropriation of $10,000 of the people's money in the attempt to repudiate a just and honest debt of the county.

Resolved, That after three years of the present democratic administration we are convinced that it is in the main responsible for the existing depression in financial and industrial circles and that the best interests of our people demand the return to power of the republican party that prosperity may once again shower upon us her blessings, and that we call upon all patriotic citizens, irrespective of past party affiliations, to join with us in the effort to restore our country to the unequalled prosperity which it enjoyed for thirty years under republican administration.

R. R. THORNGATE,
A. TROUT,
E. J. BABCOCK,
P. MORTENSEN,
C. L. DAY,
Committee on Resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted.

On motion the following were chosen as delegates to the state convention: A. E. Donnell, W. A. Prentice, C. E. Corlett, Edward Harrow, John Wall, John Luke, H. C. Perry.

Moved and carried that A. M. Robbins be authorized to select seven delegates to the judicial convention.

The nomination of a county ticket then came up and resulted as follows, after electing J. D. Laverty and H. H. Thorngate as tellers:

For clerk V. Kokes, of Ord, was nominated by acclamation.

For treasurer the informal ballot stood as follows: W. B. Keown 31⅓, S. J. W. Brown 27⅓, J. A. Patton 25⅓. The formal ballot resulted: Keown 28⅓, Brown 44⅓, Patton 10⅓ and Brown was duly nominated.

For sheriff the informal ballot stood: Smith 41⅔, Thompson 23⅓, McNutt 14, Carson 5.

Carson's name was then withdrawn and the formal ballot was as follows: Smith 59⅔, Thompson 18⅓, McNutt 6.

L. Thompson was then nominated for judge by acclamation.

The informal ballot for superintendent was C. E. Maimann 45, R. M. Hayslip 39, and the formal ballot stood: Maimann 56, Hayslip 28.

Dr. Bartoo, of Arcadia, was then nominated by acclamation for coroner and C. J. Nelson for surveyor.

The delegates present from each of the new supervisor districts then made the following nominations for supervisors:
Dist. 1—Edward Harrow.
Dist. 2—W. J. Saville.
Dist. 3—S. L. Perkins.
Dist. 4—H. C. Perry.
Dist. 5—L. D. Timmerman.
Dist. 6—R. T. Honnold.
Dist. 7—George Strathdee.

The new central committee was then organized as follows:
Noble—W. L. McNutt, Charles Finley.
Elyria—Edward Harrow, M. Fuller.
Eureka—J. P. Davis, Edward Sanders Sr.
Geranium—John C. Meese, L. Blessing.
Michigan—John Fish, H. G. Burson.
Ord—H. C. Perry, S. L. Perkins
Springdale—H. M. Timmerman, H. D. Stowell.
North Loup—E. S. Sears, B. H. Johnson.
Enterprise—A. Ward, H. C. Marks.
Vinton—John Mason, W. H. Thompson.
Liberty—J. H. Hughes.
Arcadia—Fred Strathdee, E. S. Fuller.

The central committee was then authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur on the ticket.

Adjourned. A. WARD,
W. W. HASKELL, Sec. Chairman.

Having bought back from Keown and Firkins the flour and feed business I respectfully solicit a share of your patronage in that line also in Groceries, Queensware, Confectionery, etc. All kinds of farm produce take in exchange, including grain. A. M. RUSSELL.

William Rowell and wife, the aged father and mother of Mrs. Coombs, arrived Monday night to attend the funeral of Ralph Coombs. They will probably stay here this winter.

Font Keown has started up his dray again.

The fair opens one week from Wednesday.

Fall walking hats and sailors at Mrs. Brown's.

A. C. Rowell was in the city Tuesday, the funeral day of Ralph Coombs.

The last day of the county fair will be children's day and all children will be admitted free.

25 cents pay for Quiz till Jan. 1, 1896, to persons living in Valley county. Subscribe now.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

Vantuyel is hauling a bill of material for a granary for J. W. Beran from J. B. Krœtch's yard.

H. A. Babcock was in the city Wednesday and witnessed the republican convention on that day.

Prof. H. Foght left yesterday morning for Atlantic, Iowa, and will resume his school labors again.

Miss Doolittle left for home yesterday morning after a pleasant visit with her friend, Mrs. J. G. Sharpe.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office office or residence.
F. J. AGER.

The Populists bosses are working hard to get the democrats to endorse their ticket or at least a portion of it. This shows how hopeless they feel.

Contractor John Wentworth with his men has commenced work on J. S. Scott's new barn. The lumber, etc., is being furnished by J. B. Krœtch.

Episcopal services in the Baptist church, Sunday, Sept. 1st, as follows: Sunday school at 10 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m.

The Epworth League will give a soap-bubble Party at the home of the Misses Robbins Wednesday evening Sept. 18. All young people are most cordially invited. Come and bring a pipe.

If you want photographs better get them now. The price of cabinet photos will be advanced to $3 on Oct. 1. The Ord gallery is doing excellent work and will be open until Aug. 15th and till the 15th of every month.

Quiz made a guess on the outcome of the populist convention and hit the nomination to a nicety. The *Journal* tried to do the same thing with the republican convention and got just one name right, that of V. Kokes against whom there has been no opposition. Clat. is a nice man, but he ought to go to a guessing school.

The death of Ralph William Coombs, which occurred Sunday evening, was a great surprise and shock to this community. Few knew of his sickness until the news of his death came.

He was taken sick last week Thursday night with severe pains in the region of his bowels and suffered intensely until death relieved him.

He was a boy of peculiar qualities. Old beyond his years, he was a companion to people much older than he, and had developed, among other things, an ability as a declaimer surprising in a boy.

He was a member of the Fourth grade in the Ord schools, which room was dismissed on the afternoon of his funeral and the other rooms were all arranged along the sidewalk, the boys with uncovered heads, as the procession passed the school building.

He was born November 23, 1885, and died Sunday Sept. 8. The funeral was held from the Baptist church, Rev. Maimann officiating Tuesday afternoons.

One of the prettiest political contests on record was the republican caucus held at Ord Saturday evening. The attractive feature was the selection of delegates to the county convention favorable to either Patton or Keown for treasurer. Previous to the caucus a lively rustle was made by the candidates for the delegation, and the contest simmered down to a firm but very good-humored fight on that question. In consequence a very large attendance was at hand, there being 152 votes cast. By agreement of both parties polls were opened and a regular election held for an hour. When the counting of ballots began and all through the count the two tickets ran even, no one being more than half a dozen counts ahead. At 148 counts the tally stood even—74 votes each. The remaining four votes happened to be for the Keown delegation and they were therefore elected, while the honors stood abo[illegible]n.

State Fair.

[illegible]e State Fair and Exposition to be [illegible] at Omaha, Sept. 13 to 20, the Un[illegible]Pacific will sell tickets at rate of one [illegible] for the round trip plus 50 cents for [illegible]mission to the grounds, and on Sept 17 and 18 will sell tickets at rate of $5.00.

Special Trains

will be run Sept. 17, 18, 19, and 20, to accommodate the very large number who will attend this year.

For time of trains and other information see special posters or inquire of your nearest Union Pacific agent.

SPECIAL

A Very Attra[illegible] the C[illegible]

Following is [illegible]ne list of sp[illegible]miums offered:

All articles entered in this class subject to the same rules as the regular premiums.

$10.00 will be paid by the Society, $2.00 D. McCall, $2.00 by J. A. Patton and $1.00 by O. A. Munn, for the best display of Farm Products by any township.

Mrs. Mattie Auble—One Pair of White Leghorn Chickens to the best looking baby under two years of age.

H. A. Goodrich—$1.00 for the most legible and neatest Copy Book written by boy or girl under 16 years of age.

Also $1.00 for most legible and neatest Copy Book written by boy or girl under 10 years of age.

Ord Hardware Co.—One bushel of Alfalfa seed for the best sample bunch of green Alfalfa grown in Valley County.

J. C. Hayes—$3.00 for best Draft Team shown at the fair.

V. Kokes—$5.00 for best display of Produce.

J. B. Krœtch—$1.00 for best ½ bushel of winter wheat, $1.00 for best ½ bushel spring wheat; $1.00 for best ½ bushel of oats; $1.00 for best ½ bushel of potatoes and $1.00 for best ½ bushel of potatoes grown without irrigation.

A. M. Daniels—One fine Cobler Seat Rocking Chair for best Milch Cow shown at fair.

S. C. Brace—$2.00 for best Hereford Bull of any age shown at fair.

J. W. Gregory—$2.00 for best Boar Pig under six months old.

G. W. Milford—Best pair of Ladies Shoes in the store to be selected by the winner for the best display of Jellies; $2.00 cash for best display of Cabbage, Milford not to compete

Clements Bros.—$2.00 for best ½ bushel Onions.

Frank Mallory—100 pounds of Granulated sugar for best loaf home made bread.

Valley County Implement Co.—One $10.00 Pony Corn Sheller for best 25 ears of Corn, raised in Valley County, the corn to become the property of the Company.

L. D. Bailey—One fine dress pattern, fine Henrietta Cloth, silk finish, for best five pounds of butter, Mr. Bailey to have the butter; One fine Hat for best bushel of apples grown in Valley County; One nice pair of gloves for best sample of not less than 25 peaches grown in Valley County; One fine Linen Table cloth for best home made cheese.

Patty Drug Co.—$1. for best roadster; $1.00 for best Yearling Draft Colt; $1.00 for best Boar, any age sweepstake.

S. D. Ayers—Special premiums to the Ladies of Valley County. 1,000 pounds of Rock Spring Nut Coal for 2 quarts of Boston Baked Beans; 500 pounds R. S. Nut Coal for best loaf of Bread and 500 pounds of R. S. Nut Coal for best pound of butter. All articles entered for the above premiums to be donated to the crowd for free lunch.

W. Misko—50 pounds choice Bacon for best hog, any age or breed.

P. Mortenson—$3.00 for the best Sow and 5 pigs of her own get.

Jennie Mc. Cord, whom the people of the Loup Valley will recall with kind recollections, died Aug. 29, at the St. George hotel, 405 E Locust street, Des Moines, aged 23 years.

From the Newton, Iowa, *Herald*, we clip the following paragraphs concerning her:

Miss Jennie McCord was born near Newton on April 4, 1871. Here she was educated and grew to womanhood. She moved with her parents to Ord, Nebraska, where she passed several years, and was beloved and respected by all. She lived with her parents Mr. and Mrs. D. N. McCord here in 1894, and went with them to Des Moines several months ago, where she died from that fatal malady, consumption of the bowels. She had been suffering for nearly a year and bore the pain and disease with heroic fortitude.

She was a fine painter in which she took special delight. She was a lover of the beautiful in nature and admired all that was good. Her educated brain and frail hand guided the pencil and brush and made nature talk even after the fatal malady had claimed her as its own. Jennie was an extraordinary girl; kind and considerate in health, patient and courageous in death.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Ord, Neb., for the week ending, Sept. 13, 1895.

M H Clemens-2 Mrs Alice Myers
F E Meyers.

If not called for in two weeks these letters will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties claiming any of the above please say they were "advertised."
J. L. McDONOUGH, Postmaster.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

On September 10th and 24th, 1895, the Union Pacific System will sell tickets from Missouri River points and stations in Kansas and Nebraska, to all points in Idaho, at rate of one first class standard fare for the round trip.

S[illegible] your nearest Union Pacific ticket age[illegible]
E. L. LOMAX,
GEN'L PASS. AND TICKET AGENT,
23-3t Omaha, Nebraska.

expected,
Nebraska We[illegible]
there on Sunday and spoke t[illegible]
large audiences. His addr[illegible]
very impressive.

Local talent filled in the interim
week very successfully. Rev. Lisle
hibited his museum of Indian relics with
addresses on Indian customs. On
Sunday Rev. Maimann spoke to his people in the Danish Tongue.

Monday was temperance and Sunday school day. The especial feature of this day was the strong delegation of Sunday school workers from Burwell, who came with banners flying and with the music of the Burwell band.

Sunday and Monday were the best days of the session.

Outside of the public exercises the picnic feature of the assembly was a very attractive part of the week's outing.

DEAR EDITOR QUIZ: — The Loup Valley Chautauqua Assembly, at the Big Island (near Ord) passed triumphantly its first mile-stone to day (at five o'clock) and closed its first session. The last was Sunday School and Temperance day. Rev. Ayers president under the leadership of the pastors and workers of Burwell. Songs and speeches were earnest with deep conviction. The splendid woods trembled with the music of the Burwell band. I think Sunday was the best day. Some great men have this element of greatness—they are present at the right time and right place; Chancellor Crook was on the ground on Sabbath morning; just as Grant was on the works of Vicksburg and Meade at Gettysburg, so the chancellor saved the day on the glorious Fourth of July, 1863, and possibly the Assembly at the Big Island on last Saturday. He was our Henry of Navarre. Two masterful orations will, I think, preserve the memory of the chancellor and the university he so ably represented. The Assembly at its last session went into permanent organization.

The reverend gentlemen elected as honorary members were Chancellor I. Crook, Right Reverend Bishop Graves, Right Reverend Bishop Newman, North Loup, Burwell, and Ord each elected executive committee.

So that the Assembly is fairly launched and with strong hands and true hearts will be a delight and blessing to the people of the Loup valley.

Most respectfully, W. A. ALLAN.

A very interesting
Valley Medical
week at Ord
on Land. The
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who came were
time. Among
Dr. Bornett, a
Ormsby, an acc
family City an
They h[illegible]
in the musical feature of the [illegible]casion.
On the evening of Tuesday Dr. Halderman gave the company a banquet, with toasts and responses, at J. M. Stone's and later a musical was had at the doctor's residence.

Wednesday morning the medical session was held, which was specially interesting because of three clynical cases examed.

Notice.

Having started in the General Merchandise business in Ord. I ask the patronage of the people I will make it an object for you to trade with me if I have to sell at cost for cash.
24-2 D. H. SMITH.

State Fair.

For the State Fair and Exposition to be held at Omaha, Sept. 13 to 20, the Union Pacific will sell tickets at rate of one fare for the round trip plus 50 cents for admission to the grounds.

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Sept. 12.	Temperature		Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
	Highest	Lowest		
Friday	70	51	90	.00
Saturday..	76	42	55	.00
Sunday ...	84	53	55	.00
Monday....	94	68	95	.00
Tuesday...	101	64	98	.00
Wedn'sd'y	99	68	98	.00
Thursday	91	66	95	.00
	Averages			Total
	89	59	8[illegible]	00

JAMES MILFORD, O[illegible]

SAILED.

EFENDER

...en's Yacht Turns the Outer ... With About Half a Mile Lead ...ion Vessels in the Way—Wind ...steady.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—To-day was fixed upon by the America's cup committee as the day for the first of the series of five races between the Defender, the crack yacht of America, and the Valkyrie III, with which Lord Dunraven hopes to take the cup back to England. In consequence thousands of people were up by daybreak preparing to witness the great race and many an anxious look was cast at the sky.

At 10:25 the Luckenbach hoisted the signal that the starting point would be shifted out from Sandy Hook lightship and started towards the Jersey shore. Defender at 11 o'clock was about a mile northeast of what was looked upon as being the new starting line.

At 11:50 the preparatory signal was hoisted and the captains were notified that the course would be cast by south from Normandie-by-the-sea.

Then the two magnificent vessels made ready to start amid intense excitement of thousands of spectators on the largest fleet of vessels ever gathered together for a yacht race.

Although Defender was slightly to windward, Valkyrie soon began to draw away, and at 12:27 she had a lead of about 200 yards on Defender and appeared to be gaining constantly, although the two yachts had to pick their way through the excursion fleet, which hampered their movements badly.

The wind at 12:30 was freshening and there was good prospects of a rattling breeze before the race was ended. As the yachts pulled out from the excursion fleet, the American appeared to be doing better. Defender was getting a good breeze and was cutting down Valkyrie's lead.

As the two yachts worked down the course the decided windward position which Valkyrie had secured showed up more plainly than ever. The wind was still holding from the eastward and increased to six miles an hour.

At 1:50 Valkyrie went on the starboard tack to the eastward and at 2 Defender went about on the starboard tack out from Valkyrie. The two yachts were then about half way over the course, so far as could be judged from the Highlands.

At 2:44 Valkyrie and Defender were still holding on the starboard tack and the American yacht seemed to be closing up the gap, but Valkyrie still stood between her and the stakeboat, which she was rapidly nearing, and six minutes later appeared to have a lead over Defender of about three-quarters of a mile.

Valkyrie turned the stakeboat at 2:55 p. m., and immediately squared about for the run home.

The official measurements of the two vessels made yesterday are as follows:

Defender—Length on load water line, 88.45; length from after end of main boom to forward point of measurement, 181.79; length from foreside to fore mast to forward point of measurement, 73.55; length extreme of spinnaker boom, 73.36; length of main gaff, 64.95; length of topmast, 57.42; height of upper side of main boom to top sail halyard block, 125.48; sail area as per rule, 112.26; sailing length as per rule, 100.36.

Valkyrie—Length on load water line 88.85; length from after end of main boom to forward point of measurement, 186.02; length from foreside of foremast to forward point of measurement, 78.94; length extreme of spinnaker boom, same; length of main gaff, 59.50; length of topmast, 55.96; height of upper side of main boom to topsail ...yard block, 129.80; sail area as per ru..., 114.14; sailing length as per rule, 101.49.

When Mr. Hyslop brought the measurements to the New York Yacht club house he said the Valkyrie would have to allow the Defender 29.10 seconds. The regatta committee finally made the allowance 29 seconds.

SHORT $1,500,000.

The Bond Syndicate Fails to Keep Up the Gold Reserve Fund.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A telegram received at the treasury department states that $1,000,000 in gold has been withdrawn for export from the subtreasury at New York. Slight gains, however, were made at Chicago and other points, aggregating $186,000, so the true amount of the reserve at the close of business was $98,513,529. The cash balance was $181,577,168.

The treasury officials maintain their usual reticence on the subject, but there is no doubt that they were somewhat disappointed and surprised that the syndicate permitted the business day to close without making any deposit. From the first the officials have confidently believed $100,000,000 was the lowest point which the syndicate would permit the reserve to reach, and hence their inaction at this time is not understood. There is, however, no alarm felt, as it is expected the syndicate will come to the rescue on the first sign of uneasiness on the part of the public.

Hardie and the Red Flag.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—J. Keir Hardie, the English Socialist, addressed an audience last night in Twelfth street Turner hall. He urged his hearers to follow the Socialistic doctrines, but condemned anarchy as a thing separate and apart from Socialism proper. Hardie waged that the red flag be used.

REBELLION IN CHINA.

Insurgents in the Province of Kan Suh Capture Eleven Cities.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—A special cablegram from Shanghai says that the rebellion in the province of Kan Suh is becoming formidable. The insurgents have organized an army and with it have captured eleven cities.

It is reported that the government at Pekin meditates calling upon Russia for aid in suppressing the rebellion.

Mrs. Libbie Schmidt, wife of a New York physician, in Oklahoma to secure a divorce, died at Guthrie.

HYPNOTISM ...N CRIME.

The Subject Discu... by the Medico-Legal Congress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The third day's session of the Medico-Legal congress began by the reading by Clark Bell of a paper by Gustave Loehm on "The Brutality of Capital Punishment." The author contended that the death penalty had no deterrant effect; that it was a relic of feudal barbarism, and was merely an act of revenge on the part of the state. The afternoon session was opened with the reading of a paper by Clark Bell on "Hypnotism in the Courts of Law."

Mr. Bell pointed out that it appeared the majority of medical men in this country did not recognize hypnotic trance as an existing fact. The lawyers and judges were on the same grounds as the doctors. In the courts of Europe the contrary was the fact and men of the highest character and professional attainments devoted their best efforts to its study and elucidation. As it was with professional men, so it is with the people.

Professor Carl Sextus of Chicago wrote to say that a natural criminal could be made to do criminal acts under hypnotic influence, but not a person of real moral worth. Dr. W. L. Howard of Baltimore said that hypnotism was a reality. He gave several instances of hypnotized persons in Baltimore, including his own servant, whom he sent to a neighboring physician's laboratory to steal everything the doctor had. He restored the fellow while he had the articles still in his possession. The doctor confessed that it affected the man's brain somewhat, but he always took care, except on this occasion, to get the subject back into a good mental state before he completely restored him.

The doctor also hypnotized a bank cashier and made him steal $45,000. He performed an operation in the John Hopkins university with the patient under hypnotic influence. Hypnotism was invaluable as a corrector of morals. Dr. Grover of Massachusetts told of a young woman in Boston who had a tendency to tuberculosis being cured by hypnotic influence.

BIG FIRE AT BOSTON.

Great Masonic Temple Building in Ashes Loss $1,125,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—A passer by discovered fire at 10:05 o'clock this morning in the Masonic temple, one of the finest Masonic buildings in the United States, the place where the Knights Templar triennial conclave was held last week, and a few moments later an alarm was given from box 53, noted as being located in one of the most dangerous fire districts in the city.

At almost the same time an alarm was sent in from box 72 in the Parker house, and all the fire apparatus down town hurried to that place. The hotel blaze proved to be trivial, but the confusion resulting from the almost simultaneous alarms gave the fire in the Temple a good start before the apparatus arrived.

District Chief Hagan, who was on top of the tower of the Tremont street side of the building, found the flames curling up around him and was forced to jump to the roof, almost twenty feet below. He escaped uninjured.

About the same time a tube on chemical engine No. 2 exploded and Lieutenant Madden, who was working on the engine, was thrown to the ground and probably fatally injured. He struck on his head and it was believed his skull was fractured.

In less than an hour the roof of the magnificent building had fallen, carrying down what the fire had left of the three upper stories, and making hopeless the task of saving anything but the lower floor.

The temple was one of the most magnificently furnished Masonic buildings in the country and the loss will be over $500,000. The building cost about $750,000. Valuable papers in the safes on the second floor were saved.

FRAKER'S EARLY LIFE.

A California Physician Recalls Unredeemable Things He Had Done.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 9.—Dr. W. O. McLeod, a well known physician of this city, knows some chapters of Swindler Fraker's life that have not appeared in print. He said to-day:

"Fraker always was a shrewd, mean fellow. I knew him when he was a young man. He began to practice without a diploma at Triplett, Mo. This was law breaking, but he was never arrested for it. Before long he turned druggist. His store was really an unlicensed liquor shop. He was arrested for this offense and his business was broken up. He married and moved to Excelsior Springs, a watering place seventy miles away. His wife was a good, respectable girl. Two years later she was home on a visit when her clothes and all her little belongings unexpectedly made their appearance, and with them a message from Fraker that she need never come back. He declared that she was too jealous and that he was done with her. His wife loved him very much and she wanted a reconciliation. At last she gave it up and applied for a divorce, and some time after married her second husband.

"Fraker seemed to get into all sorts of little scrapes. He would do some mean thing and sink low in everyone's estimation, but always managed to get back into the town's good graces again. He did get a medical diploma at last. I believe he never married again. His father and mother died when he was a little boy and he was brought up by an uncle, but ev... thrown on his own resources ... life and drifted by slow deg... little things to worse ones." For th...

High Principles, Accused of Fraud.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 9.—When I have been issued for the arres... eral ex-officials of this city, adm... them ex-City Clerk Perrin Irvin... his assistant, Philip L. Miller, ... ing them with forgery committed ... ing their terms of office. The acc... are believed to have left town as ... police have so far been unable to ... cate them.

The administration of which the accused were members was elected on a reform ticket. The treasurer, Simon Jacobs, committed suicide several months ago and was short in his accounts over $50,000.

CONVERTED AT A REVIVAL.

The Most Notorious Woman in San Antonio Reformed—Her House a Refuge.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 9.—Mme. Claude Duval, for fourteen years the owner of the most disreputable resort here, began attending the Travis Park Methodist church revival some time ago and soon became deeply affected. Wednesday she announced her conversion and was warmly welcomed into the fold of Christianity. She closed her house immediately, offering, however, a home for all the inmates who wished to reform. Of the eight who were with her, only one accepted the invitation.

Yesterday afternoon about twenty-five of the best known Christian ladies of San Antonio and the Rev. W. W. Pinson assembled at Mme. Duval's house. Eight fallen women were also present. Services, consisting of prayer, songs, testimonies and a short sermon were held, and at the conclusion one of the fallen women renounced her life of sin.

Mme. Duval has dedicated her house to the church, to be used as a home for fallen women. The proffer has been accepted, and it will be placed in the control of a board of trustees.

NEW CONSUMPTION CURE

Consul Chancellor Reports the Claims of an Italian Expert.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A new cure for consumption has been reported to the state department by United States Consul Chancellor at Havre. He says it was first brought to the attention of the world at a congress of physicians and scientists at Bordeaux to consider the question of combatting consumption by vaccination. Prof. Marigliano, an Italian, read a paper, which attracted much attention, claiming to have discovered an efficacious process for the treatment of consumption by the injection of tubular serum, which, he says renders the disease immune.

The consul recalls the comparative failures of other attempts to treat consumption successfully and says this particular process is still in the experimental stage. The paper is open to several objections, for Professor Marigliano gives no precise information as to his process for obtaining the serum, which can be had only from himself, and his statistics are incomplete and lacking confirmation.

HURLBUT IS DEAD.

A Noted American Newspaper Man Passes Away in Italy.

CADENABBIA, Italy, Sept. 9.—William Henry Hurlbut is dead.

He became connected with the New York World in 1862, and in 1864 purchased the Commercial Advertiser, intending to publish it as a free trade paper, and his associates failing to agree the paper was sold to Thurlow Weed. He went to Mexico in 1866, and was invited to the capitol by Maximilian. He represented the New York World at the world's fair at Paris in 1867, and the centenuary festival of St. Peter in Rome, and in 1871 accompanied the United States expedition to Santa Domingo, during which time he published a very complete history of that island. In 1876-83 he was editor-in-chief of the World, and in the latter year when Joseph Pulitzer bought the World he went to Europe where he has since chiefly resided.

JOPLIN FLOODED.

Severe Storms Damage a Church, Residences and Business Houses.

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 9.—Joplin was visited by a cloud-burst shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rain fell at intervals all the afternoon, culminating in a storm which was the worst known in twenty years. The water came down in streams. The rain was accompanied by a terrific electrical display, and by a high wind, which did great damage. The First Methodist Episcopal church and several private residences were damaged by water. On Main street, for half a block, on each side of the Willow branch, several business houses were flooded. In all the low lying districts the occupants were driven from their houses. The railways suffered much damage. Many mines were flooded, and the loss from this will be heavy.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Army officers are trying to get Secretary Lamont to recommend issuing an extra ration to them when they are in the field.

Dr. Salmon, chief of animal industry, reports that dangerous diseases are brought into the country with imported Normandy cattle.

Ex-Congressman Caruth of Kentucky has come out for Carlisle for president.

Rev. J. R. Ramsey was suspended from the ministry by the Missouri presbytery.

The mayor, chief of police and twenty-one others were arrested at Lamont, Ill., for crooked practices.

An Alabama non-political state convention has been called for free coinage and fair elections.

The board of Mississippi levee commissioners is said to be out $75,000 through gross negligence.

Governor Oates and Congressmen Clarke have come out as candidates for Senator Pugh's seat in Alabama.

Alfred Bingen, member of the Genoa banking company that failed, was arrested in Amsterdam.

The ringleader of the Ku-Cheng riot has been caught. Twenty-three rioters have been convicted.

The man who threw the bomb in Rothschild's bank says that he is a deserter from the army.

Banker Burlingame Acquitted.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 9.—The jury in the case of Banker T. E. Burlingame, on trial for a week at Mount Vernon for receiving deposits in the defunct Bank of Commerce while in a failing condition, returned a verdict of acquittal at 9:30 o'clock last night.

The Guthrie "Capital's" Case Lost.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 9.—The supreme court decided to-day that the act of the legislature to compel territorial officers to give all public printing to the State Capital Printing company is special legislation and therefore null and void.

NEBRA... BY TEL.

News Notes From all Over the ...

Wants $25,000 Damages.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—A case was docketed Saturday in district court in which Henry Steele sues the Missouri Pacific Railroad company for damages. He sets forth in the bill of particulars that on the 24th day of December, 1891, he purchased a first-class ticket from Auburn to Nebraska City, and being sleepy requested the conductor to be sure to awaken him at the jumping-off place. This, he claims, was not done, but he managed to rouse himself as the train pulled out of the said Nebraska City" and ran to the platform to make his escape. A freight train on the side track prevented him from making a safe jump and the brakeman told him to wait till there was clearer sailing, but while so waiting the conductor came out, and placing his hands upon his neck and shoulders, gave him a kick or two that landed him between the cars and both feet were mashed by the wheels. He asks the court to allow him $25,000 as proper compensation for the loss of all the feet he ever had.

DEMOCRATS OF NEBRASKA

The Administration Wing Hold a Convention at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—Friday State Chairman Euclid Martin of Omaha called the second Nebraska Democratic state convention to order, 631 enthusiastic delegates greeted him with applause, encouraged by an enthusiastic crowd of visitors. It was considered quite significant in the light of recent developments that 631 out of a total representation of 634 delegates should be present when the convention was convened. Many of the pioneers of Democracy of the state were present and contributed to the dignity of the occasion with their counsels. Every utterance in favor of a national currency in which gold was the basic principle was as vociferously cheered as the mention of free silver in the convention of the other wing of the party last month.

Following numerous brief speeches on the efficacy of the platform, the following nominations were made: Supreme judge, T. J. Mahoney; regents state university, W. H. Ashby and John H. Ames.

Found a Floater.

BLAIR, Neb., Sept. 9.—The body of an unknown man was found in the Missouri river about two miles south of here this morning. The face bore evidence of having been beaten and pounded badly, while a bullet hole is located just over the heart. It is thought here that the body has been in the water not to exceed two days and that the fellow was undoubtedly murdered. Not a stitch of clothing was on the body when discovered, and no clue to the man's identity has yet turned up.

Fatal Accident.

WISNER, Neb., Sept. 9.—Herman E. Schultz, living eleven miles south of Wisner while engaged in grinding grain with a small feed mill was badly injured from the effects of which he died last night. The machine seemed to be working on a strain, when suddenly the tumbling rod broke, the end striking Mr. Shultz along the base of the brain and under the ear and jaw, cutting open the trachea and fracturing the skull. The deceased was a well-to-do and highly respected farmer. He leaves a wife and large family of small children.

Captured the Jewelry.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—L. Hitchcock and wife, who live two miles south of the penitentiary, came to the city Saturday to do some shopping, leaving ther children at home. The children saw a rough looking tramp near the house and they went upstairs and hid. The man entered and took all the jewelry and silver he could find. He started toward Rokeby and was last seen in that town. He has not yet been captured.

Artist Gibson and Fiancee Injured.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 9.—News has just reached here of a serious accident to Charles Dana Gibson, the famous artist, and his affianced wife, Miss Irene Langhorne, in a runaway. Mr. Gibson's left wrist was broken and he sustained many severe bruises. Miss Langhorne's left knee was broken and she was also badly bruised. Her injuries will confine her to her room for at least two months.

Kansas City Toughs Arrested.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 9.—The police of Omaha and Kansas City have succeeded in partially breaking up a gang of thieves which have been operating between the two cities. John Bell a colored Pullman porter, carried the swag from one city to the other. He was arrested last week, and last Saturday night seven more of the gang were arrested, having been over at the Council Bluffs races.

College Organized.

NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 9.—Articles of incorporation under the corporate name of "Trustees of Norfolk College" for the purpose of establishing and maintaing at Norfolk, Neb., a college to promote education, were filed at Madison Saturday.

Perhaps Fatally Injured.

ELWOOD, Neb., Sept. 9.—While horse back riding this evening Miss Mary Moritts of this dack was thrown from her horse and seriously if not fatally injured.

Coke Workers May Strike.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 9.—Indications point to a general strike throughout the Connellsville coke region next week or the week after. Last spring the operators granted an advance of ten per cent to avoid a threatened strike. Since that time the price of coke has been on the jump and the men now demand another advance in wages commensurate with the advance in coke. The operators are unwilling to accede to the demand.

The Spanish government has agreed to pay the Mora claim of $1,500,000 in Washington September 16.

...be called

...y people try to cover their ...th the b...lishes of others.

...icago bloomer club has adopted ...motto: "United we stand, divided ...e wheel."

The Holmes castle is to be turned into a museum. Wonder if the skeletons will be shown?

U is the most unfortunate letter in the alphabet it is always in the very midst of tro-u-ble.

The man who winks at the soda fountain clerk is the one who really has a "smile" in his eye.

A Washington man committed suicide because he couldn't please his wife. Wonder if he succeeded at last?

After all, even trees have about as hard times as the rest of us, for their trunks are often seized for board.

Missouri has a woman sheriff. What will she do when she has an attachment for a good-looking young fellow?

Marriage is the flower wreathed archway leading into the garden of matrimony. Divorce is the cheerless back gate.

Somebody thoughtfully asks: "What would Chicago's population be now if Holmes had not spent several years of his active life here?"

A Kentucky physician fatally shot a man who had applied for his services. His brother physicians should ostracise him for killing unprofessionally.

Two Oregon doctors, by way of settling a quarrel, shot each other to death. There seemed to be no way for either to get the other to take a prescription.

The bicycle craze, it is said, has cut short deposits in savings banks in every city. Young men are hiring wheels or paying for them in installments, and the bank accounts must wait.

"Dry Sunday in New York" seems to strike Tammany where it lives. It wakes up on Monday woe-begone, and requires several "three finger" drinks before "resuming business at the old stand."

Marsh... Chicago, it is re-... porte... ...00 in the dry ...n' yet it was ... Field is a ... the news-

...uld not ...n Ken- ...ife was ...l use of ... too drunk

... Bill is a ... is under ... sincerely ... be able to ...to run"

...exec... ...the same day.

...n Trenton, N. J., there is a wise bar-... He doesn't allow his workmen (or ...haps "artists" is a better word) to ...e any unnecessary talk with the ...mers. They are not allowed to use ...rush or comb a second time without ...ving it washed, and they are "positively prohibited" from taking tips. The result is exactly as might be expected; he gets practically all the business in town.

During the investigation of the mayor at Superior, Wis., Attorney Cooper interrogated Chief of Police Lutton upon his personal experience with gambling houses, when Mr. Lutton hotly remarked that he was not as competent to testify upon that point as Mr. Cooper himself, whose experience at the green tables included the loss of a large sum of money intrusted to him by a client. The investigation immediately adjourned till the next day.

The United States consular representative at Matamoras, Mexico, reports ...perous condition of affairs there. ... of all kinds are more abundant ...hey have been for six years, ...manufacturing has increased in ...line. There has also been a ... increase in exports, due to the ...iff. Among the articles in which ...was the greatest activity were ...cattle and hides, and large ad... in prices were made. All but ...20 per cent of the imported goods ...n Matamoras last year came from ...nited States. Exports of fruit ...largely increased in consequence ... Florida frosts."

There is great excitement in Washington because Miss Flagler, who shot and killed a colored boy who reached over the garden fence and nipped a green pear, was exonerated by the coroner's jury. Now one of the jurymen says the verdict was not what was intended, and Miss Flagler, therefore, will likely be indicted for her rash act. It would have been much more humane had the young lady invited the boy in and filled his pockets. ...is death would probably have bee... ...ertain, but it would have ...n ... ...r her.

...ROUTE.

...Round ... one way ...sion co... on sal... ton R... K... ...

...RTINENT

...lia... one... Fair...

...Th... ...ticula... ...thing of the ... ... taken by any... weste... evening Omaha will be adam... electric lights and gl...tering pa... will parade the streets. The pr... for the evening ceremonies is:

Monday, Sept. 16th—Grand Bi... Carnival.

Tuesday, Sept. 17th—Nebras... Parade.

Wednesday, Sept. 18th—Military ... Civic Parade.

Thursday, Sept. 19th—Knights Ak-Sar-Ben Parade, to be followed ... the "Feast of Mondamin" Ball.

Round trip tickets to Omaha at th... reduced rates above mentioned, as we... as full information about the Burlington Route's train service at the time of the State Fair, can be had on application to the nearest B. & M. R. R. agent.

Progress of Civilization in Kentucky.

Three thousand strangers, most ... mountaineers, visited Middlesboroug... Ky., the other day to attend a circ... and there was not a Winchester or ... pistol to be seen, not a fight or even ... quarrel occurred, and the drunk... men, if there were any, were too ... to be noticed. This remarkable ... from the old Bell county sty... thought worthy of remark by a ... paper, which felicitates the com... ity upon the circumstances.

Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Will be sold via the Nickel Plate on occasion of the meeting of the ... man Catholic Societies of the Un... States at Albany, N.Y., Sept. 15th ... 18th. For further information add... J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Ad... St., Chicago.

Robbie—What's an epigram? Susie—... it's a way of saying something every b... knows so that only clever people can ... any sense out of it.—Truth.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and ... taken internally, and acts directly on the bl... and mucous surfaces of the system. Write ... testimonials, free. Manufactured by ... F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O...

"My congregation don't believe in fr... silver," sighed the country parson, ... sadly noted the large number of c... pennies in the collection basket.—Tru...

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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☞ Kindly Mention This Paper When You Write to An Advertiser.

The Ord Quiz.

ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1895. Vol. 14, NO 25

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Gen. John M. Schofield will soon be succeeded in the chief command of the army by Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Gen. Schofield goes on the retired list on account of age.

When John Swinton criticised President Cleveland, Judge Woods and the United States Supreme Court for their action in the Debs case, he was hissed by a Labor Day audience.

Mary Pierce, age thirteen, who has been on trial for the murder of her mother at Grand Haven, Mich., was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the Industrial Home until she is twenty-one years old.

No country in the world records more revolutionary attacks and crimes at the present time than Russia. During the year 1886-7, the last authentic report that could be obtained, 3,000 persons were deported to Siberia for life.

The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass. have erected a handsome bronze tablet with a suitable inscription on English soil to mark the spot where the monument which culminated in the voyage Mayflower was organized.

Owing to the scarcity of hay the farmers in Nile, Mich., are curing peppermint plants. Experiments have indicated that they give better results than timothy hay when fed to stock. Growers of peppermint have realized over $100,000 this season for the oil.

Emperor William's wardrobe is still a subject of much wonder and comment in the foreign press. It is said that he has in all 1,000 suits of clothes, twelve dozen of every item of underclothing and fifty dozen handerchiefs, and except his uniform, he seldom wears the same thing twice.

The act of Congress to establish a national military park at Gettysburg, Pa., contained an appropriation of $5,000 for a suitable bronze tablet, containing on it the address delivered by President Abraham Lincoln, at Gettysburg, Nov. 19, 1863, on the occasion of the dedication of the national cemetery at that place. Provision was also made for a pedestal. The duty of having this tablet made was devolved upon the Secretary of War, and Secretary Lamont has instructed Col. John M. Wilson, corps of engineers, in charge of public building and grounds, to see the prompt execution of the statutory provision, and Col. Wilson is now making the necessary arrangement.

Mexico's first execution by hanging, on Monday last, disposed of Estanislaus Tamarez, a noted bandit chief, who had killed many men.

The Western Union Telegraph Company makes about $1,500,000 annually furnishing "exact time" from its naval observatory office in Washington.

Chicago's police have seized J. F. Brady's Little Louisiana Lottery outfit, including $100,000 in tickets and the addresses of 4,000 agents of the company.

James Ashbury, of England, who took the yachts Cambria and Livonia to America in 1870 and 1871 respectively to compete for the America's Cup, is dead.

Another claimant for international aching honors has arrived on these shores, the world-famous English battle Ship IV, which will try conclusively what the American mile is

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Ethelwynn in a battle for the International Challenge Cup. The race between these fifteen-foot wonders promises to be quite exciting, and the interest in the contest will be exceeded only by that which has been aroused by the battle royal for the America's Cup.

Mrs. Margaret Custer Calhoun, a daughter of Gen. Custer, has been invited to read a paper on "Blue and Gray Day," Sept. 21, at the Atlanta exposition by the board of women managers.

H. W. J. Ham. the Georgia newspaper man who coined the term "snollygoster," which strikes Southern people as being very funny, has gone into the lecture business and is making $10,000 a year.

The American Wire Nail Company, of Anderson, Ind., operating the largest plant in the United States, has notified its employees that it would cut its force one-half. This means that it is unable to place all the nails being made.

Lewis Bates, the richest negro in Chicago, and reputed to be worth $300,000, laid the foundation of his fortune the night of the great fire. when he made $60 by carrying trunks in an express wagon. He was born in slavery and is seventy years old.

A few days ago Margaret O'Brien, a seven-year-old girl of Fall River, Mass., was playing "hide the bean" with a number of other children. She put the bean in her ear and it worked itself into her head. A physician removed it, but the little girl died as the result of the operation.

An interesting sight for the people of Bellows Falls, Vt., this summer was to watch Hetty Green, who is the richest woman in America, returning from a shopping tour with a small package of tea, a pound of crackers and a bag of flour in her arms. They consider Mrs. Green a good citizen, and say that she pays her taxes with commendable promptness, but she will not submit to the slightest extortion. She had the water cut off from her house at the cost of great personal inconvenience because she thought she was charged too much for it.

William Powell, a confederate soldier, who deserted from the late war, has returned to his home, at Atlantic, Ga. Thirty-five years ago Powell enlisted in an Atlanta artillery company in the Confederate service. Believing him to have been killed, his family mourned him as dead, and for several years his supposed widow has been drawing a pension from the State, as nothing was known to the contrary until it was announced that Powell had put in an appearance at the home of his family. His wife refused to receive him, his son turned his back on him and told the old man to go back to the mountains of East Tennessee, where he has been hiding the disgrace of desertion.

M. W. Paine, the late Iowa millionaire, owned land in every State in the Union except one.

In California it has been found that peach stones burn as well as the best coal, and give out more heat in proportion to weight.

The Veteran Confederate Cavarly Association of New Orleans has adopted provisional plans for erecting a monument to the women of Confederacy.

Henry Goerbing, foreman of the engine house at Freedom, Pa., was stung in the face by a spider recently, and his head is now terribly swollen and covered with livid spots.

Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt has at various times given several fine ambulances to the different New York hospitals. A good ambulance will cost nearly a thousand dollars, but with the springs, mattresses and other complete equipments with which Mrs. Vanderbilt fits the vehicles their cost is not under $2,000 each.

The torpedo boat destroyer ever built of nickle steel, the Sokol, was ordered by the Russian Government. On her trial for speed, with a pressure of 165 pounds of steam, carrying thirty-five ton of dead weight, she made on the measured mile 28.57 knots against the tide and 32 knots, with a mean of 30.285 knots, the greatest speed yet developed in a boat of this class.

Peter Styers, who died at Bethlehem, Pa., recently, claimed to be the oldest locomotive engineer in active service in the United States, and he was so recognized by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was on the railroad for nearly a half a century, and ran a locomotive for nearly forty-six years. In all this time he was never in a collision and was the cause of no accident.

Cabel Norman was shot and killed at Walls, Miss., by Horse Turner, a Quarantine officer. Norman had been expelled from Arkansas, was shot twice by officers and driven from Cow Island on account of small-pox. The Mississippi authorities refused to let him enter the State, and he could return neither to Cow Island nor to Arkansas. He attempted to run the gantlet and was killed.

It is expected that the Paris Observatory will soon issue a catalogue of all the known heavenly bodies, whether planet, satellite or star of the smallest magnitude. The idea was formed at the Astronomical Congress of 1887, and already 150 photographs have been taken Some contain only a dozen stars, while others are crowded with them even to the number of 1,500. The average number, however, is 335 stars per photograph. Such a catalogue would be of great value to all students of astronomy.

The American Social Science Association have been holding very interesting sessions at Saratoga, N. Y. The other day Prof. Francis Wayland, of Yale, made an address on habitual criminals. calling attention to the fact that 3,000,000 such criminals are probably at large in the United States. He proposed the perpetual imprisonment of such incorrigibles, and said the present indifference of public opinion to this dangerous element is varied by outbreaks of lynching, which are perfectly natural, and yet lead to other dangers and wrongs.

To California in a Tourist Sleeper.

The Burlington Route personally conducted once-a-week excursions to Colorado, Utah and California are just the thing for people of moderate means.

Cheap, respectable, comfortable expeditious.

They leave Omaha and Lincoln every Thursday and go through, without change, to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The tourist sleepers, in which excursionists travel, are carpeted, upholstered in rattan and have spring seats, spring backs, mattresses, blankets, curtains, pillows, towels, etc.

Only $5 for a double berth, wide enough and big enough for two.

The route lies through Denver, Colorado Springs, the wonderful canons and peaks of the Rockies, Salt Lake City and Sacramento.

For rates and also for illustrated folder giving full information call on the nearest agent of the Burlington Route or write to J. FRANCIS, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb. 8-22t

New Discovery.

Among the many discoveries of the present age, none rank higher than the new metal silvereen, which, owing to its great durability and cheapness, is bound to take the place of silver in the manufacture of fine tableware.

Silvereen is a beautiful white metal, will not tarnish or rust, and all goods made from it are warranted.

We want everyone to have a chance to convert silvereen with silver, so for the next sixty days we are going to give away a half dozen Crow Silver Tea Spoons free, to every person who will send for one of our Terry's Silvereen Sets, containing six Tea Spoons, one Sugar Shell, one Butter Knife. If at any time the silvereen goods do not prove satisfactory, return them and your money will be refunded. Remember we give you the silver spoons.

Price of Silvereen set, $2.00.

TOLEDO SILVER CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Mrs. S. A. Kell, of Pomona, Cal., had the bad luck to sprain her ancle. "I tried several liniments," she says, "but was not cured until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. That remedy cured me and I take pleasure in recommending it and testifying to its efficacy." This medicine is also of great value for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the chest, pleurisy and all deep-seated pains. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

If you live in Valley county you can become a subscriber to the QUIZ till Jan. 1, 1896, for only 25 cents.

Just received

A Lot of Cotton Flannel which I am retailing for 8c a yard, others ask 12½c for the same grade.

You can save money by trading with me. Others do, why not you?

G. W. MILFORD.

Love Lightens Labor
so does
SANTA CLAUS SOAP.
This great cleaner comes to woman's aid on wash-day and every day. Makes her work a matter of love instead of drudgery. Try it. Sold everywhere.
Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
CHICAGO.

YOU CAN'T LIVE
WITHOUT A LIVER!
HOW'S YOUR LIVER?
ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?
DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?
ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN?
DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU?
ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?
MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of
Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.
All who use it say it is The Peerless Remedy for curing all ailments
OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.
For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.
The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St Louis, Mo.

Bargains!
Bargains!
Bargains!
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Wm. FELLOWS
AS WELL AS ELSEWHERE
Outing Flannels,
Prints, Ginghams,
and all staple Dry
Goods to be sold on the
smallest possible margin.
Shoes for
Men, Women,
and Children
going for less
than cost.
Every lady in Ord
can have a nice all wool
dress for just about what
it cost us, and a silk dress
at COST, if she wishes it.
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doubt this,
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EYE AND EAR
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Special attention to correcting defects of sight with glasses.

Accommodation arrives ..... 1.15 p. m.
Accommodation leaves ..... 7.45 a. m.
BURLINGTON ROUTE.
Accommodation goes East ..... 12:35 p. m.
Accommodation goes West ..... 1:55 p. m.

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All calls promptly attended day and night.
Office upstairs over Bailey's Pharmacy.
Residence four blocks west of public square
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DEALER IN HARNESS,
Saddles, whips, robes, blankets, collars, curry combs, brushes, and everything usually kept in a first-class harness store. Shop on North Side Square.
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MEAT MARKET.
Fresh and Salt Meats and Bologna always on hand.
In Martin's old stand.
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BIG GOLD SHIPMENT

SYNDICATE SHIPS $2,500,000 TO EUROPE.

Other Large Shipments Swell the Total Amount Withdrawn to $4,500,000—Great Excitement in Wall Street—Syndicate to Make Good the Withdrawal.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The engagement of $2,500,000 in gold by Lazard & Freres for export to-day created a profound sensation in Wall street. The fact that Messrs. Lazard and Freres are important members of the government bond syndicate increases the already great surprise in the matter of shipment. A member of the firm made the following statement to a reporter: "We believed that during the first half of September a sufficient amount of grain and cotton and other bills would have been offering, and that the necessity bf exporting this gold would thus be averted. Our shipment of gold is an imperative necessity in order to fulfill our business obligations with Europe. We believe that it will be a temporary expedient and that within the next few weeks plenty of bills will be offering and that everything will come around all right." The firm recite the low prices ruling for breadstuffs, the slow movement of cotton and the fair supply of that staple already in European hands as causes for the lack of bills of exchange and the necessity of gold shipments.

Other engagements for shipment tomorrow swell the aggregate to $4,500,000. Of this sum, $3,500,000 was drawn from the sub-treasury this morning.

The Hanover National bank deposited $500,000 in gold at the sub-treasury in exchange for greenbacks. The National Park bank later deposited $1,500,000, and smaller sums aggregating nearly $1,000,000 were deposited. There were rumors that the bond syndicate would deposit a large sum this afternoon.

A reporter of the Associated Press called upon Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the head of the government bond syndicate, and asked as to the truth of the rumors of the dissolution of the syndicate. Mr. Morgan replied: "The bond syndicate is still in the field. There has been no rupture. The syndicate will continue to do all it can to help maintain the treasury gold reserve at $100,000,000. The obligation of the syndicate expired, however, some time ago."

Sub-treasury officials express confidence that the impairment of the treasury reserve by the gold exporters will be made good by the syndicate

ENGLISH PAPERS SCOLD.

They Are Sure the Yacht Race was Unfairly Conducted.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The daily Telegraph says: "The fact appears to be that Lord Dunraven found it impossible to get justice for his yacht with such a mob of craft about the course, and he took the simplest way of retreating from the match. Thus unmannerly mobbing has wrecked the match. In England such a difficulty would not have arisen, the instilling [illegible] good behavior in such mat[illegible]s being strong. but when the [illegible]oreign people over the water have [illegible]aked down dollars for a spectacle [illegible]y insist upon having a good look at anybody's cost or inconvenience. We hear there is resentment and discontent at Dunraven's action, but if the American public cannot submit to those dictates of good order which are elsewhere stronger than the police, they have no right to blame an English gentleman for declining to risk the lives of his crew in the hubbub of such a scene. They will be foolish to pretend that the owner of the Valkyrie shirked the contest for which the vessel was built. He wanted it, but he wanted it fair, and having failed to secure the necessary protection he withdrew from the irrepressible rowdyism of the scene."

The Chronicle says: "Valkyrie III's people would not risk the lives of her crew among the pitiless swarm. We think they were right. It is better to toe the mark and then contemptuously give up the contest until there is an act of Congress to keep the course clear, or until some step is taken to insure something like fair conditions. We suppose this will end the rather ghastly farce called the international yacht race of 1895, and probably all Anglo-American yacht racing on the other side of the Atlantic."

Dunraven a Quitter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—H. Maitland Kersey, Lord Dunraven's representative, said: "The Valkyrie will never again race on the United States side of the Atlantic. The races are over and that settles it. I have nothing more to say on that point."

Mr. Kersey, speaking of the offer of Colonel Taylor of Boston, said that as Lord Dunraven had decided not to race his yacht again in American waters, it would be idle to discuss that or any other offer.

Without One Advertisement

NEW YORK, Sept. 14,—This morning's World was probably the only regular issue of a newspaper which ever contained not a line of advertising. Fire in the press room and the flooding of that portion of the plant reduced the press capacity so that it was possible to print only eight pages instead of the contemplated sixteen. Eight pages of advertising were therefore thrown away and the eight available pages were devoted entirely to news. No serious damage was done by the fire.

Oldest Mason and Preacher Dead.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—The Rev. Samuel D. Wakefield, said to be the oldest Mason and the oldest preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, died to-day at West Newton. He had been a member of the Masonic fraternity for almost seventy-five years.

Cuban Filibusters Indicted.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 14. — The grand jury in the United States district court has found true bills of indictment against the alleged Cuban filibusters, including Ralph Desoto of this city. The trial has been fixed for next Wednesday

TO AVOID DISGRACE.

Forgery and Breach of Trust Charged to Sol Hughlett.

MONTGOMERY CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—It has been positively determined that Sol Hughlett, ex-prosecuting attorney of Montgomery county, member of the Missouri legislature for two terms and a man of state reputation politically, who died in Wellsville from a gunshot wound, supposed to be accidental, defrauded various people out of an aggregate of at least $26,500. He caught the county for $2,200 of school funds, a Wright City man for $2,600, a Foristell citizen for $1,000, one Montgomery county man for $5,500, another for $200 and a third for $15,000. It is thought others were defrauded.

Hughlett was in the habit of investing money for those who trusted him, but loaned most of it to himself, giving bogus deeds of trust on fine prairie farms.

Hughlett stood high in this congressional district and had been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress in the coming campaign. He had also been conspicuous at all state conventions for years.

September 2 Hughlett went to Peyton's drug store in Wellsville and borrowed a gun, presumably to go hunting. While apparently examining the weapon it was discharged and the shot entered his heart and he fell dead. It was declared that he had accidentally shot himself and his funeral was conducted by the Masonic order and the attendance was extraordinarily large.

NEW G. A. R. COMMANDER.

Colonel Ivan Walker of Indiana Chosen—St. Paul Gets the Next Encampment.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—Ivan N. Walker of Indianapolis was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. and St. Paul as the place for the next encampment.

Colonel I. A. Walker, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Indiana in 1842. With the Seventy-third Indiana volunteers he took part in the battles of Perryville and Stone river. He was promoted from captain to major, was assigned to the position of lieutenant-colonel at the battle of Stone River and afterward received a commission from Governor Morton.

At the battle of Blount's plantation, near Gadsden, Ala., Colonel Hathaway was killed and Colonel Walker assumed command. The regiment was compelled to surrender. The officers were sent to Libby prison. Colonel Walker, with General A. D. Streight and twenty-four others, in February, 1864, tunneled their way out from the prison pen to liberty. Colonel Walker was recaptured four days later and returned to the prison, where he remained until exchanged the following May. He returned to his regiment and served until bad health from exposure compelled his resignation. He was a volunteer aide on the staff of General Wilson during the battle of Nashville.

He lived at Nashville several years after the war and then moved to Indianapolis. For nearly ten years he was first deputy in the office of the auditor of Marion county. He was a candidate for auditor of state in 1890 on the Republican ticket, which was defeated.

Governor Hovey in 1891 appointed him state tax commissioner and he still holds that office through the appointment of Governor Matthews. In 1893 Colonel Walker was elected vice commander of the G. A. R.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

It is stated that the government intends to interfere in behalf of Cuba.

General Schofield has started upon his last official trip before retirement.

One man was fatally shot at a bloody primary election at Lexington, Ky.

The president is said to be taking an active interest in the Maryland campaign.

The weather was so hot in St. Louis Thursday that the public schools closed at noon.

At the opening of the Atlanta Exposition the president will press the electric button at Gray Gables.

Colonel D. S. Troy of Alabama advocates the use of force at the ballot box to secure honest elections.

Vice President Stevenson will preside at the dedication exercises at Chickamaugua park on September 19 and 20.

The old stockade of New Orleans was discovered by sewer diggers, after having been buried for over a century.

The colored people of Spring Valley, Ill., have sued the city for $2,400 for damages growing out of the late coal mine riots.

Permits have been issued to Bannock Indians to return to the Teton mountains and get property they left when run away from Jackson's Hole.

G. W. Aubry, postmaster at Pawnee, Kan., on the Memphis road, is under arrest, charged on a state warrant with selling intoxicating liquors.

A formal call has been issued for a meeting of trunk line and Western presidents. It is expected that the much-talked-of scheme for reducing expenses and maintaining rates will be perfected.

The shoe and leather trade has just received notice of a still further advance of ten per cent in the price of sole leather. This, with the advances that have been made within the last four months, has increased the price in some kinds of leather over 100 per cent, and for other grades fifty per cent. Dealers expect a still further advance.

Agriculturists for Bimetallism.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.—The international agricultural congress, which has been in session here since September 8, under the protectorate of the king of the Belgians, and under the patronage of the Belgian government, passed a resolution in favor of an international bimetallic agreement.

Poultry Shipper Involved.

CLINTON, Mo., Sept. 14.—The place of W. G. Julian, wholsale poultry shipper, was closed about midnight last night on an attachment for about $4,700 by the Citizens bank here.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Grand Stand at Louisville Collapses During G. A. R. Festivities.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—While 100,000 people were watching the fireworks along the river front at 10 o'clock last night a portion of the grand stand, on which were seated at least 10,000 people, gave way and many were injured. No fatalities have been reported. Among those injured are: John Farris, farmer, of Brookline Mo., Post No. 219, foot crushed and amputation necessary; Colonel Joseph Packard, editor New Albany Tribune, oldest editor in Indiana, foot crushed and ankle badly sprained.

The portion of the grand stand which fell was about 400 feet long and sixty feet wide. It was the lower part and only elevated about two feet. Immediately behind this part were seats elevated eight to twenty feet. On the entire stand there were 50,000 people.

That no one was killed is one of the marvels. Had the seats been elevated to any great distance from the pavement many deaths must have resulted. As it was the platform on which the seats were placed swerved to the rear and then settled to the ground with a crash. As it careened, the planks of which the seats were made were forced together and the feet and legs of hundreds of the spectators were caught as in a huge trap.

CHOLERA IN HAWAII.

Ravages of the Scourge Unabated in Honolulu—Queen Lil Pardoned.

HONOLULU, Sept. 5, via San Francisco, Sept. 14.—Forty-one cases of cholera have been reported to date, with thirty-five deaths. The disease attacks only the natives. Every effort is being made to stamp it out. No island steamers are allowed to leave port without first remaining in quarantine for five days. Passengers must undergo the same ordeal.

The council of state held a meeting yesterday afternoon and evening and after appropriating $10,000 for expenses incurred by the board of health, the matter of pardoning political prisoners came up for consideration. The executive recommended that Carl Wideman, "Cupid," the four Lane boys, Junius Kaae, Joe Widdlefield, and thirty-nine others be pardoned. The council adopted the recommendation.

At the same meeting the queen was pardoned also, and the others will be liberated as soon as the pardons are made out. Bowler, Rickard, Walker, Seward, Wilcox and other long-term prisoners will remain in jail. The government will allow all exiles to return to the country with the exception of the Ashford brothers, now in San Francisco.

SAVED BY A BRAVE WOMAN

The Wife of a Wyoming Section Foreman Stops a Train Just in Time.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 14. — Mrs. Olsrom, wife of a section foreman, while alone in the section house near Wolcott station, yesterday, found that the wooden bridge spanning a small gully crossed by the Union Pacific track was burning.

The westbound fast mail, nearly an hour late, was approaching at a high rate of speed, endeavoring to make up lost time, and Mrs. Olstrom ran down the track and flagged the train, which was stopped within thirty feet of the blazing bridge. The timbers were burned to such an extent that the train would have carried down.

The passengers on the fast mail made up a purse of $50 for the woman.

VIGILANTES CONVICTED.

Five Leading Creek Indians to Be Punished for Attacking Outlaws.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 14.—George McElroy, Henry Hook, Charles Hook, Dr. John McBland and Thomas Stufflebeam, representative citizens of the Creek Indian nation have been convicted in the United States court on four charges of deadly assault and arson. Their case grew out of the attack by vigilants upon the homes of Bruce and Eugene Miller, harborers of outlaws near Jennings, Ok., April 16, 1894. In the fight "Dutch John" was killed and Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, aged 70, and Herman Miller, aged 3, were wounded, and both of the Millers' houses burned. The defendants were tried and acquitted of the murder of "Dutch John" last spring.

WAGES GOING UP.

Fifty Thousand Iron and Steel Workers Affected by a New Scale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—The wages of over 50,000 workers in the union iron mills of the country for September and October has been fixed by the Merchants Bar Iron association and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The settlement gives all employes in the finishing departments an advance of 2 per cent. At the next bi-monthly settlement wages of both the puddlers and finishers will go up at least 4 per cent more.

Corbett Bound for Dallas.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 14.—Champion James J. Corbett, accompanied by his manager, W. A. Brady, and his brother Joe, passed through this city yesterday en route for Dallas, Texas, where the big fight will be pulled off. The champion seemed to be in good health, but complained that his knee, which was injured some time ago by a fall from a bicycle, was still troubling him and that he would probably not do any active training for at least a week.

Cattlemen Must Remove Fences.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 14.—United States Marshal McDermott has gone north to serve notice upon cattle companies and others accused of illegally fencing public lands, to remove their fences. It is believed there will be a vigorous protest against interference by the government.

Chili Wants a New Warship.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 14.—Chili intends to send several naval officers to Europe to buy a new armored cruiser and four torpedo catchers, to add to her navy.

CASUALTIES OF A DAY.

THE WORK OF THE DEADLY BICYCLE.

Entomologist Riley Fatally Injured in Washington—His Head Hits the Curbstone With Such Force that His Skull Was Fractured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Professor C. V. Riley, for many years entomologist of the department of agriculture and well known among scientists in this country and Europe, while riding on a bicycle to-day, was thrown and his head hit the curbstone with such force that his skull was fractured. His injuries, it is believed, will cause his death.

Professor Riley was a man of considerable means and, since he resigned office, had lived in the suburbs of Washington.

Shot by Her Little Sister.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 16.—Bessie Bruce, the 12-year-old daughter of W. R. Bruce, a leading grocer of this city, and her 8-year-old sister Ervin, were in the dining room this morning when the younger sister picked up a Winchester shotgun, which her father had left there upon his return from a hunt, and playfully pointed it at Bessie's head. Not believing that it was loaded she touched the trigger and the gun was fired and Bessie fell dead.

The Marshal Shot the Wrong Man.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Timothy Burns of New York, a tramp, was cut six times in the region of the heart by Ernest Myers, another tramp, and City Marshal Stanley shot a man twice before he found out that he was not Myers, but Fritz Morloch of Buffalo. Myers was captured, Burns will not live and Morloch is in a critical condition.

A Wreck in a Town.

MARSHALL, Mich., Sept. 16.—The locomotive of the west-bound North shore limited track on the Michigan Central jumped the track on a curve here yesterday and after tearing 600 feet along the track, landed in a street adjoining. George Peppitt, the engineer, was badly injured.

SPAIN'S CUBAN PLANS

Spanish Minister De Lome Talks About the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister to the United States, to-day expressed the opinion that the rebellion in Cuba was sure to be crushed, but it was impossible to say just when, because of the conditions that exist. He characterizes the methods employed by the rebels as guerilla warfare, and declared that it would be impossible to have a decisive battle under such conditions. A great deal of misinformation, he said, had been sent out by the rebels.

"It is easy to account for the efforts now employed by the Spanish government," said the minister. "The climatic conditions of Cuba are very peculiar. July, August and September are the three great generals for the rebels. Two are dead and the third is fast dying. These months include the rainy season in Cuba and the most unhealthy for the Spanish troops. It is impossible to carry on successful warfare amidst pouring rains. But the Spanish government has been preparing for an active campaign. The second corps of 25,000 men have been landed in Cuba. It is probable that active movements will not begin, however, until the 1st of October or some time during that month, according to the conditions of the weather. It is sometimes asked why troops are now landed in Cuba, when they are not to be called into active service for some time. The answer is plain. From the 20th of September until the 20th of November is the cyclone season in the West Indies, and there is great difficulty in transporting troops, as well as great danger of loss of life. Before the 20th of September all the troops necessary to crush the rebellion will be landed, and as soon as the rainy season is over an active and vigorous campaign will be begun. There can be no doubt as to the outcome. The small force under the insurrectionists will be scattered and the rebellion ended."

Partisan Activity Decried.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Replying to a charge that a member of a local civil service board of examiners was guilty of improper partisan activity in connection with a recent political convention, the civil service commissioner says: "While attending at a political convention as a delegate is not in itself a violation of the civil service rules, the commission holds that partisan activity sufficient to impair usefulness as a representative of the civil service commission is sufficient cause for removal from membership in any of its boards of examiners."

Judge Stuart Resigns.

SOUTH MCALESTER, Ind. Ter., Sept. 16.—Charles B. Stuart, judge of the United States court of the Central district of the Indian territory, sent in his resignation to the department yesterday morning. His action is a complete surprise to his friends. It is believed he has accepted the position of general solicitor for the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railway. Yancey Lewis of Ardmore, has announced his candidacy for the vacancy, and at a meeting of the South McAlester bar he was unanimously indorsed for the position.

Women's Relief Corps Officers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—At this morning's session of the Women's Relief corps Mrs. Plummer of Michigan was chosen as chaplain and Mrs. Ellen Daniels of West Virginia as chairman and Mrs. Ellen B. Aldrich of Kansas and Mrs. Charlotte B. Wright of Massachusetts as members of the executive board.

Foreign Socialists Must Leave.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The government has decided to expel all foreign Socialists from the country. The Boersen Zeitung predicts the advent of a military dictatorship.

NO [illegible]

The R[illegible]

NEW [illegible] Co's trac[illegible] back, w[illegible] ing, acc[illegible] the crop. season. [illegible] ports were not be enc[illegible] confidence i[illegible] estimate of [illegible] estimate of w[illegible] enthusiastic b[illegible] worth while to [illegible] report as to cott[illegible]

The fact is that market not far bushels of corn tho[illegible] 000 bushels will be counties where it [illegible] 450,000,000 bushels of the farmers are very u[illegible] back a large proporti[illegible] 7,200,000 bales of cotton, indications are not errone[illegible] may be, to add to the st[illegible] over.

The wheat crop is eviden[illegible] than the department has es[illegible] though nobody knows how larger, and is coming forwar[illegible] more encouraging rapidity, n[illegible] than 5,773,173 bushels having be[illegible] ceived at Western ports against 5,[illegible] 001 bushels for the same week [illegible] year from a much larger crop. [illegible] farmers have undoubtedly been kee[illegible] ing back wheat under an agreemen[illegible] among themselves. It does not seem a profitable operation for them. Exports from the Atlantic ports for the two weeks of September have been 2,417,872 bushels (flour included) against 5,310,926 bushels last year. The price declined sharply, about 2 cents per bushel, with little indication of recovery. The price of corn has also yielded with a strong prospect of the largest crop ever grown, and at 38 cents at New York a large proportion of the crop will be of little profit to farmers.

THE ENCAMPMENT ENDED.

The Old Soldiers at Louisville Complete Their Labors.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—So far as the veterans are concerned, the twenty-ninth annual encampment closed last night with as many attractions as on any other night of the week. The ladies, however, will continue in session to-day. Yesterday there were over 70,000 at the old Kentucky barbecue, and last night the campfires were largely attended, with the principal events at Music hall, Phoenix Hill garden and National park. Among the sperkers were Generals Gordon, Buckner, J. W. Burke, Cassius M. Clay, Senator Burrows, Colonels M. D. Wickersham, Samuel McKee, H. C. Russell, John H. Leathers and others.

The veterans are going to other army events further south, and to the Atlanta exposition.

General Lawler and staff leave Sunday night to spend the first part of the week at the national encampment of the Sons of Veterans and the last of next week at Chattanooga and the Chicamauga battle-field.

Independence hall will be the permanent depository of all books, records and relics of the Grand Army. Past Commander Wagner of Pennsylvania, offered this famous old building in the name of the people of Philadelphia, at the encampment and it was accepted.

Dr. J. B. Whiting of Janesville, Wis., was elected surgeon general by acclamation. Rev. E. J. Hill of New Jersey and the Rev. Thomas C. Iliff of Utah were nominated for chaplain-in-chief. The vote resulted in the election of Iliff.

CRACK ATHLETES MEET.

Crum is Defeated by Wefers in the 100 Yard Race.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The athletic tournament to decide who will be the crack athletes of the United States to meet the British athletes next Saturday was held this afternoon. The infield and track were in perfect condition.

In the 100 yards, first heat, W. J. Wefers of New York was first, T. I Lee of New York second, W. W. Goodwin of Louisville third. Time 10 1-5 seconds. In the second heat, J. V. Crum of Iowa was first, F. W. Jarvis of Pittsburg second, D. E. Coville of Syracuse third. Time 10 1-5 seconds. Crum ran like a deer and turned his head as he finished, winning very easily. In the final, however, Wefers beat Crum from start to finish and won by three yards in 10 seconds, Lee third, Jarvis fourth.

In the half mile run C. Kilpatrick of New York was first, W. S. Hipple of New Jersey second, A. M. Remington of the Suffolk Athletic club third. Time 1:56 2-5.

The one mile walk was taken by S. Liebgold of the Princeton Athletic club, L. Liebgold of New Jersey second, D. Fox of the Princeton Athletic club third. Time 7:19 2-5.

In the 120 yards hurdle Stephen Chase was first, E. H. Cady of Yale second, George Hatch third. Time 15 3-5 seconds. Chase led all the way and beat Cady out by a yard. Hatch finished about five feet behind Cady.

Burying Michigan Mine Victims.

CALUMET, Mich., Sept. 16.—Every hearse in the county was pressed into service to-day to be used in burying the bodies of the recent victims of the Osceola mine fire. The mines were idle, the miners going from one funeral to another. In addition to the thirty killed in the Osceola a week ago four miners have since been killed by mine accidents.

Crowds Gathering at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 16.—By to-night there will be 10,000 people here to attend the dedication exercises of the Chattanooga-Chickamauga national military park, beginning next Wednesday. It is expected that the crowd will number 50,000 Thursday, but Chattanooga is prepared to take care of them comfortably.

Mrs. L. T. Yeomans of Oneida, N. Y., sister of President Cleveland, says the president would not accept a third term. She adds that he is opposed to the third term idea altogether.

[illegible] [illegible]

C[illegible]ON OF FRUIT.

What the September Government Report Shows.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The September government report on the condition of fruit says: Both apples and peaches show slight improvement, drought has caused dropping and the too rapid maturity of apples, but the damage has not been sufficient to alter the general average for the country. The average condition of apples is now 72, and of peaches 84.1. Grapes range from one-half to a full crop in the Eastern [illegible]le States, about three-fourt[illegible]rmal product being re[illegible] York. Figures are [illegible] in the South. About three-fourths the usual product is indicated for Kansas and Nebraska. In the mountain and Pacific states conditions are generally high. Improvement is noted in the latter region except in California, where a decline of 13 points is reported. The department's California agent reported the quality of the crop fully up to the average, but the quantity in many sections from 15 to 25 per cent short.

Private Assaying Bids Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Secretary Carlisle has decided to reject all bids submitted under the advertisements of the treasury department issued in June last for proposals for the sampling and assaying of imported ores, including lead. He is of the opinion that the sampling and assaying may be more effectively and economically conducted if the necessary facilties are furnished by the government, instead of private persons or corporations.

Michigan Methodists Favor Women.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 16.—The conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which embraces Eastern and Northern Michigan, has adopted a resolution instructing its delegates to the general conference to vote for the admission of women as members of conferences.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The Columbian liberty bell left Chicago on its tour of the world.

W. D. Dabney has resigned as solicitor for the state department.

San Francisco has quarantined against Honolulu on account of cholera.

George Rogers, who lived near Jacksonville, Ill., was murdered by burglars.

Statistics show that American imports from Spain include garlic and onions.

The civil service has jumped upon an examiner for taking part in a political convention.

Dr. Burnett denies that he is seeking a divorce from Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.

The Missouri W. R. C. elected officers and decided to meet at Eldorado Springs next year.

Two young men, named McAfee and Clayton, were killed in a shooting scrape at McRae, Ark.

Surgeon General Wyman states that the Pacific coast is well equipped to quarantine against cholera.

Professor Howard B. Grose of Chicago, will soon become editor of the Baptist Watchman of Boston.

Uncle Sam has served notice upon Spain that she must protect his missionaries in the Caroline islands.

The engagement of ex-Governor Oglesby's daughter to George Pullman, jr., of Chicago is announced.

Charles H. Key was hanged fer the murder of Smith L. McLaughlin in the Chickasaw nation July 2, 1894.

Over $13,000,000 worth of stuff was imported from the cloth manufacturing districts of England last year.

Washington politicians are much interested in the outcome of the impending silver contest in North Carolina.

LONDON, Sept. 61.—Since her marriage to Lord Beresford, the former Duches of Marlborough has gained ready admission to the smartest set of London. The prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to be a guest of Deep Den from Saturday, October 5, to the succeeding Monday.

Bob Fitzsimmons says he will not step into the ring at Dallas unless he is assured of a $20,000 interest in the kaleidoscope scheme. He says that Joe Vendig, manager of the Florida Athletic club, William A. Brady and Corbett have sold the right to operate the machine at the ring and that he is entitled to a share of the profits.

...ARTHUR BROOKS

...EARLY PRIEST AND A LOVABLE MAN.

...f His Life as Told by the Things ...and Done by the Liver—He was ...own Throughout Two Continents— ...yhood in Boston.

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THE late Arthur Brooks had been long known as one of the most scholarly and effective pulpit orators of America, and one of the most successful priests of the Episcopal Church. He had been a rector at Williamsport, in Pennsylvania, at Chicago, and for twenty years he was the rector of the Church of the Incarnation in New York city. He was known not only in the cities where he administered his priestly office, and in Boston and Cambridge, where he was born and educated, but throughout the ecclesiastical world and on both sides of the ocean.

Doctor Brooks was born in Rowe street, Boston, July 12, 1845. He was the son of William G. and Mary Ann Phillips Brooks. After being graduated at the Boston Latin School in 1863, he entered Harvard College, and was graduated in the class of 1867. After this he studied for a year at Andover Theological Seminary. Then he went to the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, being graduated in 1870. In the same year he was ordained a deacon at old Trinity, Summer street, Boston, of which his brother, Phillips Brooks, was then the rector. He was presented by another brother, Frederick Brooks. He at once took charge of Trinity Church, Williamsport, Pa., and was there, in October, 1870, ordained as priest. It was there also that he married Miss Elizabeth W. Willard. After three years' service in Williamsport, he was called to St. James' Church, Chicago, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. The city had been swept by its great fire, and upon Dr. Brooks fell the labor of rebuilding the church. After this work had been successfully accomplished, in 1875, he was called to succeed the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., in the rectorship of the Church of the Incarnation in New York city. He found the church perplexed by debts, but it was not long before they were paid. There were elements in the character of Arthur Brooks that peculiarly fitted him for the charge which he had undertaken, and which brought to the church the congregation that relieved the parish of its difficulties. In the first place, he was a great preacher; not a popular preacher in the common acceptation of that phrase, but one who appealed to strong and trained minds. The men of his own and other learned professions loved to listen to him. They admired his ripe scholarship and his remarkable powers of analysis and synthesis. As a friend remarked of him, "He tore apart and put together with a skill that I have never known equaled." His preaching power had apparently not reached its full development when he died, for during the last year it was more effective and apparent than it had ever been before.

As the head of a parish, Doctor Brooks displayed great administrative ability and a wonderful care and talent for detail. Scholarly tastes, oratorical power and business capacity have seldom been combined as they were in Doctor Brooks, and the condition in which he left his own and his church's affairs bears testimony to a painstaking skill that would do credit to a trained man of business.

He was an old-fashioned churchman. More perhaps than at any other church in New York, the Episcopal service was read and sung at the Church of the Incarnation after a fashion that was distinct from modern ecclesiasticism. It was conducted as Doctor Brooks himself say and heard it in his boyhood in old St. Paul's in Boston, and as many of the elders of his congregation remember its ministration in the days when St. George's was in Beekman street, and when a noble simplicity reigned.

The above is a portrait of H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the national committee of the People's party. Mr. Taubeneck has held the important office for three years. His term will expire next year, when the national convention meets to name candidates for president and vice-president of the United States. He makes his headquarters at Washington, and has spent the last two years organizing his party for the campaign of 1896. He is rather conservative in his conduct of affairs political, and for this reason is not popular with a large wing of his party. His home is in Illinois.

THE LATE ARTHUR BROOKS.

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the state of Guana-
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...al positions. He was
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...e of chief of the depart-
...ederal district. He has
ominent as the promoter
...bitions, and his ambition
many years to improve and
...e capital city of Mexico, until
...val the finest cities in Europe.
...lexican government gives no
to the exposition, but it gives
...iberal privileges. The real birth
...e exposition dates from the pas-
...of the following bill by the federal
...gress of Mexico, Dec. 11, 1894:

The president is authorized to contract with Ignacio Bejarano, or with the company he may organize, for holding in the capital of the republic a national exposition of industries and fine arts, to be inaugurated on the second day of April, 1896, giving it all the privileges and franchises which he may deem proper, but without any subsidy from the national treasury.

In accordance with this act a contract was drawn up by the secretary of state. By its provisions all exhibits will enter the republic without payment of duties, but will be under bond for payment in case they are not exported within two months after the exposition is officially closed. All materials and machinery for the construction of buildings are exempt from import and interior duties. Vessels and steamers with full cargoes for the exposition will be exempt from lighter and tonnage dues. These and other liberal concessions on the part of the government are expected to induce foreign exhibitors to make large displays.

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...reau of Promotion, of
Campbell is the head,
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...t a more advanced stage at this
...han the Columbian Exposition
...at a similarly early date. Camp-
...s Illustrated Monthly was the offi-
organ of the Chicago fair and has
made the official publication of the
...ican exposition in this country.

...e two chief figures in the enter-
...thus far are Ignacio Bejarano, di-
...or general of the exposition, and
...omte Rene de Cornely, director of
...e foreign department. The whole en-
...rprise, outside of Mexico, is in the
...nds of De Cornely, who will be re-
...membered as the projector and later as
...director general of the exposition at
...russels in 1888. Prior to his connec-
...n with the Brussels exposition De
...nely had been the president of a
...lishing house at Antwerp, which
entire control of the service of ad-
...ssions to the exposition of 1885.

...n conjunction with M. P. Mussely,
...Cornely wrote the illustrated vol-
...ne, "Antwerp and the Exposition of
...85." This volume was published un-
...er the patronage of the King of Bel-
...um, and brought to the author a gold
...edal from the Emperor of Austria.
...ater De Cornely organized, on his own
...count, the International Food Exhibit
...Cologne, in which Germany, Austria,
...aly and Belgium made more than
...300 exhibits. In 1889 he wrote an il-
...strated work on the Bremen exposi-
...on. Two years later he wrote an il-
...strated work upon the German expo-
...ion in London. Becoming acquainted,
...hile in Chicago, with M. H. DeYoung,
...Cornely assumed with him the man-
...ement of the midwinter fair in Cali-
...nia and, even amid the partial gloom

...OMTE RENE DE CORNELY.
...ctor of Foreign Department.)

...h that exposition closed, Mr. De
...ctor General Mexican Fair.)
...pronounced De Cornely "without
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...S... ve his efforts been that
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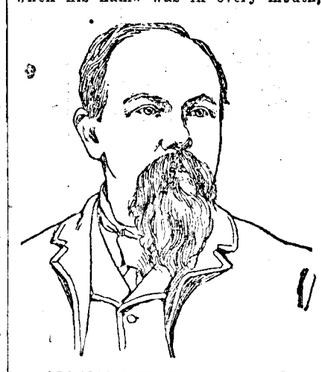
Profit in Silver Mining.

Not much is heard by the public nowadays of Alexander R. Shepherd, the "Boss" Shepherd who found Washington mud and left it brick, and then, when his name was in every mouth,



ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD.

bought a silver mine in Northern Mexico and buried himself from civilization. That was sixteen years ago, and since then Mr. Shepherd has spent $9,000,000 there, all of it, except $500,000, having been taken out of the ground. Mr. Shepherd is now a man of 60, and as a result of hard work, he shows his years. With a disposition to take life easy for a while, he has planned a trip to China for next year.

The Conductor Was Polite.

A friend of mine who has just returned from Italy, where he has been wandering for several months, told me an amusing story with regard to one of those railways that disfigure the high places of that delightful country, though doubtless to the lazy and the invalid they are a blessing and a boon. My friend was seated in one of the cars near a stout English matron as they made the ascent of a certain mountain. "And where should we go, conductor, if the brake would not work?" asked the stout lady, in vile Italian. The conductor courteously explained that in such circumstances there was a second brake, a duplicate safeguard, which might be relied upon in such an unlikely emergency.

"And where should we go, conductor, if this second brake would not work?" repeated the persistent stout one.

"Ah, madame," replied the official, with an inimitable shrug and smile, "that would depend on what our lives had been."

The W. C. T. U. of Bondurant, Ia., have had five acres of ground given them for five years' rent free, and will farm it for the benefit of their work.

There is something wrong with a man's religion, if his wife has to hear him talk in church to find out that he has taken a stand for Christ.

Asparagus-Growers at Oyster Bay.

The cultivation of that succulent and seductive vegetable, asparagus—that dainty, tuberous root, foreign to our soil—requires both skill and science, as the asparagus farmers of Oyster Bay, on Long Island, can tell you, says Once a Week. The great plantations down among the marl-beds in that section need constant attention, but they yield a rich harvest. Early asparagus is sometimes worth its weight in silver, if not in gold; and at all seasons when it can be had it is of ready sale. The plant loves a dry, deep and powerfully manured soil, and needs constant attention. The ridging up, the gathering, packing, bunching and binding, and shipping to market, demand a large corps of men and women in and around Oyster Bay. What is handsomer or more appetizing than one of the savory bundles of the tender blue-veined shoots? Like the basket of strawberries, it ushers in the delights of summer. Every family must have its feast of asparagus; and so what wonder that the Oyster Bay asparagus-growers prosper?

Oldest Living Odd Fellow.

The long-prosecuted search for the "oldest living Odd Fellow" has resulted in the establishment of the claim of Captain Thomas C. Williams, of Oakland, California, to that honor. Captain Williams lacks one year of being ... and he was admitted into Odd-Fellowship in Detroit in 1824, when a ...uth of 18. In 1849, at the outbreak ... the California gold fever, he sailed ... the Pacific slope with some companions, among whom was the future ...ator Jones. He joined the first Cal...rnia lodge of Odd Fellows immedi...ly after its establishment, and has ...e remained a member.

"Now professor," said the ambitious young man, "you have tried my voice. I want you to tell me frankly what it is best adapted to." And without a moment's hesitation the eminent musician responded: "Whispering."—Washington Star.

The Dean of Westminster has offered a place in the abbey for a slab or medallion portrait to Professor Huxley.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE FIRST REAL BEAU.

In the Callow Days of Youth He Meets the Maiden's Melting Eye.

The first beau appears along about when we are 14 or 16. There have been, of course, many little boy admirers, but according to a writer the genuine gallant does not materialize until we put on long dresses and commence making ourselves up for young ladies, a comprehensive phrase that all girls will understand.

He is usually the brother of some special chum of ours, and in this way we are enabled to see him more often than if we had no reason for going to his house.

He is exceedingly bashful before people, but can talk a blue streak when we are alone. He squanders his allowances on ice cream, soda and caramels, and on rare occasions invites us to a church sociable or concert.

He is always one of the group of youths who wait outside the church or Sunday school door, and he is the one always to escort us to our homes on such occasions.

We are teased unmercifully about him and really enjoy it, though pretending to be fearfully indignant and provoked about it.

This sort of thing goes on until something happens, as some things have a way of doing, and either he goes away to college or we leave for boarding school, or perhaps a quarrel or change of residence occurs.

At any rate, years perhaps will roll away before we see a bearded man who can bear the slightest resemblance to a young, rosy-cheeked boy.

Was She Complimented?

A Lexington girl is puzzling her pretty head trying to find out whether to consider it a compliment or not. Here it is. Judge it for her: She is very bright and is something of a literateur. She visited in a country town and one of the rustic youths thereabouts told her hostess that he would like to take her visitor to the picnic, but she was so smart that he was afraid of her. "You take her and I think you will be charmed," said the hostess. Well, he took her, and when he returned he drew his hostess aside and said. "I never had such a pleasant day before. Miss Mary is just as sweet as she can be. She just laid her intelligence aside completely all day."

The Autocrat's Jest.

Edward Everett Hale tells this: "A few years ago, in a fit of economy, our famous Massachusetts historical society screwed up its library and other offices by some fifteen feet, built in the space underneath, and rented it to the city of Boston. This was very well for the treasurer, but for those of us who had passed sixty years, and had to climb up some twenty more iron stairs whenever we wanted to look at an old pamphlet in the library, it was not quite so much a benefaction. When Holmes went for the first time to see the new quarters of the society, he left his card with the words, 'O. W. Holmes, High-story-call society.'"

The Beheaded Bourbon Monarch.

Louis XVI. did not behave with overwhelming dignity at his execution. On the contrary, he screamed for help, struggled with the executioners, and begged for mercy. Nor did the attendant priest say: "Son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven." The expression was used for him by a Paris evening paper.

Miss Oldgirl (angling for compliments)—Oh, dear! When the wind blows my hair like this, it makes me look homlier than ever. Mr. Newman (earnestly)—But I assure you it doesn't! (And he wondered where the cool breeze came from.)—Truth.

"The highwaymen were foiled in their efforts to hold up the train." "Who opposed them?" "Nobody; it ran off the track before they could get a crack at it."—Truth.

Pain is not conducive to pleasure, especially when occasioned by corns. Hindercorns will please you, for it removes them perfectly.

The word ascertain formerly meant nothing more than to make certain of a fact.

Take Parker's Ginger Tonic home with you. You will find it to exceed your expectations in abating colds, and many ills, aches and weaknesses.

The most popular woman now is the woman who can make good corn fritters.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

She Caught the Wrong Man.

Passing down one of the side streets toward the main thoroughfare she thought she saw her husband in all the glory of his new suit standing on the corner. The clothes had come home the night before, and had been pronounced quite unique. "Not another like it in Boston," said its wearer. Now this same husband is always railing at women for standing on the streets talking and impeding the progress of busy traffic. Deciding that she had caught him this time the lady gave the gay lounger a gentle poke with her parasol and said: "Really standing still on a corner, sweetheart?" He turned around. It was another man.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs.

Height of Men.

According to Topinard, the average height of Laplanders is 60.7 inches; of Bushmen, 62; of Chinese, 64; of Frenchmen, 65; of Russians, 65.4; of Germans, 66.2; of Danes, 66.2; of Irishmen, 67; of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Swedes, 67.4; of American Indians, 68.2; of Patagonians, 70.3.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A man can wish he is dead with the satisfaction of knowing that he has at last made a wish that will some day be granted.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.

A man's misfortunes begin when he gets so old that when he does wrong his women folks no longer say he was "coaxed."

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Pretty girls are very apt to treat their acquaintances as if they thought their youth and beauty would last forever.

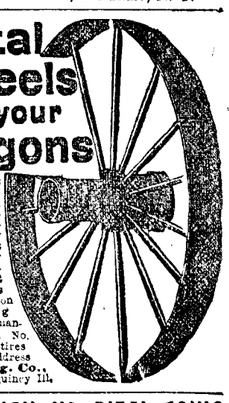
Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Misfortune is a great breeder of dishonesty.

WOMEN'S FACES—like flowers, fade and wither with time; the bloom of the rose is only known to the healthy woman's cheeks. The nervous strain caused by the ailments and pains peculiar to the sex, and the labor and worry of rearing a family, can often be traced by the lines in the woman's face. Dull eyes, the sallow or wrinkled face and those "feelings of weakness" have their rise in the derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. The functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of women, can be cured with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the young girl just entering womanhood, for the mother and those about to become mothers, and later in "the change of life," the "Prescription" is just what they need; it aids nature in preparing the system for these events. It's a medicine prescribed for thirty years, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Metal Wheels for your Wagons



Any size you want, 20 to 56 inches high. Tires 1 to 5 inches wide—hubs to fit any axle. **Saves Cost** many times in a season to have set of low wheels to fit your wagon for hauling grain, fodder, manure, hogs, &c. No resetting of tires. Catalog free. Address **Empire Mfg. Co.,** P. O. Box 53, Quincy Ill.

GETTELMAN HOSPITAL TONIC

...OF...

PURE MALT and HOPS

A Great Nourisher for Mothers and Nurses.

A Wholesome Fluid Extract of Malt and Hops. Cures Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Indigestion; Soothes the Nerves and is the Best Appetizer. Trade supplied by

H. T. CLARK DRUG CO., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

SAVE the Children Dr WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup.

Regulates the bowels; assists dentition; cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst forms; cures canker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria; quiets and soothes all pain; invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, try this good safe Syrup. Prepared by the EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., CHICAGO.

DR. SYKES' SURE CURE FOR CATARRH — TAKEN INTERNALLY AND USED LOCALLY WITH Insufflator. — Cured the Dr. in 1870. Has cured thousands since and will Cure you. Send for free book, and symptom blank. Price by mail, $1.00.

DR. SYKES' SURE CURE CO., H. CAXTON BLDG., CHICAGO. Sold by all Druggists.

Ch[illegible]ed Quiz.

W. W. t[illegible]ELL, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Ord, Nebraska, as second class mail matter.

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One copy, if paid in reasonable time, $1.50
If unpaid year after year, $2.
Extra copies to be sent abroad per year $1.00.

Republican Ticket.

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Clerk,
VINCENT KOKES.
For County Treasurer,
S. J. W. BROWN.
For Sheriff,
ADAM SMITH.
For County Judge,
LOUIS THOMPSON.
For Superintendent of Schools,
C. E. MAIMANN.
For Coroner,
DR. A. E. BARTOO.
For County Surveyor,
C. J. NELSON.

ORD TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Clerk—J. D. LAVERTY.
Treasurer—J. W. BERAN.
Assessor—H. W. NELSON.
Justice of the Peace—A. A. LAVERTY.
Constable—W. H. CARSON.
Road Overseer—
Dist. 11, ROMAN IWANSKI.
Dist. 12, H. H. BAILEY, JR.
Dist. 31, GEORGE PRATT.

The Omaha *Bee* is giving the big state fair a good write-up each day.

The state fair has turned out to be a great success if all reports are to be believed.

Boycotts are always unreasonable and usually unsuccessful. By the way, what has become of Sovereign's boycott of the national bank bill.

The Lincoln base ball nine is clearly out of the woods, and will win the pennant unless unusually bad luck overtakes them.

A republican club was organized for the campaign at North Loup Monday night. Quite a number of Ord people were on hand.

The Grand Island *Independent* started out to support Judge Maxwell, the aged republican nominated by the populists, but when the *Bee* did not do likewise the *Independent* quit.

The decision of our supreme court on the question of riparian rights if allowed to stand, as it seems it must, will effectually ritard if not prohibit the building of irrigation ditches in Nebraska.

Lord Dunraven's peculiar actions in refusing to race in the last and final contest may be construed in many ways but the probable truth is he knew he could not beat the Defender and so preferred to make a fizzle of the race.

Happily the republican convention has not yet met. The one great idea before that convention should be to nominate a man for supreme judge who is possessed of progressive ideas regarding riparian rights, and who is in favor of conforming old common law regarding them to the imperative needs of the west. The western portion should be solid as a rock for such a man on the supreme bench.

The vigilants are on the rampage again in Holt county. Several republicans have been warned out of the county on penalty of death a la Barrett Scott if they remain. One of these, Jim Binkard, who lives in a strong populist neighborhood, was warned with particular emphasis because he had censured the vigilants very severely. He has decided to go to Iowa for the present and will return if the republicans carry the day in Holt county.

The Omaha fire and police fracas has been settled by a decision of the supreme court, which holds the law constitutional and the appointments valid. This is a bad setback for the Rosewater-Holcomb gang, who were going to move heaven and earth rather than give up the *Bee's* hold on the O[illegible]aha police. As soon as the decision reached Omaha the old board stepped quietly out and the new board is in full swing, much to the chagrin of Rosewater.

The wheat crop, the corn, the hay, the fruit, the cotton, and the prospective crop of republicans, all give assurance of returning prosperity.

Is Irrigation Killed?

A good deal of discouragement is felt by reason of a decision of the supreme court Wednesday which seems to have killed all irrigation enterprises in Nebraska. The case came from Furnas county and was brought in the district court by one Clark, a mill owner, against an irrigation company for taking the water from the Republican river so as to stop his water power. The district court decided against the irrigation company and the supreme court virtually sustains the lower court so far as the vital interests of irrigation are concerned. Sec. 5, of the syllabus, says:

The provision of the irrigation law of 1889 and the act of 1893 amendatory thereof, abolishing riparian rights in all streams over twenty feet in width, is a clear invasion of private property and within the prohibitive features of the the constitution.

But there is a ray of hope in sec. 3, which says:

Except as abrogated or modified by statute, the common law doctrine with respect to the rights of private riparian proprietors prevails in this country.

This clearly assumes the right of the legislature "to abrogate or modify" riparian rights recognized under the old common law; and seems to be in strict contradiction to the first paragraph quoted. The decision does not seem to mention the new irrigation law, but if the old doctrine of riparian rights is maintained in its strictest sense no irrigation law can be effectual.

There are two great views about riparian rights. One is the old common law, coming down from the feudal days in England, which gives to every owner of a river bank the use of the water as it passes his premises for ordinary purposes, such as watering his stock and domestic use. He has a right to the natural flow of water unimpared. Other owners of riparian rights may use the water for such ordinary purposes but must not use it for extraordinary purposes, if in so doing he interferes with the natural flow of the water.

This was no doubt good law until irrigation came into use, and is still good law where irrigation is not needed. The second and new idea of riparian rights is well established in arid regions and abrogates the old common law so as to make irrigation one of the ordinary uses of the water. This is common sense and in accord with progressive ideas. It is sustained by hundreds of decisions. Our court had these two ideas before them, and should have adopted the arid region idea which is in practical operation through the west.

If the decision stands as it appears to it simply destroys all irrigation in Nebraska. The states to the west of us, recognizing the common sense view of riparian rights may go on and irrigate, while we must let our streams go idly by our doors and starve if need be.

But QUIZ is not without hope. The case in court was an extreme one, involving the rights of a mill man who was first using the water as against a subsequent enterprise which sought to destroy his mill power. It may be barely possible that when the full decision is at hand it may be found that the sweeping results now feared may not be realized.

Said in Few Words.

In New York a Chinaman was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, and they cut off his queue. He has sued the state for $10,000, and will likely be able to grow a longer queue before he gets it.

Saloons along bicycle routes are not bonanzas. A man, even when pretty drunk, can drive a horse, but the bicycle rider has got to keep sober. The bicycle is a practical reformer.

The deficit in August was less than $4,000,000. We are gaining; [illegible]oh, for the old Democratic music of [illegible]blican times. "The dangers from an [illegible]rmous surplus," when we won't h[illegible] to hire English bankers and gold bug[illegible] sit on the back steps and count th[illegible]illions that are rolled out and in.—In[illegible]Ocean.

The poor old democracy, w[illegible]ter in county, state or national conve[illegible]n, can always be depended upon to [illegible] the wrong thing at the right time. [illegible]e mistakes of Moses were not a circu[illegible]stance compared to the mistakes of the democratic party.—A. W. Jackson in the Register.

Corn exports are rapidly increasing, and the crop is the largest ever grown and is practically out of danger from frost and everything else. This means good times for the farmers. Corn is the valuable of all the crops, and when, as now, the yield is large and the demand fair, the country is sure to be prosperous. —Globe-Democrat.

In this country and in Europe the decrease in drunkenness has been marked during the last hundred years. It is not now thought creditable to a gentleman of any civilized country to be able to drink a pint of brandy or four pints of port at a sitting. The man who makes a habit of anything of the kind is almost universally regarded now as degraded and brutal, yet in England in the time of Fielding and Smollett, and in Scotland as late as the time of Burns, such habits were looked on as characteristics of the "man of spirit."—New York World.

Debt.

An Iowa paper elaborately discusses the question, "Is Debt a Blessing?" but fails to get the right point. It depends. If debt represents a good investment why, of course, it is a blessing; if a bad investment, of course not. Debt as a means of profit is a blessing; as a means of loss quiet the contrary. Debt which implies credit means one thing, and debt which means loss of credit means a very different thing. It depends on circumstances, and the chief circumstance is the debtor. The most prosperous men and corporations in this country, as a rule, are or have been the largest debtors. A prosperous debtor is a very different person from an insolvent debtor. The former is by far the most common in this country, and as a rule debt implies credit and the posession or prospect of property and not the loss of it. The debtor classes—who are they? Why, of course, there are multitudes who owe little grocery and store bills and small amount which to them seem pretty hard to meet. But what proportion do their debts bear to the aggregate of debt? Not a drop in the bucket. Men and corporations carrying on large enterprises are the great debtors—the railroad companies, the banks, and the like. The actual property of these great debtors is almost wholly covered by their debts. Their stock really represents equities which can only be realized on by a concurrence of good times with skillful and honest management. In unnumbered cases their stock is not worth a copper and has no earthly chance of ever being worth so much. It is these large debtors, therefore, that are hardest hit in times of panic and loss of confidence. One year of panic is almost sure to distroy or imperil the profits of an average bank for ten years, and will threaten to wipe out its stock; for the very reason that in its essential character a bank is a debtor. Suppose, now, you could plane down all debts 10, 25 or 50 per cent—without impairing general confidence or disturbing any other condition, which everybody knowes to be impossible—whom would you benefit? The poor devil, the fellow out of a job, the man who feels poverty stricken because he owes little bills at the stores? Very little—so little that in the aggregate these little amounts would be relatively inconsiderable. But how about the great railroad corporations, which are bonded up to the full value of their property? Why, you simply make present of millions of dollars. The stock of such a company would instantly advance correspondingly. All this, of course, on condition that no other circumstance, such as general confidence, would be changed; an impossible contingency, to be sure although the supposition serves to illustrate the point of debt. A world of foolish, half true or positively untrue statements are afloat about debt, and these yarns, a great many of them of political nature, obtain credence simply because people will not stop to think carefully about them.—*Sioux City Journal.*

The last opportunity of the season to get excursion rates via Denver and over the Rio Grande Western to Salt Lake City and Ogden and to the Great Bear River Valley. One fare for round trip September September 10th and 29th. Write Willis Cadwell, Broken Bow, Nebraska, for pamphlets descriptive of Utah and her resources. 23-3

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Sept. 19.	Temperature Highest	Temperature Lowest	Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Friday	101	74	100	.00
Saturday..	99	67	98	.00
Sunday ...	90	68	60	.12
Monday....	98	64	95	.01
Tuesday...	102	74	100	.00
Wedn'sd'y	100	72	100	.00
Thursday	99	64	100	.00
Averages	99	69	93	Total .13

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

Washington

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

Members of the administration are much chagrined and more than annoyed that statement published by the syndicate, which, by the way, is one of those explanations which does not explain. Some of the language in that statement was certainly not calculated to allay the fears of Secretary Carlisle concerning the maintenance of the gold reserve. For instance, the assertion that the syndicate, although under no obligation to do so, would continue to January 1, to deposit gold "if existing conditions make it feasible to do so." The administration fears that "existing conditions" in this case will mean whether it will be to the interests of the syndicate to furnish the treasury with gold. The syndicate added to the demoralization of Secretary Carlisle and his fellow democrats when it said: "But neither the bond syndicate nor anyone else can control the elements." After all what frightened Mr. Carlisle even worse than the significant wording of the public statement of the bond syndicate was the fact that a member of the syndicate withdrew from the treasury and exported $2,500,000 of the $7,200,000 in gold sent to Europe last week—the largest shipments ever made in one week, with the single exception of a week in last January when the total sent was a half million in excess of last week. Secretary Carlisle makes no pretense of being master of, or even of being one of the controlling factors, in the financial situation; he is simply drifting, trusting to luck and the bond syndicate, seemingly without an idea of what he will do or try to do in case neither keeps the gold reserve above the danger line. There never was a time when a financier was more needed at the head of the treasury. With an able man directing our finances there would be no more bond issues in times of profound peace, but the able man is lacking and the bond issue will come again in due time.

Representative Milliken, of Maine, brought a good-sized section of the Reed boom to Washington with him. Said he: "If you should meet with anyone who declared that New England was not for Tom Reed for president, challenge the statement with all the emphasis at your command. New England is for him and will back him with all the force and enthusiasm that human nature can exert. But he isn't depending on his own section alone. The American people admire, to a point approaching reverence, a man of big intellect, and so Mr. Reed has a following today in every part of this broad land, and will have it too, when the national convention meets to select a standard bearer. That the republicans will elect the next president seems about as certain as anything can be in this world, and that he will hail from Maine I sincerely hope and believe."

According to visiting republicans, the prospect of success in Maryland and Kentucky continues to improve. The administration has made no move to indicate that it wishes the success of the Gormon ticket in the former state, and there is nothing to indicate that it will. At least one member of the cabinet—Hoke Smith—is credited with wishing defeat for the Gormon ticket. Mr. W. Wines, of Owensboro, Ky., who was a member of the last republican state convention, is now in Washington. He says: "The division in the democratic party on the silver question is favorable to republican success. Up to the present time there have been apathy and discouragement in the rank and file of the democratic party. Whether they will ultimately pull themselves together, time only can determine. I am perfectly confident that the state will go republican."

Republican Judicial Convention.

The republican electors of the Eleventh Judicial district of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the court house in the city of Grand Island on Tuesday, Oct 1, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination two for the office of

Judge of the District court.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Joseph S. Bartley for State Treasurer in 1894, giving one delegate-at large for each county and one for each 100 votes and the major fraction thereof:

Blaine		Howard	8
Boone	1	Loup	2
Garfield		Thomas	2
Grant		Valley	7
Greeley		Wheeler	2
Hall	1		—
Hooker		Total	61

W. E. MORGAN, Secretary. H. E. CLIFFORD, Chairman.

LOANS negotiated on real estate, collaterals, and life insurance policies. We conduct a general brokerage business in real estate, business chances and exchanges. If you wish to sell or rent farm or city property, correspond with us, we have agents in all sections.

We make a specialty of promoting business of any kind that wishes to interest capital. Local agents wanted. Address, Jameson & Co. Financial Brokers and Promoters, 115 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WANTED--AN IDEA. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN EDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

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able in twelve [illegible]
bonds, $3,500 there[illegible]
from the date of sa[illegible]
able in fourteen ye[illegible]
bonds, $4,500 thereo[illegible]
from the date of said
sixteen years from [illegible]
$5,500 thereof payable [illegible]
the date of said bonds, [illegible]
eighteen years from the
$7,500 thereof payable in
the date of said bonds, and
to-wit, the sum of $8,000
years from the date of said
to levy a tax upon the taxable
Irrigation District sufficient t[illegible]
pal and interest of said bo[illegible]
matures, all in accordance wi[illegible]
statutes in such cases made and
The polls of said election shall
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6 o'clock in the afternoon of said da
election shall be conducted in accor[illegible]
the provisions of the act go[illegible]rning [illegible]
of officers of irrigation dist[illegible]rts in Ne[illegible]
The places of voting on sa[illegible]d proposi[illegible]
be: In Ord township, district No.
commissioners' office in the court hous[illegible]
city of Ord, Nebraska; in E[illegible]ria township,
trict No. 2, at the Post sch[illegible]l house in
district No. 2, Valley county, Nebraska
Elyria township, district [illegible]o. 1, at Goode
school house in school dist[illegible]t No. 8, Valley
Nebraska.
The vote at said election shall be by ballot
upon which shall be written or printed o
partly written and partly printed the words:
"Bonds and Tax—Yes" and "Bonds and Tax—
No." If a majority of all the votes cast are for
"Bonds and Tax—Yes" the board of directors of
said Ord Irrigation District shall immediately
cause bonds in said amount to be issued, and a
tax shall be annually levied upon the taxable
lands of said district sufficient to pay the princi-
pal and interest of said bonds as the same
matures. ORD IRRIGATION DISTRICT,
E. P. CLEMENTS, Sec. J. A. PATTON, Pres.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of supervisors of Valley county, Nebraska to be held in the court house in Ord, in said county, on the 5th day of October, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m. The following petition which is now on file in my office will be presented to said board for its action thereon.

V. KOKES, County Clerk.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Valley county, Nebraska:

We, the undersigned resident freeholders and duly qualified electors of the following described proposed irrigation district, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable board to organize an irrigation district under and in accordance with the provision of chapter 93 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1895; the boundaries of said irrigation district to be as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the north bank of the North Loup river where the north township line running east and west on the north boundary line of township No. 20 north, range No. 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian intersects said north bank of said North Loup river, at the water's edge at low water mark, and running thence east to a point 80 rods west of the northeast corner of section 5, township No. 20 north, range No. 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east 160 rods to the east line of section 4, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 240 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 160 rods to the east line of section 10, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east one mile to the east line of section 14, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east 160 rods to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 18, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods to a point on the east line of section 19, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south in a straight line 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods to the south line of section 20, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 160 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence south 80 rods to a point on the south line of section 28, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 160 rods to the center of section 33, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods to the northeast corner of section 4, township 19 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east on section line one mile, thence south one mile, thence east one mile, thence south 160 rods, thence east one and one-half miles to the center of section 7, township 19 north, range 13, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south one mile, thence east one mile to the center of section 17, township 19 north, range 13 west of the 6th Principal Meridian, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east in a direct line to the east bank of Spring creek, thence following the east bank of Spring creek in a southeasterly direction to a point where said stream intersects and enters into the North Loup river at the water's edge at low water mark, thence in a northwesterly direction along the north bank of the North Loup river at the water's edge at the low water mark to the place of beginning.

A J PERKINS	L D TIMMERMAN
GEORGE MILLARD	F S KULL
GEO F SILER	J H CRONK
H M TIMMERMAN	S S BROWN
S O HUBBARD	MIKE VANDAS
A P JENSEN	W J TIMMERMAN
H D STOWELL	S N ARNOLD
JAMES BALES	R J COLLINS
E L COLLINS	H WILLIAMS
W H CRONK Sr	KNUD PETERSEN
HARRY BAILEY	GEO D BAILEY
F M CUSHING	D J BAILEY
WILLIAM H WYGENT	T A JASIN
C W PARKS	PHILIPP BROX
FRANK BELL N.	

IN the district court of Valley county, Nebraska.

The Farmer's Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, incorporated, plaintiff,

vs.

Orson S. Haskell, Emma L. Haskell, James T. Olmstead, Adah Olmstead, Paul Plejdrup, Annie M. Plejdrup, John Cernik, Charles Goodland, Edgar A. Foster, Emeline T. Foster, William A. Anderson, Sarah Anderson and Frank J. Starr, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 31st day of May, 1895 the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Orson S. Haskell and Emma L. Haskell, to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to-wit: Lot 1 in section 22, township 19 north, range 14 west of the 6th P. M. in Valley county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their coupon bond dated June 2, 1890, for the sum of $500, due and payable June 1, 1894, that there is now due and payable upon said bond and mortgage from the said defendants to the plaintiff the sum of $373.50 with interest at 7 per cent from May 31, 1895, for which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Oct. 7, 1895.

THE FARMER'S TRUST COMPANY,
22-4 of Sioux City, Iowa, incorporated.
By Clements Bros., its attorneys.

IN the district court of Valley county, Nebraska.

Martha Frederickson, plaintiff,

vs.

Frederick F. Fi[illegible]

The above defend[illegible]
the 29th day of Augu[illegible]
tha Frederickson, fil[illegible]
menced her action in t[illegible]
ley county, Nebraska, t[illegible]
which is that she may b[illegible]
be decreed to have the ca[illegible]
minor child, Emma Freder[illegible]
equitable relief.

You are required to answe[illegible]
the 7th day of October, A. D. [illegible] of [illegible]
tions of said petition will be taken as tr[illegible]

MARTHA FREDERICKSON, Pla[illegible]
By A. M. Robbins, her attorney.

J. H. CAPRON

Invites your patronage, and calls your at[illegible] to the following lines:

REAL ESTATE — Offerings now include [illegible] number of improved far[illegible] wild lands and town prope[illegible] on which the price has not been raised since [illegible] drouth. If you want anything in this line, [illegible] should buy at once, and you can buy at this of[illegible] cheaply as if you go direct to owners, and [illegible] find what you want without trouble or exper[illegible] Buy now and profit by the raise which this o[illegible] is sure to bring.

FARM LOANS — [illegible] are very hard to place now [illegible] only a limited number o[illegible] attractive applications [illegible] filed. Company rates are 8[illegible] to 9 per ce[illegible] five year loans. Private funds can be [illegible] two or three years at 10 per cent.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE — [illegible] will be furnished promp[illegible] any tract of land or town[illegible] Valley county, at the sma[illegible] This is the only complete set of books [illegible] county, and the correctness of abstracts i[illegible] is guaranteed by a bond of $10,000. Def[illegible] titles perfected and property transfers mad[illegible]

Office—First National Bank Building, Or[illegible]

Burlington Route

BEST LI[illegible]
TO
ST. LO[illegible]
AND
CHICA[illegible]
RATES

[illegible]ckly obtained; N[illegible]ches allowed. Send full descr[illegible]e to or model, and we examine and patent ability without [illegible] one advice free; all we ask [illegible] note before selecting your [illegible] our square methods and [illegible]

CO[illegible]
1026 F Street, N. W.

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at Misko's

iams went to

Work went to

family, of Burwell,
urday.

unto Mr. and Mrs.
day morning.

ard and soft coals at
rd of J. B. Kroetch.

—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. Carson.

Mrs. O. W. Yeager are visit-
e country about 60 miles from

Getter returned to Ord Sunday,
g been at work in the Burwell
h.

Many schools have been closed in the neighboring townes during this awfully hot weather.

Base Ball and other outside attractions will add to the interest of the county each day.

nas. Russell of Winterset, Iowa, arved Friday evening, and will pay a visit his brother A. M.

A young railroad man came to make his home with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCarthy Tuesday evening

Mrs. C. E. Cox left for the state fair last Saturday and will visit friends and relatives before returning.

May Harris and A. H. Eastin left Monday for Missouri where they will try their fortunes for a while.

The Epworth League gave a very pleasant soap bubble party at the Robbins home Wednesday evening.

Frank Collins and family struck Valley county Sunday enrout for Missouri, having sold his Loup county home.

From now until Oct. 1 I will sell bacon at 10 cents a pound. Now is your time to buy your bacon. W. Misko.

S. D. Ayers and wife went to the state fair Tuesday and during their absence T. F. Shirley is running the lumber yard.

H. T. Johns and John Bryan, were in the city in the interest of the irrigation on the North side of the river in Garfield County.

Z. K. Ferguson is expected from the far west. There are a great many people in Ord and vicinity who will be glad to shake Zibe's hand.

The M. E. Ladies' Aid Society will meet with Mrs. Johnson on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at two o'clock.

Mrs. Kates, Secretary.

Next Sunday will be the closing services of this conference year at the Methodist church. In the evening Rev. Allan will preach his farewell sermon.

Owners of rye will please note new special premium offered by William Fellows for the best sample of the cereal. You will find it with the other special premiums.

Fred Johnson, having completed his engagement in Lancaster county, returned to Ord Saturday. He was considerably bleached out by working in the engine rooms.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office cannot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

Nice acre home in edge of Ord, with good nine-room house, barn, well, and small fruits. Will sell cheap and take team, harness and wagon in part payment. See J. H. Capron. 2t.

The hottest September weather on record, if we may trust our feelings, has ruled the roost last week and this. The thermometer has been looking over the 100 point a good deal of the time.

Hon. A. M. Robbins has chosen the following delegates to the judicial convention: E. J. Babcock, J. A. Patton, M. Mortensen, E. P. Clements, W. J. Bashell, W. B. Mathews, H. E. Babcock.

Mrs. J. W. Wentworth returned home last week Thursday from Missouri where she had been called by the illness of her brother, May and West Turner. She left them very much improved in health.

A very lively game of ball was played at Greeley Tuesday between the Ord and Greeley teams, and of course Ord won the day. The score stood as follows:

Ord	2	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	0	—15
Greeley	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	4	1	—12

I have the Acorn and Riverside Square Cooks and Ranges. First Class goods and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. No trouble to show goods; if you want a Cook or Range call and get a few pointer and prices.

22-4 F. W. Weaver.

meet their

to shoot
plan?
comport
you might expect.
deadly sport
intellect.

list with fine hair do?
anter who could spell,
litten note to you,
ay and tell him, "Go to Del."*

ne other state.

Calhoun took this office by surprise day by calling just before hour to learn some facts and about Valley county's crops. Calhoun is editor of the Tampa, ..rida, *Times*, but during his sojourn in Nebraska is writing up a folder for the B. & M. people and wanted the information for that purpose. He, as our readers know, made himself famous as the pungeunt paragrapher of the *State Journal* "Topics" column, years ago. He came down from Burwell on a railroad velocipede and left on one of the special palace cars of the B. & M. freight.

The nation's gold reserve is getting low
And so another batch of bonds must go.
I blush for shame when I must contemplate
That our beloved nation, rich and great,
Is forced to bow, a suppliant at the feet
Of Rothschild's agents and of proud Wall street.
We, sovereign people, many millions strong,
To whom God's richest gifts to man belong,
Proud of our heroes and our honored dead
Today are standing with uncovered head
Awaiting meekly and in fears until
A few rich bankers may disclose their will.
Alas! alas! this spectacle behold!
Once-proud America is begging gold!
Her coffers empty and her credit low
She seeks to borrow from both friend and foe;
For not unmindful of her sore distress,
She compromises with her righteousness
Accepts the offers of insulting hands,
And trusts her honor to these robber bands.
Such base humiliation grieves me sore.
The like this nation never saw before,
And, by the powers, will never see again
When we assert ourselves like loyal men.
When bold rebellion stalked across the land
And armed traitors came with sword in hand
And sought to take the nation's life, e'en then
We held our heads aloft with other men.
Today no mighty armies are arrayed,
But half a dozen bankers on parade
And we are taunted by this few-numbered horde
The pen, indeed is mightier than the sword.
The sword, alas laid many thousands low
And caused the nation's richest blood to flow,
But patriotism and our honor stood
Unmoved, unshaken in that awful flood.
But by one stroke of the almighty pen
We are made slaves to half a dozen men.
Our wisest laws were nullified by it
And now the shoals of patriotism sit
And see the nation's sons in shameful greed
Make gain and profit by the nation's need.
And so this nation with its wealth untold
With harvests bounteous and manifold,
Is striving frantically with sinews racked
To keep its credit and reserve intact.
This was not so a few short years ago.
The treasury then was filled to overflow.
But by our fault in a misguided hour
We placed another set of men in power,
Who quickly dissipated all the cash
And sent the wheels of progress down to smash,
Destroyed the credit of this nation great
And turned us over to a syndicate.
My blood boils hot to think of this disgrace,
The whipcords in my brow, my blushing face
Declare to what high tense of deed and word
The deep emotions of my soul are stirred.

It used to be a few years ago that I could not come to Ord without being set upon by C. S. Haskell, Doc. Klinker, or some other pop, as soon as I set foot on a sidewalk. But now I can come to town and go all around in all directions and not hear a word of politics unless I want to.—*A. Ward.*

Miss Mary Tucker will open school in the Trout district Monday, Sept. 23.

THE ESTIMATE.

What the Propable Cost of the Ord Ditch will be.

The following estimate has been made by engineer Rohrebough of the cost of constructing the Ord ditch. The complete estimate as made by him included about $18,000 for cost of a ditch to the Valley county line parallel with the Burwell ditch, but as an agreement has been effected with the Burwell people to take water from that ditch those figures are not published but substituted by the two items of $5,000 and $3,000 in the final summary.

The agreement with the Burwell company is that we are to pay them $5,000 in cash for the use of their ditch as a supply canal. We are also to build and maintain a dam, estimated to cost $3,000, at the headworks of their ditch so as to increase the flow of water into the ditch. But the proviso is made that at any time when it may be determined that the river will not supply sufficient water for the Burwell ditch patrons without the aid of the dam then and from that time the Burwell ditch shall aid in maintaining the dam at the rate of 7-seventeenths and our 10-seventeenths. The ratio of land lying under the Burwell and Ord ditches is as 7 to 10 respectively. Following is

THE ESTIMATE:

Length in miles.	Head gate to Valley county line. 380	Valley county line to Dane Creek. 620	Dane Creek to Harris Creek. 1000	Totals.
Timber in flumes, feet.	123000	175700	17500	319200
Timber in culverts, feet.		10000	1360	12250
Piling, lineal feet.		2500		2500
Earth, cubic feet.		386000	174000	570000
Culvert pipe, lineal feet.	8.22	13.79	4.23	26.24

Estimate Valley County line to Dane Creek:

178,700 cubic yds. earth, 7c	$12,509
396,900 ft. board measure flume timber @ $22	8,731
25,500 ft. board measure culvert timber @ $30	765
10,900 lineal feet oak piling	8,270
380 lineal feet culvert pipe @ $1.00	380
135 acres right of way @ $25	3,375
3 highway bridges @ $40	120
27 farm bridges @ $30	810
27 lateral gates	270
12 waste wiers @ $25	300
Engineering 10 per cent	3,055
Total	33,583

Estimate Dane Creek to Harris Creek:

17,500 cubic yards earth @ 7c	$1,225
174,000 ft. board measure flume timber @ $22	3,828
1,360 lineal feet piling @ $30	408
620 lineal feet culvert pipe @ $1.00	620
20 acres right of way @ $25	500
6 acres right of way @ $100	600
12 bridges @ $20	240
2 waste wiers @ $55	50
Engineering, 10 per cent	747
Total	8,218
Amt. to Burwell company	$ 5,000
Cost of dam at headworks of Burwell line	3,000
Valley county line	33,583
Dane creek to Harris creek	8,518
Total	49,801

Ed Foster and an old revolver had a little difficulty Wednesday and the result was a bullet hole through Ed's right hand. The bullet might as easily have gone through his heart or other vital organ. This fooling with revolvers is mighty poor business. We have never yet known personally of any benefit derived from the posession of a shooting iron of this kind, and several serious accidents, including one death, have been recorded against the revolver in Ord alone within the last few years. A short gun is bad enough, but a revolver is much worse.

Prof. O. W. Taylor was up on the range lately with Horace Crow, and while there got a little scratched from an exploding shell. Horace was attempting to remove a loaded shell from his gun, and used a ram rod to accomplish the object. The shell struck so as to be exploded and a fragment of it struck Taylor in the leg. But the harm was slight. A shoe full of blood, and no tears, was shed over the affair.

Mr. Ted Lehmer has been elected to the chair of Mathematics in the state University and went to Lincoln yesterday to assume his work. Mr. Lehmer has a great aptitude to mathematics and will fill his position with credit to himself.

Having bought back from Keown and Firkins the flour and feed business I respectfully solicit a share of your patronage in that line also in Groceries, Queensware, Confectionery, etc. All kinds of farm produce take in exchange, including grain. A. M. Russell.

Notice.

Having started in the General Merchandise business in Ord. I ask the patronage of the people I will make it an object for you to trade with me if I have to sell at cost for cash.

24-2 D. H. Smith.

G. W. Milford was on the sick list yesterday.

Fall walking hats and sailors at Mrs. Brown's.

We are going to have a good fair unless all signs fail.

Kit Carson was assisting in Milford's store yesterday.

Miss Nellie Maiden is very sick with typhoid fever.

Jesse Laverty has been very sick this last week with a fever.

A son was born unto Mrs. Ellen Ferguson Sorensen Tuesday morning.

A good many Ord people left for the state fair, at Omaha, Monday morning.

The town of Dodge was nearly wiped off the face of the earth by a fire Tuesday.

Miss Mabel Horr opened school in the Ollis neighborhood, Monday of last week.

Miss Emma Bruin returned last evening after a summer vacation in North Dakota.

Joe Watt has moved his fruit stand to the west side, next door to Patty's Pharmacity.

25 cents pay for Quiz till Jan. 1, 1896, to persons living in Valley county. Subscribe now.

A. H. De Wolf drove into Ord last week and is looking after his landed interest this week.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

Vanhorel is hauling a bill of material for a granary for J. W. Beran from J. B. Kroetch's yard.

Wanted—Nice furnished room, in private family, with or without boarding. Inquire at Quiz office.

Sons are being rapidly multiplied, thank the Lord. Three were born in Ord Tuesday and Wednesday.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office office or residence.

F. J. Ager.

Good Winter Wheat Seed, absolutely clean of rye, for sale cheap.

D. B. Smith, Yale.

The U. P. train left Monday morning at 9 o'clock so as to accommodate the late sleepers that might want to go to the state fair.

Mr. I. Moore writes that he has decided to go to Colorado Springs, Colorado, to make his future home and goes there this week.

As time goes on the good nominations made by the republican county convention becomes more and more appreciated. It is a winning ticket.

Contractor John Wentworth with his men has commenced work on J. S. Scott's new barn. The lumber, etc., is being furnished by J. B. Kroetch.

There will be union services in the Methodist church Sunday evening, the Presbyterian and Episcopal people signifying their willingness to join.

William Stanton, of Springdale, left Tuesday morning for Johnson county, Iowa, where he will seek a place to locate. He will remain a day or two in Omaha visiting relatives.

Episcopal services in the Baptist church, Sunday, Sept. 1st, as follows: Sunday school at 10 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m.

I have the Riverside and Round Oak Heating Stoves. They are too well known to need recommendation. Call and examine and get prices.

25-4 F. W. Weaver.

Run your eyes over the list of special premiums and see if there is not something to interest you. There never was such a fine array of specials offered for any previous session of our county fair.

Some people seem to have the impression that they must pay an entrance fee for the entry of stock, farm products, etc. This is an erroneous impression. All such entries are free. Bring them in.

Not many men would drive ninety miles on a hot day like yesterday to arrange for a ball game. But that is what Messrs. J. P. Clements and J. A. Patton did to get Spaulding into the tournament.

The Base Ball Tournament.

Entries have been made by the Spaulding, Greeley, St. Paul and Ord teams in the ball tournament at our county fair. These teams are the best in the vicinity. Spaulding will have for pitcher Mr. Mansfield; St. Paul will have Bennett and Ord their last year pitcher, Hoffmeister. Greeley will no doubt have an equally strong man in the box. So you may depend upon it that the base ball tournament will be a howling success. The first game will be played Wednesday morning, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock. Two games a day will be played. If you like base ball this will be your oppurtunity.

Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1896 for only 25 cents.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

A Very Attractive List Offered by the County Fair.

Following is the list of special premiums offered:

All articles entered in this class will be subject to the same rules as the regular premiums.

$10.00 will be paid by the Society, $2.00 D. McCall, $2.00 by J. A. Patton and $1.00 by O. A. Munn, for the best display of Farm Products by any township.

Mrs. Mattie Auble—One Pair of White Leghorn Chickens to the best looking baby under two years of age.

H. A. Goodrich—$1.00 for the most legible and neatest Copy Book written by boy or girl under 16 years of age.

Also $1.00 for most legible and neatest Copy Book written by boy or girl under 10 years of age.

Ord Hardware Co.—One bushel of Alfalfa seed for the best sample bunch of geen Alfalfa grown in Valley County.

J. C. Hayes—$3.00 for best Draft Team shown at the fair.

V. Kokes—$5.00 for best display of Produce.

J. B. Kroetch—$1.00 for best ½ bushel of winter wheat, $1.00 for best ½ bushel spring wheat; $1.00 for best ½ bushel of oats; $1.00 for best ½ bushel of potatoes and $1.00 for best ½ bushel of potatoes grown without irrigation.

A. M. Daniels—One fine Cobler Seat Rocking Chair for best Milch Cow shown at fair.

S. C. Brace—$2.00 for best Hereford Bull of any age shown at fair.

J. W. Gregory —$2.00 for best Boar Pig under six months old.

G. W. Milford—Best pair of Ladies Shoes in the store to be selected by the winner for the best display of Jellies; $2.00 cash for best display of Cabbage, Milford not to compete

Clements Bros.—$2.00 for best ½ bushel Onions.

Frank Mallory—100 pounds of Granulated sugar for best loaf home made bread.

Valley County Implement Co.—One $10.00 Pony Corn Sheller for best 25 ears of Corn, raised in Valley County, the corn to become the property of the Company.

L. D. Bailey—One fine dress pattern, fine Henrietta Cloth, silk finish, for best five pounds of butter, Mr. Bailey to have the butter; One fine Hat for best bushel of apples grown in Valley County; One nice pair of gloves for best sample of not less than 25 peaches grown in Valley County; One fine Linen Table cloth for best home made cheese.

Patty Drug Co.—$1. for best roadster; $1.00 for best Yearling Draft Colt; $1.00 for best Boar, any age sweepstake.

S. D. Ayers—Special premiums to the Ladies of Valley County. 1,000 pounds of Rock Spring Nut Coal for 2 quarts of Boston Baked Beans; 500 pounds R. S. Nut Coal for best loaf of Bread and 500 pounds of R. S. Nut Coal for best pound of butter. All articles entered for the above premiums to be donated to the crowd for free lunch.

W. Misko — 50 pounds choice Bacon for best hog, any age or breed.

P. Mortenson —$3.00 for the best Sow and 5 pigs of her own get.

William Fellows will give $2 worth of suger or the best hat in his store to the one exhibiting the best bushel of rye.

Sunday afternoon, while Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Ager were away from home, their sons Clare and Carl Ager rode double on horse back to A. J. Firkins' to see the lake. On their way home they meet other members of the family in a cart and their horse became frighten throwing boys off with quite serious results. Carls arm was badly dislocated at the elbow and Clare was considerably stunned by the fall. He managed to get home and put out the horse later on could not remember doing so. He soon rallied and was none the worse for his experence. But Clare's arm will be a serious annoyance for some time to come.

If you want photographs better get them now. The price of cabinet photos will be advanced to $3 on Oct. 1. The Ord gallery is doing excellent work and will be open until Aug. 15th and till the 15th of every month.

Mrs. E. E. Davis, San Miguel, Cal. says: "I am trying in a measure to repay the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the great good their remedy done me. For year I was a constant sufferer, weak lungs and bronchial asthma. My rest at night was disturbed by a hacking cough, so that I felt miserable the greater part of the time. Many remedies recommended by freinds were tried, none of which proved suitable to my case. I did not experience any beneficial results until I began taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. After two bottles of the large size have been used I am pleased to state my health is better than it has been for years. The soreness has left my lungs and chest and I can breathe easily. It has done me so much that I want all who are suffering from lung troubles, as I was, to give it a trial." For sale by Johnson Bros. Drug ists'

Best quality numbered line parchment legal cap at the Quiz office.

To All S...
You are cor...
ted to send an...
would like to st...
Prof. G. I. K...
the educational...
cheerfully rece...
hibits sent to ...
R. Pattey.
Friday Sept...
when all sch...
mitted free.
State Supt...
present and ...
M. Teachers ...
be present.
D. McCall,
President.

In Mem

Masonic Hall, M...
56, Order of Easte...
Ord, Nebra...
Whereas, It ...
duty to record ...
sister of Mizpah ...
S., in the person of Ida E. ...
died Aug. 23, 1895, at Sonora, Cal.,
in whose death we recognize the loss ...
a worthy and esteemed member, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in the loss of a devoted wife and mother, and as the golden "chain has been broken," so may they be linked together in the hereafter. Be it further

Resolved, That this Chapter room be draped in mourning for 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved husband, and also be published in the Ord newspapers. We therefore commend to them that

"Kindly light, which leads amid the encircling gloom
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till the night is gone,
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which we have loved long since, and lost awhile."

O. B. Coffin,
Mrs. A. J. Smith,
Mrs. M. A. Patton. } Comm.

Mira Mites.

Sept. 18, '95—What warm September weather we are having. I tell you it is quite warm at 100° in the shade and boiling hot in the sun.

The school in Dist. N... Monday with Mrs. Host... Loup, as teacher.

Several of our young... ing themselves of the ... them under the new ... tending the schools ... towns and some othe... the season. Those ... schools are Bud Bell ... Alice Gray is attend...

When we saw ... along the road the ... remarked: "What ... to broaden of late ... "Hadn't you heard his ... turned from Wisconsin?"

Mrs. Koelling is on the sick list. It is hoped that she may soon recover.

Miss Horr, of Ord, is teaching school in the Ollis district. Her school began Sept. 9.

Mrs. N. G. Clement has been suffering for some time with a very bad felon. Her finger is some better at this writing.

Keep pushing! 'Tis better than sitting aside,
Sighing and waiting and watching the tide.
In life's earnest battle they only prevail
Who daily march onward and never say fail.

Amusement.

North Loup Ys.

Sept. 19, 1895—The past week has been so unprecedently hot that it is almost a wonder I have no murders or suicides to record.

On Sunday morning the entire community was unexpressably shocked to hear of the death of Mrs. Mabel Harrington, who passed away about three o'clock that morning. The funeral held at the Seventh-day Baptist ch... and the entire house was filled ... mourners. It falls to the lot of ... young girls to gain the friendship ... everybody as did Mabel Van Hor... She was beloved of everybody w... whom she came in contact, especia... so in the family of the writer wh... members have enjoyed intimate acqu... tance with her from her childh... Rev. Dr. Burdick preached the ser... as the regular minister is absent. ... leaves a young husband and baby ... mourn her loss.

V. H. Ernest and wife took a... of cheap state fair rates to visit ... in eastern part of the state.

The Vanhorn Bros. also are t... the fair.

Mrs. M. A. Brace has gone to ... for treatment in hospital and ... Gowen accompanied her as far as ...

E. B. Johns and wife spent a ... St. Paul this week.

Sheldon and Davis have start... sorghum mill but are having s... ioulty in getting it to run satisf...

Judge Cummins and wife w... Saturday evening and started home ... day morning after loading up with ... gated garden sass.

The old soldiers held a picnic ... week across the river.

Mrs. John I. Goodrich is visiti... Hall county.

Mrs. E. O. Bartlett of St. ... former resident of Ord, is vis... sister Mrs. H. Burgess.

North Loup has shipped abo... thousands bushels of wheat alr... season. Ono...

Quiz.

HASKELL.

NEBRASKA

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er tried to evolve
pp?

een established in
r-puss is to raise

men now are those who
ing machines. We all
days.

see a woman wearing
can safely wager a
has borrowed her

shows how much there
is in the skirt to admire; but no—ah, no—not in the case of the bow-legged girl.

Ex-Reverend and Ex-Mayor Starkweather of Superior, Wis., is now planning for the stage. He ought to take a few rounds in the ring.

A private bank in Tacoma "busted" last week, with $380,000 liabilities and $444 in cash. Just figure out how much the creditors will get if they are real lucky.

Rev. Mr. Wilson of Terre Haute declares that he will not recognize a woman in bloomers. And still the Terre Haute ladies are wearing them. They evidently don't care.

As the smoke of battle gradually clears away the public discerns that the smiling figure sitting on the top of the heap, with the spoils of war clustered around him, is that of Matt Quay.

St. Louis papers are discussing the question why women will not treat one another. They have a first-rate reason. After they have bought material for their dress sleeves they have no

he people in Pontiac, Mich., ly gone mad on the Sunday e. They even went so far keep the postoffice closed, stmaster Pierson informed hat he would see that em were indicted in the court if they didn't let oncluded to allow Uncle e to accommodate the re a great many people h wheels concealed in les.

no better than men," y, in addressing the parliament at Point of Woods recently. This is not true. Women are better than men. There is no man worth his salt who doesn't believe so. Women are the elect of the earth. If they did not supply men with ideals, furnish them with objects for devotion, give them lessons in unselfishness, the whole structure of civilization would come down like a card house. No man would have made such a statement. Mrs. Almy owes an apology to her brothers for attacking the foremost article of their social creed.

The Louisville Courier-Journal prints a sensatio l article about the Czar of Russia n reating his wife, in the course of which it says: "Three times the Czarina burst into tears at the breakfast table and hurried away, leaving the despot of Russia to think how cleverly he was taming her." This is a gross injustice to the Czarina, who is a woman of spirit. As a matter of fact the young people have had but one difficulty. One Monday the Czar made leering remarks about "a washday inner," and the Czarina informed him iat he could eat down town or hire a ook, just as he chose. Since that he as not had a captious word to utter.

How to build a good road is a very important subject to the people of a great nation that is just becoming fully aroused to the importance of maintaining a better system of public highways. n his new book, Gen. Roy Stone, special agent of the United States Department of Road Inquiry, says that the rfection of roads is a fine dry smooth rack, for the reason that such a e is easy on horse and vehicle, free from jar and noise. He ades narrow stone roads beside the track for the reason that in wet or ty weather dirt roads are often imable. A dirt road in good condiis preferable to a furface of stone driving and wheeling purposes and ld save much wear on the latter h is the more expensive of the two. matter of course this general sugon is to be modified to suit differlocalities, but on the whole, Gen. e's report, made after the examinaand a careful survey and study of ntly built roads in all parts of the ry is a safe and scientific guide for ie correct building of logical and lastng highways.

The Sun, expressing its surprise that men with such names as Dink Botts, Pod Dismuke, Hoke Smith, etc., have tained prominence among their fellow izens, seems to have lost sight of the that Hon. Button Gwinnett signed Declaration of Independence.

now more than some weeks since W. Taylor, the ex-cash-handler of h Dakota, was sentenced to five at hard labor. He hasn't done a of work yet, and it begins to if it wasn't intended that he ill himself laboring.

HE REFUSED TO RACE

VALKYRIE DROPS OUT AT THE START.

Dunraven Refuses to Start His Boat Because of the Interfering, and the Defender Goes Over the Course Alone—Valkyrie's Owner Explains.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—To-day was set for the third of the great races for the American cup and despite the awarding of the second race to the Defender, and though everyone believed the American yacht greatly outclassed its British rival and the result of the contest was held to be a foregone conclusion, and the further fact that, at Lord Dunraven's demand, the regatta committee had decided to call the races for to-day off if there was any crowding of excursion boats, the excursion fleet to day was fully twice as large as on Tuesday. From Scotland lightship up through the Narrows there was one continuous line of boats. The patrol fleet was already on the ground, and back of them were the big steamers of the Old Dominion line.

At 11:02 the first preparatory gun was fired, and at 11:10 the second. Ten minutes later came the signal for the start. The Defender crossed the line first at 11:20:20 and the Valkyrie followed half a minute later.

At 11:23 o'clock the Valkyrie luffed up and then returned to the lightship, hoisting a protest flag and the New York Yacht club ensign, in token of surrender of the race.

The Dunraven tender ran alongside of her and threw her a line. As she started for New York her sails were lowered, and as she passed the Mackay-Bennett vessel she was heartily cheered by the latter's crew. The men of the Valkyrie returned the cheers, but all on board refused to answer questions.

When the crowd of excursion boats, bearing probably 15,000 people, saw that the race was a fluke, there were howls of derision. All sorts of jibes were hurled at Dunraven sympathizers and feeling seemed to run very high.

The Defender continued to go over the course alone, accompanied by part of the vessels, and turned the stake boat in fair time.

The action of Lord Dunraven was based on the following letter to the America's cup committee, made public last night:

"Gentlemen: It is with great reluctance that I write to inform you that I decline to sail Valkyrie any more under the circumstances that have prevailed in the last two races, and for the following reasons:

"First, to attempt to start such large vessels in such confined space and among moving steamers and tugs is, in my opinion, exceedingly dangerous, and I will not further risk the lives of my men or the ship.

"Second, at the start of the first race the crowding was so great that we could not see the mark boat and could not tell when we were near the line; and we were much hampered by steamers, especially on the race home. To-day, on the reach home, eight or nine steamers were to the windward of me, and, what was worse, a block of steamers were steaming level with me and close under my lee. I sailed nearly the whole distance in tumbling, broken water in the heavy wash of these steamers. To race under these conditions is, in my opinion, absurd, and I decline to submit myself to them again.

"I would remind your committee that, foreseeing the trouble that might occur, I urged upon them the desirability of sailing off Marblehead, or some locality other than New York bay, and that they refused to do so. At the same time I would testify to my full belief that your committee have done everything in their power to prevent overcrowding.

"The fact is that when a test between the representatives of two yacht clubs excites so much popular interest and attracts such crowds of people, if the races are sailed in the immediate neighborhood of a great city and the dates of the races and the times of starting are known and advertised, it is impossible to keep a course free from causes of exceptional danger and clear enough to assure the probability that the result of the match will be decided according to the relative merits of the competing vessels. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

DUNRAVEN."

Oliver C. Iselin visited the club and appeared before the committee. He had learned of the decision of the regatta committee awarding the race to Defender, and his mind was quickly made up as to what course he would take. He formally asked the cup committee whether they would object should he propose to Lord Dunraven to resail the race. They replied that no objection would emanate from them, and he departed.

Soon after Valkyrie was safe at her moorings, Commodore Arthur Glennie, Lord Dunraven's representative, went to the press tug and announced that the reason the Valkyrie did not sail in the race to-day was because of noncompliance with the contents of Lord Dunraven's letter to the America's cup committee. He continued: "Had we been assured that the course would have been kept clear for even five minutes before the starting time we would have sailed. We went down to the line and acted honorably. We went across so as to make it a race, and then, as you know, we returned. It was necessary for us to cross the line in order to make it a race. His lordship, at the time of the challenge, as you must know, gave the committee to understand that he preferred a course off Marblehead

Officers Families in Want.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.—A majority of the members of the Omaha city council have voted against allowing the pay of the police force for last month. They give as their reason that since the supreme court is yet to pass upon the validity of the police commission's tenure of office, the pay of the police will not be allowed until a decision is rendered. The fire department, which derives its authority from the same source, however received its pay. The directing council of the A. P. A. of Omaha ordered the move. Many officers' families are in want

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Veterans Get Down to Business at Louisville—Executive Work.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13.—The twenty-ninth national encampment of the G. A. R., the Woman's Relief corps and the Ladies' Circle of the G. A. R., began their conventions this morning. Those meetings were attended only by delegates. General Lawler, the commander-in-chief was loudly cheered as he formally called the meeting to order and introduced Henry Watterson, who made a flowery address of welcome. In response, Past Commander-in-Chief William Warner of Kansas City, spoke briefly. He said the boys in blue would never forget the generous and great hospitality of the good people of Louisville.

When he had done talking, Commander Lawler said he took great pleasure in introducing James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet. Mr. Riley then read an original poem.

Commander Lawler said that the comrades had decided to honor Past Commander John Palmer of Albany by presenting him with a token of their regard for the faithful performance of his duty while he was Commander. Judge Cochrane then presented him a solid silver tea set, and General Palmer responded briefly.

A gavel made of gold, silver and copper, and studded with diamonds, rubies and sapphires, was presented to Commander Lawler by Senior Vice Commander O'Leary of Montana in behalf of the Montana division. It was given because General Lawler was the first commander-in-chief who ever visited the Montana posts.

Commander Lawler then delivered his annual address. In opening he referred to Kentucky as the birthplace of Lincoln. Then he complimented the various officers in due turn. He said that the order had lost 56,956 members in the year, and now had 357,689 active members, with 49,600 suspended. He called for a pension law by congress which could not be misconstrued or misapplied and advocated a suit to test the present law. He spoke for a national appropriation for Memorial day and against making that day one of recreation. Compliments were paid to the women's orders, the Sons of Veterans and thanks returned for past kindnesses.

The Woman's Relief corps met at Library hall. Mrs. Wallace presided. The exercises were opened with salutes, flag drills and tableaux in the curriculum of patriotic teaching. The opening session was devoted to welcome addresses and responses and the hearing of the annual reports of the national officers. The total membership at the present time, according to the reports is 110,774, or a gain of 35,697 members over last year. The total number of corps is 3,141, or a net gain of 77 during the year. The amount expended in relief was $64,965. The total amount expended during the year including relief and current expenses was $188,329, while the total amount of relief furnished since its organization was $1,210,890. Regarding the National Women's Relief Corps home at Madison, Ohio, the report says: "Since the opening of the home ninety-four applicants have been approved, 9 have died before coming to the home, and 72 have arrived and been cared for, 53 present during the past year and 43 inmates are now in the home."

The Ladies circle of the G. A. R. met at the board of trade with Mrs. President Gunlock presiding. Its opening session was also devoted to hearing annual reports which showed increased membership and good conditions generally. The ladies of the circle, however, showed no general disposition to unite with the Women's Relief corps.

SPANIARDS DEFEATED.

A Real Battle Fought and the Cubans Victorious.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 13.—Advices received from Cuba by the steamship Mascotte are that a great battle has been fought near Camague between insurgents under Maximo Gomez, and the Spaniards under General Mallo. The battle lasted for forty-eight hours, and the Spaniards were repulsed with heavy loss. It is reported over 700 Spaniards were killed and wounded. When the news reached Havana it caused great excitement at the palace.

Roloff and his band have been busy during the past week, having blown up a troop train near Santiago de Cuba and a bridge near Sagua. Spaniards admit that the train was blown up, but claim that only five men were killed. Advices received, however, state that nearly 100 soldiers were killed.

The harbor of Havana is almost deserted. Not a ship, save Spanish, was there when the Maseotte left.

NAPHTHA CARS ABLAZE.

A Wreck on the Burlington Causes a Conflagration—One Man Killed.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 13.—A Chicago, Burlington and Quincy westbound freight train broke in two east of Alton at 1 o'clock this morning, and as the front part slowed up at the water tank the rear cars ran into it, causing a car of naphtha to ignite. There were twelve cars of naphtha and petroleum in the train, and all were soon ablaze, the flames shooting hundreds of feet high. Three cars exploded with tremendous force, and the house of Thomas Carver, near by, was set on fire and destroyed, and Mr. and Mrs. Carver barely escaped with their lives. Samuel Welch, a village fireman, was covered with burning oil and burned to death. Other firemen were badly, but not fatally, burned.

Major Warner's Boom.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13.—The Courier-Journal said this morning: "The friends of General William Warner of Kansas City say that it is very probable that Missouri will present his name to the next national Republican convention for nomination for president. The members of the Missouri department, G. A. R., are enthusiastically in favor of General Warner, and believe that a good opportunity will be afforded for the presentation of his name. They are liberally backed by many members of the Western Grand Army."

A Paralytic Cured.

His Grandfather, a Revolutionary Soldier, and His Father, Both Died of Paralysis, Yet the Third Generation Is Cured—The Method.

(From the Herald, Boston, Mass.)

Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, a stroke of paralysis came to Mr. Frank T. Ware, the well known Boston auctioneer and appraiser, at 235 Washington street. He went to bed one night about six years ago seemingly in robust health. When he awoke his left side was stiffened by the deadening of the nerves. The interviewer sought out Mr. Ware to get the facts. He gave the interesting particulars in his own way:

"The first shock came very suddenly while I was asleep, but it was not lasting in its effects, and in a few weeks I was able to be about. A few months after, when exhausted by work and drenched with rain I went home in a very nervous state. The result was a second and more severe shock, after which my left arm and leg were practically helpless.

"My grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and lost an arm in the struggle for American independence, died finally of paralysis. My father also died of paralysis, although it was complicated with other troubles, and so I had some knowledge of the fatal character of the disease which is hereditary in our family. After the second shock I took warning, for, in all probability, a third would carry me off.

"Almost everything under the sun was recommended to me and I tried all the remedies that seemed likely to do any good, electricity, massage and specialists, but to no effect.

"The only thing I found that helped me was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I verily believe that if it hadn't been for those pills I would have been dead years ago.

"Yes, I still have a slight reminder of the last attack six years ago. My left arm is not as strong as the other and my left foot drags a little, as the paralysis had the effect of deadening the nerves. But I can still walk a good distance, talk as easily as ever, and my general health is splendid. I am really over seventy years old, although I am generally taken to be twenty years younger.

"The Pink Pills keep my blood in good condition, and I believe that is why I am so well.

Mr. Ware has every appearance of a perfectly healthy man, and arrives at his office promptly at eight o'clock every morning, although he has reached an age when many men retire from active life. He says that in his opinion both his father and grandfather could have been saved if Pink Pills had been obtainable at that time.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

SHE WAS THE ONLY WOMAN.

The Belle of Rattlesnake Hills Has a Great Rush of Lovers.

Annie Thomas is the only woman in Kamania county, Wash. She is a squatter and lives in Rattlesnake Hills. There has of late been a great strife for her hand in marriage among the rough settlers of that region. Hank Monley and Jerry Woods seemed to be the highest in her favor and so it was finally agreed that these two men should settle the question between them by a duel with bowie knives. After a desperate fight, in which both were wounded, the battle was declared a draw. It was then agreed that the matrimonial question should be settled by a game of seven-up. The fortune of cards favored Monley and he was declared the winner of the squatter bride.

A parson was called in to assure him his prize. The fickle Annie had a long talk with the parson, and, though she had never seen him before she at last announced her intention of marrying the parson himself and not Monley. In vain did the hero of the bowie knife duel and the victor in the game of seven-up object to this proceeding. The woman was firm in her intentions and the upshot was that the parson got the woman.

Out of Sight of Land on a River.

Were it not for a decided difference in the color of the water you would never know when the Atlantic is left and the Rio de la Plata entered. The high-rolling, white-capped billows are the same, and no land is visible, for the great river which James Diaz de Salis discovered is 125 miles wide at its mouth, though with an average depth of only fifty feet. Sebastian Cabot, who arrived in the year 1520, soon after the natives had murdered poor Don Salis, dubbed it River of Silver, not on account of its color, which might have won for it the more appropriate name of Golden river or River of Chocolate, but because he had wrested quantities of silver from the Indians who swarmed its banks, and naturally imagined that an abundance of precious metal remained in the vicinity.

When Does the Year Begin?

The countries and nations of the world with a few exceptions, begin the year with January 1, but that this system is arbitrary and based upon nothing in particular does not even need to be proven. The ancient Egyptians, Chaldeans, Persians, Syrians, Phœnicians and Carthaginians each began their year with the autumnal equinox, or about September 22. Among the Greeks the beginning of the year was at the time of the winter solstice down to 432 B. C., when the "Menton Cycle" was introduced, after which the new year began on June 22. In England from the time of the fourteenth century until 1752 the legal and ecclesiastical year began on March 25.

Women to Study Our Schools.

English educators have done a good thing for the cause in that country by sending five women to the United States for the purpose of examining the American system of public education in order to ascertain if there be any of its features that can be advantageously adopted in England or can be incorporated in a new school bill which is in course of preparation for introduction to parliament. This is a compliment to the American school system and to woman.

Jumped in a Well After a Wolf.

CHADRON, Neb., Sept. 16.—The mystery surrounding the coat and revolver found at the top of an old well near this city, and which were supposed to belong to B. B. Davis, a prominent druggist of this city, has been cleared up by the arrival of Mr. Davis. While riding to town from his ranch accompanied by his pack of hounds, Davis started a big wolf and gave chase. To escape the dogs the wolf jumped into the well and Davis, throwing off his coat and small revolver, jumped in after the wolf and killed him. He then realized that he could not get out and his coat was found while he was in the well. He finally succeeded in getting out by digging footholds in the sides of the well with his spurs.

Omaha Waking Up.

OMAHA, Sept. 16.—The illumination of the streets was tried Saturday night in preparation for carnival week. The scene was very brilliant and the throngs of people, who numbered at least 20,000, who gathered in the down town district to witness the sight were very much pleased. It is a common observation that at last Omaha is alive and ready to tell the world of the recovery of herself from her lagnor. The Bee building was very prettily lighted.

Tumbled From a Wagon.

PIERCE, Neb., Sept. 16.—While starting to leave town Friday afternoon Mrs. Philip Fuesz and daughter, Mrs. C. H. Lucke, met with quite a serious accident. The tongue became detached from the neckyoke and the horses became frightened and started to run, pulling the ladies out of the buggy to the ground. Mrs Fuesz was badly frightened, while Mrs. Lucke was injured quite severely by her fall.

Thieves at a Farm House.

YORK, Neb., Sept. 16.—Friday the farm house of William McCullough, two miles north of here, was broken into by thieves and an $85 gold watch, a fine gold chain, a lot of jewelry, gloves and handkerchiefs were stolen. They ransacked the house thoroughly in search of money, but found none except a check for $50 which they could not use and so left.

Thomas F. Bayard, United States ambassador to Great Britain, has accepted an invitation to lay the corner stone of the Congregational church at Gainsborough, England.

Caught Between Cars.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., Sept. 16.—Will L. Wood, brakeman on the south bound passenger train, was caught between the platforms while engaged in making a coupling and had his shoulder badly crushed. He was otherwise bruised but no serious results are apprehended.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 16.—A lodge of the Kremlin Odessa of the Imperial Order of Muscovites was instituted here lrst night by H. E. Pyle of McPherson. This is the third lodge of the kind in the world, the other two are in Ohio, one in Cincinnati another in Cleveland.

MRS. BELLAH A

The Notorious Woman D braska Minister

WEST POINT, Neb., Sept Anna Bellah of Liberty, Mc fame, is making the round smaller towns of Nebraska, ing to be in search of a brother state and to have run out of through a delay. She claims preparing to meet her husband a buque, Ia., and to want enough money to take her th In each case she pres check which she says her has signed in case she shoul of funds." The check is on ket Street National bank, phia, Pa., and signed "Joseph On arriving at a town she sen clergyman—Congregational one—because her "husband" is a ber of Dr. Richards' church in P delphia. He is then asked to iden and indorse the check for her, whi he usually does. Scores of these bo gus checks have been protested by the above bank and they are receiving them every day.

The Unsophisticated.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 16.—Frank Miller was a stranger in Lincoln, and Effie Henderson took him in. He came to the city as a horseman at the county fair and also for the purpose of seeing the sights. He reported at the police station yesterday morning that he met a girl who gave her name as Effie or Ethel Henderson. That was on Saturday night, and he accompanied her to the Bentley block. He was short $20 which he left in his shoe, and desiring to recover the money applied for a warrant for the girl's arrest. Captain Otto brought the girl in, and while not admitting that she took the money told him it was behind a clothes press in the hall of the building. It was recovered, but Miller is still behind in the game. On returning to the fair grounds he discovered that someone had stolen a set of harness. He will go to Omaha today to capture a man whom he believes took the harness.

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rth-bound express, with
e express car, left Mus-
heavy reinforced guard.
eached the officials that a
hold-up was contemplated by Bill Cook. The train had entered the bridge and with an increased head of steam was speeding on its way through

JIM FRENCH.

a darkness that could almost be felt, when suddenly the wheels ceased to revolve, then grind on the track. The whistle screamed "down brakes," passengers were thrown from their seats headlong into each others arms, women screamed, children cried and the train came to a standstill. The train had been side-tracked at Blackstone switch and was in the hands of "Bill" Cook's gang of cutthroats and robbers.

As soon as the whistle sounded the alarm, the guards in the express car, knowing what was coming, quickly extinguished the lights, and when a second later the demand for admittance came no answer was given from within. There was only a moment's waiting and there came a terrific explosion which tore the door from its hinges. Cook and his followers, with a chorus of savage yells, made a rush for the door, but the guards met them with volley after volley from their Winchesters and soon drove the bandits back into the darkness. Heavy rain clouds hung over the scene and neither side could tell the whereabouts of the other, except by the flash of their guns. There was a moment's hesitation and the outlaws charged again, pouring a torrent of lead into the car. They were again driven back, this time carrying away two of their comrades badly wounded. Loth to give up the wealth they imagined was within their grasp, the enraged bandits made one more dash and held their ground almost in the door of the car for more than sixty seconds, but were again repulsed, retreating finally when the guards had only four cartridges left and when another attack would have resulted in victory.

Realizing that they could not force their way into the express car, they proceeded to rob the passengers of all

CHEROKEE BILL.

their valuables, securing something over $2,000 in cash, besides a large amount of jewelery and other valuables. The fight lasted an hour and twenty minutes, and must go down in history as the boldest train robbery ever perpetrated.

It was only two nights later that the Missouri Pacific train was held up in a similar way only eight miles from Blackstone. A feeling of intense dread pervaded the whole country. Each day added to the list of robberies of this thoroughly desperate gang. This thing was kept up for months. Finally the United States officers and the railway police forces organized for the extermination of the Cook gang, and the desperadoes were forced to disband. This was in November, '94. "Bill" Cook, the beardless youth and bold leader, made an attempt to leave the country where he had won notoriety and in another part of the world lead a different life. He succeeded in reaching Roswell, New Mexico, where December 27 he was captured. Cook is now repenting his sins in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., under a forty-five years' sentence. From the alleged daring desperado, he has become a humble maker of shirts. He is a thoroughly docile youth and says he did not do half the desperate deeds charged to him and that he does not deserve the name or the alleged wicked career given him by frontier correspondents.

Very soon after Cook's capture "Cherokee" Bill, whose real name is Crawford Goldsby, a man in whose veins all the mean blood of the Indian, negro and Caucasian flows and who had been with the gang from its first raid, took command. During his brief career as captain he accomplished many daring robberies, and in doing so killed with his own hand six men. But on January 29, 1895, after a terrible hand-to-hand fight of thirty minutes with two men and one woman, the desperado was bound in chains and his hands cuffed. With little effort he wriggled out of the hand-cuffs and threw them at his captors, but was held in subjection by a Winchester until the door of his cell closed on him. Deputy Marshal Smith was the man who conceived the plans of his capture, the same man who captured Zeph Wyatt some days ago. With the assistance of "Ike" Rogers and "Chick" Scales, two negroes who knew him, the desperado was taken while visiting his sweetheart at Nawatch, I. T. He is six feet in height and weighs 180 pounds. Although only a boy of 18 years, his hand has made a catalogue of bloodshed second to none of the desperate characters of the territory.

He was tried for murder and sentenced to be hanged. Two weeks ago he killed a guard in attempting to break jail at Fort Smith, Ark.

Almost immediately following "Cherokee" Bil's capture at Nawatch, "Skeeter" was captured at Wichita Falls, Texas, by the Texas Rangers. He was one of the men wounded in the fight at Blackstone, and was following Cook to Mexico when captured.

The third and last leader of this organization was Jim French, a young Choctaw Indian of good education, whose family was one of the foremost in the nation. Beyond a doubt he was the bravest and most desperate member of the gang. He was not guilty of the little meannesses of "Bill" Cook nor the treachery of "Cherokee" Bill, and was open as day in everything, notwithstanding the role in which he acted. He assumed command of the remainder of the gang immediately after "Cherokee" Bill's capture and celebrated the event by robbing a store at Fort Gibson and shooting two women

BILL COOK.

and a man. The officers, encouraged by the capture of the other members of the gang, were now so close upon his trail that he and the "Verdigris Kid" left their old haunts and went into the Choctaw nation. He was there but a short time when he got into a difficulty with a Choctaw and killed him. He was again forced to leave and from there he and the "Kid" rode straight to their death at Catoosa.

On the envelope of a letter received from his mother, which was found in French's pocket, was the following suggestive words, evidently written by himself:

"Bandits, beware of women!" "It's hard to live in hell, to die and go to hell, but it looks like such is the fate of J. K. French."

Cook was sentenced to forty-five years in the penitentiary and "Skeeter" to thirty, and when the death sentence which has been pronounced upon "Cherokee" Bill shall have been carried out it will end the last act in the history of a gang whose record is unapproached by any since the days of Jesse James.

The Snake Laughed at Electricity.

Recently a horse snake 4 feet and inches in length was captured at Rochester, Pa. It was taken to an electric-light power house and there a wire was attached to its mouth and another to its tail. The full force of the current was then turned on. The snake twisted and turned and stretched out stiffly. The chief electrician said it was dead, and ordered the current turned off. The apparently dead snake was then placed in a sunny spot, when to the surprise of the spectators it revived and began to crawl off. It was again caught and the electric current was again applied, but with the same results. Finally the snake was killed in the old-fashioned way with a club.

Perhaps the largest camellia in existence is at Plinitz castle, near Dresden, Germany. The tree is 24 feet high and annually produces about 50,000 blossoms.

TEMPORARY NIRVANA FOUND.

A Wanderer Stayed by the Vast Calm of Uncle Billy's Personality.

"Strange," said Uncle Billy, host of the old inn where the Boston coaches used to stop, "but that fellow's been pretty nigh everywhere in this country, besides Europe and other foreign parts, an' I ain't been anywhere except Vermont, and that was when I was a boy 10 years old." Uncle Billy was looking toward the tall, spare, bronzed, taciturn man in blue overalls and broad-brimmed straw hat, who was doing chores about the place with the methodical steadiness of an old hand. One had but to compare the stranger's spare figure and straight lines with Uncle Billy's multitudinous rotundities and vast bulk to realize that the inertia of the latter could have small sympatny with the nervous activity of the former. It was easy enough for Uncle Billy to stay where put, with the force of gravity ever present as a determining factor in his personal statics. "Seems he likes to travel," continued Uncle Billy. "He says he walked nigh a thousand miles in a pair of second-hand shoes he got somewhere out west. He walked most of the way from California, and he's lately been down to the Isthmus of Panama. Well, I saw him one day on the other side of the Bronx and asked him if he didn't want work. He said yes, for a day or two, but I said I wanted a man for a month. Then he said he'd try it a week. That was four months ago, and he's been here ever since."

"And you were born here and always found it easy enough to stay?" asked the listener.

"Me?" rejoined Uncle Billy. "Yes, I was born here, in that house which my father built somewhere about 1800. He drawed that ale here sixty years ago. I found some brandy once that the old man had put away forty years before."

Then Uncle Billy, leaning back in dreamy ease beneath an apple tree in the grassy triangle at the side of the inn, told of his plan for a tent in the triangle and a new veranda, unrealized dreams of a dozen years past. There was a fog in his small hazel eyes as the wanderer again came in sight, and a pucker in the skin of his forehead, as if he were vainly endeavoring to understand his hired man's point of view. Diametrically opposite instincts were brought face to face in master and man, and for a space of four months at least the static had exercised a sort of spell over the active instinct. The wanderer had met his temporary Nirvana in the vast calm of Uncle Billy's personality.

"SUNDAY

"Will Be My First Day in Heaven," Cried the Dying Girl.

Word has been received from Princeton, Mo., of the sad death of Miss Angie Bowsher, formerly of Upper Sandusky. She had been with an outing party at Mineral Springs, Mo., and her chum, Miss Allie Ballew, taking a repeating rifle from the hands of one of the gentlemen of the party, attempted to fire it. It discharged prematurely, the contents striking Miss Bowsher in the back and passing through her body. She lived four days, and passed away while sleeping, after one of the grandest death scenes ever witnessed. She had survived an operation, which promised recovery, and although suffering no pain, she said she would die. She sang familiar church hymns, and expressed the deepest sympathy for Miss Ballew, who accidentally shot her. Asking what day it was, she was told that it was Saturday, and replied, her face gleaming with happiness: "To-morrow is Sunday. First day in heaven will be Sunday. Won't that be grand?" She then asked Rev. O. S. Russell, whose rifle it was that caused her fatal injury, to read and pray. When he took the Bible to read, she asked everyone to listen. He read several verses from the eighth chapter of Romans, after which he offered prayer. After the prayer she said, "Let us sing," and then started the song, "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" She then looked up and said, "Tell Allie good-bye." Calling her sister, she said: "Hortie, I am going to heaven." Before falling asleep she exclaimed, with outstretched arms, "Oh, how beautiful! Perfectly lovely! I see Zole, and there is Gennie, and there is Mr. Carl."

Frowns.

'Tis only a kind word spoken,
Only a smile on a face,
That inspires to noble actions
Pilgrims in life's weary race.
Yes, only a wee bit of sympathy,
Beaming like the sunshine's ray,
Can cheer the desolate beggar—
His downward course to stay.

Just a frown on the fairest of foreheads,
One cruel and sharp-edged word,
Turns all life's sweet to bitter,
For they who those words have heard
One, just one, look of scorn,
A word idly spoken, here and there,
May doom to eternal hell,
To misery or despair.

Then a truth from this you may draw,
Take it with you wherever you may go:
That frowns blight many more flowers
Than the chill of winter's snow.
—Fannie K. Dennis, in Atlanta Constitution.

His Secret Would Be Safe.

"I tell you the laws against corruption are not severe enough," said the able ward statesman. "Now, if a man should offer to buy my vote how long do you suppose he'd be sent to the penitentiary for?"

"You're right," exclaimed the citizen, with conviction; "I don't suppose he'd go there at all."—Chicago Record.

Farmer Finds a Meteor.

Oliver Saint, living near Eldora, Ill., the other day unearthed a meteoric stone two feet long and one foot wide, and weighing 115 pounds.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"FIVE PICTURES," THE SUBJECT OF A THRILLING DISCOURSE.

"Behold I See the Heavens Opened"—Acts vii: 56-60—Delivered at Academy of Music, New York, Sunday, Sept. 15, 1895.

STEPHEN HAD been preaching a rousing sermon, and the people could not stand it. They resolved to do as men sometimes would like to do in this day, if they dared, with some plain preacher of righteousness— kill him. The only way to silence this man was to knock the breath out of him. So they rushed Stephen out of the gates of the city, and with curse, and whoop, and bellow, they brought him to the cliff, as was the custom when they wanted to take away life by stoning. Having brought him to the edge of the cliff, they pushed him off. After he had fallen they came and looked down, and seeing that he was not yet dead, they began to drop stones upon him, stone after stone. Amid this horrible rain of missiles, Stephen clambers up on his knees and folds his hands, while the blood drips from his temples; and then, looking up, he makes two prayers—one for himself and one for his murders. "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit;" that was for himself. "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge;" that was for his murderers. Then, from pain and loss of blood, he swooned away and fell asleep.

I want to show you to-day five pictures.

Stephen gazing into heaven. Stephen looking at Christ. Stephen stoned. Stephen saying his dying prayer. Stephen asleep.

First, look at Stephen gazing into heaven. Before you take a leap you want to know where you are going to land. Before you climb a ladder you want to know to what point the ladder reaches. And it was right that Stephen, within a few moments of heaven, should be gazing into it. We would all do well to be found in the same posture. There is enough in heaven to keep us gazing. A man of large wealth may have statuary in the hall, and paintings in the sitting-room, and works of art in all parts of the house, but he has the chief pictures in the art gallery, and there hour after hour you walk with catalogue and glass and ever-increasing admiration. Well, heaven is the gallery where God has gathered the chief treasures of his realm. The whole universe is his palace. In this lower room where we stop there are many adornments; tessellated floor of amethyst, and on the winding cloud-stairs are stretched out canvas on which commingle azure, and purple, and saffron, and gold. But heaven is the gallery in which the chief glories are gathered. There are the brightest robes. There are the richest crowns. There are the highest exhilarations. St. John says of it: "The kings of the earth shall bring their honor and glory into it." And I see the procession forming, and in the line come all empires, and the stars spring up into an arch for the hosts to march under. They keep step to the sound of earthquake and the pitch of the avalanche from the mountains, and the flag they bear is the flame of a consuming world, and all heaven turns out with harps and trumpets and myriad-voiced acclamation of angelic dominions to welcome them in, and so the kings of the earth bring their honor and glory into it. Do you wonder that good people often stand, like Stephen, looking into heaven? We have many friends there.

While you long to join their companionship, and the years and the days go with such tedium that they break your heart, and the vipers of pain, and sorrow, and bereavement keep gnawing at your vitals, you will stand, like Stephen, gazing into heaven. You wonder if they have changed since you saw them last. You wonder if they would recognize your face now, so changed has it been with trouble. You wonder if, amid the myriad delights they have, they care as much for you as they used to when they gave you a helping hand and put their shoulder under your burdens. You wonder if they look any older; and sometimes in the eventide, when the house is all quiet, you wonder if you should call them by their first name if they would not answer; and perhaps sometimes you do make the experiment, and when no one but God and yourself are there you distinctly call their names, and listen, and sit gazing into heaven.

Pass on now, and see Stephen looking upon Christ. My text says he saw the Son of Man at the right hand of God. Just how Christ looked in this world, just how he looks in heaven, we cannot say. The painters of the different ages have tried to imagine the features of Christ, and put them upon canvas; but we will have to wait until with our own eyes we see him and with our own ears we can hear him. And yet there is a way of seeing him and hearing him now. I have to tell you that unless you see and hear Christ on earth, you will never see and hear him in heaven.

Look! There he is! Behold the Lamb of God! Can you not see him? Then pray to God to take the scales off your eyes. Look that way—try to look that way. His voice comes down to you this day—comes down to the blindest, to the deafest soul, saying, "Look unto me, all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved, for I am God, and there is none else." Proclamation of universal emancipation for all slaves. Tell me, ye who know most of the world's history, what other king ever asked the abandoned, and the forlorn, and the wretched, and the outcast to come and sit beside him? Oh, wonderful invitation! You can take it to-day, and stand at the head of the darkest alley in all this city, and say, "Come! Clothes for your rags, salve for your sores, a throne for your eternal reigning." A Christ that talks like that and acts like that, and pardons like that—do you wonder that Stephen stood looking at him? I hope to spend eternity doing the same thing. I must see him; I must look upon that face once clouded with my sin, but now radiant with my pardon. I want to touch that hand that knocked off my shackles. I want to hear the voice that pronounced my deliverance. Behold him, little children; for if you live to three-score years and ten, you will see none so fair. Behold him, ye aged ones; for he only can shine through the dimness of your failing eyesight. Behold him, earth. Behold him, heaven. What a moment when all the nations of the saved shall gather around Christ! All faces that way. All thrones that way, gazing on Jesus.

His worth if all the nations knew
Sure the whole earth would love him, too.

I pass on now, and look at Stephen stoned. The world has always wanted to get rid of good men. Their very life is an assault upon wickedness. Out with Stephen through the gates of the city. Down with him over the precipices. Let every man come up and drop a stone upon his head. But these men did not so much kill Stephen as they killed themselves. Every stone rebounded upon them. While these murderers were transfixed by the scorn of all good men, Stephen lives in the admiration of all Christendom. Stephen stoned, but Stephen alive. So all good men must be pelted. "All who will live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution." It is no eulogy of a man to say that everybody likes him. Show me any one who is doing all his duty to state or church, and I will show you scores of men who utterly abhor him.

If all men speak well of you, it is because you are either a laggard or a dolt. If a steamer makes rapid progress through the waves, the water will boil and foam all around it. Brave soldiers of Jesus Christ will hear the carbines click. When I see a man with voice, and money, and influence, all on the right side, and some caricature him, and some sneer at him, and some denounce him, and men who pretend to be actuated by right motives conspire to cripple him, to cast him out, to destroy him, I say "Stephen stoned."

When I see a man in some great moral or religious reform battling against grog shops, exposing wickedness in high places, by active means trying to purify the church and better the world's estate, and I find that the newspapers anathematize him, and men, even good men, oppose him and denounce him, because, though he does good, he does not do it in their way, I say, "Stephen stoned." But you notice, my friends, that while they assaulted Stephen they did not succeed really in killing him. You may assault a good man but you can not kill him. On the day of his death, Stephen spoke before a few people in the Sanhedrim; this Sabbath morning he addresses all Christendom. Paul the Apostle stood on Mars' hill addressing a handful of philosophers who knew not so much about science as a modern schoolgirl. To-day he talks to all the millions of Christendom about the wonders of justification and the glories of resurrection. John Wesley was howled down by the mob to whom he preached, and they threw bricks at him, and they denounced him, and they jostled him, and they spat upon him, and yet to-day, in all lands, he is admitted to be the great father of Methodism. Booth's bullet vacated the presidential chair; but from that spot of coagulated blood on the floor in the box of Ford's theater there sprang up the new life of a nation. Stephen stoned, but Stephen alive.

Pass on now, and see Stephen in his dying prayer. His first thought was not how the stones hurt his head, nor what would become of his body. His first thought was about his spirit. "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." The murderer standing on the trap-door, the black cap being drawn over his head before execution, may grimace about the future; but you and I have no shame in confessing some anxiety about where we are going to come out. You are not all body. There is within you a soul. I see it gleam from your eyes to-day, and I see it irradiating your countenance. Sometimes I am abashed before an audience, not because I come under your physical eye-sight, but because I realize the truth that I stand before so many immortal spirits. The probability is that your body will at least find a sepulchre in some of the cemeteries that surround this city. There is no doubt but that your obsequies will be decent and respectful, and you will be able to pillow your head under the maple, or the Norway spruce, or the cypress, or the blossoming fir; but this spirit about which Stephen prayed, what direction will that take? What guide will escort it? What gate will open to receive it? What cloud will be cleft for its pathway? After it has got beyond the light of our sun, will there be torches lighted for it the rest of the way?

I do not care what you do with my body when my soul is gone, or whether you believe in cremation or inhumation, I shall sleep just as well in a wrapping of sackcloth as in satin lined with eagle's down. But my soul—before I close this discourse I will find out where it will land. Thank God for the intimation of my text, that when we die Jesus takes us. That answers all questions for me. What though they were massive bars between here and the city of light, Jesus could remove them. What though there were great Saharas of darkness, Jesus could illume them. What though I get weary on the way, Christ could lift me on omnipotent shoulder. What though there were chasms to cross, his wings could transport me. Then let Stephen's prayer be my dying litany: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." It may be that in that hour we will be too feeble to say a long prayer. It may be in the hour we will not be able to say the "Lord's Prayer," for it has several petitions. Perhaps we may be too feeble even to say the infant prayer our mothers taught us, which John Quincy Adams, 70 years of age, said every night when he put his head upon his pillow:

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep.

We may be too feeble to employ either of these familiar forms; but this prayer of Stephen is so short, is so concise, is so earnest, is so comprehensive we surely will be able to say that: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Oh, if that prayer is answered, how sweet it will be to die! This world is clever enough to us. Perhaps it has treated us a great deal better than we deserve to be treated; but if on the dying pillow there shall break the light of that better world, we shall have not more regret than about leaving a small, dark, damp house for one large, beautiful, and capacious. That dying minister in Philadelphia, some years ago, beautifully depicted it when, in the last moment, he threw up his hands and cried out: "I move into the light!"

Pass on now, and I will show you one more picture, and that is Stephen asleep. With pathos and simplicity peculiar to the Scriptures, the text says of Stephen: "He fell asleep." "Oh," you say, "what a place that was to sleep! A hard rock under him, stones falling down upon him, the blood streaming, the mob howling. What a place it was to sleep!" And yet my text takes that symbol of slumber to describe his departure, so sweet was it, so contented was it, so peaceful was it. Stephen had lived a very laborious life. His chief work had been to care for the poor. How many loaves of bread he had distributed, how many bare feet he had sandalled, how many cots of sickness and distress he had blessed with ministries of kindness and love, I do not know: yet from the way he lived, and the way he preached, and the way he died, I know he was a laborious Christian. But that is all over now. He has pressed the cup to the last fainting lip. He has taken the last insult from his enemies. The last stone to whose crushing weight he is susceptible has been hurled. Stephen is dead! The disciples come! They take him up! They wash away the blood from the wounds. They straighten out the bruised limbs. They brush back the tangled hair from the brow, and then they pass around to look upon the calm countenance of him who had lived for the poor and died for the truth. Stephen asleep!

I have seen the sea driven with the hurricane until the tangled foam caught in the rigging, and wave rising above wave seemed as if about to storm the heavens, and then I have seen the tempest drop, and the waves crouch, and everything become smooth and burnished as though a camping place for the glories of heaven. So I have seen a man, whose life has been tossed and driven, coming down at last to an infinite calm, in which there was a hush of heaven's lullaby. Stephen asleep!

I saw such an one. He fought all his days against poverty and against abuse. They traduced his name. They rattled at the door-knob while he was dying with duns for debts he could not pay; yet the peace of God brooded over his pillow, and while the world faded, heaven dawned, and the deepening twilight of earth's night was only the opening twilight of heaven's morn. Not a sigh. Not a tear. Not a struggle. Hush! Stephen asleep.

I have not the faculty as many have to tell the weather. I can never tell by the setting sun whether there will be a drought or not. I cannot tell by the blowing of the wind whether it will be fair weather or foul on the morrow. But I can prophesy, and I will prophesy what weather it will be when you, the Christian, come to die. You may have it very rough now. It may be this week one annoyance, the next another annoyance. It may be this year one bereavement, the next another bereavement. But at the last Christ will come in and darkness will go out. And though there may be no hand to close your eyes, and no breast on which to rest your dying head, and no candle to lift the night, the odors of God's hanging garden will regale your soul, and at your bedside will halt the chariots of the King. No more rents to pay, no more agony because flour has gone up, no more struggle with "the world, the flesh, and the devil;" but peace—long, deep, everlasting peace. Stephen asleep!

Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep;
A calm and undisturbed repose,
Uninjured by the last of foes.

Asleep in Jesus, far from thee
Thy kindred and thy graves may be;
But there is still a blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep.

You have seen enough for one day. No one can successfully examine more than five pictures in a day. Therefore, we stop, having seen this cluster of Divine Raphaels — Stephen gazing into heaven; Stephen looking at Christ; Stephen stoned; Stephen in his dying prayer; Stephen asleep.

Forget Their Faults.

If you would increase your happiness and prolong your life, forget your neighbor's faults. Forget the temptations. Forget the fault finding and give a little thought to the cause which provoked it. Forget the peculiarities

oung Men in History.

history we have an imperfect d of nations and races, unlike in itions and capacities, but identical in ire and one destiny.

he individual and events comprise incidents of a very incomplete graphy of man, one which is very obscure, full of facts not fully rstood, but it shows that man is g, and not only moving, but mov- orward.

hen we look into the character of s movement we find that the forces hich improve society, and the ideas of the improvement are the forces and ideas of youth. The world would move on very slowly, indeed, if it were not for the impulses of youth to realize the ideals of youth.

Since youth is alive, the world has youth at its beginning and youth for its end, and the progress is but the movement of life to gain a fuller, higher and more active life.

Then youth is nearer the celestial fountains of existence where inspiration pours into the heart and light streams into the brain. Youth feels burning in its own breast all the qualities which constitute the life of the soul, and which preserve, in vigor and health, the practical faculties of the mind—cheer, love, courage, hope and faith—and it longs to see them fulfilled in the common experiences of the race.

But age is apt to ridicule these fine raptures as follies of youthful errors.

But does not age part with all the joy and by far the most importan element of wisdom, when it parts with what it derides as errors?

What is this world in which we live, but a stationary and wasted land which would soon decay and become nothing were it not for the rejuvenating vitality given it by the youth it so despises.

If we discern in the feelings and faculties of youth, the animating and impelling soul of historical events, if, wherever we mark a great movement of humanity in history, we detect a young man at its head or its heart, we must still discriminate between youth and young men, between the genial actions of youthful qualities and the inflections and perversions of youthful character.

Youth is commonly represented under the image of morn, but, as morn is sometimes darkened with clouds and terrible tempests, so the energies of youth are sometimes turned from their appropriate objects and fall under the dominion of malignant passions, after which all the charm and power of youth is extinguished, and the young man becomes old before his time.

Nero is an example of the young man who becomes old before his time, although his reign as emperor opened, it soon became one of crime, debauchery and tyranny. He caused his stepbrother, his mother and his wife to be poisoned, burned nearly two-thirds of Rome, persecuted the Christians, and when Galba was proclaimed emperor, Nero fled from Rome and was declared an enemy to his country; and to save himself from execution he committed suicide at the age of thirty-one years.

Tiberius ascended the throne at the age of fifty-six, and was the most suspicious and cruel of tyrants. It was during his reign that Christ was crucified at Jerusalem.

Alcibiades, a name very closely connected with the events which resulted in the downfall of the Athenian empire, was a young man of great learning and many accomplishment, who squandered his talents in trying to make his genius insolently dominant over justice and reason. He was a great general and great statesman, and had every opportunity to make himself the pride of his country, but was so restless and governed by such boyish presumptions that he refused the opportunity afforded him of being the first statesman of Athens and worked against his own countrymen.

Byron, the poet, was impulsive, self-willed and impatient, the result being that he died, old and worn out, at the age of thirty six.

Burke was just the contrary; he was young at thirty-six while Byron was old at twenty-five.

Thus the spirit of youth may, as in the case of Byron, be burned out of the young man by the egotism of passions; but it may also be frozen up in his breast by the egotism of opinion. Woe to the young shoulders afflicted with the conceit that they bear old heads.

The young men who were at the head of the French Revolution were well intentioned reformers, driven into crime by the fanaticisms of mental conceit.

Robespiere and St. Just, who were among the leaders of the French Revolution, caused many people to be put to death on account of their conceit. They thought everyone who opposed the progress of the great cause should be removed and that the way to remove them was by tyrany and murder; for the swiftest way to get rid of the objections is to put to death the persons who propound them.

We are accustomed to call such men young. They are young in respect to age, but their irritated egotism makes them prejudiced and almost inhuman. The really young man of the French Revolution, as well as of our own Revolution, was Lafayette. His convictions, regarding the rights of men, were almost the same as those held by Robespierre and St. Just, but he struggled for order and humanity, and severely condemned the brutality of the Revolutionists and advocated the abolition of title and of class privileges.

I have attempted to show you the leading perversions of youth in Nero and Tiberius, in Alcibiades and Byron, in Robespiere and St. Just. I will now proceed to exhibit their more wholesome, and as we all trust, their more natural action.

The mind of youth, when impelled by the original strength and enthusiasm of nature, is keen, audacious, rapidly assimulating facts into faculties and knowledge into power and, above all, is teeming with that joyous fullness of creative life which radiates thoughts as inspirations and magnetizes as well as informs. Observation decides the limit of this youth of mind to be commonly between thirty-five and forty years; but it is not so commonly by years as by the arrest of mental growth and development. In some men, as in Bacon and Burke, it is not arrested at sixty. The only sign of age worthy of consideration is the mental sign. The highest quality of the mind which stamps it as an immortal essence is that power which gives confidence to will because it gives certainty to vision, and is as much removed from recklessness as it is from irresolution and which fades in mental age into that pausing, indetisive intelligence, which, however wise it may be in affairs where success is not the prize of speed, is feeble in those conjunctures of affairs where events must move faster than the mind can reason, and to think and act a moment too late is defeat and ruin. For this reason the history which relates to war is largely the history of triumphs of young men.

Scipio was only twenty-nine when he gained the battle of Zama.

Charles XII was younger by two years than some of our school boys when he gained the battle of Narva.

Napoleon's intellect was distinguished by his rapidity of thought, and he understood at a glance what most superior men could learn only by study. In war, the only subject of which he was the master, he seized in an instant the great points of his own and his enemy's positions and combined at once the movements by which an overpowering force might be thrown with unexpected fury on a vulnerable part of the hostile line, and the fate of any army be decided in a day. He understood war as a science, but his mind was too bold, rapid and irrepressible to be enslaved by the technics of his profession. He found the old armies fighting by rule, and discovered the true characteristic of genius, which, without despising the rules know when and how to break them. He astonished and paralyzed his enemies by his unforeseen and impetuous assaults, by the suddenness with which the storm burst upon them, and, whilst giving to his soldiers the advantages of modern discipline, he breathed into them, by his quick and decisive movements, the enthusiasm of ruder ages. This power of disheartening the foe and of spreading through his own ranks a confidence and exhilerating courage which made war a pastime seemed to make victory sure, distinquished Napoleon in an age of uncommon military talent, and was one main instrument of his future power. The wonderful effects of that rapidity of thought by which Napoleon was marked, the signal success of his new mode of warfare and the almost incredible speed with which his fame was spread through nations had no small agency in fixing his character and determing for a period the fate of empires. These stirring influences infused a new consciousness of his own might, gave intensity and audacity to ambition, form and substance to his indefinite visions of glory and raised his fiery hopes to empire. To astonish as well as to sway by his energies became the great aim of his life, and henceforth to rule was not enough for Bonaparte. He wanted to amaze, to dazzle, to overpower men's souls by striking, bold and magnificent results. Napoleon was only twenty-seven when he out-generaled and defeated, one after another, the experienced marshals of Austria, Germany and Italy.

Hannibal, the greatest military genius, when nine years of age was led to an alter by his father and bade to swear eternal enmity to Rome. At twenty-six he was chosen with one voice by the army as their general. He was determined to carry out his father's purpose to fight Rome on her own soil and first crossed the Pyrenees, where he met an army of Gauls which he defeated and then moved on toward the Alps. He crossed the Alps, a thing which no one had ever done before, in the face of obstacles which were overcome only by matchless skill and courage. He gained six battles with the Romans and in the battle of Connie dealt an almost annihilating blow to the Roman republic.

What are the wars which grew out of the French Revolution, but records of old generals beaten by young generals?

Alexander the Great of Macedon, when only sixteen, took charge of the government in the absence of his father. At twenty-five he had conquered all the country south of Macedon and all Asia as far east as the Hystastes River in India.

But in passing from the battle field to the field of politics, and from the young men as warriors to the young men as statesmen, we must bear in mind that high political station is seldom reached by political genius until political genius has been tried by years and tested by events, unless a man is born to it.

When Calhoun's influence was greatest, at the time it was said that "When he took snuff all South Carolina sneezed," he was not really so great a man as when he was struggling for eminence.

And did he, who is so familiarly known to the American people as Old John Adams, lose in mature life a single piquant or splenetic characteristic of the young statesman of the colonial period? Is there any break in that unity of nature which connects the second president of the United States with the child John Adams, with the tart, bold and sagacious young Mr. Adams, the plague and terror of the Tories of Massachusetts. Is not his rival and enemy, Alexander Hamilton, substantially the same at twenty-five as at forty-five,

There is an increasing difficulty in estimating youth by years and an increasing necessity to estimate it by qualities in passing to the serener region of literature, art, science and philosophy. One thing is certain, however, that the invention of new methods, discovering of new truths and creation of new beauty, all belong to that thoroughly live condition of mind which is called young.

Raphael and Titian, the two great artists, were a most equally young, although Raphael died at thirty-seven, while Titian was one-hundred.

Some may ask "Were not the greatest poems of the world, Homer's 'Iliad', Dante's 'Divina Commodia' and Milton's 'Paradise Lost', the creations of comparatively old age?" We do not call Milton old when he produced "Paradise Lost," but when his mental growth was arrested.

Columbus was young in discovery when he came to America. All his requests were refused, but he was ambitious and in 1492 was given command of three small ships and one hundred and twenty men. Columbus, although the boldest of sailors, was not a good leader of men.

James Watt had invented the steam engine before he was thirty. He then invented many other things, the last one being a machine for copying sculptures. He presented copies of busts, made by this machine, to his friends, saying "This is the work of a young artist just entering his eighty-third year."

Benjamin Franklin, a great writer of the colonial times, commenced his researches in electricity at the age of forty and succeeded in defining more distinctly positive and negative electricity. It was by means of his famous kite experiment that he proved lightning and electricity to be the same, and he it was who suggested the protection of buildings by the lightning rod.

Martin Luther, before he was thirty, organized the broadest, raciest and strongest character that ever put on the armor. Casting doubt and fear from his heart, at the age of thirty-seven he had driven from Germany, the fraudulant agent of a deistical Pope, had cast into the flames the excommunications and degrees of the Pontiff, and had simply and boldly indicated the identity of his doctrine with his nature, by declaring before the principalities and powers of the empire, one German against all Germany, that he not merely would not but could not deny what he had professed. There is One whom he could no deny. Does this One not mean Him who has been for the past eighteen hundred years of history, and will be for the whole future of history, the central Person and Power? Him who came into the world in the form of a young man, and whom a young man announced by crying in the wildernes; Him who clasps in his thought and love the whole humanity whose troubled annals history recounts, and Him who divinized the spfrit of youth when he assumed its form? EFFIE TURNER.

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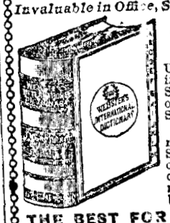

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In the Great Bear River Valley, in Box Elder county, 150,000 acres have been placed under a perfect system of irrigation at a cost of $2,000,000, and are now ready for settlement. $300,000 worth of land has been sold in this valley alone during the past nine months at $25 to $50 per acre, perpetual water right included. Terms easy.

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The Ord Quiz.

Established 188z — *ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1895.* — *Vol.*

WARNING.

To the money-saving people of Valley and adjoining counties: You are hereby warned not to make a single purchase until yo examined our Goods and our Prices. The true way to save money is to spend it where you can get the most value for your money, we prove to you, by our Goods and Prices that we **sell goods cheaper** than any one else in Valley County, then we are the peop do business with. We have won a reputation for low prices that we intend shall stay with us. No raise in prices because better times in sight. We have become so accustomed to making hard times prices that we can't and won't change our habits. We have the reputatio of being as close a buyer as there is in the state, and Goods bought cheap can and will be sold cheap. we own our Goods, are here for business and will positively not be undersold.

Who can afford and who does sell the cheapest? Why you can buy goods cheaper at L. D. BAILEY'S BARGAIN HOUSE than at any other store in Valley or adjoining counties.

We have just added to our stock a nice, new and beautiful line of Queensware, Glassware, Silverware and Lamps.

THESE PRICES ARE CLEAR UNDER EVERYBODY.

This is where we say good-bye to our silly little would-be competitor. His prices are too high to stay in our class. We leave him in the back-ground and march on, making Lower Prices and selling more GOODS than ever before.

We invite you to visit our store and you may be assured of courteous treatment and cordial attention from people proud of an establishment that makes friends of our patrons.

Our Policy.

We operate our store on a determined policy of fair square dealing backed by resources and ability. This means we give the customers the benefit of the lowest prices possible every time. We do not slaughter our goods nor sacrifice any especial line to bolster up another, but purchase carefully, buying closely, and are thus enabled to sell on narrow margins of profit. It saves you to trade here because there is a fixed honest system of value.

Low Prices.

In this we excel all others.

We are the original and only true low price makers in Valley County. If a competitor quotes you a low price, give us credit for it, we make him do it. If we were not here today to keep the prices down to bed rock our little bombastic competitor on the corner would make you pay 20 per cent more than you are now paying.

Our New Stock.

Our new fall and winter stock is now in. It is large and complete. If you are in search of a reliable article come to us. If you believe that the judgment of an experienced merchant is worth any thing visit our store.

Your Money's Worth.

That's what we give you in every purchase no matter how small. Knowing our customers from long association through an honest style of dealing, we are able to make a price that is in keeping with the true business principle of "live and let live."

Clothing.

It is an undisputed fact that we carry the largest, most complete and best assortment of Clothing in Valley or adjoining counties. It is also a fact that we sell more Clothing than all the other stores put together.

Over 2,000 Suits to select from.

Children's Suits from 50 cents up.

Men's Suits from $2.00 up.

Cloaks, Capes, Jackets.

In this line we put all competitors in the back ground. We shine with bargain after bargain while they fade away in the distance and wonder if we stole our goods. They don't see how we can sell so cheap.

We have had our Sales Lady in New York for the last month picking up bargains in that line. We have received word from her that she bought 600 Cloaks for 33⅓ cents on the dollar. The firm was forced to the wall and had to sell.

Buy your winter Wraps of us and save from 10 to 50 per cent.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions

and everything pertaining to these departments we are full and complete in and are selling at prices which are bound to win trade.

Tinware.

A full line line of Tinware at terribly low prices. 2 quart covered Tin Pails for 4 cents. No house in Ord dares to meet this price.

Men's Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Children's Shoes and Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear at prices on which there is no guess work as to their being the kind that makes you our customer.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Gloves and Mittens, are to be found in our store at prices to suit the buyer.

GROCERIES.

How our Competitors tear and rave about how cheap we sell Groceries. They don't like to meet our low prices. Once in a while they do, but most always they don't.

Compare these two price lists side by side and if you want to save money trade with us.

We made the price of 20 pounds of granulated sugar for $1.00 and forced him to meet it. L. D. Bailey now makes a new price of—

21 lbs. of best granulated sugar	$1
1 lb. Arbuckle or any pkg. coffee	19
11 bars, full weight, soap	25
Starch, gloss or corn, package	7
1 gallon fine apple vinegar	16
25 pounds choice raisins	1
Best rope per pound	6½
Yeast per package	2½
1 gal., 175 test, Headlight Oil	16
1 lb. Climax, Horseshoe or Star Tobacco	40
300 pair men's, ladies' and children's shoes	95
Extra heavy demin overalls	45
Ladies' fast black hose	8
Extra quality unbleached muslin	4
Clark's or Coats thread, spool	8
Best Indigo blue calico per yd	4½
Best gingham	5

Buggy whips from 12 cents up.

Our expenses $3.50 a day.

This is the price list of our competitor, who claims to be the originator of low prices, but is as near to the truth as the earth is to the sun.

20 lbs. best granulated sugar	$1
1 lb. Arbuckle or any other package coffee	20
10 bars, full weight, soap	25
Starch, gloss or corn	8
1 gallon pure apple vinegar	18
25 pounds choice raisins	1
Best rope per pound	7
Yeast per package	4
1 gallon, 175 test, Headlight Oil	15
1 lb. Climax, Horseshoe or Star Tobacco	40
300 pair men's, ladies' and children's shoes	98
Extra heavy demin overalls	45
Ladies fast black hose	10
Extra quality unbleached muslin	4
Clark's and Coat's thread spool	4
Best Indigo blue calico	5
Best gingham	5

His expenses $12.50 per day.

After the Ball was over the Score stood 16 to 1 in favor of L. D. BAILEY'S Low Pr[illegible]s.

L. D. Bailey's Bargain House, Ord, Neb.

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Fresh and Salt Meats and Bologna always on hand.
In Martin's old stand.
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News Brieflets.

So far this year one princess, one countess, one duchess and the daughter of a reigning prince were among the 4,000 thieves, professional and unprofessional, arrested in Paris.

Switzerland, with a population of 3,000,000, averages 650 suicides annually. Only Denmark and Saxony make a more extensive use of what is supposed to be the right to die.

The Duke of York has sold his collection of postage stamps to one of the Rothschilds. The price is not known, but must be considerable, since the Duke had $30,000,000 insurance on the collection.

King Humbert of Italy has a private fortune of $30,000,000. The whole of this snug sum is deposited with the Rothschilds at London. The King is a very sensible man, sensible also to the tottering of his thrown, and he evidently means to save, if not his kingdom, at least his cash.

The Vossische Zeitung says that at least ten women in Paris have official permission to wear male garb. One of these is Rosa Bonheur, the well-known painter; another is the proprietor of a printing office; another is a bearded woman: the rest are painters and women afflicted with bodily ailments or malformations.

According to the Zeuricher Post, hydrophobia is sometimes introduced into Switzerland by foxes and wolves coming down, in severe winter, from the mountains of eastern France, attacting dogs and other animals, and infecting them with the venom of the terrible disease.

Russian philanthropists propose that flesh blood from the abattoirs be used in the preparation of bread, crackers, sausages, etc. Flesh blood contains bitumen and can be obtained at nominal cost.

Emperor William II. of Germany is the foe of the reporter. Lately, during the manoeuvres near Lippe, he espied a reporter, rode up to him, demanded to see his permit, and then ordered him off the field, remarking that he "will not permit criticism."

The deaths always outnumber the births in France. Since the beginning of the century the percentage of childless couples has increased from 5 to 10. The doctors seem agreed that this is generally due to gout, maybe the gout of ancestors living too well one hundred and more years ago.

The frog hunt is now prohibited by law in Belgium. The Belgian hunters, however, continue their amphibious occupation in near-by Holland, and from Sas-van-Gent have sent in one half-day as many as 20,000 frog's legs on ice to Paris lately. These delicacies bring four or five cents apiece, and some of the hunters find the calling very remunerative.

Poor Russia is threatened with another famine. A terrible drought oppressed for many weeks the southern governments, a region already impoverished by excessive taxation. In direct taxes the poor farmers there pay annually on an average about $18, besides the local and school taxes, and the indirect taxes exceed the direct ones. Every year tens of thousands of farmers are compelled to surrender their holdings.

King Christian, of Denmark, is the oldest European monarch, while King Alfonso, of Spain, is the youngest.

N. H. White, a wealthy farmer living near Belotti Kan., has a tawny truss of whiskers over five feet long. Mr. White has not shaved in seventy years. He is 5 feet 8 inches high.

Chief Constructor Philip Hechborn, of the United States Navy, is one of the few officers of high rank who are not graduates of Annapolis. He began his career as an apprentice in the Charleston Navy-Yard.

It is estimated that the American people have invested $25,000,000 in bicycles this year, and that the demand for wheels in the next twelve months will be about 700,000. Meanwhile horses are selling in Idaho at $15 a dozen.

The largest bee-hive in the world is probably that of Bee Rock, Cal. It is a granite boulder, rising abruptly from the bed of a little affluent of the Arroyo Alcade, and it is seamed and scored with fissures of divers sizes. They are all inhabited by a vast population of bees and over flow with honey.

The cannon used at Fredericka Fort by Gen. Oglethrope in his fight against the Spaniards in the early history of this country was recently unearthed near Brunswick, Ga. A block of the old fort and a large piece of the Wesley oak, under which the famous apostle of Methodism first expounded his views in this country, were also exhibited.

John Thompson, the African explorer, who recently died at 36 years of age, was the only man who penetrated to the interior from all four sides. From Morocco on the north he explored Mount Atlas, from the west he went up the Niger, from the cape he reached the great lakes, the spot where Livingstone died, and from the east he traveled through the Masal country to the lakes. In all his expedition he never found it necessary to use a revolver or a rifle againts a human being.

"For years," says Capt. C. Mueller, "I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine chest, to regulate my bowels, and those of the ship's crew. These pills are not severe in their action, but do their work thoroughly."

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and
Suspenders
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HOW'S YOUR LIVER?
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DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?
ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN?
DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU?
ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?
MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of
Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.
All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments
OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.
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The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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Shoes for Men, Women, and Children going for less than cost.
Every lady in Ord can have a nice all wool dress for just about what it cost us, and a silk dress at COST, if she wishes it.
If you doubt this, give us a trial.

K.

THE

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date and Con-
cuss the Issues

...nn., Sept. 21.—
...6 exercises attend-
...cation of the battle-
...auga to the nation as
... with a grand civic and
...e, in which the visiting
...ers, governors and their
...he various military organ-
...ook part. It brought more
...o the city proper than had
...ere at any one time since the
...story exercises began.

...was a few minutes past 10 when
...parade started. A platoon of po-
...e led, followed by a military band.
...hen came Vice President Stevenson
and party, Lieutenant General Schofield, Secretary of the Interior Smith, Postmaster General Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Herbert and Attorney General Harmon, United States senators, congressmen, governors and staffs, park commissioners, Tennessee legislators, Mayor Ochs, citizens committee and invited guests. Another platoon of police followed, and then came the United States troops, the Ohio national guard, Tennessee national guard, Capital City guards of Georgia and the Chattanooga school battalion.

The formal exercises of the day were held in the Barnum tent near the government building, and were presided over by Vice President Stevenson. After music by the band, the Rev. Dr. S. T. Nicholls of St. Louis offered prayer. The first address was by George W. Ochs, mayor of Chattanooga.

SENATOR BATE ON THE ISSUES.

Senator Bate, the second speaker, said in part: "We have assembled on the glorious battlefields for the preservation and perpetuation of the sacred memories, to advance by lessons learned here, the common glory of our country. With what inexpressible pleasure the lapse of more than thirty years has mitigated the passions and dispossessed the minds of all the surviving contestants of these great battles, to look back at the past with those moderate convictions which are due to a contest in which each party held principles and convictions to justify the contention."

Mr. Bate then referred to the erection of the Confederate monument at Chicago as an indication that sectional feeling was obliterated and then turned his attention to the causes which led up to the war. He said that the Missouri compromise and fanaticism had something to do with it. The denial of equal rights to equal states was the real cause. Whatever may have been the right or wrong, the south believed it was right, and in defense of this belief it accepted battle. In conclusion he said that it was in vain to surround America with fortresses, as modern cannon would demolish them. The only safety was in union.

CONGRESSMAN GROSVENOR'S ADDRESS.

After some music, Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio spoke. He declared that all were present American citizens, without bitterness or criticism of any kind. He declared that the union had been absolutely restored in every way—in law and in the hearts and loyalty of all citizens, and all present were brothers in devotion to the union and the flag. He believed that nowhere was there a thought of disunion.

The speaker then gave an extended history of the American constitution and the various contentions in regard to its clauses.

He continued: "We did not go to war to emancipate the slave, but we did go to war with the consciousness that the slavery question was one of the great questions that was producing the war; and he was a man of shortsightedness on the one side or the other side who doubted that the result of the conflict, the end of the war, would produce either emancipation or perpetuation. An institution so intertwined about the very heart of a great mass of the people, and thus becoming one of the promoting elements of controversy, and thereby incidentally, if you please, producing a conflict, and thereby imperiling the life of a nation, could not stand unless the side that defended it could stand. We went to war to establish principles—political principles. We went to war to legislate. We put in motion in the great congress of war the passage of bills that afterwards were passed upon the bloody battle fields of the country; and all that stood in the way, everything that came incidentally into collision, and everything that came, perchance by accident, if you please, to be inimical to the great end sought, was wiped out and destroyed. There was not an institution dear to the hearts of the American people other than the worship of God Almighty and the protection of family and home that would not have been destroyed in battle, had it stood in the way of the accomplishment of the great purpose of that war."

The Tobacco Trust Contest.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The hearing before Attorney General Hancock in the action brought by C. A. Whelan of this city to restrain the American Tobacco company from doing business in this state, was begun to-day. Joseph H. Choate and Oudin & Oakley represent the American Tobacco company, and E. N. Wilson of this city, with Einstein & Guterman of New York, Mr. Whelan.

Statue of Gen. W. S. Hancock.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Work has already commenced upon the foundation for the pedestal for the heroic bronze statue of General W. S. Hancock which will be erected at the corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue. The site is one of the most prominent in the city, and was selected by a commission consisting of the Secretary of War, Senator Mills and Senator Cockrell. The contract price for the complete work of statue and pedestal is $40,000. Mr. Ellicott, the sculptor, is to have the statue in place ready to be turned over to the government by the 1st of next July.

FORTY-SIX LIVES LOST.

Spanish Warship Wrecked by the Steamship Mortera.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 21.—Official news received in this city states that in the canal at the entrance of the harbor of Havana, the Spanish gunboat, Sanchez Barcastegui, collided with the Spanish merchant steamship, Mortera. The former was almost immediately sunk. The loss of life on the Mortera is not stated.

The Barcastegui was a third-class cruiser, carrying five heavy and two rapid-fire guns. She was of 1,000 displacement. She was built in 1875. The cruiser left Fort Barcastegui at midnight with Admiral Delegado Parejo on board. On reaching the mouth of the harbor the Barcastegui came in collision with the Mortera, a steamer engaged in the coastwise trade. The Mortera struck the cruiser on the starboard, and so badly injured her that she sank at once. The Mortera, although badly damaged, stood off to give assistance to those on board the Barcastegui, and with her boats saved the greater part of the crew. Admiral Parejo, Captain Ybanez, First Lieutenant Lopez Aldazajo, Second Lieutenants Junco, Soto and Canajo, Dr. Martin, Purser Pueyo, Machinist Zarzuela and thirty-six of the crew were drowned. Aide-de-camp Gaston was saved. Victor Aroga, another of the officers, had his leg broken, but was picked up by a boat from the Mortera.

Admiral Delagado Parejo was the last man to leave the cruiser, being taken off in a rowboat. The total loss of life is now set at forty-six.

When the rowboat in which the admiral was about to start for the shore shoved off, the suction occasioned by the sinking of the Barcastegui carried the boat down and all on board were drowned.

STOLE AND CONFESSED.

Shrewd Thieving of Chicago Bank Tellers Discovered.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Joseph H. Wilson, receiving teller of the National bank of Illinois, has confessed to taking of $7,000 of the bank's money. Benjaman B. Jones, paying teller of the same institution, is charged with stealing $12,000. Their plan of working the plan was simple. Money passed from one to the other and their accounts always were expected to balance. Whenever one was short the other simply made a "dummy" entry, and the thing was fixed. As the amount of the shortage grew larger, of course, it was more difficult to conceal it, but it is admitted that it would have been easy for the two men to keep on abstracting money for a long time. National bank examiners and private experts went over the books of the bank at short intervals, but by their system of transfer the two were able to pull the wool over the eyes of all the examiners and experts.

But Jones and Wilson made one mistake. One of them went away on a vacation. Then, through the admittance of another to the office of paying teller, small irregularities were discovered, and finally the whole secret was out. Jones went away about three weeks ago. He had hardly left town before experts began poring over his accounts, and in a few days Wilson was confronted with the evidence taken from the books.

Both Wilson and Jones have confessed.

PARKHURST ON BOSSISM.

The New York Reformer Says Platt Is Worse Than Croker.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Dr. Parkhurst returned from Europe yesterday. Of the political situation he said:

"Platt and the spirit of Plattism," he said, "is worse than Croker, and the spirit of Crokerism, and the manhood and intelligence of the city must and will combine to crush it out at the very root. I have regretted exceedingly the fact that the excise question has been included in the present situation, conducing, as I fear it will, to make that mixture of issues which will make the campaign a more difficult one. While we are fighting Tammany, we must not forget that the enemy, who is an essential ally of Tammany, is the spirit of bossism—familiarly known as Plattism. It is immaterial whether our officials are Tammany or anti-Tammany. The entire system of boss rule must be torn up, root and branch."

Dr. Parkhurst expressed surprise and said he was disappointed that Platt had control of the Republican primaries, and said the excise question should be relegated to the arbitration of municipality, although he had come to the conclusion that laws that operate satisfactorily in Berlin and Hamburg would not suit in New York.

Little Hope is Entertained for Lammers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The physicians who have been in attendance upon Alderman Lammers, who was beaten up in the fight with Alderman "Buck" McCarthy of the stock yards district in the Republican county committee's "harmony" meeting Wednesday night, have little hope of his recovery. The alderman is injured worse than at first supposed. Both eyes are swollen shut, most of his front teeth gone, his face is bruised and torn all over. He was injured internally by kicks in the abdomen, and to add to the danger of his condition, fever has set in and the physicians have been unable to control it. It is said some of Lammers' friends have sworn to have revenge the first time they meet McCarthy. All accounts of the fight agree that but for the mob assisting McCarthy he would have been badly whipped by Lammers.

Sentence for Filibusters.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—An official dispatch from Havana says a court martial has condemned the captain of the American steamer Mascotte to eight years and a fireman to ten years at hard labor for landing cartridges in Cuba for the insurgents.

Bull Fights at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—In spite of all protests from humane societies, it is said that one of the fatures of the Mexican village at the fair will be a genuine bull fight. The Mexicans and trappings are already on the ground and the ring is being built.

THE DECISION NOT FINAL.

The Texas Prize Fight Law May Come Before the Full Court.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 21.—Judges Davidson and Henderson of the court of appeals, refused to sit with Judge Hurt in the prize fight habeas corpus case on the ground that the court could not hold legal session during vacation, and further that the proper tribunal to hear the case was the county judge of Dallas county.

The regular session of the court of appeals will begin at Tyler on the first Monday of next month, and it is stated here that the Dallas grand jury, now in session, will indict the principals of the recent fight, and they will have a chance for a hearing before the full bench in the regular session.

However this may be, Governor Culberson still stands firm and will prevent the fight under common penal statutes and his determination has given currency to a rumor in sporting circles that the fight will take place in the Indian territory not far from Colbert.

More Filibusterers Yet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Information has reached the treasury department of the seizure of the schooner Lark off Pine Key, Fla. The Spanish minister called at the state department with a statement obtained from the Spanish consul at Key West, that the Lark was only a part of an extensive filibustering expedition fitting out in Florida waters, and asking that the commanders of revenue cutters now on duty there be instructed to use increased diligence in apprehending all offenders.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Requisition has been made upon the treasury for $10,000,000 pension money.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell has about finished his annual report on fourth class post offices.

It has been officially announced that Dr. Talmage will become copastor to Dr. Sunderland of the First Presbyterian church of Washington—the president's church.

A dispatch to a New York paper from Louisville that Whitney had called a halt to the administration fight on the state ticket in Kentucky is believed to have eminated from Whitney's presidential bureau.

Mrs. Virginia Todd, cellmate of Mrs. Hearne at Palmyra, was indicted on a charge of murdering her daughter.

Arrangements have been made for a joint debate on the financial question at Hannibal, Mo., between ex-Congressman Hatch and Congressman U. S. Hall.

Dan Stuart and his attorneys are confident Governor Culberson cannot stop the Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill.

It is asserted that the New York Central now holds the three world's records in the matter of speed.

Scalpers are said to have reaped a rich harvest at Louisville and Chattanooga out of Grand Army excursion tickets.

There is likely to be a lively fight between the Southern Pacific and the California commission over the latter's recent order reducing freight rates.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt says: "Miss Vanderbilt is not engaged to the duke of Marlborough. I regret that the papers so often see fit to connect her name with different friends of ours."

At Ipswich, S. D., the entire business portion of the city was burned.

At Arapahoe, Neb., as the result of a trivial dispute, Peter Kedizel, a farmer, shot and killed his wife and then blew out his brains.

Miss Marion Edison, daughter of Thomas Edison, is engaged to marry Lieutenant Oeser of Chemnitz, Germany.

Mrs. Michael Callahan, wife of a well known citizen of Huron, Kan., threw carbolic acid in her husband's face in a fit of jealous rage, disfiguring him for life.

Prairie fires are raging south of Perry, Ok., and great damage has been done. Thousands of acres have been burned over and much hay has been burned. Several people had narrow escapes.

At Denver, Col., Millie Merz, aged 9, endeavored to kindle a fire in the kitchen stove by using kerosene. The can of oil exploded and the girl and her brother, aged 2 years, were burned to death.

The London Sportsman announces that Laycock, Goodfellow and Bell, bankers of Lombard street, have cabled to the New York Yacht club an offer of $5,000 for a race in English waters between the Defender and Valkyrie III.

The steam schooner Sunola, which left San Francisco Wednesday for Oregon ports, returned for repairs. After leaving port she collided with a sixty foot whale. The leviathan's tail got tangled up with the propeller, breaking the blades, leaving the vessel in an almost disabled condition.

The project originating in London of raising one billion dollars to be placed at the disposal of the pope as a fund with which to negotiate with Italy for the restoration of temporal power, is regarded by leading Catholic authorities as visionary and absurd.

Harry Watson, a well known Fort Scott hotel clerk, fell dead in front of his dresser. Rheumatism of the heart was the cause of death.

Dwight J. Partello, United States consul at Sonneberg, Germany, says that in his consulate alone the United States government is swindled out of $150,000 customs duties every year. Custom house appraisements at that port and confederates on this side of the water are responsible.

Stebbins Acquitted.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 21.—Banker Stebbins, formerly of Kansas City, Kan., who was arrested in Cheyenne for forgery in connection with the failure of a bank, was tried to-day and found not guilty and released. It was found that he was a victim of attempted blackmail.

Anti-Filleyites to Confer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—A meeting of leading anti-Filley Republicans of Missouri has been called for October 10 in Kansas City. The object is to discuss the situation in Missouri and devise a plan of campaign in 1896.

IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES FORCED TO THE WALL.

The Application Made by the Remington Paper Company Which Has a Claim of About $50,000—Mr. McDonald Retires From the Management.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—Wiley O. Cox, the banker, was appointed receiver to-day of the Kansas City Times Newspaper company by Judge Slover, and took charge of its business at 11 o'clock this forenoon. The appointment was made on application of the Remington Paper company of Watertown, N. Y.

Harkless, O'Grady & Crysler, attorneys in this city for the Remington company, received a telegram from G. S. and H. L. Hooker, the attorneys for the Remington company in New York, notifying them that a bill in chancery asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Times company had been mailed and instructing them to file it in the circuit court as soon as it reached Kansas City. The bill arrived by the early mail from the East and at 9 o'clock Witten McDonald, manager of the Times, was asked to come to the office of Harkless, O'Grady & Crysler. He was handed the petition to read, but as it covered twenty pages of very close type-writing he declined to wade through it and was content with Mr. O'Grady's explanation that it asked for the appointment of a receiver because the paper was insolvent; was in debt about $60,000 to his clients and getting deeper in debt daily, and that if the paper missed even one issue it would depreciate greatly the securing of the bondholders.

Mr. McDonald said he had expected the application for a receiver, and yet he appeared to be surprised and pained. He and the attorney discussed several persons who might be appointed receiver, and at last it was agreed that Wiley O. Cox, president of the Kansas City State bank, be appointed.

The decree authorized Mr. Cox to take immediate possession of the business and the officers, directors and agents of the Times company, and all other persons, were enjoined from attaching, seizing, levying on or otherwise interfering with any of the property of the company or from interfering with the receiver in his management of the business.

Will McDonald said:

"I have simply this to say: The load entailed on the paper before I took charge of it was too heavy to be carried with the business situation what it is in Kansas City. That's all there is to it."

Will McDonald, secretary of the company, said the paper had carried a heavy load from under which it had struggled hard to get out. There had been a great improvement recently and he believed the paper would have come out on top if they had been given a few more months.

Mr. Cox was asked if he would retain Mr. McDonald in charge. He replied that he did not suppose Mr. McDonald would expect or wish to remain on the paper. Mr. Cox said the thing had come to him unexpectedly and he had not selected a managing editor or a man to act in any other capacity. He said: "I will manage the paper for the best interests of the creditors. I am not a newspaper man, so I must find a man who is to be put in charge and a force of newspaper men to assist him."

"What will be the political policy of the paper?" was asked him.

"I am a Democrat and you will not find me managing anything that is not Democratic to the backbone," was the reply of Mr. Cox.

Mr. Cox said further that in his opinion the success of the Times in early days was due largely to the fact that it was a straight out Democratic newspaper, and the lack of success in later years might be due largely to the fact that it had swerved in the faith.

It is understood that there will be a complete turning over in the working force of the paper, and that it will announce to-morrow morning that the paper is to be Democratic from stem to stern.

The Times' plant, business, good will, etc., is estimated to be worth about $500,000. It has been running recently at a loss of about $500 a week.

The receiver is instructed to pay out of the income of the paper first the salaries due employes and attorneys' fees and rents which had been earned within six months before he was appointed and which were unpaid; second, he was to pay all the running expenses and the balance, if there was any, was ordered to be deposited in bank subject to the order of the court.

The receiver was authorized to issue such receiver's certificates as might be necessary to pay all outstanding claims and from time to time to issue such certificates, subject to the approval of the court, if it was necessary in operating the business: these certificates to be payable in one year from date and to bear 8 per cent interest from date of issue.

The first issue of the Kansas City Times was printed September 8, 1868. At first it was not a financial success and it went through different hands and many vicissitudes till 1871, when Dr. Morrison Mumford became editor and owner. It was carried safely through the general financial depression of 1873. In 1885 it ranked among the leading newspapers of the country. It was a great factor in the Oklahoma movement. Dr. Mumford lost control of the paper through unfortunate real estate investments which forced him to mortgage the plant and since then the paper has steadily declined.

A Huge Bridge Over Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The first step in the construction of the largest steel bridge in the world of single arch plan was taken to-day when the contract was let for the construction of the foundation for the mammoth arch, which will be over 850 feet across.

Kansas Colored People Celebrate.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 20.—The colored citizens of this section to day began a three days' celebration of the promulgation of the emancipation proclamation.

BANKERS PUT UP GOLD.

Will Pledge $50,000,000 to the Treasurer if Needed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The easy assurance and confidence of the treasury officials that there will not be a bond issue and that the treasury gold reserve will not again be seriously depleted is explained by a prominent official, who says that through the good offices of the bond syndicate, promises have been secured from bankers in the principal cities of the country that in case of necessity they can be called upon to place up to $50,000,000 of gold in the treasury in exchange for legal tender. This important matter has been quietly negotiated by Messrs. Belmont and Morgan during the last fifteen days.

The reasons which have led to the action are varied, but all tend to the same end. On the part of the administration it is recognized as good politics to avoid another bond issue and throw the responsibility and necessity for remedial financial legislation upon the incoming congress. It was determined by the president several months ago that there would be no bond issue until after the elections, as an issue previous thereto would have the effect of strengthening the hands of the free silver men and the Populists.

On the other side the syndicate wishes to avoid any action which would have the effect of checking the steadily increasing busines prosperity.

The parties to the present voluntary combination for the protection of the treasury gold reserve are almost entirely within the list of banks that were allowed to participate in the handling of the last bond issue.

QUARREL OVER SPOILS.

Colonel Ross' Explanation of Where $75,000 of Indian Funds Went.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Colonel D. M. Ross, of Guthrie, Ok., spent five hours on the witness stand trying to tell what he did with the $75,000 he received from the secretary of the treasury on the well known $3,000,000 payment to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians for their shadow claim to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands in Oklahoma. Colonel Ross stated that he had paid $10,000 to one Colonel Parsons of Maryland, who has been a member of the state legislature and voted for Gorman, and who is generally believed to be the fine financial manipulator of Senator Gorman in certain western legislative matters. This $10,000 he paid Parsons was for Parsons himself, as Colonel Ross stated. Then Colonel Ross says he set apart $10,000 for himself, and then he gave Sam Donaldson of Kentucky, who was supposed to have a financial lobby pull in the treasury, $5,000, and the remaining $50,000 he paid to Colonel Parsons in cash, and it is his understanding that Parsons paid it out to certain persons, but not knowing who they were, he can not explain further.

AGAINST CHRISTIANS.

An Imperial Decree Read Before Thousands of Chinese Students.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A paper here prints a dispatch from Hong Kong which says that at the annual examinations in Canton thousands of students were given copies of an imperial decree in which the doctrines of Christianity were fiercely condemned. The decree uses the following language:

"A stupid, black-haired race is establishing sundry sects and they regard not their own lives, but pretend to rise again as immortal men and women. They congregate and, abandoning chastity, behave like obscene birds and beasts. Faithful Confucians must shoot and stone and behead them without mercy. I, the emperor, command the authorities to eradicate these weeds and vermin. Kill the serpents. Throw them to the wolves and tigers, because there is no salvation for them, either against heaven-sent calamities or misfortunes caused by human agencies."

MARLBOROUGH SAYS SO

The Young Duke Declares That He Is Engaged to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The young duke of Marlborough set at rest last night conflicting reports concerning himself and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, by requesting that the following be made public: "It is officially announced that a marriage has been arranged between the duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. The engagement was arranged by Mrs. Vanderbilt's friends and those of the duke of Marlborough. The wedding will take place toward the latter part of this year in New York."

This marriage will connect the house of Vanderbilt to the principal ducal families of the British empire, particularly those of Buccleugh, Roxburg and Abercorn. The duke of Abercorn is an uncle of the duke of Malrborough.

Methodist Church Dedicated in Rome

ROME, Sept. 23.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Methodist church of this city was dedicated. Professor Carbonero made the opening prayer, Miss May Maud Elkins sang and extracts from the scripture were read. The Rev. Mr. Piggott then read Fitzgerald's address on "The Mission of the Methodist Church." After further singing and the reading of a Psalm, William Burt presented the edifice to Bishop Fitzgerald, who performed the ceremony of consecration, Pastor Dardi closing the exercises with prayer.

A Court House Attached.

PERRY, Ok., Sept. 21.—The creditors of the First State bank, which was closed Tuesday with $40,000 liabilities and little assets, have attached the court house of the county, claiming it was part of the property of the Richardsons, who are claimed to have been responsibly connected with the bank.

Omaha Has a Carnival.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 21.—More than 100,000 visitors witnessed the closing scenes in the week's festivities in Omaha last night, the final event being the parade of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben and the court ball.

LAND FRAUDS CHARGED.

A Wyoming State Senator Warns Secretary Smith to Investigate.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 23.—Robert Foote, state senator of Johnson county, has written an open letter to Secretary Smith of the interior department, exposing what he characterizes as "one of the most gigantic and glaring frauds of the age" which is about to be committed, he says, in Wyoming, under the Carey arid land law. He says that all the waters of the streams in the Big Horn basin were parceled out to members of the "state land ring" by the state engineer and companies have been formed which propose to charge to settlers for water rights $10 per acre which are not worth over $10. The lands which the state authorities have asked to have set apart under the Carey law are not desert lands as contemplated in the act of congress, Mr. Foote asserts. In conclusion the senator says the design is to create a system of peonage or tenantry-at-will in our rich valleys where honorable and independent manhood should be found.

ON LEXINGTON FIELD.

Anniversary of the Battle Commemorated by Both Sides.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Sept. 23.—Despite the dust and the heat, the thirty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Lexington passed off brilliantly. The town wore a gala dress, business houses and residences being elaborately decorated, as well as vehicles of every description. There were over 10,000 people on the grounds, four bands to furnish music, and a splendid dinner. Many distinguished persons were present. The blue and the gray met and shook hands and reviewed the thirty-four years which have passed since that memorable day when they sought to kill each other for a principle.

Judge Richard Field presided at the speakers stand. Hon. Alex Graves made the welcoming address. This was followed by a speech from Colonel R. T. Van Horn of Kansas City. Speeches from Mayor Hastain of Sedalia and Colonel John T. Crisp followed.

DONE UP THE JUDGE.

Sol Hughlett's Crooked Work Growing in Extent—New Victims Found.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 23.—The schedule of people who were swindled by the late Sol Hughlett of Wellsville is growing. Judge E. M. Hughlett, who is now holding circuit court here, lost $60. Mrs. W. Dickroger and two sons of Wright City and J. A. Foristell, of Foristell, Mo., hold forged notes and fraudulent deeds of trust executed by Hughlett for $4,500 against the farms of G. A. Burwell, J. C. Mitchell, Mrs. Bergman, W. C. Bush and J. B. Alderson. Many farmers about Wellsville have small clouds on the title to their farms in the shape of bogus deeds of trust. It is estimated that the whole indebtedness will aggregate nearly $31,000.

Death of Mrs. Lizzie Ficklin.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Lizzie Ficklin died at her home in this city last night, aged 66 years. She was a daughter of Senator W. T. Colquitt, and several years ago was a contributor to Harper's and Frank Leslie's weeklies. Her husband was Hon. Orlando B. Ficklin of Illinois, and she was a sister of ex-Governor and Senator Alfred Colquitt, who died at Washington last winter. During President Cleveland's first term Mrs. Ficklin was postmaster in this city.

Waller's Family Near His Prison.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The family of ex-United States Consul Waller have arrived at Marseilles, where Mr. Waller is imprisoned by the French government on conviction of having supplied information of the movements o French troops to the Hovas in Madagascar.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

"I am a Democrat," said ex-Congressman Bland in a speech at Clinton, Mo.

Washington Italians celebrated Italy's national day with various festivities.

It is said that the fight on Judge Scott of Oklahoma will be taken into congress.

The old receiving ship, Minnesota, is to be given to Massachusetts for its naval militia.

The cotton crop of Louisiana, Arkansas and East Texas is estimated to be forty per cent short.

General Milton Moore was appointed election commissioner of Kansas City by Governor Stone.

Ambassador Eustis is said to be laying the wires to succeed Blanchard in the senate from Louisiana.

Emperor William has yielded to Hohenlohe and will not urge repressive measures against Socialists.

Kentuckians in Washington are ho over the alleged interference in thei politics by ex-secretary Whitney.

In answer to many queries Mexic states that she doesn't give Irish mo privilege than other immigrants.

Chicago banks are busy examini employes' accounts since the big V Bakkelen-Jones-Wilson shortage.

Minister Denby has cabled the stat department that China has withdraw opposition to the investigation of th Cheng Tu riots.

Four hundred men stopped a tra at Danceville, Ark., seized a negro a cused of a brutal assault and took hi to the woods and hanged him.

Made a Bishop.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 21.—The Ve Rev. Frank Rosebrook Millspaugh Topeka was yesterday consecra bishop of the Episcopal church of K sas. The ceremony was impress and Grace cathedral was packed most to suffocation from 10 o'cl yesterday morning to the co clu of the exercises about noon.

An Actress Seeks Divorce.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Pau Wilkes, known in theatrical circle Virginia Paul, has brought suit agai Paul T. Wilkes in the city court Brooklyn for absolute divorce.

FOUR WICKED MEN.

A HARD LOT AND GUILTY OF MANY CRIMES.

Members of the Cooley Gang—The Crimes That These Young Desperadoes Have to Answer For Are Many—Will Be Tried Soon.

(Kingwood, W. Va., Correspondence.)

BILL SMITLEY

IN a few days will begin the trial of the four Pennsylvania outlaws, who have been confined in the county jail at this place since their capture on the 18th day of last April. The capture of these criminals came near costing the life of the brave sheriff of this county, but it rids the states of West Virginia and Pennsylvania of a dangerous band of horse thieves and robbers who have terrorized the law-abiding people of certain sections of the states for several years.

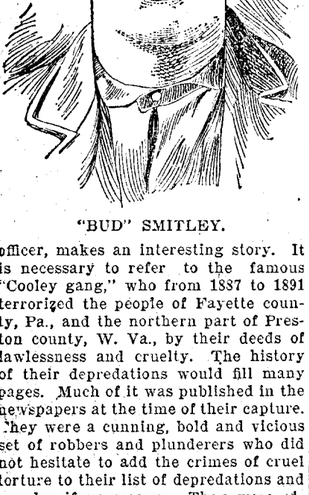
The names of these prisoners who will be put on trial here are "Bud" Smitley, "Bill" Smitley, "Archy" Patterson and "Hank" Harvey, each charged with the shooting of Sheriff Leroy Shaw. The way these desperadoes came to be prisoners of West Virginia, upon the charge of shooting an

"BUD" SMITLEY.

officer, makes an interesting story. It is necessary to refer to the famous "Cooley gang," who from 1887 to 1891 terrorized the people of Fayette county, Pa., and the northern part of Preston county, W. Va., by their deeds of lawlessness and cruelty. The history of their depredations would fill many pages. Much of it was published in the newspapers at the time of their capture. They were a cunning, bold and vicious set of robbers and plunderers who did not hesitate to add the crimes of cruel torture to their list of depredations and murder if necessary. They were always heavily armed with Winchester repeating rifles, and would shoot when in close quarters.

There were about twelve members of the gang, and their recognized leaders were three in number, Frank and Jack Cooley and Bill Turner being the leaders. The band lived in the mountains for four years in caves and little huts, built at the bottom of deep ravines. They kept their hiding places stocked with provisions at all times, and it was impossible for officers or any one not acquainted with the secret mountain paths to find the way into the dens of these mountain outlaws. Thus they lived in perfect safety, only appearing in the world when on a mission of plundering and thieving.

In the summer of 1891 Jack Cooley was shot by a trap-gun, fixed in the door of a milkhouse by a farmer who had suspected some one of pilfering his provisions. The boys were returning from a trip to Smithfield, stopped at the farmer's milkhouse for refreshments, and Jack Cooley, who led the way, received the deadly load of buckshot from the trap-gun. His comrades



ARCHIE PATTERSON.

ried him away, but a trail of blood wed the result of the shot. Jack one of the youngest members of the g, but was as desperate and as dar- as his brother Frank. His dead was left at his father's house, in chance, that night, and when the rs heard of Jack Cooley's death, that his corpse was lying at the of his old father in Fairchance, could hardly believe it. The offi- verified the report by going to see hemselves. Jack's funeral was at- d by thousands, and the officers there in large numbers, hoping Jack's brothers would attempt to d the funeral in disguise. The fers took no risk of that sort, and mourned, if they mourned at all, within their cavern retreat in the mountains.

After Jack Cooley's death the band of outlaws seemed to become much more reckless and careless. They would often come into Fairchance in the daytime, always in groups of four or five and heavily armed. There were never officers enough on hand when they thus appeared to arrest them, and they returned to the mountains unmolested. They became so bold and daring as to rob one or two stores in broad daylight. Soon after this the Mollie Ross affair happened, and then the sheriff of Fayette county renewed his determination to capture these desperadoes, dead or alive.

The Mollie Ross affair was a piece of cruelty the gang resorted to in order to extort money from an old maid 65 years of age, who lived by herself on the road two miles from Fairchance. They went to her house at night and demanded her money. She said she possessed but 85 cents, which she gave them. They believed she had a larger sum in the house, so proceeded to tie her to a chair and build a fire under her bare feet. They poured kerosene over her feet and burned her so terribly that the flesh literally dropped from the bones. They left her in this condition until neighbors found her, half dead, in the morning. She has never recovered the use of her feet since the awful treatment she received at the hands of this merciless set of ruffians.

Soon after this one of the members of the gang ventured into Uniontown one evening, and was recognized by an officer and was promptly and easily arrested. He was very much frightened by the prospect of severe punishment and a long term in prison, and offered to take the officers to the rendezvous of the outlaws provided his sentence would be made light. The proposition was accepted, and this traitor, whose name was "Ted" Carl, led a score of special officers into the mountain pathway that led to the hiding place of his comrades. The band was taken by surprise, but with rifles always in easy reach they were prepared to make it hot for the officers. As the sheriff's men approached the hiding-place they were greeted by a fusillade of shots from the brush. They answered with a volley from their own rifles, and the fight was on. Over a hundred shots were exchanged, and there were wounded men on both sides.

One or two of the officers were seriously wounded and Frank Cooley, the recognized leader of the outlaws, fell dead with a bullet in his right breast. The officers had completely surrounded the gang and after the death of their leader it was an easy matter to capture them. They were taken to Uniontown and safely lodged in jail. A special trial was given them, which was short. Long sentences were imposed upon nearly all of the band. They are all serving out their sentences now, except Bill Turner, whose term expired in 1893. It seemed to be hard to procure sufficient evidence against Turner and his sentence was only two years. The

FRANK HARVEY.

release of Turner from the state penitentiary is the beginning of the career of the prisoners soon to be tried in this town. It seems that Turner came back to Fayette county as soon as he was released. He was not home very long until he had organized another band of robbers, of which he was made the chief. About this time robberies began to be committed in the neighborhood of Dunbar. The Turner band soon became as notorious as the Cooley band had been. The robbing of stores, private houses, granaries and meat houses became common again in Fayette and the people had to appeal to the sheriff for protection. Several attempts were made by the sheriff and his deputies to locate Turner, but without avail. He had secured a safe hiding place in the mountains.

This state of affairs continued up until the 1st of April of this year. About that time the band went to Dunbar, burglarized a jewelry store and secured about $500 worth of valuables. The people had put up with these crimes so long that they decided to organize a posse of private individuals, without official authority, and follow the Turner band to their retreat. The posse was organized the day after the looting of the Dunbar jewelry store and the trail of the robbers was not hard to find. They located the band in an old tumble down furnace, within the heart of the mountain forest. The posse surrounded the place and opened fire. The rocks above and not from the fire was returned from the old furnace as they supposed, for the outlaws had seen the posse in time to escape to the rocks.

Knew What to Do.

Fond Parent (sternly)—I don't believe, Bobby, that you know enough to go in when it rains.

Bobby (triumphantly)—Don't I, though! I'd go in and put on my thin shoes.

CAN CURE ASTHMA.

A Leading Physician at Last Discovers the Remedy.

The majority of sufferers from Asthma and kindred complaints, after trying Doctors and numberless Remedies advertised as positive cures, without avail, have come to the conclusion that there is no cure for this most distressing disease, and these same persons will be the more in doubt and skeptical when they learn through the columns of the press that Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, the recognized authority, who has treated more cases of these diseases than any living Doctor, has achieved success by perfecting a remedy which not only gives relief in the worst cases, but has positively cured thousands of sufferers who were considered incurable. These were just as skeptical as some of our readers now are. Dr. Schiffmann's remedy no doubt possesses the merit which is claimed for it or he would not authorize this paper to announce that he is not only willing to give free to each person suffering from Asthma, Hay Fever, Phthisic, or Bronchitis one free liberal trial package of his cure, but urgently requests all sufferers to send him their name and address and receive a package, absolutely free of charge, knowing that in making the claim he does for his cure a strong doubt may arise in the minds of many and that a personal test, as he offers to all, will be more convincing and prove its merits than the publishing of thousands of testimonials from others who have been permanently cured by the use of his Asthma cure. "Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure," as it is called, has been sold by all druggists ever since it was first introduced, although many persons may never have heard of it, and it is with a view to reaching these that he makes this offer. This is certainly a most generous and fair offer, and all who are suffering from any of the above complaints should write to him at once and avail themselves of the same, as positively no free samples can be obtained after Oct. 10. Address Dr. R. Schiffman, 325 Rosabel street, St. Paul, Minn.

COMING INTO GENERAL USE.

Storage Batteries for Illuminating Popular in Country Residences.

The storage battery is the "dark horse" of electrical engineering. Gradually but surely it is emerging from the hamperings of imperfect mechanical and electrical construction, and besetment of legal wranglings, and is now growing so rapidly in public favor that it gives greater promise of future possibilities than almost any other article of the industrial world. Until recently, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, its use has been mainly confined to traction and light power station work, but of late it has been utilized under conditions that give the general public a clearer idea of its practical value. Electric craft propelled by storage batteries will soon be as common as steam and naphtha launches are now, and the owners of country houses that are miles away from every other source of electrical supply are finding that the storage battery is a very important factor in promoting the comfort of their isolated homes. An installation has been made at a summer residence near Lake Forest, Ill., which is an excellent example of a type that will doubtless come largely into vogue in the next few years. The power-house, measuring twenty-one by twenty-seven feet, is erected about 500 feet from the residence. It has three rooms, one for dynamo and battery cells, a workshop and an attic. The wires are carried to the house on cedar poles, which also carry a telephone line, through a wooded grove, which almost entirely conceals them. Two hundred and fifty-six lights are fed, 237 in the residence and the rest in the dynamo-room, barn and outlying sheds. In the battery-room there are sixty chloride accumulators, or storage batteries, inclosed in glass jars and ranged on shelves eight inches broad. The whole battery rack occupies a space of but twelve by six feet. In charging the batteries a gas engine is used, which has many advantages over the steam engine for this purpose. The usual practice is to run the dynamo during the daytime to charge the storage plant, and to run the house lights direct from the battery. But when needed the dynamo can be brought into service, and will furnish current for the entire capacity in lamps. The whole plant works noiselessly and gives perfect service. It is intended to light the grounds all around the house next summer, so that garden parties can be given and lawn games carried on at night.

Metal Wheels for Your Wagons.

The season for cutting corn fodder being close at hand, it may be well for farmers to get a set of these low metal wheels with wide tires. They can be had any size wanted from 20 to 56 inches in diameter, with tires from 1 to 8 inches wide. By having low wheels enables you to bring the wagon box down low, saving one man in loading fodder, etc. It is also very convenient for loading and unloading manure, grain, hogs, etc., and will save in labor alone their cost in a very short time. These wheels are made of best material throughout, and have every possible advantage over the high wooden wheels with narrow tires, and will outlast a dozen of them. There will also be no resetting of tires necessary, and consequently no blacksmiths' bills to pay. Wide tires save your horses and prevent cutting up your fields.

For further information write The Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., who will mail catalogue free upon application.

Glad to Meet Him.

"Drummer, air ye?" shouted the country merchant. "Git right down and come in to the stove. I'm glad to see yer."

The commercial man came in, with visions of selling a complete country store outfit, and the merchant continued:

"I'm right glad to see one of you fellers. My creditors jumped on me yesterday, and I'm sellin' out. I jist been achin' for one of you fellers to come along with them funny stories you always have and cheer me up."

Right in New York.

"I saw a train held up yesterday," remarked Bayshot to Gumdrop.

"Where?"

"At a church wedding."—Truth.

SCIENTIFIC HOTEL COOKING.

It Finds Its Best Illustration in a Western City.

In one of the most beautiful of our far Western cities there is a small family hotel filled always to overflowing and perpetually besieged by fresh applicants for admission. It is neither gorgeously decorated, nor specially impressive in any way. Subdued coloring, exquisite neatness, and an air of solid comfort are its outward characteristics, but added to this is the fact that not one of the men and women who come and go under its roof have the hotel expression; a look recognized more quickly by foreigners than by ourselves. The average dweller in hotels, even the best, is overfed and underfed; overfed as to variety and amount, underfed as to scientific ordering of the menu, or any special adjustment to his personal needs, and bears in his face the marks of these conditions.

In the hotel in question a very different system prevails. Its mistress—for a woman is at its head—was for a time a highly trained and most successful manager of a large cooking school, and discovered there, that it is quality rather than quantity that must be prepared in such fashion as to retain the flavor we know as "home made." More than this, she believes that the cook, man or woman, must not only love the work, but care also for the eater, kneading into every batch of dough, stirring into every soup, and blending with every made dish hearty good will for the partaker. The best materials used in the best way is the law of the kitchen, and day by day she gives minute inspection to all its beautifully ordered appointments, now and then saying softly to some mixer or stirrer as she passes: "Put in plenty of love to-day." "Most folks I wouldn't have in my kitchen," the head cook said to me; "but it's a blessing on everything just to have her walk through."

"No, I am not exactly a mental scientist," the mistress made answer when questioned as to her theory, "but I believe there are spiritual elements in food as well as in the eater, and that if prepared by ignorant, unthinking, unlovely hands it may mean disease for soul as well as body. I believe, too, that the sort of gorging people indulge in is lessened here, for each thing being as perfect as we know how to get it carries more satisfying power. I limit the day's menus deliberately, and I make my sunny dining-room a temple for worship. A human body is a sacred thing, and it is these three meals that build it daily. Cheer, good will, courtesy, are what I will to make the atmosphere within these four walls, and it is a fact that cases of utter selfishness, rudeness and general disagreeableness have been first modified and finally really made over. I am making discoveries every day, and by and by mean to put them into shape. It is certain that reconstruction must come for this whole business of living, and part of it will lie in the real co-operation, which nobody has yet known—the infusion of love and wisdom into a chosen and honored work."

Love and Arithmetic.

Sweet Girl—Papa says you are getting only $500 a year.

Young Simpson—That is true, but I am to have twice that amount next year.

Sweet Girl—Let—me—see. That will be $1,000, won't it. That isn't much, but the next year it will be $2,000, and the next $4,000 and the next $8,000 and then $16,000 and then $32,000 and next year $64,000. Why, my love, we'll soon be rich!

Small Fry Swindlers.

Some of the meanest of these are they who seek to trade upon and make capital out of the reputation of the greatest of American tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by imitating its outward guise. Reputable druggists, however, will never foist upon you as genuine spurious imitations of or substitute for this sovereign remedy for malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness. Demand it and if the dealer be honest, you will get the genuine article.

A New Water Nymph.

Some visitors were strolling through an art gallery and had paused between the long rows of statuary.

"This," said the leader, with a wave of his hand toward a creation, in plaster, "this is Apollo and that one over there is his wife—Apollinaris."—Texas Siftings.

An Atchison bride got up on the morning after she was married, and went to making tomato catsup. Think of stirring up such peppery stuff with the taste of a honeymoon in your mouth.

She—It's unlucky to have a post or tree or anything like that come between us, when we are out walking. He—Don't be alarmed, dear. No post can come between us this eve.—Truth.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mack—Did you take much exercise while you were at Sea Beach? Wyld—Yes, I was the only man.—Truth.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

Eve, with all the fruits of Eden blest, rather than leave that one unknown, lost all the rest'—Moore.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Trifle Too Tough.

The cannibal king sat upon his bamboo throne, clothed in the awful dignity of his position, and a faded silk scarf. His eye was fastened upon the entrance to the throne room as if in expectancy. Presently it opened and the secretary of state entered and bowed to the earth.

"A deputation awaits without, your majesty," said the secretary.

"What kind, slave?" inquired his nibs.

"Of white persons, your majesty."

"Would they minister to my spiritual or physical wants, dog?"

"Your physical wants, your majesty."

"Ah, then they must be missionaries?"

"No, your majesty."

"What, hound; not missionaries?"

"No, your majesty, they are here on business of state from the white country. They are politicians."

A look of disappointment clouded the face of the king.

"Go, slave," he said, waving his hand with an imperious gesture, "and command the secretary of the culinary department to put out the fire in the kitchen stove."

A Mere Suggestion.

"How can I move thee?" he implored.

He knelt at her feet. He had begged her to elope, but seemingly in vain.

"Can I not move thee?"

She gazed steadfastly into his deep blue eyes.

"They used a furniture van at the last stand," she faltered.

And there under the electric light, with no sound but the snoring of the sleeping beauty, the fat woman gave the candy butcher the laugh.—Detroit Tribune.

Facts.

A teacher having requested each of her class of small boys to bring in three items of information about the Hudson river that they could prove to be facts, received from a bright 7-year-old the following: "I have lived neer it. I have saled over it. I have fallun into it. Facks."—Judge.

At the Piano Recital.

He—There's one great difference between that fellow at the piano and an organ grinder.

She—What is it?

He—The organ grinder will stop if you give him a quarter.—Detroit Tribune.

We will give $100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props, Toledo, O.

Having a love affair is a good deal like having a sore on your nose. You can't get it off your mind.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine, Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Flies, &c. C. O. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

To every bridegroom it appears that his bride wears a halo for a night cap.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Lemon Culture in Florida.

The lemon industry is at present in its infancy in this state, but experience has proved it to be profitable. Lemon tree from four to five years old will yield from two to four boxes annually. Fully matured trees will produce from five to ten boxes. These are the finer varieties of lemons, and they are worth from $2 to $3 on the trees. One hundred trees are planted to the acre. It will be seen, therefore, that a grove of ten acres will net the owner when the trees are in full bearing from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum, figuring at the minimum net return of $2 a box.—Jacksonville, Fla., Citizen.

A Rock-Ribbed Truth.

The cash you spend for advertising
Is like the seed dropped in the mold;
Your net returns will be surprising,
Some sixty, some a hundred fold.
—Printer's Ink.

Liable to Fall Dead.

"Take my seat, madame."

"Oh, thank you."

"Don't mention it. I have heart disease."—Detroit Tribune.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."
Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Experience is a jewel and it hath need to be so, for it is often purchased at an infinite rate.—Shakespeare.

Now is the time to cure your Corns with Hindercorns. It takes them out perfectly, gives comfort to the feet. Ask your druggist for it. 15c.

People spend so much time talking of what they should do, that they neglect what they can do.

Every mother should always have at hand a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Nothing else so good for pain, weakness, colds and sleeplessness.

There is no better investment than to learn to keep your mouth shut.

ASSIST NATURE a little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you thereby avoid a multitude of distressing derangements and diseases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's service.

Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. **Once used, they are always in favor.**

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
Free Catalogue. Geo. R. Fuller, Box 2146, Rochester, N. Y.

DR. WINCHELL'S
TEETHING SYRUP

Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels; assists dentition; cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst forms; cures canker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria; quiets and soothes all pain. Invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Do not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and save your own strength.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes destroy worms & remove them from the system. Prepared by Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago Ill.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GETTELMAN HOSPITAL TONIC
...OF...
PURE MALT and HOPS

A Great Nourisher for Mothers and Nurses.

A Wholesome Fluid Extract of Malt and Hops. Cures Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Indigestion; Soothes the Nerves and is the Best Appetizer. Trade supplied by

H. T. CLARK DRUG CO.,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

DR. McGREW
IS THE ONLY SPECIALIST
WHO TREATS ALL
PRIVATE DISEASES
Weakness and Secret Disorders of
MEN ONLY
Every cure guaranteed. 20 years' experience. 8 years in Omaha. Book Free
14th & Farnam Sts. OMAHA, NEB.

WELL MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. SENT FREE. Have been tested and all warranted.
Sioux City Engine and Iron Works, Successors to Peck Mfg. Co.
Sioux City, Iowa.
THE ROWELL & CHASE MACHINERY CO.,
1414 West Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Patents, Trade-Marks.

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
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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.

L. N. U. No. 39. 1895.

Kindly Mention This Paper When You Write to An Advertiser.

Webster's International Dictionary
Successor of the "Unabridged."
Specimen pages, etc., sent on application.
Standard of the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Gov't Printing Office, and nearly all Schoolbooks. Commended by all State Superintendents of Schools.
THE BEST FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES.
It is easy to find the word wanted.
It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.
It is easy to trace the growth of a word.
It is easy to learn what a word means.
G. & C. Merriam Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

"WINDSOR HOUSE BOQUET!"
UNEXCELLED 10c CIGAR.
"BURLINGTON!"
LEADING 5 CENT CIGAR.
Manufactured by KRAUS & LEWIN. H. T. CLARKE DRUG CO., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. SELLING AGENTS.

The Ord Quiz.

W. W. HASKELL, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Ord, Nebraska, as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, if paid in reasonable time, $1.50
If unpaid year after year, $2.
Extra copies to be sent abroad per year $1.00.

Republican Ticket.

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Clerk,
VINCENT KOKES.
For County Treasurer,
S. J. W. BROWN.
For Sheriff,
ADAM SMITH.
For County Judge,
LOUIS THOMPSON.
For Superintendent of Schools,
C. E. MAIMANN.
For Coroner,
DR. A. E. BARTOO.
For County Surveyor,
O. J. NELSON.

ORD TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Clerk—J. D. LAVERTY.
Treasurer—J. W. BERAN.
Assessor—H. W. NELSON.
Justice of the Peace—A. A. LAVERTY.
Constable—W. H. CARSON.
Road Overseer—
Dist. 11, ROMAN IWANSKI.
Dist. 12, H. H. BAILEY, JR.
Dist. 31, GEORGE PRATT.

The failure of the H. T. Clark Drug Company at Lincoln was one of the sensations of last week.

H. M. Grimes is a very prominent candidate for judicial honors in the North Platte district. We shall be glad to hear of his success.

A few years ago populist papers were being established in great frequency. Now they are quitting the political faith. This is a very important straw.

Judge Maxwell has accepted the populist nomination but not populist doctrines. No party ever yet succeeded in electing a candidate who was ashamed of the party. The democrats once tried to elect Greeley and the most dismal and shameful failure in the history of American politics was the result.

The Fairbury *Gazette* was a quarter of a century old last week. George Cross, the present editor and proprietor, established the paper 25 years ago and has been at the helm ever since, and has not changed its name, politics or religion nor missed an issue in all that time, although he did miss a few meals in the early days of his career.

The free-silver idea is falling through with as all visionary and erroneous schemes are sure to do. Leading papers which were loud in support of the free-coinage idea are now talking something else to the exclusion of it. Notably is this true of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. It was one of the few leading republican papers which espoused the cause, but of late it is very silent on that theme. Has it seen the error of its way?

When Samuel Maxwell is elected supreme judge in November, the people will have one man on the bench that they can say is honest, just and right. Individuals cannot blast him nor corporations buy nor control him. Vote for Maxwell.—*Burwell Eye.*

Judge Maxwell has been a republican all his life and a repuplican supreme judge since the court was organized. No pop was ever heard lauding him till the pop bosses picked him up and gave him a nomination which he may not accept. This shows how much pop laudation amounts to.

Do you wonder that times are hard and money scarce? Imports are vastly in excess of exports. As compared with a year or more ago the increased ratio of imports over exports is simply appalling.

The imports of wool alone for last week was nearly twelve times as much as for the corresponding week last year. What does this amount to? It amounts to sending millions of our gold abroad every week to pay the balance of trade. It amounts to keeping foreign mills busy and foreign laborers employed, at the expense of our industries. It amounts to drawing from the earnings of our laborers so that they have that much less with which to buy the products of our farms. It amounts to shutting our business just so much. All these things are just what protectionists said would happen if the tariff reformers were given the reins of government. Many would not believe it two years ago who see it plainly enough now and to their sorrow. In the light of present object lessons it is easy to teach republican truths and for the people to understand them.

Col. Parks, of the Columbus *Telegram*, who has been county judge and ought to know, has some truthful words to say on the essential qualifications necessary in a county judge. He describes the case so accurately, and with such peculiar fitness for the Valley county campaign that we cannot refrain from printing his observations, which are as follows:

The office of county judge is the most important one in the county. We make no exception. The emoluments of the place are small, but that does not lessen its importance to the people. Through the hands of the county judge passes all matters of probate in the county. He has original jurisdiction in all such cases. Through his hands pass all the estates of descendents. He is the custodian of the property of the widow and the orphan. It is his duty to protect them in their rights against all attacks. He appoints the guardians of the weak and fatherless, and it is his duty to look after their interests in the same manner as he would those of his children. A dishonest or unscrupulous man in this high position of trust can do much harm—harm that never can be remedied. In collusion with a dishonest attorney, he may wreak any estate and rob the widow and the orphan of their inheritance without much fear of punishment. Then, this being the case—and no one will deny it—what is the first essential qualification of a county judge? Every one will answer at once: Unquestioned honesty and integrity. Secondly, he should be a man of rigid back-bone and good judgement, fair intelligence and some education. He need not be learned in the law. It is not necessary. Indeed, in the office of county judge, a little learning in the law is a dangerous thing. He should be very learned in the law, or not at all. But the one great thing is honesty—undoubted honesty.

There is no one better fitted to judge populism in its true light than one who has been an ardent supporter of it. Editor Enos of the Stanton *Picket* is one of these and sums up his conclusions in the following words for the benefit of those who have not travelled the whole road as he has done:

Hereafter the paper will be republican and we will labor just as hard for the success of principals as we have in the years that have passed. Time, the acts of populist leaders, and a close observation of existing conditions has convinced us that men of the populist party are no less se'fish, no more honorable, and in some instances are more bigoted and fanatical than those of the old parties. Their acts, wherein they have been elevated to positions of trust, do not bespeak more honesty or integrity than the acts of others in similar positions. The rank and file of the populist party are no more and no less honest and loyal to the principals to which they cling than are the rank and file of other parties. The new movement has not swept the earth as its most sanguine advocates believed that it would do, but it did grow until last year the party had almost two million of votes. This year they will have less and in 1896, if indeed such an organization continues to exist, which to our mind is certainly doubtful. Last fall the staff of power was wrenched from their hands in every state. Kansas and Colorado gave up their populist governors and elected republicans instead. The ranks of the party are sadly demoralized by the infection of democrats who are persistent in their determination to march with them but equally persistent in refusing to become a part of them. The energies of Senator Allen have long been used to unite the populists and free silver democrats, and not as populists. In this he is being assisted by Congressman Kem and ex-Congressman McKeighan, and almost every populist paper in the state. Every man has a right to his choice, and as for us we shall return to the republican ranks from whence we came. We have been sorely disappointed in populists whom we have helped to elect to office in the four years since we became one of them. We believe the pledges made to the people have not been kept. We make the change without a dollar about our neck, and are beyond the power of anyone to say what we shall not do, and shall ever reserve the right to act as to us seemeth right.

Mrs. H. A. Morgan, jr., of Auroro, N. Y., died at Homburg, Germany, under unusual circumstances. A week before Mrs. Morgan was bitten on the lip by a fly. Blood poisoning set in and death resulted.

The recent Legislature of Texas placed about 2,000,000 acres of land in charge of the State University. The authorities of that institution recently decided to lease the land at three cents an acre.

Said in Few Words.

W. L. Green, a silver tongued orator, able lawyer and whiskey guzzler, has been nominated for district judge in the Kearney district. Although a populist he can drink more whiskey than any six democrats in the state. -Burwell Eye (Pop.)

Late crop bulletins place the wheat crop at only 400,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop at barely 2,000,000,000 bushels. Still, with the aid of buckwheat cakes and maple syrup, we may be able to pull through the winter without serious suffering.—Kansas City Journal.

The aggregate cereal yield in 1895 is the largest on record, but the prices are low. The total value, though, of the crops will be greater than for many years past. This means prosperity for the farmers.—Globe-Democrat.

The secret of how Diaz manages to get term after term in the presidency is out. His messages to congress are only half a column long.—Kansas City Journal.

A third term was denied to the greatest of Presidents. It is not likely that it will now be given to the littlest.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

Ex-Senator Butler calls Ben Tillman a liar, coward, and thief. Butler will keep on till some day he will call Tillman a poor judge of whiskey.—Kansas City Journal.

As the frosty season approaches we note that the smooth and tactful schoolbook man has begun to nip the guileless and unwary township school trustees with the cool and deliberate abandon of a Missouri train robber, and thus the cause of education advances.—Chicago Times-Herald.

An Indian court holds that a kiss is not necessarily an assault. A Wabash man, having kissed, without resistance, another fellow's wife, was arraigned in court by the other fellow on the charge of assault, the decision of that tribunal being as above. If that Wabash hubby wants to find out what an assault is let him come over into Kentucky and kiss another man's wife.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The last opportunity of the season to get excursion rates via Denver and over the Rio Grande Western to Salt Lake City and Ogden and to the Great Bear River Valley. One fare for round trip September September 10th and 29th. Write Willis Cadwell, Broken Bow, Nebraska, for pamphlets descriptive of Utah and her resources. 23-3

At Rome the other day an enormous crowd assembled in the square of St. Peter's to watch two women dressed in black, who crept across the square to the church doors on their knees, brushing the ground with small brushes, and repeatedly kissing the stones they had cleaned. It was found they were afflicted with a religious monomania.

New Discovery.

Among the many discoveries of the present age, none rank higher than the new metal silvereen, which, owing to its great durability and cheapness, is bound to take the place of silver in the manufacture of fine tableware.

Silvereen is a beautiful white metal, will not tarnish or rust, and all goods made from it are warranted.

We want everyone to have a chance to compare silvereen with silver, so for the next sixty days we are going to give away one half dozen Crow Silver Tea Spoons *Free*, to every person who will send for one of our Terry's Silvereen Sets, containing six Tea Spoons, one Sugar Shell, one Butter Knife. If at any time the silvereen goods do not prove satisfactory, return them and your money will be refunded. Remember we give you the silver spoons.

Price of Silvereen set, $2.00.

TOLEDO SILVER CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Hunters have found in Harlan County, Ky., a lot of skeletons, guns and cartridges, and this is believed to throw some light upon a missing party of soldiers belonging to John Morgan's famous command which went into the montains of Kentucky to cope with Union bushwhackers. There were a number of bones and but two comparatively complete skeletons, but the finders say there must have been as many as six men in the party. Several guns were found, besides some cartridge-boxes, on one of which there still remains the significant lettering, "Fourth Ky., C. S. A." An investigation will be made tending towards the discovery of the identity of the man. Some claim to believe the men were the victims of some mountain feud and were hidden to cover up the crime.

Paris has established a municipal laboratory for bacteriology in the old Laban barracks, where analyses of suspected cases of diphtheria are made within twenty-four hours after the materials have been handed in.

San Francisco has the honor of furnishing the youngest wheel woman up to date. She is Miss Valentine Lavorka Cronwell, and is three years old. She wears bloomers and takes to her wheel as a duck takes to the water. She rides besides her proud father in the park, and is the observed of all observers.

Republican Judicial Convention.

The republican electors of the Eleventh Judicial district of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the court house in the city of Grand Island on Tuesday, Oct 1, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination two for the office of

Judge of the District court.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Joseph S. Bartley for State Treasurer in 1894, giving one delegate-at-large for each county and one for each 100 votes and the major fraction thereof:

Blaine	2	Howard	3
Boone	11	Loup	2
Garfield	3	Thomas	2
Grant	2	Valley	7
Greeley	4	Wheeler	2
Hall	18		
Hooker	1	Total	62

W. E. MORGAN, Secretary. H. E. CLIFFORD, Chairman.

The longest bridge in the world is the Lion Bridge, near Saugang, China. It extends five and one-fouth miles over an arm of the Yellow Sea, and is supported by 300 huge stone arches. The roadway is seventy feet above the water and is enclosed in an iron network.

Mrs. S. A. Kell, of Pomona, Cal., had the bad luck to sprain her ancle. "I tried several liniments," she says, "but was not cured until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. That remedy cured me and I take pleasure in recommending it and testifying to its efficacy." This medicine is also of great value for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the chest, pleurisy and all deep-seated pains. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

Mrs. E. E. Davis, San Miguel, Cal. says: 'I am trying in a measure to repay the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the great good their remedy done me. For years I was a constant sufferer, weak lungs and bronchial asthma. My rest at night was disturbed by a hacking cough, so that I felt miserable the greater part of the time. Many remedies recommended by freinds were tried, none of which proved suitable to my case. I did not experience any beneficial results until I began taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. After two bottles of the large size have been used I am pleased to state my health is better than it has been for years. The soreness has left my lungs and chest and I can breathe easily. It has done me so much that I want all who are suffering from lung troubles, as I was, to give it a trial.' For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

LOANS negotiated on real estate, collaterals, and life insurance policies. We conduct a general brokerage business in real estate, business chances and exchanges. If you wish to sell or rent farms or city property, correspond with us, we have agents in all sections.

We make a specialty of promoting business of any kind that wishes to interest capital. Local agents wanted. Address, Jameson & Co. Financial Brokers and Promoters, 115 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

WANTED--AN IDEA. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington D. C., for their $1 800 prize offer.

If the hair has been made to grow the natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

To California in a Tourist Sleeper

The Burlington Route personally conducted once-a-week excursions to Colorado, Utah and California are just the thing for people of moderate means.

Cheap, respectable, comfortable expeditious.

They leave Omaha and Lincoln every Thursday and go through, without change, to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The tourist sleepers, in which excursionists travel, are carpeted, upholstered in rattan and have spring seats, spring backs, mattresses, blankets, curtains, pillows, towels, etc.

Only $5 for a double berth, wide enough and big enough for two.

The route lies through Denver, Colorado Springs, the wonderful canons and peaks of the Rockies, Salt Lake City and Sacremento.

For rates and also for illustrated folder giving full information call on the nearest agent of the Burlington Route or write to J. FRANCIS, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb. 8-22t

IN District Court in and for Valley county, Nebraska.
W. S. Wescott, plaintiff,
vs.
Charles H. Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson, wife of Charles H. Wilson, Charles Burson, administrator of the estate of Charles H. Wilson, deceased, Clara B. Wilson and George G. Wilson, defendants.

Charles H. Wilson, Elizabeth Wilson, his wife, and George G. Wilson, defendants, will take notice that on the 2nd day of May, 1894, W. S. Wescott, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Valley county, Nebraska, and on June 7, 1895, filed an amended petition against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendants to E. A. Chandler, and by him transferred to plaintiff herein, upon the north ½ of the nw ¼ of section 28, and the east ½ of the ne ¼ of section 29, all in township 18, north of range 16, west of the 6th P. M. in Valley county, Nebraska to secure the payment of one certain first mortgage coupon note, dated November 4, 1889, and due and payable November 1, 1894. That there is now due upon said note and coupons and mortgage the sum of $765 and interest from May 1, 1894, for which sum plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer this petition on or before November 4, 1894.

Dated September 20, 1895.

26-4 W. S. WESCOTT, Plaintiff.

By H. E. Babcock, His Attorney.

Summer Tours.

You can get more for your money in the sure return of health and enjoyment at any of the many resorts on the Union Pacific System than anywhere else on this continent. Summer Tour tickets on sale to Sept. 30. E. L. LOMAX,
GEN'L PASS. AND TICKET AGENT,
Omaha, Nebraska.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—'Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits-75 cents. Sold by Johnson Bros., Druggists, Ord, Neb. 33-6 mo.

Notice of Special Election.

Notice is hereby given that an election of the qualified electors of Ord Irrigation District will be held on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1895, to vote upon the proposition issuing the bonds of said Ord Irrigation District in the sum of $50,000 for the purpose of constructing an irrigating canal and works, for the uses of said district, and in accordance with the survey and estimate now on file in the office of the secretary of said Ord Irrigation District. Said bonds to be one hundred in number, each for the sum of $500, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money of the United States, at the office of the state treasurer at Lincoln, Neb. Said bonds to be payable in installments as follows: $2,500 thereof payable in eleven years from the date of said bonds, $3,000 thereof payable in twelve years from the date of said bonds, $3,500 thereof payable in thirteen years from the date of said bonds, $4,000 thereof payable in fourteen years from the date of said bonds, $4,500 thereof payable in fifteen years from the date of said bonds, $5,000 payable in sixteen years from the date of said bonds, $5,500 thereof payable in seventeen years from the date of said bonds, $6,500 thereof payable in eighteen years from the date of said bonds, $7,500 thereof payable in nineteen years from the date of said bonds, and the balance thereof, to-wit, the sum of $8,000 payable in twenty years from the date of said bonds; and to vote to levy a tax upon the taxable lands of said Ord Irrigation District sufficient to pay the principal and interest of said bonds as the same matures, all in accordance with law and the statutes in such cases made and provided.

The polls of said election shall open at eight o'clock on the morning of said day and close at 8 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and said election shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the act governing the election of officers of irrigation districts in Nebraska.

The places of voting on said proposition shall be: In Ord township, district No. 8, at the commissioners' office in the court house in the city of Ord, Nebraska; in Elyria township, district No. 2, at the Post school house in school district No. 2, Valley county, Nebraska; in Elyria township district No. 1, at Goodenow school house in school district No. 8, Valley Co, Nebraska.

The vote at said election shall be by ballot upon which shall be written or printed or partly written and partly printed the words: "Bonds and Tax—Yes" and "Bonds and Tax—No." If a majority of all the votes cast are for "Bonds and Tax—Yes" the board of directors of said Ord Irrigation District shall immediately cause bonds in said amount to be issued, and a tax shall be annually levied upon the taxable lands of said district sufficient to pay the principal and interest of said bonds as the same matures.

ORD IRRIGATION DISTRICT,
E. P. CLEMENTS, Sec. J. A. PATTON, Pres.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of supervisors of Valley county, Nebraska to be held in the court house in Ord, in said county, on the 5th day of October, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m. The following petition which is now on file in my office will be presented to said board for its action thereon.

V. KOKES, County Clerk.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Valley county, Nebraska:

We, the undersigned resident freeholders and duly qualified electors of the following described proposed irrigation district, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable board to organize an irrigation district under and in accordance with the provision of chapter 93 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1895; the boundaries of said irrigation district to be as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the north bank of the North Loup river where the north township line running east and west on the north boundary line of township No. 20 north, range No. 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian intersects said north bank of said North Loup river, at the water's edge at low water mark, and running thence east to a point 80 rods west of the northeast corner of section 5, township No. 20 north, range No. 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east 400 rods to the east line of section 4, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 240 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 160 rods to the east line of section 10, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east one mile to the east line of section 14, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east 400 rods to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 18, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods to a point on the east line of section 19, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south in a straight line 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods to the south line of section 20, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 160 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence south 80 rods to a point on the south line of section 28, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 160 rods to the center of section 33, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods to the northeast corner of section 4, township 19 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east on section line one mile, thence south one mile, thence east one mile, thence south 160 rods, thence east one and one-half miles to the center of section 7, township 19 north, range 13, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south one mile, thence east one mile to the center of section 17, township 19 north, range 13 west of the 6th Principal Meridian, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east in a direct line to the west bank of Spring creek, thence following the east bank of Spring creek in a southeasterly direction to a point where said stream intersects and enters into the North Loup river at the water's edge at low water mark, thence in a northwesterly direction along the north bank of the North Loup river at the water's edge at the low water mark to the place of beginning.

A J FIRKINS	L D TIMMERMAN
GEORGE MILLARD	F S KULL
GEO F SILER	J H CRONK
H M TIMMERMAN	S S BROWN
S O HUBBARD	MIKE VANDAS
A P JENSEN	W L TIMMERMAN
H D STOWELL	S N ARNOLD
JAMES BALES	R J COLLINS
E L COLLINS	H WILLIAMS
W H CRONK Sr	KNUD PETERSEN
HARRY BAILEY	GEO D BAILEY
F M CUSHING	D C BAILEY
WILLIAM H WYGENT	T A EASTIN
C W PARKS	PHILIPP BROX

FRANK BERAN.

IN the district court of Valley county, Nebraska.
The Farmer's Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, incorporated, plaintiff.
vs.
Orson S. Haskell, Emma L. Haskell, James T. Olmstead, Adah Olmstead, Paul Plejdrup, Annie M. Plejdrup, John Cernik, Charles Goodhand, Edgar M. Foster, Emeline T. Foster, William A. Anderson, Sarah Anderson and Frank J. Stara, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 21st day of May, 1895 the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Orson S. Haskell and Emma L. Haskell to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to-wit: Lot 1 in section 22, township 19 north, range 14 west of the 6th P. M. in Valley county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their coupon bond dated June 2, 1890, for the sum of $500, due and payable June 1, 1894, that there is now due and payable upon said bond and mortgage from the said defendants to the plaintiff the sum of $573.50 with interest at 7 per cent from May 21, 1895, for which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Oct. 7, 1895.

THE FARMER'S TRUST COMPANY,
22-4 of Sioux City, Iowa, incorporated.
By Clements Bros., its attorneys.

IN district court in and for Valley county, Nebraska.
The Minnesota Thresher Manufacturing Company (Incorporated), plaintiff,
vs.
Silas Lamunyon, defendant.

The defendant will take notice that on June 25, 1895, the plaintiff commenced its action in the county court of Valley county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is that they may have judgement against you for $337.00 on a promissory note executed by defendant to plaintiff.

An order of attachment has been issued in said action and the following property has been attached thereunder: One-third interest in all the wheat standing and growing on the northwest quarter of section 34 and the southwest quarter of section 27, all in township 20 north of range 15, west of the 6th P. M., also one-third interest in all the corn now standing and growing in the nortwest quarter of section 34 and the southwest quarter of section 27, all in township 20, range 15, containing 123 acres. Said cause has been adjourned until October 7, at 9 o'clock a. m., at which time you are required to answer.

THE MINN. THRESHER M'F'G COMPANY, Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, its attorney. 19-4

Notice for Publication.

In the district court of Valley county, Nebraska.

The Farmers' Trust Company, of Sioux City, Iowa, incorporated, plaintiff.
vs.
Sarah J. Bissell, Chas. T. Bissell, Columbia Hume Bissell, Anna C. Matthews, Mary E. Duby, Etta G. Bissell, Ina Bissell Edward Kipling, Frank Kipling, Jessie Kipling and Minnie Kipling, heirs of Thompson Bissell, deceased, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 23d day of August, 1895, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendant, Sarah J. Bissell, Thompson Bissell now deceased, to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter, section 12 township 20 north, range 15 west of the 6th p. m. in Valley county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their coupon bond and five notes for $15 each, dated March 2, 1891, said bond being for the sum of $500, due and payable March 1, 1896 that there is now due and payable upon said bond, notes and mortgage from the defendant, Sarah J. Bissell to the plaintiff the sum of $611.25 with interest from Sept. 1, 1895.

For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 8th day of October, 1895.

THE FARMERS' TRUST CO., Incorporated.
By Clements Bros., Attorneys. 22-4

Notice for Publication.

In the district court of Valley county, Nebraska.

Rachel Durie, Jr., plaintiff.
vs.
Lovina A. Flagler, John Z. Flagler, Charles E. Wilson, Addie J. Wilson, Mary A. Hautby and Edward Hautby and Walworth & Reed Lumber Company, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 26th day July, 1895 the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Lovina A. Flagler and John Z. Flagler to Hamilton Loan & Trust Co. and assigned to the plaintiff upon the following premises, to-wit: The northeast quarter, section 20, township 17 north, range 14 west of the 6th P. M. in Valley county, Nebraska to secure the payment of their coupon bond dated Oct. 15, 1889 for the sum of $1650, due and payable October 1st, 1894, that there is now due and payable upon said bond and mortgage from the defendants Lovina Flagler, John Z. Flagler, Charles Wilson and Mary H. Houtby to the plaintiff the sum of $[illegible].99 with interest at ten per cent from Oct. [illegible].

For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants [illegible] required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found [illegible].

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 7th day of October, 1895.

22-4 RACHEL DURIE, JR.
By Clements Bros., her attorneys.

IN the district court of Valley county, Nebraska.
Martha Frederickson, plaintiff.
vs.
Frederick F. Frederickson, defendant.

The above defendant will take notice that the 26th day of August, 1895 the plaintiff, Martha Frederickson, filed her petition and commenced her action in the district court of Valley county, Nebraska, the object and prayer which is that she may be divorced from you and be decreed to have the care and custody of the minor child, Emma Frederickson, and for other equitable relief.

You are required to answer said petition on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1895, or the allegations of said petition will be taken as true.

MARTHA FREDERICKSON, Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, her attorney. 22-4

J. H. CAPRON

Invites your patronage, and calls your attention to the following lines:

REAL ESTATE — Offerings now include a large number of improved farms, wild lands and town property on which the price has not been raised since the drouth. If you want anything in this line you should buy at once, and you can buy at this office cheaply as if you go direct to owners, and can find what you want without trouble or expense. Buy now and profit by the raise which this crop is sure to bring.

FARM LOANS — are very hard to place now, and only a limited number of very attractive applications can be filled. Company rates are 8½ to 9 per cent. five year loans. Private funds can be had two or three years at 10 per cent.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE — will be furnished promptly any tract of land or town lot Valley county, at the usual r

This is the only complete set of books in county, and the correctness of abstracts is guaranteed by a bond of $10,000. Defec titles perfected and property transfers made.

Office—First National Bank Building, Ord

Burlington Route

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TO
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AND
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PATENT

Etc. quickly obtained; No Atty's fee allowed. Send full description and or model, and we examine and repor patent ability without charge. Bo advice free; all we ask is that you r before selecting your Attorney, a. our square methods and low term.

COLLAMER & C
1020 F Street, Washington,

We are the Pride of the Town.

FRANK MALLORY'S RACKET STORE, THE BARGAIN STORE OF THE COUNTY

Invites you to the inspection of his New Fall and Winter Stock. We are now opened for fall business. we have BARGAINS that can not be duplicated anywhere. ONE DOLLAR spent at our store will buy more goods than at any store in this or adjoining counties.

We have customers from far and wide who will testify to our statements and to our honest and upright dealings and to our low prices. A visit to our large establishment will convince you that WE ARE THE PEOPLE to do your trading with. Our competitors admit and we point to the fact with pleasure that we employ more salespeople and clerks, have more room, larger stock than any store here. Naturally we sell more goods than all our competitors combined. Don't fail to visit us. We will make it interesting for you.

Frank Mallory's RACKET Store, ORD

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

A few months ago somebody dropped a jug of molasses on the side walk near the First National Bank and the sweet substance ran over the planks. Presently Dr. Haldeman came along and put his foot in it. Now if there is anything on earth that makes the doctor mad it is to "put his foot in it." He wiped the substance off on the grass as best he could and by that time had cooled off enough to consider his fellow men so he got some ashes and threw them over the molasses. And thereby hangs a tale. The combination rapidly dried and became as hard as a rock and was still visible a long time afterwards. Every time he passed he observed the substance and thought that it might be used as a sidewalk material.

Recently he saw an extract from the *Scientific American* of Aug. 10, which coincided with his observations and he is now following up the inquiry with a view of making some practical experiments soon. The item which caught his eye was as follows:

Perhaps the oddest pavement ever laid is one just completed at Chino, Cal. It is made mostly of molasses, and if it proves all of the success claimed for it, it may point a way for the sugar planters of the South to profitably dispose of the millions of gallons of useless molasses which they are said to have on hand. The head chemist of a sugar factory at Chino, Mr. E. Turke, was led to make certain experiments, of which the new sidewalk, a thousand feet long, from the factory to the main street, is the result. The molasses used is a refuse product, hitherto believed to be of no value. It is simply mixed with a certain kind of sand to about the consistency of asphalt and laid like an asphalt pavement. The composition dries quickly and becomes quite hard and remains so. The peculiar point of it is that the sun only makes it drier and harder, instead of softening it, as might be expected. A block of the composition, two feet long, a foot wide and one inch thick, was submitted to severe tests and stood them well. Laid with an inch or so of its edges resting on supports, it withstood repeated blows of a machine hammer without showing any effects of cracking or bending.

I like to have a friend drop in
And chat with me awhile,
If not addicted to the sin
Of talking through his tile;

And if in coming in he brings
A brilliant thought or two
Concerning ordinary things
Which minds like mine pursue;

And if, when he has stamped my brain
With what he has to say,
He speaks about the wind or rain,
Then takes himself away.

There is no friend like such a friend,
He helps the printer more
Than all long-talking friends who spend
Long hours within his door.

I care not what your thought may be,
Nor what is on your mind.
Come in and tell it all to me—
A listener you'll find.

But do not squander precious time
For either me or you,
For every second is a dime
When one has much to do.

One of the very best rains that have visited this country in years fell Saturday night. The government gauge shows over 3 inches rainfall, and as all night was employed in the precipitation nearly all the rain went into the ground.

I have a spite against the fly,
Which I believe well founded.
And, if you ask the reason why,
The truth shall be expounded.

He feeds upon my paste and rides
Upon my printing presses,
And does good many things besides
To add to my distresses.

Just as I get my creaking wheels
Of mind in right position
He strikes my ear and cracks his heels—
My thoughts fly to perdition.

The other day I took my quill
A moral squib preparing.
He bit and pestered me until
I wound the squib up swearing.

And when the preacher heard about
My falling from high graces
The elders met and turned me out
Of church and other places.

So, reader, please do not contemn
My woes, nor at them wonder,
Because a fly—hic!—hawk! ahem!—
I swallowed him, by thunder!

Base Ball—lots of it.

Get your coal bin in order.

The county fair closes today.

Z. K. Ferguson returned to Ord Saturday.

Choice Bananas, 15 cents a dozen at Lloyd's.

A splendid rain fell last Saturday night.

Full cream cheese 12½c per pound at Lloyd's.

Big can of Powdered Lye for 5 cts. at Bailey's.

Bacon 10 cents a pound at Misko's Meat Market.

Mr. Powell sr., of Elyria, dropped in Monday for a minute.

The shower came just in time to make things ready for the fair.

All kinds of hard and soft coals at the lumber yard of J. B. Kroetch.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

Rev. C. E. Maimann left on his regular ministerial circuit Monday, returning yesterday.

Rev. Allan preached his farewell address Sunday evening, and the attendance was very large.

A. M. Robbins went to Stanton county Monday to sell a farm he owns there and transact other business.

From now until Oct. 1 I will sell bacon at 10 cents a pound. Now is your time to buy your bacon. W. MISKO.

J. W. Baker, of Lincoln, called Monday. Mr. Baker is an attorney and was in the Loup country looking for a location.

Quite a respectable frost was visible Monday morning. A steady breeze set in from the south and continued all night or the frost would have been much heavier.

After the handbills were out announcing the ball tournament and order of playing, a telegram was received from the St. Paul team saying that they could not come.

By a serious error the first day of the fair was held free of admission although one day had been lopped off of the usual number and special attractions set for that day.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the QUIZ office cannot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

Nice acre home in edge of Ord, with good nine-room house, barn, well, and small fruits. Will sell cheap and take team, harness and wagon in part payment. See J. H. Capron. 2t.

Even men not classed as republicans are heard to say that Mr. Kokes deserves re-election and will get their support. He has been an efficient county official, obliging, painstaking and honest. These are pretty strong arguments in his favor.

I have the Acorn and Riverside Square Cooks and Ranges. First Class goods and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. No trouble to show goods; if you want a Cook or Range call and get a few pointer and prices.
22-4 F. W. Weaver.

E. J. Clements has been a very steady patron of his windmill, pump and tank this year in the matter of caring for his lawn and garden. The mill is capable of pumping about two hundred barrels a day, and he estimates that he has worked it about half that capacity on an average all summer. In consequence he has about the best showing in his trees, lawn and garden truck of anyone in town. The marshal has not inquired into how much water he has been using nor raising thunder if he ran his hoses after hours. There is that much benefit in not being dependent on anybody.

The *Journal's* first handful of political mud is directed at Mr. Maimann, the republican nominee for county superintendent, and is as follows:

It is conceded by many of the republicans that Maimann was not nominated because he had any qualifications for superintendent of schools, but because he was a good speaker and could wash the dirty linen of that party, in making a campaign. Before Mr. Maimann is pushed to the front too hard as one of the superintendents in the best school system on earth, his qualifications and experience in school matters should be published to the people. The man who holds this office should be a teacher himself of experience and be familiar with the workings of the common school system in this state.

This attack is a surprise to us considering Mr. Maimann's well known high modern education, which is shown, not only by his diplomas but also by his conversation and every manner of life. This attack is still further surprising because it does not coincide with the ideas of Mr. McCall himself. The populist candidate, Superintendent McCall, has recognized Mr. Maimann's abilities in the most emphatic way, by appointing him to conduct a certain special examination for a teacher in the high school. In turning this important examination over to Mr. Maimann Superintendent McCall not only avoided doing work which as county superintendent he could have done himself, but also recognized Mr. Maimann's special fitness for the work. Whatever doubts Mr. Claflin may have concerning Mr. Maimann's abilities, this is sure that those doubts are not entertained by Prof. McCall.

The other morning L. F. Peters came very near having an explosion with his traction engine. He had fired up and run the engine some eighty rods when he happened to notice that there was no water in the boiler. He banked the fire with dirt and opened the safety valve as quickly as possible and otherwise took necessary steps to avert an explosion. When they started the water pump they found it would not work, and an investigation showed that someone during the night had opened the injector, and removed the check-valve, replacing everything else as before. Of course Mr. Peters had no occasion for supposing that anything was wrong until happening to notice the low state of the water. The job was no doubt done by someone used to the handling of such engines, and it is easy to guess what his motive must have been. He evidently did it for the purpose of blowing up the engine and getting it and, likely as not, two or three men out of the way. Fortunately, they had ordered another check-valve, which had just come, so they were not delayed long But it was a close call.

A son and heir was born to the editor of the *Register* and wife this morning. We propose to begin at once his education for the ministry.

The above item appeared in the Randolph *Register*, A. W. Jackson's paper, Sept. 20. Jack must be advancing rapidly toward higher things in the moral realm. After long years of service before the democratic idol he broke away and fell into the populist pit. Then he rallied from his fall and climbed up into the republican camp and is now a stanch defender of this faith. Now, with a new son, he proposes to make a minister of him May be Jack will become an angel himself by and by.

The republican electors of Michigan Township are called to meet at the Hull school house Saturday evening, Oct. 2, 1895, for the purpose of nominating a township ticket and transacting such other business as may properly come before the caucus.

It is desired that there be a full turn out.
H. G. BURSON,
JOHN FISH,
Committeemen.

The fair has been a great success.

Having boughtback from Keown and Firkins the flour and feed business I respectfully solicit a share of your patronage in that line also in Groceries, Queensware, Confectionery, etc. All kinds of farm produce take in exchange, including grain. A. M. RUSSELL.

Geo. P. Emig was in the city Tuesday.

Fall walking hats and sailors at Mrs. Brown's.

W. T. Barstow shipped eight cars of wheat this week.

Our advertisers are taking some of our space this week.

Miss Cora Laverty was down from Burwell Wednesday to attend the fair.

25 cents pay for QUIZ till Jan. 1, 1896, to persons living in Valley county. Subscribe now.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

Mrs. J. L. Claflin went to Beatrice yesterday to attend a state convention of the W. C. T. U.

Bailey Bros. and J. B. Miller each shipped a car of cattle to Omaha over the B. & M. this week.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. George Clark was buried yesterday afternoon, aged four months.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. William Randall was buried Tuesday afternoon, Rev. W. B. Leonard officiating.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office office or residence.
F. J. AGER.

Good Winter Wheat Seed, absolutely clean of rye, for sale cheap.
D. B. SMITH, Yale.

Mrs. Pierce, of Oakland, California, a sister of Mrs. S. C. Brace, is visiting in these parts.

Mrs. Z. K. Ferguson arrived Monday night, having stopped over a day in Grand Island with friends.

A specially large display of bread is on exhibition at the fair as the result of two tempting special premuns.

Mike Collins, of Hansen, formerly of Valley county, was prostrated with the heat last week, nearly suffering a sunstroke.

A threshing machine expert was in the county this week looking after the big steam thresher, which had been giving some trouble.

W. A Lehmer and wife buried an infant child at Lincoln last week Thursday. Mr. Lehmer is a brother of A. G. Lehmer, and a few years ago lived in Valley county.

The Christian people have rented the Emig building on the east side of the square and will hold their services hereafter in that room.

Episcopal services in the Baptist church, Sunday, Sept. 22d, as follows: Sunday school at 10 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m.

I have the Riverside and Round Oak Heating Stoves. They are too well known to need recommendation. Call and examine and get prices.
25-4 F. W. WEAVER.

Three sons were born Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Dearinger, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dies and Mr. and Mrs. Swan Wilson were the lucky parents. The daughters are not keeping up with the brothers lately.

As time goes on the special fitness of all the republican candidates is being more and more recognized. Every man is possessed of the proper qualities to win for him the respect and support of all who are interested in the welfare of Valley county.

J. H. Capron informs us that J. W. Bookwalter, who owns a good deal of land in Valley county and elsewhere in the state, has given a mortgage on his Gage county land for $55,000. This shows that even rich fellows may want to use more money than their cash income will warrant.

Best quality numbered line parchment legal cap at the QUIZ office.

At this writing, Thursday night, Ord holds the first rank in the big base ball tournament. Our boys have played two games and won both of them. Tomorrow afternoon they meet Greeley, which is recognized as the strongest visiting nine. So far the games stand as follows:

Wednesday afternoon Ord played North Loup and won by the following score:

Ord	1	4	0	3	1	2	1	—	12
North Loup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Following this game Greeley and Spaulding men played and the following score was made:

Greeley	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0—8
Spaulding	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0—5

Three of Spaulding's men had not come so Clarence Bailey and the two Garrisons played with them.

Yesterday morning Ord and Spaulding met, the places of the three missing players being filled by Greeley men. The score stood:

Ord	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	0—7
Spaulding	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

The game was exciting and closely watched.

A good deal of interest was taken in the game yesterday afternoon between North Loup and Greeley, and to the surprise of all, North Loup won, by the grace of a land slide in the fourth inning. The score is as follows:

North Loup	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	1	*—11
Greeley	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0—7

So far, therefore, Ord has won two games, Spaulding has lost two and North Loup and Greeley have each won and lost one game.

Fair Notes.

Mrs. M. E. Getter tried to stop a fly foul with her parasol, at one of the ball games Wednesday, and the result is that she will have a new parasol next year and will also carry a lame arm for a few days.

Hoffmaster sprained his leg in running bases Wednesday, and the member was considerably swollen even till the next day, and he was compelled to limp around the square in yesterday's game.

It is announced this morning that the fair be continued another day, closing Saturday.

The school exhibitis very creditable.

The gate receipts at the fair yesterday were nearly $200.

The ball games are the great attraction at the fair.

The North Loup band is up to the fair today.

DR. WARREN'S English Cotton Root Pills "For Ladies!" Safe, sure, prompt. A perfect remedy in all cases. Ask for Dr. Warren's English Cotton-Root Pills and take no other. For sale by all druggists or sent direct securely packed. Price $2.00, advice free. Dr. Warren Medicine Co. Box 1472, Providence, R. I. For sale by JOHNSON BROS., Drug gists, Ord, Nebraska.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Ord, Neb., for the week ending, Sept. 21, 1895.

Miss Minnie Johnson Miss Mary Saard

If not called for in two weeks these letters will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties claiming any of the above please say they were "advertised."
J. L. MCDONOUGH, Postmaster.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

On September 10th and 24th, 1895, the Union Pacific System will sell tickets from Missouri River points and stations in Kansas and Nebraska, to all points in Idaho, at rate of one first class standard fare for the round trip.

See your nearest Union Pacific ticket agent. E. L. LOMAX,
GEN'L PASS. AND TICKET AGENT,
23-3t Omaha, Nebraska.

For Sale.

A span of large Mules, kind and good workers, on N. W. quarter, section 24 Liberty township. E. M. POTTER,
Yale P. O.

Mrs. William Bright was very sick the first of the week.

E. S. Fuller and Editor Day were in the city yesterday.

E. Thorpe is in the county, on a visit to his old stamping ground.

W. S. Watson and Mr. Smith, of Greeley, are attending the fair.

Carey Paist is up from Elba visiting his brother and attending the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth and Master Richard and Miss Maude Canfield came down from Ericson this week.

Lottie Meanor, who formerly lived near Arcadia with her husband, James E. Meanor, obtained a divorce from him at Lincoln the other day on the grounds of desertion.

Mr. Jasper Honnold, one of Iowa's prosperous farmers, has been on a visit with his brother Truman for several days accompanied by his wife. They returned home today.

Mrs. Robert McMullen started, or was to start, yesterday morning, overland for a visit with a daughter in Iowa. She is accompanied only by the little boy who lives with them.

There will be a special business meeting of the Epworth League Wednesday eve of next week, at the home of A. M. Robbins, for the purpose of choosing the new officers for next year. Let each Leaguer be on hand at 7:30.
E. L. ROBBINS. Pres.

William Kapp, representing the farfamed Crete Nurseries, called in today and deposited a fine line of samples of apples. Mr. Kamp has been a member of the Nebraska legislature the past two terms. He will remain in the country and take orders.

In response to an enquiry of the Quiz man, Mr. James Wilson, the surveyor, declared that the recent decision of the supreme court concerning irrigation, would result favorably for the reasons, first, that the court has established the right of eminent domain with reference to irrigation and, secondly, because it recognizes riparian rights, but implies the right of the state to abrogate or abridge them. He thinks that the court will not hold to the old common law doctrine of riparian rights, as so many now fear it may.

If you want photographs better get them now. The price of cabinet photos will be advanced to $3 on Oct. 1. The Ord gallery is doing excellent work and

North Loup and Ord townships have excellent displays at the county fair. The former is the larger while the latter has the greater varity.

A Letter.

TO THE HONORABLE EDITOR OF THE ORD JOURNAL:—In your last week's paper appeared an article to which you will allow me to make a few remarks. As I believe you to be a christain and a gentleman, I forgive you the insulting language used in the article.

I know very little about you, but trust you will act as an honest champion of your cause; let prejudices, passions and resorts to lies be laid aside; fight, but do it in a manly way. As to my qualifications I refer you to the Rt. Rev. Anson R. Graves D. D., who holds my certificates from the institutions where I graduated. If I am deemed a truthful man I wish here to state, that I am a graduate of two recognized schools in this country, and one in Denmark. Further, I have successfully taught one term of high school. Should you wish for more information call at my residence, second house west of Baptist church. Now that such great requirements are asked of me, it would be well if you would publish in your paper the qualifications of the pop candidate at the time he first sought the office. If you can not employ other means by which to oppose one of an other party, then those in the article refered to, you better buy soap and wash the foulness from your pen.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. E. MAIMANN.

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

ORD, • • NEBRASKA

Man wants but little here below, but he wants that little bad.

Bicycling has made the horse-stealing industry unprofitable.

Forty-seven members of the British parliament take daily rides on the bicycle.

A distinguished scientist says there are 150 varieties of mosquitoes, but often one is too many.

The snobs at Newport have been entertaining a real live duke, and making the whole world smile.

If the bicycle girl were only as shy as the horses she scares, people would say less mean things about her.

"There is always room at the top," as the fly said when he landed on the shiny spot of the bald-headed man.

Edith Sessions Tupper says the new man as seen in New York has a vacant stare in his eyes. No wonder, he's out of a job.

All the Milwaukee brickmakers have gone into a local trust. The man who wants a brick in his hat will have to pay for it now.

Chicago has too many railroads above grounds; and there is a movement on foot to have a grand funeral and bury some of them.

The missionary societies would do well to employ Japanese for missionaries. They converted the entire country in a few weeks not long ago.

Two New Orleans aldermen have been sent to the penitentiary for soliciting bribes from a street railroad company. There's a moral town for you.

It has been decided that under the treaty the Bannock Indians have a right to hunt, regardless of state game laws. That's why the bucks are so game.

Notwithstanding Mr. Whitney's reluctance to announce himself as a presidential candidate it is to be noted that he can't think of anybody else that would be better.

Moral for the Pennsylvania republicans: Never hang crape on Matt Quay's door until you have received the doctor's certificate and the report of the post-mortem examination.

Chicago's experiment in erecting large buildings without visible means of support is no more successful than New York's in constructing tall ones with holes for foundations.

Even New Orleans has finally waked up and talks of spending $3,000,000 to build sewers. The sewerage of New Orleans has long been a standing disgrace. The three millions cannot better be spent.

There will be no bull fights at the Atlanta Exposition. The managers say that three-fourths of the people who would go to Atlanta to see a bull fight would likely be requested to pay their hotel bills in advance.

So anxious are American tourists to get home from Europe that report says "they are paying cabin fares for a passage in the steerage." "Berths in the steerage of favorite vessels sell readily for $150." One of the best things about going to Europe is the eagerness to get home.

Some practical joker forged the name of Forecaster Dunn of the weather bureau at Norristown, Pa., to a prediction which promised a long period of dry and hot weather. Thus far it has proved the most reliable forecast emanating from the office and the forecaster is in fear of losing his job if the forger is discovered.

San Francisco is dumping cantaloupes into the bay, Atlanta is glutted with grapes and melons, and in Florida thousands of bushels of fruit are going to waste for lack of a market, while New York is full of people who cannot afford fruit. We have learned a good deal since the invention of the steam motor, but it is clear that in some things we have hardly begun to learn at all.

After a hard fight a Terre Haute paper says the grocers of that city have agreed to keep Christian hours. This will probably prove dead stock on a Terre Haute grocers' hands. Christian hours are things that the general public seems to deal in to a very limited extent. The next step will probably be to induce the tradesmen to adopt Christian scales. This fight may also prove a bitter one, as the average grocer is a man of considerable sand.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hiteman, a well-known aged couple of Elkhart, Ind., have been peculiarly unfortunate with their children. Twenty years ago their son John was accidentally burnt to death. In 1889 William was killed in a runaway. In a few months James jumped from a train at a crossing and received injuries from which he died in a few hours. A few months later another son, George, was injured by an explosion in a paper mill and left a cripple for life. Last week the other son, Asa, fell forty feet from a tree and will probably die

DEDICATED TO U. S. A.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT CHIKAMAUGE.

Fifty Thousand People, Most of Them Northern and Southern Veterans of the Rebellion, Present—Patriotic Addresses by Vice President Stevenson and Others.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—One of the most notable battlefields of the world—that of Chickamauga—was dedicated here to-day as a park for the edification of the American people for all time. The dedication was conducted by men who, thirty-two years ago, fought on that field. Two generals, with silver gray hair, who headed thousands of men in the affray on opposite sides, made the principal speeches at the dedication. They were Generals John M. Palmer and John B. Gordon.

The ceremonies took place at Snodgrass hill, whose sides for a mile were so thickly covered with dead thirty-two years ago that the survivors say one could have walked from crest to base, stepping from one prostrate body to another. Fifty thousand people, most of them veterans, witnessed the exercises.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Vice President A. E. Stevenson presided over the dedicatory exercises and was introduced by General John S. Fullerton, chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national park. He was greeted with mighty applause. In the course of his address he said: "Thirty-two years have passed, and the survivors of that masterful day—victors and vanquished alike—again meet on this memorable field. Alas, the splendid armies which rendezvoused here are now little more than a procession of shadows.

'On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
While glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.'

"Our eyes now behold the sublime spectacle of the honored survivors of the great battle coming together upon these heights once more. They meet, not in deadly conflict, but as brothers, under one flag—fellow citizens of a common country—all grateful to God that in the supreme struggle the government of our fathers, our common heritage, was triumphant, and that to all of the coming generations of our countrymen it will remain 'an indivisible union of indestructible states.' Our dedication to-day is but a ceremony. In the words of the immortal Lincoln at Gettysburg, 'But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract.' I will detain you no longer from listening to the eloquent words of those who were participants in the bloody struggle—the sharers alike in its danger and its glory.'

Prayer was offered by Bishop Gailor of Tennessee. Then "America" was sung by the audience, accompanied by the band, and everyone of the fifty-and-odd thousand people assembled participated.

General John M. Palmer, the venerable senator from Illinois, made the first dedicatory address. When he came forward his voice was husky, but never did he speak more earnestly. At frequent intervals he was applauded with vigor. He concluded as follows:

"To you who were Confederate soldiers during all the weary struggles of the civil war, I beg to say I was proud of your gallantry and courage. I never allowed myself to forget that you were Americans, freely offering your lives in defense of what you believed to be your rights and in vindication of your manhood. You who are now satisfied that the result of the civil war established the unity of the powerful American republic, submitted your common controversies with your fellow citizens to the arbitrament of the battlefield, and you accepted the result with the sublime fortitude worthy of all praise, and your reward is that peace and order are restored and the 'South' which you love so well and for which you fought so bravely now blossoms with abundant blessings."

GENERAL GORDON ON THE WAR.

After another patriotic song, General John B. Gordon of Georgia was introduced. He was greeted with no less applause than was accorded to General Palmer and he spoke with fully as much enthusiasm, feeling and patriotism. In opening, he referred to the proposal of the late Charles Sumner of Massachusetts to strike from the battle flag of the republic all mementoes of the civil war and dwelt upon this as a noble proposal but one not needed. Then he paid tribute to the men of the North and South and to the wonderful recuperation of the once stricken South. He declared that the American civil war was an advance in the cause of liberty because among the whole American people it augmented and enabled the manhood and womanhood essentiel to the future life of the republic, because it developed the spirit of self-sacrifice and of consecration as these virtues had never before been developed since the days of Washington; because while in no sense lessening the self-respect of either, it vastly enhanced the respect of each for the opposite section; and it taught the world that liberty and law could live in this country even through interecine war, and that this republic, though rent in twain to-day, would be reunited to-morrow in stronger and more enduring bonds.

"Verily, my countrymen," General Gordon went on, "it was a remarkable war in all respects; remarkable for the similarity and elevation of sentiment which inspired and the impulse which guided it; remarkable for the character of the combatants which it enlisted and the death roll which it recorded; but more remarkable for the patriotic ferver which it evoked and intensified among all people and all sections; still more remarkable that each side fought beneath the aegis of a written constitution with like limitations, powers and guarantees, and that the rallying cry which rang through the ranks of the blue and gray was "Liberty as bequeathed by the fathers;" but far more remarkable—most remarkable of all—for the legacy of a broader fraternity and more complete unity which it left to America. Is this fraternity to last? Is this unity to endure? If 'yes,' then liberty shall live If 'no,' then the republic is doomed; for in the womb of our country's future are mighty problems, instinct with life and power and danger, to solve which will call into requisition all the statesmanship, all the patriotism, all the manhood and loyalty to law of all the sections.

"The patriotic American who loves his country and its freedom and who fails to discern these coming dangers, and the urgency of united effort to meet them is not a statesman; and the statesman, if I may so characterize him, who, realizing these dangers, would still for personal or party ends alienate the sections or classes, is but half patriot. Perish then, forever perish from American minds and hearts all distrust, all class and party and sectional bigotry and alienation; but live, long live, forever live, as the last hope of the republic, mutual trust, confidence, brotherhood and unity between their children who are the heirs of their immortal honors. Forever live the spirit which animated the American congress and government in making possible this inspiring hour; and may the spirit of this hour abide in the hearts of our descendants through all generations."

GOVERNOR UPHAM'S BAD MISHAP.

When the enthusiastic applause following General Gordon's speech had ended, the vast audience sang "Auld Lang Syne." A few short speeches were made by distinguished visitors, after which the exercises were adjourned.

Governor W. H. Upham of Wisconsin, while going up lookout mountain, stepped upon the skirt of his daughter's dress, causing him to fall. One leg was broken.

SENSATION BY ALTGELD.

The Illinois Governor Talks on Political Corruption.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, created a sensation at the monument dedication, the conclusion of his speech being as follows:

"Instead of an armed force that we can meet on the field there is to-day an enemy that is invisible but everywhere at work destroying our institutions; that enemy is corruption.

"It seeks to direct official action, it dictates legislation and endeavors to control the construction of laws. It seeks to control the press, to set fashions and shape public sentiment. It has emasculated American politics and places it on the low plane of jugglery.

"The tendency now is for political parties to shirk principle and follow expediency, and their platforms are often drawn to evade or straddle every live issue.

"The idea now is to cajole rather than convince; to ignore great wrongs and wink at abuses; court the support of conflicting interests though it involves the deception of one or both. We are substituting office seeking and office holding in place of real achievement and instead of great careers in public life; we are facing a harvest on slippery, blear-eyed and empty mediocrity, which glides into oblivion without the assistance of death.

"To be an eligible candidate now often means to stand for nothing in particular and to represent no definite principle, but be all things to all men, and in the end be contemptible. Thirty-four years ago the call was for men to fight an open enemy in the field. To-day our country is calling for men who will be true to our republican institutions at home. Never before did this republic call so loudly as it does to-day for a strong, sturdy manhood that will stand up defiantly and dare to do right.

"For more than a decade the tendency in this country has been toward a colorless and negative dilettanteism, having the countenance of the Pharisee with the greed of the wolf, and drawing all its inspirations from the altar of concentrated and corrupting wealth. The flag has been praised at champagne dinners while the very pole from which it floated was being eaten off by corruption, and republican institutions were being stabbed to the vitals. A new gospel has come among us, according to which 'It is mean to rob a hen roost of a hen, but plundering thousands makes us gentlemen.'

"My friends, the men of the past did their duty. Shall we do ours? They were asked to face death—you may have to face calumny and oblivion. No man ever served his country without being vilified, for all who make a profit out of injustice will be your enemies, but as sure as the heavens are high and justice is eternal will you triumph in the end."

SALOON MEN BARRED.

Sovereign Lodge Odd Fellows Makes a Restriction on Membership.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the Sovereign Grand Odd Fellows lodge amendments to the constitution, introduced at last year's session came up for final action. The first amendment was the addition of another section to article 16, providing that no saloonkeepers, bartenders or professional gamblers shall be eligible to membership in the order. This immediately raised a spirited debate which lasted more than three hours. The vote was finally taken amidst the utmost confusion, and the amendment passed by a vote of 147 to 32, the requisite number being 135. This amendment has been successively introduced at the annual sessions for four or five years past, but its supporters were never able to pass it.

A Huge Bridge Over Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The first step in the construction of the largest steel bridge in the world of single arch plan was taken to-day when the contract was let for the construction of the foundation for the mammoth arch, which will be over 850 feet across.

Major Charles B. Penrose Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Adjutant General Ruggles has been informed of the death of Major Charles B. Penrose of the subsistence department of the army at Carlisle, Pa. He served gallantly during the war and was three times brevetted for meritorious conduct.

DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

A Virginia Paper Brought to Terms by the American Book Company.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., says: "The American Book company of New York has just gained a signal victory in the courts of Virginia and has received an absolute and complete vindication after a long and exhaustive trial by special jury in the Circuit court of this city. The Pilot newspaper of this city, upon the awarding of the contract for school books to the American Book company, printed a long article written and prepared by R. E. Byrd, an agent and attorney for Ginn & Co., of New York, in which it was charged that the state superintendent had been bribed by the American Book company. The Pilot was immediately sued for libel, and, after a five weeks' trial, which created an immense amount of interest throughout the state, a verdict for punitive damages was recently awarded, and the jury found that the statements made were false and a deliberate libel. Not only so, but the company, upon unimpeachable evidence, was proved to have dealt honorably and uprightly in every particular in their negotiations with the state officials. It was further proved at the trial that no better terms had been made with any other state for school books. In fact, the attorney-general of Virginia stated that the American Book company 'seemed to throw open their whole business to us,' and after full and complete examination of all the original contracts made with the various states he expressed himself as absolutely satisfied that the prices were the same in all cases and that no discrimination whatever had been made against the state of Virginia. Furthermore he mentioned that none of the statements of the American Book company had been accepted until every one of them had been absolutely verified by direct reference to the governors of some fifteen states, with whom contracts had been made. This proved conclusively that the representations of the American Book company were correct in toto. This celebrated case has thus ended in a complete triumph in every respect for the American Book company, and has shown in clear contrast the clean and business-like methods in which they carry on their great industry as compared with the attempted use of political pulls and misstatements by their opponents."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Religion and Reform.

Seven Pines, near Richmond, Va., is a prohibition town, each purchaser of a lot being required to sign an article forfeiting the title if liquor is ever sold on the premises. Special rates are also given to total abstainers.

The New York Sun says that 6,000 of the 7,000 saloons in New York are controlled directly or indirectly by one of the great liquor monopolies, and the saloon keeper is practically subject to the demands of these monopolists.

Mr. Norwood, the agent of the American Bible Society in Venezuela, reports exceptionally large sales of the scripture by his colporteurs in parts of the country which have never before been visited by any Bible society agent.

John G. Woolley, of Chicago, has been secured for a series of gospel temperance, no-license and good citizenship meetings for New England, commencing September 1 to October 27, inclusive; also November 6 to December 9, inclusive.

In the past year over 1,700 Sunday Schools, containing 66,000 scholars, been established in India. There are now 250,000 scholars connected with the India Sunday School Union. Many of the English residents serve as volunteer teachers.

The Cross and Crown Association of Philadelphia has followed the example of the Central Union Mission of Washington, in using a gospel wagon. A wagon has been secured and the police department has given a permit for meetings in any part of the city.

Dr. Bernardo, well known in London as the poor children's friend, recently celebrated his fiftieth anniversary. He is comparatively a young man to have become so famous, and it is to be hoped will live many years to shelter, educate and locate children in good homes.

Miss Frances E. Willard has sent out a circular to Christian ministers of all denominations asking them to use their best efforts to arouse public opinion in order to influence the Christian governments to take action for the protection of the Bulgarians from the dangers which threaten them.

The Presbyterian missions among the Indians of the two Dakotas contain 1,250 members. In addition to their contributions of nearly $2,000 a year for the support of their own services the Indian communicants give on an average but a few cents short of a dollar a year per capita for missions.

MORE OR LESS HUMOROUS.

Starks—Isn't hunger a terrible reality? Sparks—No; it is merely a fad at our club. Thirst is the only reality.—New York World.

The ladies who escaped Mr. Holmes' crematory are talking of starting a co-operative association of some kind.—Minneapolis Journal.

Householder—Here drop my coal and get out! Burglar—You shut up or I'll wake your wife and give her this letter you forgot to post.—Detroit Tribune.

The practice the new woman is getting on her bike will prove useful when she gets into politics and has to straddle the silver question.—New York Recorder.

In the far future—Farmer Millet—Tom, press th' button 'n set th' cornfield plough goin'. Tom—Oh, pshaw! Let Bill do it. I'm tired.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Deekon (in saloon)—What would my minister say if he should see me in here drinking? Somewhat full individual—Dunno, m' friend. Waz hiz favorite (hic) drink, er?—Boston Gazette.

Joseph Dudley of Waterford, Me. seventy years ago built a big clock over the entrance of his house. Neither rain nor snow has affected it and it still keeps excellent time.

Coquelin's homeliness of face and his large, turned up nose weighed strongly against him when he presented himself for admission to the French conservatory for stage training.

The duc d'Aumale is credited with the intention of buying the historic chateau of Amboise and using it as a soldier's home for the benefit of such of his old companions in arms in Africa as may need it.

A SWINDLER.

He Nearly Brought Ruin to Gladstone's Ministry.

Jabez Balfour was within an ace of being made under secretary of state for the home department at the last general election in 1892. Not only had he contributed very liberally to the Gladstonian campaign fund, but he also had obtained such an overwhelming majority at Burnley, the constituency for which he sat in parliament, that he was recognized as having special claims upon the administration, all the more as he had won Tamworth for his party at the previous election and had shaken the enemy in strongholds like Croydon and Newington.

His nomination was pressed upon Mr. Gladstone in the strongest possible manner by Lord Oxenbridge and other prominent peers and Liberal politicians—some, alas, interested in those fateful building societies—who pointed out to the old prime minister that Mr. Balfour had achieved an incalculable amount of public good by sowing the seeds of thrift among the people, and supplying them through the Liberator building society and other kindred agencies with means of providing against sickness and want in old age.

Mr. Gladston was on the point of nominating him to the office in question, but during an interview that took place he conceived some kind of dislike and intuitive suspicion of the man, which led him to carefully investigate his history. The result was not altogether satisfactory, and consequently Balfour did not receive the appointment. Had he been granted it his financial collapse, which followed not long afterward, bringing ruin and desolation to so many modest and humble homes, would have brought down the ministry with a run. Should Jabez be brought back from the Argentine Republic, where he has been living quite openly ever since he was intentionally allowed to escape, all the recommendations of his appointment as a member of the administration would be divulged in court in a manner calculated to do no end of damage to the people, such as Lord Oxenbridge and others, who had rendered themselves answerable for his character.

It is, therefore, just as unlikely that we will see him brought home to England while the present cabinet is in power as it is that the sanctimonious thief will conform to the hopes of his whilom friends and present paymasters over in England,' that he will commit suicide rather than permit himself to be extradited. Balfour does not show any signs of uneasiness as to his future, knowing full well that it is to the interest of many great, rich and influential people in England, including the present government, that he should not be brought to trial, since the proceedings would inevitably entail the ruin and disgrace of a number of persons formerly interested in his ventures.

A Clever Retort.

That was a clever retort which a laborer once made to Lord Chancellor Camden of England. It appears that in consequence of the interest which the lord chancellor took on behalf of Wilkes, he became so popular that the parishioners of Chiselhurst, where he resided, made him a present of ten acres of common. His lordship, who was a very early riser, was the first to discover, in one of his morning walks, that a poor widow who resided on the common had all her geese stolen during the previous night. He chanced to meet a laborer going to work and thinking from being wrapped up in his great coat that he was unknown to the man, he inquired of him respecting the geese, and asked him if he knew what punishment would be inflicted on the offender who stole the geese from the common. The man answered, "No."

"Well, then," said his lordship, "he would be transported for seven years."

"If that is the case," replied the laborer, "I will thank your lordship to tell me what punishment the law would inflict on the man who stole the common from the geese."—Harper's Young People.

Passengers Pushed the Car.

The motor of a De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, trolley car refused to work the other night at the foot of the incline near Stuyvesant street. One impatient passenger suggested that they push the car up the hill and let it run down the other side without the trolley. All hands then got out and shoved the car to the top of the hill. Then they scrambled aboard and away the car went down the hill at a lively rate. When it reached the bottom the motor was again in working order and the car went along as usual.

He Was Weighted.

They hadn't been married very long and were out skating.

"John," she said in a tone of extreme solicitude, "whatever you do, be careful not to go near one of those air-holes."

"Oh, it wouldn't be very serious. I can swim under water."

"I don't believe you could now. You know you ate a lot of that bread the new girl made, and if you get into the water you'll sink to the bottom and stay there, sure."

A FARROT STORY.

Which Proves Conclusively That Parrots Are Brainy Birds.

Who that has ever owned a parrot with brains would doubt for a moment the truth of this tale? asks Life's Calendar.

Ben Lusbie, who for fifteen years was one of the greatest features of Barnum's circus in the capacity of a "lightning ticket seller," had a wonderful parrot, which had been presented to him by one of the canvasmen of the show, who was at one time a sailor on a steamer plying between Boston and Ferdnandino, in the Bahamas.

Lusbie used to have a way of quieting the scrambling mob of ticket purchasers around the ticket wagon by saying: "Don't be in a hurry, gentlemen;" "There's plenty of time;" "Don't crowd each other;" "One at a time, gentlemen," and such like expressions. The parrot which was perched upon a safe in the wagon just back of Lusbie, got to learn these little speeches after a season's tour, and often broke out in a piercing squawk with one of them, much to Lusbie's amusement.

The parrot, which was quite a little vagabond, broke loose from her fetters one day, and flew over into a neighboring wood near the circus grounds.

A searching party was made up and they had not proceeded far before they heard a vast racket, apparently made by squawking birds. Hastening to the scene they found poor Poll clinging as best she could to the limb of a dead tree, surrounded by a screaming flock of crows. The parrot had only two or three tail feathers left, and the hostile crows were striking, pecking, and plucking her right and left. Hanging on as best she could, the parrot was shrilly screaming: "One at a time, gentlemen!" "Don't crowd there!" "Take your time!" "There's plenty more left!"

Overwhelming Evidence.

Hotel Guest—Now, are you sure that this bed is quite clean?

Maid—Yes, sir. The sheets were only washed this morning. Just feel 'em, they ain't dry yet!

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in combination, proportion and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative powers unknown to any other preparation. This is why it has a record of cures unequalled in the history of medicine. It acts directly upon the blood and by making it pure, rich and healthy it cures disease and gives good health.

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TALMAGE'S SERMON.

STRIKING LESSON FOR MEN AND WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

"And There Were Also with Him Other Little Ships, and There Arose a Great Storm"—Mark, iv: 36 - 37—Delivered Sunday, Sept. 22, 1895.

THERIAS, Galilee and Gennesaret were three names for the same lake. It lay in a scene of great luxuriance. The surrounding hills, high, terraced, sloping, gorged, were so many hanging gardens of beauty. The streams rumbled down through rocks of grey lime stone, and flashing from the hillside, bounded to the sea. In the time of our Lord the valleys, headlands, and ridges were covered thickly with vegetation, and, so great was the variety of climate, that the palm tree of the torrid and the walnut tree of rigorous climate were only a little way apart. Men in vineyards and olive gardens were gathering up the riches for the oil-press. The hills and valleys were starred and crimsoned with flowers, from which Christ took his text, and the disciples learned lessons of patience and trust. It seemed as if God had dashed a wave beauty on all the scene until it hung ripping from the rocks, the hills, the leanders. On the back of the Lebanon ange the glory of the earthly scene as carried up as if to set it in range ith the hills of heaven.

No other gem ever had so exquisite setting as beautiful Gennesaret. The aters were clear and sweet, and thick- inhabited, tempting innumerable ts, and affording a livelihood for great pulations. Bethsaida, Chorazin and pernaum stood on the bank, roaring l wheels of traffic and flashing with ndid equipages, and shooting their els across the lake, bringing merdise for Damascus and passing cargoes of wealthy product. Pleasoats of Roman gentlemen, and g smacks of the country people ad come down to cast a net there, each other with nod and shout elcome, or side by side swung the mooring. Palace and luxbath and vineyard, tower and y arbor, looked off from the weet scene as the evening shadan to drop, and Hermon, with covered with perpetual snow, low of the setting sun looked hite-bearded prophet ready to a chariot of fire. I think have a quiet night! Not a leaf the air, or a ripple disturbs rface of Gennesaret. The shadows of the great headlands stalk clear across the water. The voices of evening-tide, how drowsily they strike the ear—the splash of the boatman's oar, and the thumping of the captured fish on the boat's bottom, and those indescribable sounds which fill the air at nightfall. You hasten up the beach of the lake a little way, and there u find an excitement as of an emrkation. A flotilla is pushing out n the western shore of the lake—a squadron with deadly armament; a clipper to ply with valuable merndise; not piratic vessels with grapng-hook, to hug to death whatever ey could seize, but a flotilla laden th messengers of light, and mercy, d peace. Jesus is in the front ship: friends and admirers are in the all boats following after. Christ, by rocking of the boat and the fatigues the preaching exercises of the day, induced to slumber, and I see him the stern of the boat, with a pillow haps extemporized out of a fisherin's coat, sound asleep. The breezes the lake run their fingers through locks of the worn-out sleeper, and its surface there riseth and falleth light ship, like a child on the bosom its sleeping mother! Calm night. arry night. Beautiful night. Run up l the sails, and ply all the oars, and the boats—the big boat and the all boats — go gliding over gentle ret.

ilors prophesy a change in the Clouds begin to travel up the congregate. After a while, passengers hear the moan of n, which comes on with rapid and with all the terrors of e and darkness. The boat, n the sudden fury, trembles deer at bay, amid the wild of the hounds. Great patches re flung through the air. The sails, flapping in the wind, e pistols. The small boats the white cliff of the driven ble like ocean petrels, and ge into the trough with terp until a wave strikes them ider-crack, and overboard go age, the tackling, and the l the drenched disciples rush tern of the boat, and shout hurricane, "Master, carest hat we perish?" That great lifted his head from the s coat, and walked out to the e vessel, and looked upon the l all sides were the small ng in helplessness, and from the cries of drowning men. l of lightning I see the calme uncovered brow of Jesus, ay of the sea dripping from He has two words of comfor the wind, the other for looks into the tempestuous ld he cries, "Peace!" and ks down into the infuriate he says, "Be still!" The at a retreat. The waves fall r faces. The extinguished le their torches. The foam storm is dead. And while are untangling the cordage and the cables, and baling out the water from the hold of the ship, the disciples stand wonder-struck, now gazing into the calm sky, now gazing into the calm sea, now gazing into the calm face of Jesus, and whispering one to another, "What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him?"

I learn, first, from this subject that when you are going to take a voyage of any kind you ought to have Christ in the ship. The fact is, that these boats would have all gone to the bottom if Christ had not been there. Now, you are about to voyage out into some new enterprise—into some new business relation; you are going to plan some great matter of profit. I hope it is so. If you are content to go along in the treadmill course and plan nothing new, you are not fulfilling your mission. What you can do by the utmost tension of body, mind, and soul, that you are bound to do. You have no right to be colonel of a regiment if God calls you to command an army. You have no right to be stoker in a steamer if God commands you to be admiral of the navy. You have no right to engineer a ferry-boat from river bank to river bank if God commands you to engineer a Cunarder from New York to Liverpool. But whatever enterprise you undertake, and upon whatever voyage you start, be sure to take Christ in the ship. Here are men largely prospered. The seed of a small enterprise grew into an accumulated and overshadowing success. Their cup of prosperity is running over. Every day sees a commercial or a mechanical triumph. Yet they are not puffed up. They acknowledge the God who grows the harvests, and gives them all their prosperity. When disaster comes that destroys others, they are only helped into higher experiences. The coldest winds that ever blew down from snow-capped Hermon and tossed Gennesaret into foam and agony could not hurt them. Let the winds blow until they crack their cheeks; let the breakers boom—all is well, Christ is in the ship. Here are other men, the prey of uncertainties. When they succeed, they strut through the world in great vanity, and wipe their feet on the sensitiveness of others. Disaster comes, and they are utterly down. They are good sailors on a fair day, when the sky is clear and the sea is smooth; but they cannot outride a storm. After awhile the packet is tossed abeam's end, and it seems as if she must go down with all the cargo. Push out from the shore with lifeboat, long-boat, shallop, and pinnace. You cannot save the crew. The storm twists off the masts. The sea rises up to take down the vessel. Down she goes! No Christ in that ship.

I speak to young people whose voyage in life will be a mingling of sunshine and of darkness, of arctic blast and of tropical tornado. You will have many a long, bright day of prosperity. The sky is clear, the sea smooth. The crew exhilarant. The boat staunch will bound merrily over the billows. Crowd on all the canvas. Heigh, ho! Land ahead! But suppose that sickness puts its cup to your lips; suppose misfortune with some quick turn of the wheel, hurls you backward; suppose that the wave of trial strikes you athwart-ships, and bowsprit shivered, and halliards swept into the sea, and gangway crowded with piratical disasters, and the wave beneath, and the sky above, and the darkness around are filled with the clamor of the voices of destruction. Oh! then you will want Christ in the ship.

I learn, in the next place, that people who follow Christ must not always expect smooth sailing. When these disciples got into the small boats they said: "What a delightful thing this is! Who would not be a follower of Christ when he can ride in one of these small boats after the ship in which Jesus is sailing?" But when the storm came down these disciples found out that following Jesus did not always make smooth sailing. So you have found out and I have found out. If there are any people who you think ought to have a good time in getting out of this world, the apostles of Jesus Christ ought to have been the men. Have you ever noticed how they got out of the world? St. James lost his head. St. Phillip was hung to death against a pillar. St. Matthew was struck to death by a halberd. St. Mark was dragged to death through the streets. St. James the Less had his brains dashed out with a fuller's club. St. Matthias was stoned to death. St. Thomas was struck through with a spear. John Huss in the fire, the Albigenses, the Waldenses, the Scotch Covenanters—did they always find smooth sailing? Why go so far? There is a young man in a store in New York who has a hard time to maintain his Christian character. All the clerks laugh at him, the employers in that store laugh at him; and when he loses his patience they say: "You are a pretty Christian." Not so easy is it for that young man to follow Christ. If the Lord did not help him hour by hour he would fail. There are scores of young men today who would be willing to testify that in following Christ one does not always find smooth sailing. There is a Christian girl. In her home they do not like Christ. She has hard work to get a silent place in which to say her prayers. Father opposed to religion. Mother opposed to religion. Brothers and sisters opposed to religion. The Christian girl does not always find it smooth sailing when she tries to follow Jesus. But be of good heart. As seafarers, when winds are dead ahead, by setting the ship on starboard tack and bracing the yards, make the winds that oppose the course propel the ship forward, so opposing troubles, through Christ, veering around the bowsprit of faith, will waft you to heaven, when, if the winds had been abaft, they might have rocked and sung you to sleep, and while dreaming of the destined port of heaven you could not have heard the cry of warning and would have gone crashing into the breakers.

Again, my subject teaches me that good people sometimes get very much frightened. From the tone and manner of these disciples as they rushed into the stern of the vessel and woke Christ up, you know that they are fearfully scared. And so it is now that you often find good people wildly agitated. "Oh!" says some Christian man, "the infidel magazines, the bad newspapers, the spiritualistic societies, the importation of many foreign errors, the church of God is going to be lost, the ship is going to founder! The ship is going down!" What are you frightened about? An old lion goes into his cavern to take a sleep, and he lies down until his shaggy mane covers his paws. Meanwhile, the spiders outside begin to spin webs over the mouth of his cavern, and say: "That lion cannot break out through this web," and they keep on spinning the gossamer threads until they get the mouth of the cavern covered over. "Now," they say, "the lion's done, the lion's done." After awhile the lion awakes and shakes himself, and he walks out from the cavern, never knowing there were any spiders' webs, and with his voice he shakes the mountain. Let the infidels and the skeptics of this day go on spinning theories, spinning them all over the place where Christ seems to be sleeping. They say: "Christ can never again come out; the work is done; he can never get through this logical web we have been spinning." The day will come when the Lion of Judah's tribe will arouse himself and come forth and shake mightily the nations. What then all your gossamer threads? What is a spider's web to an aroused loin? Do not fret, then, about the world's going backward. It is going forward.

You stand on the banks of the sea when the tide is rising. The almanac says the tide is rising, but the wave comes up to a certain point, and then it recedes. "Why," you say, "the tide is going back." No, it is not. The next wave comes up a little higher, and it goes back. Again you say the tide is going out. And the next time the wave comes up a little higher, and then to a higher point. Notwithstanding all these recessions, at last all the shipping of the world knows it is high tide. So it is with the cause of Christ in the world. One year it comes up to one point, and we are greatly encouraged. Then it seems to go back next year. We say the tide is going out. Next year it comes up to a higher point and falls back, and next year it comes to a still higher point and falls back; but all the time it is advancing, until it shall be full tide, "and the earth shall be full of the knowledge of God as the waters fill the sea."

Again, I learn from this subject that Christ is God and man in the same person. I go into the back part of that boat and I look on Christ's sleeping face, and see in that face the story of sorry and weariness, and a deep shadow comes over his face, and I think he must be dreaming of the cross that is to come. As I stand on the back part of the boat looking on his face, I say: "He is a man! He is a man!" But when I see him come to the prow of the boat, and the sea kneels at his presence, and the winds fold their wings at his command, I say: "He is God! He is God!" The hand that set up the starry pillars of the universe wiping away the tears of an orphan! When I want pity and sympathy, I look at him, and I say: "O Lord Jesus, thou weary One, thou suffering One, have mercy on me." "Ecce homo!" Behold the man! But when I want courage for the conflict of life, when I want some one to beat down my enemies, when I want faith for the great future, then I come to the front of the boat, and I see Christ standing there in all his omnipotence, and I say, "O Christ, thou who couldst hush the storm, can hush all my sorrows, all my temptations, all my fears." "Ecce Deus!" Behold the God! * * *

There is one storm into which we must all run. When a man lets go this life to take hold of the next, I do not care how much grace he has, he will want it all. What is that out yonder? That is a dying Christian rocked on the surges of death. Winds that have wrecked magnificent flotillas of pomp and worldly power come down on that Christian soul. All the spirits of darkness seem to be let loose, for it is their last chance. The wailing of kindred seems to mingle with the swirl of the waters, and the scream of the wind, and the thunder of the sky. Deep to deep, billow to billow; yet no tremor, no gloom, no terror, no sighing for the dying Christian. The fact is that from the back part of the boat a voice sings out: "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee." By the flash of the storm the dying Christian sees that the harbor is only just ahead. From heavenly castles voices of welcome come over the waters. Peace drops on the angry wave as the storm sobs itself to rest like a child falling asleep amid tears and trouble. Christ hath hushed the tempest.

Electric Headlight for Bicycles.

An electric headlight, the current for which is generated by a miniature dynamo driven by a friction pulley impinging on the pneumatic tire of the driving wheel, is the latest ingenious device on bicycling. The entire apparatus detached from the machine, could be stowed in the crown of a silk hat. Even at moderate speed the light is brighter than that of the ordinary lamp, while when running fast the light is positively dazzling. In the daytime the dynamo can be disconnected by simply lowering the pulley from the wheel, which is effected by a single turn of a thumbscrew. Those who use the contrivance say they do not miss the power required to maintain the light.—New York Herald.

AMONG THE RED MEN.

THE INDIANS OF WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.

They Are Good, Bad and Indifferent, Mostly Indifferent—All the Romance of the Tribes Has Disappeared.

THE noble red man, as "seen from a car window" in Wisconsin and Minnesota, isn't a very handsome or a very useful specimen of humanity. There are are a great many Indians, and they are quite familiar objects at the railroad stations and other public places, where they come from the reservations or from their own wigwams on ground they occupy in fee simple. In a hurried trip one cannot study up the reason for this dreadful lapse in the Indian's social condition from what he was in the days when he was making a career to be celebrated by poets and elocutionists. Lo speaks for himself now, and there can be no question but that his existence is far from poetic. Six bucks came up on the St. Paul train the other day, writes a Duluth correspondent. They got on at White Bear Lake and got off at Snake River. These sound like dime novel names, but they are perfectly straight. Both are stations on the St. Paul and Duluth road. The six braves looked like almost any other six Indians you can see up here. They wouldn't draw a remark from anyone but a stranger or a tenderfoot. The eastern man, whose knowledge of Indians in the northwest is mainly confined to the impressions made by "Hiawatha," would be saddened by a contemplation of them. Here were six descendants probably of some chief "in the land of the Dacotahs," whose principal business in life just then seemed to be to reach the bottom of a big black bottle of a compound of alcohol and orange cider.

It is against the law, so I am told, to sell fire-water to the red man, so the cute aborigine has evolved the idea of dealing in alcohol "used in the arts." This can be bought at one store. At another shop he buys the orange cider which, mixed with the alcohol, gives it a fine rose water aspect and a fairly agreeable taste. The Indian makes the mixture as soon as he gets the ingredients, and the result is a dose, in comparison with which Jersey Lightning is simply a drop of cold water. When tangled up with the proper proportion of Indian, the result is truly appalling.

In this particular case the bottle was in charge of a strapping big fellow

JOSEPH LEMIEUX'S HOUSE ON WISCONSIN POINT.

with rings in his ears and the slash marks of old wounds on his face. He was dressed in a straw hat, a flannel shirt, some white man's last year's blazer and cheap striped trousers. His feet were first encased in stockings of the six pair for a quarter kind, and then in a pair of beautifully embroidered moccasins. The bottoms of his trousers were wrapped tightly around his legs, above his ankles, and held there by the tops of his stockings. Then he wore a belt, and from underneath his blazer, at the back, peeped the pointed end of a big leather knife sheath. The knife was there, too, he told me, but no one in the car asked him to show it—everybody believed him.

It was a sight to see these degenerate sons of the forest going down before the great American train boy. The Indians had money, the train boy wanted it, and he got it. He sold them cigars, cigarettes, oranges, chewing gum, something of nearly everything he had in fact, and when the train pulled in at Snake River one of them had almost bought a fifteen cent edition of a pocket speller. The lee-way of one more station would have found the Indian in possession of the speller, and the boy with the red man's fifteen cents, and I have no doubt but that all hands would have been the better off for the exchange.

But that the Indian may occasionally develop is unquestionable. Let me tell you of one whom I met here. He is a thorough-bred Chippewa named Joseph Roy, of fine physique, and a thorough gentleman, too, so the neighbors say. He has property worth $20,000, lives in a good house, is able to speak French, English and German besides his native tongue, and he can read Latin. Of course he is one among ten thousand, but still his case shows that there are good Indians besides dead ones. Like most of the red men here, Roy is a Roman Catholic, and he observes with great punctiliousness all the ordinances of the church. The priest who ministers to the congregation here, which is most largely made up of Indians, addresses his people first in Chippewa and afterwards in English.

One of the curious sights of this country, although you meet with very few Duluth people who have ever seen it, is the Chippewa settlement over on Wisconsin Point. The point is the Wisconsin end of a long tongue of land which parallels the south shore of Lake Superior, from the "nose" of the lake for eleven miles east, starting opposite Duluth. It is formed of sand piled up by the wash of the lake on the upper side of the strip, and the drift or current from the St. Louis and the Nemadji rivers on the lower side, and it is bounded by Lake Superior, therefore, and by Superior and Allonez bays. These bays constitute the finest harbors on the lakes—so they tell you up here, although one doesn't need to be told that there is an essential difference in the cost of maintaining an expensive breakwater and just letting nature do the work in her very complete and very inexpensive style. Ingress is had to these harbors through the "Entry," which also divides the tongue into Minnesota and Wisconsin points, the one on the east side of the Entry being known as Wisconsin Point and the one on the west as Minnesota Point.

From Duluth the easiest way to get to the settlement is to go down to Conor's Point ferry, cross over in the wheezy little steamer to West Superior, re-embark in another car, which takes you past the whaleback barge works—where the Christopher Columbus, of World's Fair fame, was built—and on down Tower avenue, named, by the way, for a distinguished Philadelphia financier. Jealous Duluth real estate men say of the place and its population, "the town of West Superior lies on both sides of Tower avenue; so do the people." Eventually the street car lets you out at a point near to Nettleton Slip, where boats are available. It looks like a half mile down to Allonez Bay, but if the wind and the wash of the Nemadji are right, it's about four. It is worth the pull, though, to beach a boat in a quiet spot along the shore of Allonez, where the very atmosphere is pregnant with reminiscences of the early French explorers, and where great, tall pines emphasize the apparent remoteness of the spot from the rest of the world. There, when a birch bark canoe is pulled far up on the sand, nothing is needed to complete the picture one's fancy conjectures up save real Indians and sure enough wigwams.

It is somewhat disappointing then to see Frank Sky and his wife and his gun. Frank is a thoroughbred Chippewa, of moderately good understanding of English, but as an Indian, and as a feature of that landscape, he is out of harmony. His tepee is built of store box boards and odds and ends that have washed up on the lake side of the point; inside he has a small stove with a pipe to carry the smoke out, instead of being mindful of all traditions of Indians by building his fire on the floor and having a hole cut in the roof by which the smoke could escape. A little further over is the cabin of Joseph

ALONEZ BAY FROM WISCONSIN POINT.

Lemieux, a half-breed French-Canadian. Lemieux's headquarters are a trifle more commodious than Sky's parlors, but hardly more elaborate in their workmanship. The two places are the Widener and Elkins mansions of Wisconsin Point. Lemieux talks no English—only Canadian French and Chippewa. His wife is a Chippewa and talks that language, so he gets along with her all right, although an eastern Pennsylvanian, whose linguistic attainments were confined to an imperfect acquaintance with English and Pennsylvania Dutch, would naturally have some difficulty in making himself solid with the family.

COTTON MILLS IN JAPAN.

Flourishing Industry Built Up During the Past Fifteen Years.

Cotton manufacturing in Japan is the growth of the last fifteen years. Not a cotton mill, with one exception, of those now in operation was in operation prior to 1880. There is now running in Kagoshima a mill of 3,030 spindles that has been in operation since 1865. In 1880 and 1881 an era of cotton manufacturing was inaugurated by the erection of 14,000 to 15,000 spindle mills. In 1882 a 61,200-spindle mill was put in at Osaka. This mill is the largest ever erected in Japan. There are two 30,000-spindles, one at Tokio and the other at Osaka. The latter location is the principal manufacturing center in the empire. Nearly, if not fully, one-half of the cotton spindles are to be found there. The cotton mills at Osaka are reported as paying average annual dividends of 18 per cent, the highest having been 28 per cent and the lowest 8 per cent. Not more than about ten years ago thepeople depended almost wholly upon foreign products of factory-made cotton fabrics, while now not over a fourth of this demand comes from foreign sources. The Cotton Spinners' association of Japan is the most reliable source of information, and that placed the number of spindles in 1894 at 385,265, yet the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce placed the number in 1893 at about 600,000. Between these two authorities we put our estimate of 500,000 spindles. The cotton mills of Japan will never be able to spin from the native cotton very fine yarn. The cotton is not suitable for anything but for the spinning of coarse yarns.

Police Justice—What's the charge against this man? Policeman — Impersonating an officer. "What did he do?" "He walked up to a street vender's stand and took a handful of peanuts."—Chicago Record.

CANADA'S

Glittering Teet Head, a

Quebec specl sea serpent stor habitat on the p From Black lake, the St. Lawrence, th ports has been transfe Wayagamack, situated Lake St. John railway a rice river, and well w visited by so many A every summer. The report is vouched for who is well known in circl and by two guides, Mes ad Marcheterre. All three are re- ded as well worthy of confidence. The three men say that while fishing in the lake, large bubbles rose to the surface, the water became foamy, and then there appeared at the center of the troubled expanse an enormous snake-like head. This was followed soon by a long sinuous body, fully three feet in circumference and seventy-five feet long. Mr. Roy stopped fishing. Although the canoe was some 200 yards from the monster, the occupants could discern plainly the open mouth, the glittering row of teeth, and the vicious eyes. The creature evidently was discomposed by the presence of the canoe, for it immediately gave vent to a series of hissing sounds, reared its crest, and thrashed the water with its tail. Mr. Roy ordered his men to return to camp. Bending to their paddles, they made the little craft spin toward the shore. The serpent rushed after them. When the canoe grated on the beach Roy hastily disembarked. He ran to the log camp and secured his rifle. Taking as careful aim as the excited condition of his nerves permitted, he fired shot after shot at the reptile. One shot only seemed to take effect. As it struck the serpent it gave a louder hiss than usual and sank out of sight. The lake near shore soon after became discolored with blood. Roy and the guides remained watching for hours, hoping that the dead body of the monster would rise to the surface. They were doomed to disappointment. The incident has given rise to great excitement among the scattered people of the St. Maurice region, and some of the older inhabitants recall legends of long ago when Lake Wayagamack was believed to be the home of a water demon.

CHIPPEWA INDIAN GRAVES. WISCONSIN POINT

Rather Go Down.

Two sons of Erin were observed yesterday gazing intently at the towering height of the Jackson building.

"I'll tell you what it is, Pat," said one, "I'd rather fall up than down, if I was on that roof."

"Well, I hadn't," replied Pat, "for if I fell down I'd know I was going to land somewhere, but if I fell up the devil only knows where I would sthrike."

Lemon Juice as Polish.

Lemon juice applied to cast iron articles gives an excellent finish to the surface of the metal. It turns the portion of polished cast iron to which it is applied to a bronze black, and when touched over with shellac varnish will absorb a sufficient amount of the varnish to preserve it. To many lemon juice would seem to be a weak and ineffective acid for metal, but every one knows how quickly a knife blade of steel will blacken when used to cut a lemon, and the darkening of polished iron by the acid is very beautiful.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Prof. Emery E. Smith of California, has succeded by experiments in cross-fertilization in producing an entirely new violet, highly scented and of great beauty.

Lake Superior is in danger of losing its distinction of being the largest fresh-water lake in the world. African explorers begin to think Lake Victoria Nyanza is larger.

A trade journal says: Molasses as a food for cattle in Germany is in great demand, and the dairy interest has been stimulated by this by product of the sugar factories.

Prof. Holden of Lick Observatory writes that before the art of photographing the moon can be carried to greater success there must be plates of greater sensitiveness and finer grain.

One of the most remarkable features of earthquake pulsations is their great duration. The originating earthquake may last but seconds, while the ground at may rock gently through angle for hours.

A ane writes that ten miles earth the cold is far below zero, while ten miles below the surface everything is red hot. This latter is not so certain. It is thought by some that the heat of the earth may be wholly due to the absorption from the sun, and so may decrease after a certain depth has been reached.

That steam power is still, and will continue to be for an indefinite period, the greatest artificial force, and consequently the greatest competitor of human labor, is argued by an English writer, from the standpoint that, as estimated in England, a horse costs ten times as much as steam power, and human labor ninety times as much.

...ation of the Land ...gar Beets.

...uccess of the sugar ...t the state during ...r the most adverse ...climatic conditions, ...he fact that the sugar ...well fitted to occupy a ...farm products. Ac... many farmers planted ...r, and the prospects being ...le for a large tonnage, it seems ...able that a much larger acre... planted to sugar beets next ...

...cess of the crop depends ...on the preparation of the soil. ...to planting, and as that prepa... should be commenced in the fall, a word of counsel, it is hoped, will now be of some service to the prospective beet grower.

The importance of fall plowing of the land cannot be too strongly emphasized. The time for starting the preparation of the soil will depend somewhat upon the nature of the crop preceding the beets. If this be some small grain, plow the stubble and weeds under soon after the grain has been removed. If the season is dry, there is a distinct advantage in plowing immediately after taking off the grain, as the soil is more moist than after standing exposed to the sun for several days, and is consequently more easily worked. This plowing need only be superficial, say three inches. It has the effect of disposing of the weeds before they go to seed and hastens their decay as well as that of the stubble. It loosens the surface of the ground so that rain water does not run off as it does when the surface is dry and hard, but soaks down, thus making the operation of subsoiling less difficult in the fall, and the loose condition of the soil allowing moisture and air to penetrate greatly facilitates that chemical action which renders the fertilizing materials in the soil available to the use of the plant.

The plowing should be immediately followed by the spike harrow to make a loose layer of soil on top. Such a layer of soil acts as a mulch in preventing evaporation of moisture from the surface. It has been shown that land so prepared lost only one-third as much water by evaporation as land having a firmly packed surface. It is well to use the harrow after each rain that is hard enough to pack the surface.

Unless the land is very rich it will need manure. Manure adds to the yield and probably somewhat to the sugar content of the beet. Spread the manure after the shallow plowing. The manure should be well rotted. Subsoil and surface plow in the fall, or, if that cannot be done, plow as deep as possible. If rotted manure is not available, it is advisable to keep the fresh manure piled during the winter instead of spreading in the fall. Keep the pile moist enough to prevent its overheating (fire-fanging) while standing. In order to have water convenient the heap should be made within easy reach of a pump. Do not have the manure too wet or decomposition will be retarded.

The extreme dryness of the air and soil in this state makes the decomposition of manure when incorporated in the soil a very slow process, and as it is only when decomposed that it is useful to the plant, the importance of some method for hastening that operation may easily be recognized. Well rotted manure, in addition to its fertilizing effect, aids in retaining moisture in the soil, and if plowed deep enough improves the physical condition of the heavy loam soils of the state which are much inclined to pack.

In case the beets are to follow corn the first thing to do is to get the stalks and roots off the ground. If left in the field they seriously interfere with the cultivation of young beets in the spring, cultivator knives dragging them out of the ground, and often carrying the beet plants with them. The straw in fresh manure sometimes act in a similar manner. After getting off the corn-stalks spread the well rotted manure on the ground, and surface plow and subsoil or plow deep as soon as this is finished.

There are very obvious advantages to be derived from the fall preparation of the land. In the first place it leaves the ground much cleaner, especially if it be plowed early. It exposes a large surface of the soil to the action of frost during the winter, and this leaves it in excellent tilth in the spring. The ground being broken up holds the rain and melted snow water, and when the temperature is favorable undergoes the chemical action before spoken of. Again, if the plowing is to be done with a stirring plow insead of a subsoil plow it can be run in the fall ten or twelve inches deep, while if the plowing be done in the spring it is not safe to turn up the soil much below the depth of previous plowing, as the new soil is likely to contain matters injurious to the plant, and as the average depth of plowing is only 4 to 6 inches, neither a large yield nor beets desirable for sugar manufacture could be expected from such preparation.

Further or more detailed information will gladly be furnished to anyone directing his inquiries to the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebraska.

T. L. LYON,
Professor of Agriculture.

Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1896 for only 25 cents.

Was Paradise At The North Pole?

In an interesting and highly instructive article, Edward S. Martin, in the October *Ladies' Home Journal*, reviews the numerous theories advanced by scientists in the endeavor to solve the perplexing problem as to exact location of the site of the Garden of Eden. After sifting the theories the writer concludes that the question is no nearer answered then it was two thousand years ago, and that there are no present indications that the matter will ever be definitely settled by any man. To one of the latest and most ingenious theories Mr. Martin thus refers: The North Pole will seem at first thought to the average investigator the most unlikely site on the earth for Paradise to have occupied. Nevertheless several sober and thoughtful books and pamphlets have been written in support of the North Pole's pretensions. The North Pole nowadays is bitter cold, but it has not always been so. Geologists tell us that the earth was excessively hot when it first began its course—much too hot to admit the presence of any living creatures, except, perhaps, a salamander. As it grew cooler vegetation began on it, and then it began to be peopled, first with fishes, and then with birds and beasts; finally with man. The first spot on the earth to get cool enough to use was the North Pole. In the process of time it got too cool, but there must have been a long period when the polar region was the most comfortable part of the world. During this period, many eminent geologist believe, there existed around the North Pole a continent now submerged, and that on that continent our progenitors were comfortable in their first home. It is known with entire certainty that the polar region was once warm enough for tropical vegetation to grow there. There was light enough, also for such vegetation—abundant light, indeed, for all uses, and plenty for primeval man. Geology tells us that man might have lived at the North Pole.

The Italian Day.

Today is to the Italians what the Fourth of July is to the Americans. It is the anniversary of the birth of a nation. Twenty-five years ago from today Italy ceased to be a congeries of petty dukedoms and principalities and Papal states and become a great nation. Religion is now free in all Italy. The Pope may say mass in St. Peter's and the Salvation Army may demonstrate in the Coliseum, none daring to make either afraid. Education, also now is free, not only in that it may be had without money, but in that no college of religious inquisitors can prescribe any textbook or doctrine of science or of history. The right to learn to read now conveys in Italy the right to learn to read what a person wants to read, and not what an ecclesiastical star chamber ordains that he shall read. Religion and education no longer exist in Italy by "toleration;" they exist by constitutional right. Protestantism is not now "tolerated" in Rome. It exist there by the same right that Romanism exists in the United States. There are those who believe that the Italian kingdom will be dismembered and again subdivided among Bourbon princellings and Papal rulers. The belief is delusive. It is probable that the monarchy will be a long duration. It is possible that it may be quickly succeeded by a republican form of government: but an Italy of comic-opera courts and Papal dominions is an impossible revival. That which men have learned to enjoy as an indefeasible right they never will consent to possess by "toleration" of the most benign of so-called heaven-appointed monarchs, whether the style of monarchy be secular or ecclesiastic.—*Inter Ocean.*

An Ideal October Magazine.

Lincoln's apprehensive distrust of marriage is revealed in some extremely interesting letters from the great president in the October *Ladies' Home Journal*, in which John Gilmer Speed discusses "Lincoln's Hesitancy to Marry." The letters are given publicity for the first time, and are addressed to Lincoln's most intimate friend, Joshua Speed. Edward S. Martin presents a review of the various theories advanced by scientists in the effort to definately locate the garden of Eden site, and shows how far from solution is the problem. Dr Parkhurst's October article treats of "Religion in the Family," and is one of the most forcible arguments that has come from his pen. "The Woman Who Most Influenced Me" series of papers is enriched by a contribution from Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Edward W. Bok editorially discusses "Where American Life Really Exists," and outlines those communities where its best and purest phases are found. Robert J. Burdette contributes "The Strike in the Choir," a humorous article in his brightest vein. How to fit up and furnish "A Japanese Room" is told and illustrated by F. Schuyler Matthews, and Nancy Houston Banks writes of "A Painter of Miniatures." Mr. Bangs has another report of "The Paradise Club," and Elizabeth W. Bellamy's serial, "The Luck of the Pendennings," is increasing in interest. "Early Autumn Costumes" are described by Izabel A. Mallon, and "Novelties in Dress Designs" by Emma M. Hooper, Miss Underwood illustrating both. In the same issue are suggestions for evening parties and church festivals, helpful, practicable papers, a guide to scrap-book making, etc. Ruth Ashmore discusses "The Girl and Her Church," and Maria Parloa "The Science of French Cooking," while the usual attractive departments are complete. In its offerings of poetry the October *Journal* is unusually engaging. Eugene Field's "Dream-Ship" is, perhaps, his best effort along the more ambitious lines of verse-making; W. L. Taylor has exquisitely illustrated the poem. The best works of such artists as W. L. Taylor, B. West Clinedinst, Frank O. Small, Alice Barber Stephens, Abby E. Underwood and F. Schuyler Matthews are shown in the current issue. The October *Journal* blends interest, entertainment, instruction, usefulness and artistic excellence, and is the magazine par excellence for the home. It is published by The Curtis Publishing Company, Nos. 421-427 Arch Street, Philadelphia, at ten cents per copy; one dollar per year.

A Humiliating Situation.

Whatever may be said of the value of the service which the bond syndicate has rendered in protecting the treasury gold reserve, and it is not to be doubted that but for this protection another issue of bonds would have been necessary a month or two ago, the fact that this great government is compelled to depend upon a combination of bankers to maintain its credit is a most humiliating situation. Whenever there is a large demand upon the treasury for gold, as was the case last week, the country is told that there is no anxiety on the part of treasury officials because they are confident that the syndicate will make good any loss of gold we may suffer. It is an unprecedented experience for the financial department of this government to be thus placed absolutely at the mercy of a few powerful banking establishments. Even during the civil war the government was not forced into any such dependent and humiliating position as this, for while it did in that period of terrible stress require the support and assistance of the banking interests of the country, at no time was the national treasury virtually in the control of half a dozen banking firms, as is now the case, and some of these foreign firms.

Grant that the syndicate has thus far justified the confidence of the treasury officials, the fact that it may withdraw its protection at any time, either voluntarily or because compelled by circumstances to do so, leaving the treasury helpless to meet a raid upon its gold, keeps alive a feeling of uncertainty not only inimical to the credit of the government, but also to the business of the country. It has also been generally understood that there was an agreement on the part of the syndicate to protect the gold reserve until October 1, but it now appears from the statement of members of the syndicate that there was nothing of the kind. Its obligations to the government were fulfilled in June last and it has not since been bound in any way to the treasury. All the syndicate has done since last June in providing the treasury with gold has been voluntarily done, and while it promises to continue to deposit gold "if existing conditions make it feasible to do so," there is no obligation to interfere with its abandoning this course at any moment. Thus the obvious fact is that the only thing which prevents the government from being forced to negotiate another loan at a high rate of interest is the voluntary action of a few bankers, who, it is unnecessary to say, will not continue it an hour beyond the time when they find their interests are being unfavorably affected by it. Upon what an uncertain basis the credit of the government thus rests. What a position for the richest nation of the earth to be in. The solvency of the treasury and the safety of the currency of 70,000,000 of people dependent upon the action of a syndicate of half a dozen banking establishments, which may be dissolved at an hour's notice! It is a perilous as well as a humiliating situation.

It cannot be possible to point out the responsibility for this state of affairs. It is explained by the simple statement that the revenues of the government are not equal to its expenditures and that the country is every day increasing its indebtedness to Europe. We are importing millions under the operation of the democratic tariff, and exporting thousands. American securities are coming home faster than they are going abroad. The balance of trade against us is steadily growing. We are realizing the logical and inevitable effects of the economic policy of the democratic party.—*Omaha Bee.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a secret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The secret of its success as a medicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood-disease.

Last August while working in the harvest field I become overheated, was suddenly attacked with the cramps and was nearly dead. Mr. Cummings, the druggist, gave me a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remdy which completely relieved me. I now keep a bottle of the remedy handy. A. M. Bunnel, Centerville, Wash. For sale yb Johnson Bros. Druggists.

If you live in Valley county you can become a subscriber to the Quiz till Jan. 1, 1896, for only 25 cents.

T. J. Doyle, populist nominee for judge of this district, signs his name to a lot of swine wash that appears in the Cedar Rapids Republican. Three or four years ago while Mr. Doyle was try-to retain his equilibrium on the top of the fence between the pop and democratic pastures he was billed for a speech at Cedar Rapids. He was a fairly good pop in the morning, but before the horn blew for dinner his heart smote him and his democratic breeding, aided by a little democratic advise, induced him to get out of the way and his place was ably taken by the great and good pop, Joe Anderson, who held the populists spell bound. Later on while Doyle's feet staid on the pop side of the fence, there was a decided sag towards the democrats on the other side and he was reasonably democratic and acted as chairman of one of the democratic campaign committees. In his letter to the Republican he says he did not absent himself from the Cedar Rapids meeting to get rid of making a pop speech, but that a Greeley bank, whose subsidized servant he is, called him away from his duty at the pop meeting to go out in the country and hold skin a granger out of some horses the bank held security on, and that he never shirked his duty. So the bank got his services that day and the pops lost them. He wants to be all pop and have the democrats vote for him, but if there is one thing he has established beyond a doubt, and that is that he is ashamed to be called a democrat when they appear to be less in number then the pops. If he is ashamed to be called a democrat, why should he not be ashamed to solicit democratic votes to elect him? If it is his duty to cancel his engagement to make a pop speech because the bankers has a hold on him, how will that please the pops who claim to oppose banks? Verily, Doyle needs a guardian with a huge dwarf elm club to give him constant and active attentian.—*Albion Argus.*

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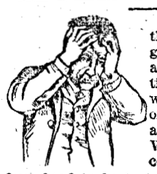

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WARNING.

To the money-saving people of Valley and adjoining counties: You are hereby warned not to make a single purchase until you have examined our Goods and our Prices. The true way to save money is to spend it where you can get the most value for your money; and we prove to you, by our Goods and Prices that we **sell goods cheaper** than any one else in Valley County, then we are the people do business with. We have won a reputation for low prices that we intend shall stay with us. No raise in prices because better times in sight. We have become so accustomed to making hard times prices that we can't and won't change our habits. We have the reputation of being as close a buyer as there is in the state, and Goods bought cheap can and will be sold cheap. we own our Goods, are here to business and will positively not be undersold.

Our Policy.

We operate our store on a determined policy of fair square dealing backed by resources and ability. This means we give the customers the benefit of the lowest prices possible every time. We do not slaughter our goods nor sacrifice any especial line to bolster up another, but purchase carefully, buying closely, and are thus enabled to sell on narrow margins of profit. It saves you to trade here because there is a fixed honest system of value.

Low Prices.

In this we excel all others.

We are the original and only true low price makers in Valley County. If a competitor quotes you a low price, give me credit for it, we make him do it. If I were not here today to keep the prices down to bed rock our little bombastic competitor on the corner would make you pay 20 per cent more than you are now paying.

Our New Stock.

Our new fall and winter stock is now in. It is large and complete. If you are in search of a reliable article come to us. If you believe that the judgment of an experienced merchant is worth any thing visit our store.

Your Money's Worth.

That's what we give you in every purchase no matter how small. Knowing our customers from long association through an honest style of dealing, we are able to make a price that is in keeping with the true business principle of "live and let live."

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It is an undisputed fact that we carry the largest, most complete and best assortment of Clothing in Valley or adjoining counties. It is also a fact that we sell more Clothing than all the other stores put together.

Over 2,000 Suits to select from.
Children's Suits from 50 cents up.
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In this line we put all competitors in the back ground. We shine with bargain after bargain while they fade away in the distance and wonder if we stole our goods. They don't see how we can sell so cheap.

We have had our Sales Lady in New York for the last month picking up bargains in that line. We have received word from her that she bought 600 Cloaks for 33⅓ cents on the dollar. The firm was forced to the wall and had to sell.

Buy your winter Wraps of us and save from 10 to 50 per cent.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions

and everything pertaining to these departments we are full and complete in and are selling at prices which are bound to win trade.

Tinware.

A full line line of Tinware at terribly low prices. 2 quart covered Tin Pails for 4 cents. No house in Ord dares to meet this price.

Men's Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Children's Shoes and Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear at prices on which there is no guess work as to their being the kind that makes you our customer.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Gloves and Mittens, are to be found in our store at prices to suit the buyer.

GROCERIES.

How our Competitors tear and rave about how cheap we sell Groceries. They don't like to meet our low prices. Once in a while they do, but most always they don't.

Compare these two price lists side by side and if you want to save money trade with us.

We made the price of 20 pounds of granulated sugar for $1.00 and forced him to meet it. L. D. Bailey now makes a new price of—	
21 lbs. of best granulated sugar	$1
1 lb. Arbuckle or any pkg. coffee	19
11 bars, full weight, soap	25
Starch, gloss or corn, package	7
1 gallon fine apple vinegar	16
26 pounds choice raisins	1
Best rope per pound	6½
Yeast per package	2½
1 gal., 175 test, Headlight Oil	16
1 lb. Climax, Horseshoe or Star Tobacco	40
300 pair men's, ladies' and children's shoes	95
Extra heavy demin overalls	45
Ladies' fast black hose	8
Extra quality unbleached muslin	4
Clark's or Coats thread, spool	3
Best Indigo blue calico per yd	4½
Best gingham	5
Buggy whips from 12 cents up.	
Our expenses $3.50 a day.	

This is the price list of our competitor, who claims to be the originator of low prices, but is as near to the truth as the earth is to the sun.	
20 lbs. best granulated sugar	$1
1 lb. Arbuckle or any package coffee	20
10 bars, full weight, soap	25
Starch, gloss or corn	8
1 gallon pure apple vinegar	18
25 pounds choice raisins	1
Best rope per pound	7
Yeast per package	4
1 gallon, 175 test, Headlight Oil	18
1 lb. Climax, Horseshoe or Star Tobacco	40
300 pair men's, ladies' and children's shoes	98
Extra heavy demin overalls	48
Ladies fast black hose	
Extra quality unbleached muslin	
Clark's and Coat's thread spool	
Best Indigo blue calico	
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His expenses $12.50 per day.	

Who can afford and who does sell the cheapest? Why you can buy goods cheaper at L. D. BAILEY'S BARGAIN HOUSE than any other store in Valley or adjoining counties.

We have just added to our stock a nice, new and beautiful line of Queensware, Glassware, Silverware and Lamps.

THESE PRICES ARE CLEAR UNDER EVERYBODY.

This is where we say good-bye to our silly little would-be competitor. His prices are too high to stay in our class. We leave him the back-ground and march on, making LOWER PRICES and selling more GOODS than ever before.

We invite you to visit our store and you may be assured of courteous treatment and cordial attention from people proud of an establishment that makes friends of our patrons.

After the Ball was over the Score stood 16 to 1 in favor of L. D. BAILEY'S Low Prices.

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NEBRASKA.

News Brieflets.

Miss Lizzie Buckwalter, of Lebanon, O., is just now an object of interest to lawers out of a job. She is defendant in slander suits aggregating $114,500.

Territory, in which fugitives from justice from all the surrounding States take refuge. He has, of course, nothing to do with crimes committed in Arkansas itself.

It is thought that the Judge of the United States Court at Fort Smith, Ark., who has sentenced 151 murderers, has the highest record ever made in the United States, at least in this generation. It is made possible by the fact that he has jurisdiction over the Indian.

The first white man to be hanged in Central Africa has gone to his reward, His name was Stokes, and he was a renegade missionary who had made a fortune in trade. He was hanged recently in the Cango Free State for supplying munitions of war to the Arabs with which to fight his own race.

Philip Weigel, jr., an iron and hardware merchant, of New Brunswick, N. J., is said to pe the head of a project to buy the Panama Canal Company for $100,000,000. Mr. Weigel does not regard his plan as chimerical, but is enthusiastic over the canal. He is a hard working merchant, sometimes spending as much as twenty hours a day in his office.

A writer in the Popular Science Monthly, who has been studying the habits of blue jays, finds that they make war on and get the better of the English sparrows. The sparrows, however, join other small birds in common cause against them, and it is not uncommon to see a jay in screaming flight with a score or more of small birds pursuing him.

The authorities of the Ohio Wesleyan University refuse to matriculate any student who uses tobacco in any form whatever.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was once a clerk in a crockery store in Boston. He had his first military instruction from a Frenchman.

Through a mistake in a cipher telegram twenty-five English chorus girls had a voyage to Rio Janeiro instead of to the United States.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company will use crude petroleum from the Los Angeles oil field as fuel for a number of their locomotives.

Sisaburt Mikonbat, the Japanese who saved the life of the Czarowitz when in Japan in 1891, was declared exempt from service during the late war by the Mikado.

The Goverment of Great Britain assumed the management of telegraph lines in 1870, and during that year the number of telegrams forwarded were 9,850,000. Last year the number exceeded 71,500,000.

The expenditure of England for drinks is estimated at $900,000,000 a year. The consumption is undoubtedly enormous, but not really so enormous as this, for a good deal of the liquor which appears in official statistics is afterwards exported.

Statistics from the United States railway service show that one passenger is killed for every 2,000,000 passengers carried, or every 44,103,228 miles traveled. One is injured for every 4,709,771 miles traveled, or one for every 204,248 passengers carried.

Jack Webb, an old bachelor miser, died near Sulligent, Ala., the other day. He left a will directing that the money which he left, $4,000, should be expended in keeping fresh the grave of Frances Stewart, his sweetheart, who died fifty years ago upon the eve of their wedding day.

The little economies that have made Japan so rich may be noticed everywhere. The dust or charcoal is gathered and mixed with the chaff of wheat, barley and other grains and with chopped straw. It is then moistened into paste, rolled into balls about as big as a billiard ball and makes excellent fuel.

The coming man in Turkey is Turchan Pasha, the Foreign Minister, who has had a remarkable career and is in high favor with the Sultan and the Grand Vizier. He was educated in France, and his wife is one of Turkey's rare "new women." At her husband's official receptions she stands at his side unveiled, dressed in the latest European styles and wearing eye-glasses.

This is the time of the year when the thrifty little New England children are making their Christmas money by picking cranberries. A child of ten or eleven years of age will gather as many berries in a day as can a grown person. The price paid for gathering is nine cents a pail of six quarts, and many a youngster makes as much as $1 a day working eight hours. One lad picked thirty-four pails in eight hours one day last week, earning $3.06, but he had to hustle to do it.

Experts report that it is impossible to send a telegraphic dispatch through the Hoosac Tunnel, four and one-half miles from North Adams, Mass. It has been tried with all kinds of wires, and with a cable such as is used under the ocean, but in vain. The telegraph wires in consequence of this curious condition have been carried over the surrounding mountains. A careful exploration of the tunnel has been made, but no magnetic or other ore has been found to interfere with the transmission of a message.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage has agreed to accept the call to the First Presbyterian Church in Washington, D. C., on condition that the congregation signifies by a vote that it desires him for pastor. President Cleveland is one of the regular attendants at the First Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. John Jenkins, of Charleston S. D., the colored minister who took fourteen little negro orphans to Europe to raise money for his orphanage, has come to grief. The London police will not allow the boys to sing either in halls or in the streets, as they are under eleven years of age, and the party is destitute.

About seventeen years ago a prosperous farmer, William Horner, disappeared from his home, a short distance from Aberdeen, Md. He had bought a fine farm and put in all his crops. He was a single man and had the good will of all. A few day ago he walked into his old home. During all this time he had been in the West, having enlisted in the United States cavalry.

An effort is being made in Japan, backed up by certain newspapers, to persuade the Emperor to visit Europe and America with a large suite, including a military staff. The Emperor has never been outside of Japan, and there are those among his subjects who feel that a little globe-trotting on his part would be of advantage to his country and himself. It is not probable, however, that he will leave Japan at present.

The oldest person in the country is said to live in Harrison County, Ky., an old negro woman, who is known to all the inhabitants as "Mammy." "Mammy" is believed to be 120 or 125 years old. She has always lived in the Carroll family. Mrs. Carroll says that through the family records "Mammy" can be traced back considerably over 100 years and estimates her age at the figures given above. She came from Virginia to Kentucky and was always considered a delicate woman, but even now gives promise of lasting many years longer.

Mrs. Johanna Bush, of Westfield, Mass., believes that she has found her husband, who has been missing twenty-five years, in the person of William Diamond, of Marinette, Wis., a man reported to be worth about $200,000, and to have married another woman in that State. In 1868 Bush became involved in a scandal incident to the celebration of Gen. Grant's first election as President, and fled. He corresponded regular with his wife for a while; then the letters ceased, and no information of his whereabouts was obtained. Diamond was identified as Bush by a man who had known him from childhood. Authority has been given a lawyer to begin suit against Diamond for support of his wife.

The tragic death of Gen. Custer and his gallant men at the hand of the Sioux Indians in the massacre of the Little Big Horn was recalled at Bismark, N. Dak., recently by the forwarding to Mrs. Custer of a check for $1,500, drawn to the order of Gen. George A. Custer in 1876. The check is dated June 25, and signed by B. K. Smith, at that time Assistant Paymaster of the Army. It was on June 25, 1876, that the massere took place. The check is still unpaid, and, soiled and tattered though it be, constitutes a valid claim against the Government for the amount represented upon its face, which was no doubt intended as part payment of Gen. Custer's salary. Where the check has been all these years no one knows, least of all Michael Francis, who found it in the street in Bismark last February and who has retained it until now. When Francis picked it up the bit of paper was almost as legible as when it was drawn, but three heavy creases in it showed that it had been carried in a pocketbook. It has evidently been under shelter somewhere, and the chances are that it was mislaid last February and swept into the street, where it was found by Mr Francis.

It has been discovered that George Francis, of Royersford, Pa., has been drawing a pension since 1886 by impersonating the late Herman Francis, his brother. Herman elisted in 1861 in Company K, Ninety-seven Pennsylvania Regiment, and after serving for three years he re-inlisted. But a short time after he came home on a furlough, and, decided not to go back, prevailed upon his brother George to go in his place. The latter agreed, [illegible] a strong likeness, [illegible] of a change except Li[illegible]all, one of the officers, who gave his consent. At the mine explosion at Petersburgh George was severely wounded and was discharged from the army in August, 1865. His discharge papers were made out in Herman's name, and the latter's consent was secured when George applied for and received a pension. A year or two ago Herman died, and his widow applied for a pension, and as such a person as her husband was still receiving one, investigation was made, which resulted in the discovery of the above facts. Because it was obtained by misrepresentation the pension will be stopped, and as Herman was practically a deserter his widow will be unable to secure a pension.

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RUSSIA VS. ENGLAND

THE BEAR SUPPLANTING THE LION IN THE EAST.

Britain Losing Her Grip in the Orient—Slav Influence Beginning to Predominate in China to the Commercial Sorrow of the Anglo-Saxons.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Reports to officials and to the diplomatic representatives of Eastern countries indicate that the Slavonic, or Russian, influence is becoming dominant and that the Anglo-Saxon, or English influence, which has been hitherto uppermost in the development of the East, is being systematically and surely eliminated from the control of China and the East. The advance of Russian and the retirement of British influence has come by almost imperceptible stages, none of which has been sufficient in itself to attract marked attention, but all of them combined show that Russia is seeking complete supremacy.

A striking illustration of the change in China has come to the attention of the officials here. An American who recently arrived in Washington, after being in China for some time negotiating for the building of a railroad with American capital, found the Russian influence so strong that he went to the Russian ambassador at Pekin to learn if the project would be viewed with favor by the Russians. The ambassador said: "Yes, Americans and American capital will be welcome in the development of China, but British capital is not wanted." In the most emphatic manner the ambassador made known his opinion that British influence in China was at an end and that Russia had openly entered upon her course of controlling and developing China.

In an indirect way the United States has become involved in this evolution of Chinese affairs. The present condition was foreseen by Great Britain before the Rosebery government went out of office. Lord Kimberly addressed a note to this country suggesting joint action in the settlement of the China-Japan war. It has since been disclosed by British officials at Washington that the purpose of Lord Kimberly was to cement English against Russian influence. The United States declined Lord Kimberly's overture, and as a result Russia has been left free to execute her broad plan of bringing the Eastern world under the influence of the czar.

It appears also from an official report received here, dated the latter part of August that *Li Hung Chang* is again in disfavor and that the leaders of the ignorant native factions are uppermost. The viceroy of Nankin is the head of the opposition, and the reports reaching officials here show that this Nankin viceroy is the new power in China. A purely normal title of "Imperial Chancellor" has been conferred upon Li, but it has no powers or duties. It has been found, however, that Li is the only man capable of negotiating the new commercial treaty with Japan and he has been named for this duty. A serious hitch has occurred on the treaty owing to the Japanese demand that Japanese courts shall have extraordinary jurisdiction in China, while no such Chinese courts are to be allowed in Japan. This is a humiliation which the Chinese resent.

EJECTED BY MILITARY.

California Ex-Strikers Forcibly Removed From the Presidio for Cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—W. H. Appelman, who was tried for the murder of Engineer Clark in the train wreck near Sacramento, in which four United States soldiers were also killed, was arrested in the Presidio reservation yesterday, by order of Colonel Graham, and was expelled from the grounds. With him was C. E. Crandall, an ex-striker, who was treated in the same summary fashion.

The two men visited the Presidio to view the monument erected to the memory of the murdered soldiers. Colonel Graham had caused to be carved on the monument the inscription: "Murdered by strikers." The American Railway Union men have been trying to have this sentence removed and have appealed to the War department.

After inspecting the monument Appleman and Crandall wandered about the grounds, when they were seized by soldiers and taken before Graham. They protested that they were American citizens and had a right to enter the grounds, but the colonel ordered them cut and they were escorted to the gate by a guard of soldiers. Graham says the men visited the monument and asked such questions of the guard as to lead him to believe they were contemplating mischief. The monument is guarded night and day in order to prevent its destruction by ex-strikers.

TO REFORM THE LORDS.

The London Chronicle Makes Public Alleged Conservative Plans.

LONDON, Sept. 28. — The Daily Chronicle, an organ of the Liberal party, states to-day that the leaders of the Conservative party intend to make the house of lords an elective body, either adopting the principle already existing in relation to Scottish peers sitting in the house of lords, or having the house of commons elect an upper chamber from the peerage.

It is also, according to the Chronicle, intended to give the peers, the right to forego the house of lords' prerogatives and enter the house of commons.

NEGRO CONVENTION.

Entire Colored Population of America Represented at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28.—What is perhaps one of the most, if not the most notable gatherings of negroes ever held in America or the world, is in progress in the Friendship Baptist church. The entire negro population of the United States is represented. The occasion of the gathering is the colored Baptist foreign mission convention, and the low rates have proved sufficient to make the attendance unusually large.

IRISH WAR PLANS.

Foramtion of Military Companies Recommended to Strike When Opportune.

CHICAGO Sept. 28.—The Irish convention adopted the following:

Resolved, That this convention recommends the formation of military companies wherever practicable, in order to foster and preserve the military spirit of the Irish race, and to be prepared for action in the hour of England's difficulty.

After the resolutions were disposed of J. J. O'Connell of Chicago presented the following as the report of the committee on organization and ways and means:

"The new movement" organization shall be known by the style and title of the Irish National Alliance.

It shall have for its object the securing of the independence of Ireland by any means within its power consistent with the laws and usages of civilized nations.

The qualifications for membership shall be good moral character, birth on Irish soil, or decent from Irish parentage on paternal or maternal side, or both, and the taking of the following pledge of honor: "I hereby pledge my word of honor to aid with every means within my power in conformity with the constitution and by-laws of the Irish National Alliance, in securing the independence of Ireland."

The election of officers of the newly created Irish National Alliance was declared in order and resulted as follows: President, William Lyman, New York; vice president, O'Neill Ryan, St. Louis; treasurer, R. V. Fitzpatrick, Chicago; executive council, J. J. Donovan, Lowell, Mass.; Chris Gallagher, Minnesota; Martin Kelly, Tennessee; Captain Mangan, Wisconsin; J. Sheehy, San Fransisco; J. M. Kennedy, Anaconda, Mont.; Thomas J. Dundon, Ohio; Thomas H. Greevy, Pennsylvania, and James Lawler, Texas.

The convention closed with the singing of a new Irish song, composed by Mrs. Teresa Beatrice O'Hare of Cleveland, Ohio, called "God Bless Ireland," after which the delegates arose and sang "America" and "God Bless Ireland."

ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS

Ex-President Harrison Expresses Himself on the Subject.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison said of the issue as to the enforcement of the law, which is the chief question in the present municipal campaign: "The importance of an honest, economical business administration of city affairs and the firm enforcement of all the laws cannot be overstated. A city so managed attracts business and population. I believe we have now these things and that we shall continue them if Mr. Trusler (Republican candidate) is elected mayor. We choose executive officers to enforce laws and not to repeal or suspend them at their pleasure. Their oath is so. It is subversive of our system and destructive of social order and of the peace of our communities to allow our executive officers to choose what laws they will enforce. It is not at all a question whether I like the law or whether the officer likes the law. What sort of a condition of society would we have if no man obeyed the law and no officer enforced it, unless he liked it? Such questions are for the legislature and the council. To find fault with an officer for enforcing the law is to repudiate our system of government, and to vote against a candidate because he is pledged to enforce the laws is to associate oneself with the law-breakers."

Mr. Harrison is devoting himself daily to an important series of literary articles for which he contracted while in the East last spring. The work is to take the shape of magazine articles, which will have for their aim the enlightenment of women upon national questions and give them a clearer conception of national affairs. Its scope will be wide enough to touch upon the national questions of general interest. He gave all of his time between deer hunts while in the Adirondacks to this work and he is still busy, and will be for some weeks with his secretary, in getting the materials ready for a Philadelphia publishing house.

An Indian Murderer Quickly Punished.

KERNVILLE, Cal., Sept. 28.—Philip Seybert, in an altercation over a game of cards, was shot and killed by William Archer, an Indian. The latter was arrested. At the inquest a verdict of wilful murder was returned, after which a number of citizens took Archer from the officers and shot and stabbed him to death.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

At the Hinshaw murder trial in Danville, Ind., front seats were sold for $2 each.

A meteor fell at Hot Springs, Ark., accompanied by a vivid flash of light and a hissing noise.

It has been discovered that $20,000 of county warrants have been illegally issued at Perry, Ok.

Forest fires in Quebec burned over thirty-five miles of territory, destroying buildings and crops.

Secretary Hoke Smith has a scheme for giving work to the Banuck Indians at *digging irrigation* ditches.

A Jewish rabbi was enjoined by his Dallas, Texas, congregation, from serving Israelites at Fort Worth.

The British steamer Condor, which damaged the U. S. Alert, is held at Guayaquil in an action for damage.

Dr. W. B. Ridgway eloped from Vincennes, Ind., with Banker Rabb's daughter and married her at Evansville.

A report just completed shows that, notwithstanding her war with Japan, China's exports and imports last year increased wonderfully.

American Sailors Richlieu and Morse, arrested in Cuba, have preferred claims for damages against Spain through the state department.

Mrs. Malinda King got a divorce at Selma, Ala., but couldn't pay for the decree. John Taylor wanted to marry her and paid the decree fee and got a license to marry. Then Jennette Marshall came along and swore out a warrant for him for trifling with her, and to square himself he surrendered his first license, got another and married Jannette.

POSTOFFICE STATISTICS.

Facts of Interest in Regard to Western Offices—The Cook Gang's Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—According to the report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster general during the last fiscal year Oklahoma had the greatest increase in the number of postoffices—69, while the Indian territory's was 60. Nineteen states showed decreases, with Kansas leading with the greatest loss—53. Postoffices established during the year numbered: In Kansas, 40; in Missouri, 115; in Oklahoma, 98; in the Territory, 78. Postoffices discontinued: In Kansas, 93; in Missouri, 25; in Oklahoma, 29; in the Territory, 18. Fourth-class postmasters resigned: In Kansas, 316; in Missouri, 396; in Oklahoma, 90; in the Territory, 103. Fourth-class postmasters removed: In Kansas, 78; in Missouri, 71; in Oklahoma, 10; in the Territory, 13. Fourth-class postmasters deceased: In Kansas, 19; in Missouri, 23; in Oklahoma, 2; in the Territory, 7.

At the end of the postoffice year Kansas had 1,701 postoffices, Missouri 2,725, Oklahoma 468 and the Indian territory 419. These states lead the Union: Pennsylvania, 4,980 offices; New York, 3,622; Ohio, 3,301; Virginia, 3,188; North Carolina, 2,876 and Texas 2,730.

A peaceful year is looked for in the postal service, the expectation being largely based on the favorable reports from the Indian territory. During the year 1,561 postoffices, fifty-four mail trains and stages and sixty-nine letter boxes were robbed, the work of the Cook gang.

SURPLUS IN TREASURY.

September Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—For the second time in the last twelve months the forthcoming monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for September will show an excess of receipts over expenditures. This surplus, which has now reached $112,744, will probably be increased to about $2,000,000 by the end of the month, by which time the receipts are expected to reach $26,250,000. The only other exception to the deficit rule during the year was in June last, when the receipts exceeded the expenditures by nearly $1,000,000.

The October figures, however, are expected to show a deficit of about $5,000,000, as during that month the pension and interest payments alone will approximate $17,000,000. The receipts on account of customs have shown a gratifying increase of late, as have those from internal revenue ources, although in a less degree.

Yesterday the treasury lost $50,000 n gold for export to Canada, leaving the true amount of gold reserve at the close of business $94,013,153.

DURRANT'S ALIBI FAILS.

His Main Witness Does Not Confirm the Statements Made by His Attorney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The keystone in the arch of Durrant's alibi crumbled and fell yesterday. The witness upon whom the attorneys for the defense depended most to sustain their contention that Durrant was attending a lecture at Cooper Medical college at the hour when Blanche Lamont was murdered, gave disappointing testimony. Instead of testifying that Durrant was present at the lecture, as Attorney Deuprey said Dr. Cheney would do, the doctor said he had no recollection of seeing the young medical student. To offset this reverse the defense gained only one point—the admission as an exhibit of the roll call books at the college, in which Durrant was recorded present at the lecture given on the afternoon of April 3. The prosecution holds the roll call books in little esteem, from the fact that it will place witnesses on the stand to prove that Durrant frequently asked his classmates to answer to his name when he was absent, and that they complied with his request.

STRUCK ON A SIDE TRACK.

The Rear Coach of a Train Demolished and Nine Passengers Hurt.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—A Baltimore and Ohio railroad passenger train east bound was side-tracked at Tunnelton, W. Va., this morning at one of the approaches of the tunnel to allow a westbound passenger train to pass. It did not, however, entirely clear the main track and when the moving train dashed out of the tunnul the engine struck the rear coach. Among the nine passengers injured are Henry Thomas of Baltimore, right hand badly cut and back wrenched; Miss Carrie Hobarth of Philadelphia, left side bruised; United States Marshal Garden and Secretary of State Oxley of West Virginia.

Among the others injured were: William Reese of Salina, Kan., right knee bruised and foot scalded; Mary Evans of Parsons, Kan., cut on the nose; Lee Hisey of Charleston, Mo., cut and bruised.

After the Beef Combine.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—General John C. Black, United States district attorney, received instructions to-day to investigate the alleged combination of Chicago packers to control the price of beef. The order came from Attorney General Harmon.

A Steamer Sunk in Collision.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Sept. 28.—The steamer Mark Hopkins collided with the steamer Vanderbilt at Nine-Mile point to-day and the Hopkins went down in two minutes. The Vanderbilt was but slightly injured. The Hopkins was insured for $40,000.

Old Soldiers Favored.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 28. — The question of exemption from taxes of the property of veteran soldiers in this state, purchased with pension money, has just been decided in the affirmitive by Judge Alton B. Parker in special term.

Tammany Hall Changes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 —It was stated this afternoon on excellent authority that one of the results of the return of Richard Croker to this city will be a material change in the leadership of the Tammany hall organization.

HARRISON STEPS OUT

A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

In an Authorized Interview His Political Manager Sets All Speculation at Rest—Does Not Favor McKinley or Reed as the Choice of the Republicans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 30.—Colonel John C. New, who managed ex-President Harrison's campaigns for the nomination for the presidency and was consul general of the United States at London during the Harrison administration, in an authorized interview in the Indianapolis News today said: "General Harrison does not desire to run for the presidency, and is in no sense a candidate, but the stories that he has withdrawn in the interest of anyone are without foundation in fact. Were his advice solicited he would select neither Mr. McKinley nor Mr. Reed as the Republican candidate for president."

Colonel New declined to state whom General Harrison would prefer as a candidate.

Mr. McKinley Declines to Talk.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Governor McKinley after carefully reading Colonel New's statement in regard to ex-President Harrison and dwelling upon that part of it which said that Harrison would favor neither McKinley nor Reed for the candidate, said: "I don't think it necessary, nor do I believed it would be proper to talk for publication about this. I simply have nothing to say."

"Can you not express an opinion as to the probable influence of General Harrison's withdrawal?" was asked.

"No," replied the governor, abruptly, "I have not a word to say."

Pettigrew Pushes Davis's Boom.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Senator Richard T. Pettigrew of South Dakota, who is here, said last night: "Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota is the choice of the northwest for president In the nominating convention he will have the solid delegations from his own state, the Dakotas, Montana, Oregon, Washington and probably a part of the Wisconsin delegation."

Nat Shelton Wants to Be Governor.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 30.—It was announced here to-day that State Senator Nat M. Shelton of Schuyler county would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. Senator Shelton is a conservative free silver man, has been a member of both houses of the Missouri general assembly and is a lawyer of much ability.

SPLIT IN TAMMANY HALL.

The John J. Delany Faction Bolts the Organization.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Dalton and Delaney factions of Tammany locked horns at a meeting at the hall last night and there was a remarkable warm time over the contest in the Eleventh district. The fight was precipitated by the report of the committee on credentials sustaining the sitting members. John J. Delaney, who headed the contesting delegation, said that the Dalton men had been elected by fraud and threatened that this faction would bolt in the Eleventh district on election day and destroy the maxim that the fights of Tammany were always settled in Tammany. The resolution to continue the Dalton faction in their seats was carried with a shout, however, and then Delaney and his braves left the hall.

In the course of his speech Delaney charged that Dalton, who used to be an excise commissioner, had fattened his organization by taking in men who had been in state prison. He named a number of thugs who had joined Dalton and pointed them out. It would not be charged against him, Delaney said, as it had been charged against the state Democracy, that "he had not made his fight within the organization." "Such methods as these men have adopted," the opposing leader from the Eleventh district shouted, "make it necessary for any man that comes into Tammany hall to leave his manhood behind." Delaney's followers numbered 500.

Ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan was chosen as treasurer of Tammany and ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings was made chairman of the printing committee, supplanting ex-Mayor Gilroy. Colonel George B McClellan was chosen to Bourke Cockran's old place.

SLURS AT OUR GIRLS.

British Papers Worried Over Noblemen's Marriages.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Many protests, more or less serious, are appearing in the newspapers of London on the depletion of the ranks of eligible noblemen by marriage with American women.

The Daily News says that the engagement of the Duke of Marlborough and the millionaire, Miss Vanderbilt, gives additional support to the theory that the principle of equality is doomed in America.

It is rumored that Mrs. Langtry contemplates marriage with Sir Robert Peel in the event of her securing a divorce in the courts of California.

A Noted Law Writer at Rest.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Robert Desty, aged 65, is dead. He was the author of more than twenty law books which are of word wide reputation.

A $300,000 Cincinnati Fire.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 30.—At 9 o'clock last night the Commerce street end of one of the storage houses of the Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco company was found to be on fire. Both building and tobacco are total loss of not less than $300,000.

An Antarctic Expedition.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Melbourne says than Hon. G. Houston Reid, premier of the colony of New South Wales, is securing the co-operation of the other colonies in the raising of funds for an Antarctic expedition.

NEW RIFLE A FAILURE.

Not as Good as the Old Springfield in any Respect

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The Krag-Jorgensen rifle, that cost the War department over $300,000 for its adoption, is proving to have been an expensive experiment and the chances for its condemnation as a military weapon are steadily on the increase as its qualities are called into ordinary military use.

Ever since its official adoption as the standard rifle of the United States army there has appeared one or another point that, upon subjection to the proper test, has proved a detriment to its utility. In every such instance the War department officials have been called upon to designate some particular body of troops to conduct a series of tests, in order that the rifle might have a fair impartial trial in other hands than the fault finders. The result of the test in each instance has stripped the new rifle of all the superior qualifications that were claimed for it.

Like many other things that have been adopted by army boards, the new rifle was accepted owing to the influence of the inventor, rather than its merit as a weapon. The test was made by officers whose knowledge of a rifle was limited. No attempt was made to submit it to a thorough test, as were a number of magazine rifles in 1885.

When returns of target practice began to come into headquarters opinions began to change. A searching investigation was then ordered which resulted in a company of the engineers' battalion at Willetts Point being ordered to West Point, where it was required to make a most thorough test of the new rifle. This was conducted for a period covering thirty days, under the supervision of rifle experts. The result was the confirmation of the assertion that the new gun was inaccurate in fire and could not be depended upon for accuracy under any circumstances at a greater distance than 300 yards, and not then if the elements were in any way contrary.

General John McComb, a marksman of distinction and a retired officer of the national guards of California, together with other distinguished marksmen of the Pacific coast, gave the rifle a fair test at the Shellmound rifle range, at Okland, Cal. They found that soldiers could do more accurate shooting with the oldest pattern of the Springfield rifle and could fire a greater number of shots from the Springfield in a given time than they could from the Krag-Jorgensen, even by having the advantage of having the five shots in the magazine.

With this confirmation from the West that the reports sent in by the West Point corps were correct the war department directed the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan to cause a thorough test to be made of the new rifle. These tests were concluded last evening. This trial and all other trials that the arm has had have shown that the old rifle was superior in all respects to the one adopted in its stead, and the war department officials are now endeavoring to find some way to remedy the defects.

ARRESTED BY SOLDIERS.

Major George A. Armes in Trouble for Insulting General Schofield.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. — Captain George A. Armes, retired, better known as Major Armes, was arrested at his home, Armesleigh park, last evening by soldiers, and is confined in the Washington barracks. The order for his arrest was signed by Assistant Adjutant General Vincent, "By order of the acting secretary of war." General Schofield was the acting secretary.

There has been a personal quarrel of twenty-five years' standing between General Schofield and Major Armes. The latter was refused an interview with the general and wrote him an insulting letter.

Major Armes was court martialed for pulling the nose of Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania at the inauguration of President Garfield.

General Schofield said to-day that he regretted exceedingly having been forced to take action against Armes, but being acting secretary of war at the time, he felt obliged to order his arrest solely in the interest of military discipline, and without regard to personal consideration. If he had not been acting as secretary of war he would have ignored the incident altogether.

It is said at the war department that Major Armes will remain in confinement until his case is disposed of by Secretary Lamont unless his release is ordered by the civil courts on a writ of habeas corpus. Any process of the civil courts in this case will be immediately respected.

SLAIN IN CHURCH.

Mohammedans Commit Another Outrage in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30. — Ottoman officials at Antioch have succeeded in exciting the Mohammedans with a report of an impending massacre by Armenians. As a result, the Mohammedans, accompanied by police, raided an Armenian church and searched the building for arms. The Armenians resisted and in the conflict which ensued ten of them were killed. A reign of terror prevails at Kemakh and Erzengen, owing to the oppressions by the Turks. Many Armenians have been arrested.

Marquis Ito Attacked.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 30.—An attempt was made to-day on the life of Marquis Ito, prime minister and president of the council of Japan. The would-be assassin, who is a member of the anti-foreign league, was arrested.

Rich Montana Indian Lands Ceded.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Sept. 30.—A treaty has been effected with the Piegan Indians by which a strip of land, rich in gold, silver and copper ores, is ceded to the United States. One and a half million dollars is to be paid in ten annual installments of cattle and annuities, beginning in 1896.

A Forger Recaptured.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 30.—John R. Thatcher, a forger, who escaped from the Pettis county jail on the night of July 26 last by tunneling out, was captured yesterday in Galveston, Tex., and will be brought here.

TO STOP SUGAR CUTTING.

The Trust and Wholesale Dealers Combine Against Department Store Sales.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The proprietors of some of the large retail groceries and department stores in this city have unearthed what is said to be the strongest combination ever formed to control the price of sugar. It is said that the wholesale grocers have nearly perfected an arrangement with the sugar trust, by which retail grocers and department stores will be cut off. Several of the retailers and department stores have already been notified by the agents of the trust that they will not be allowed to buy any more sugar on a parity with the wholesalers.

The plan proposed is that the grocers are to act simply as factors for the trust, forwarding to it within thirty days after the receipt of goods the amount of the invoice less 1 per cent trade discount on 100 barrel lots with the right to deduct 1 per cent additional if the forwarding of cash is made in seven days, the dealers not to be permitted to sell sugar either directly or indirectly at less than the rate book prices of the trust. A commission of one-eighth of one cent a pound is to be allowed to the grocer by the trust, and sixteenth of one cent additional is to go into a general fund for maintaining a local association. It is said that the trust proposes to pursue similar tactics in all the leading cities in the country.

WRECKED BY A MULE.

Serious Accident on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern.

CLARKSVILLE, Mo., Sept. 30.—The north bound passenger train on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern road struck a mule at the switch at Annada, eight miles south of this place, last evening. The engine and tender and all the cars were derailed and badly wrecked. Conductor Moulton was severely cut about the head. The fireman, Frank Harner, jumped and escaped unhurt, but the engineer, J. P. Murphy, stuck to his engine, and was badly injured.

The injured passengers are:

James Wilson and wife, Rockport, Ill.

Mrs. M. S. Patterson, Meadville, Mo.

J. W. Bowker, Dorchester, N.

Mrs. James Brown, Hannibal, Mo.

Miss Belle Fleming, Hannibal, Mo.

T. P. Turner, Hannibal, Mo.

E. A. Collins, colored, cook on dining car.

Frank S. Brown, No. 140 Radway, New York, traveling for F. Lieman & Co.

It is not believed that any the injured will die.

OLDEST COUNTERITER.

William Norris, Aged 100 Years, Convicted in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept.—William Norris, aged 100 years, found guilty on four charges of counterfeiting in the federal court yesterday. Three times before he has been before the court on similar charges, but each time was given liberty on account of his extreme age. At the last term of court Judge Jones not only ordered his discharge but gave him a dollar to pay his way home. Norris lives in the eastern part of DeKalb county. He is said to be a mechanical genius and can make anything from a needle up to a watch. When arrested a number of years ago for making counterfeit money a large lot of spurious coin were found in his possession. He is said to have constructed several moonshine stills and washtubs. It is believed that the oldest man ever before the courts of this country.

A GREAT LAND C

Lord Scully Will Become an Citizen—Forced to by Leg

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.—his agents in this city it learned that Lord Scully, nearly 100,000 acres of land as much more in Missouri more in Kansas and Nebr taken out naturalization pap York city. His object in t step is to enable him to purc land. The legislatures o Missouri and Kansas have laws prohibiting an alien fr ing real estate. His agents year and a portion of the pr in Missouri, where they bou ands of acres, but were cl the adoption of a measure by islature. He owns one wh in Kansas and more in Neb

CONDENSED CHES.

It is denied tha nores the Red Cross in Cub

A movement a American cattle is said t in Eng- land.

Captains May Matthews of the army hav d for disability.

A son was p d States minister and Ge in St. Petersburg.

England ha ships to the scenes of l sionaries by Chinese.

Miss Lucil ghter of the Kentuck marry a New Jersey Lane. ie C. P. Breckinrid t in congress next campaign to ge the morn- ing after t went to making to stirring up such pe taste of a honeymoo

Nov. 30.—The Milwa Pacific re- signa e federal ceivers d Judge court receivers Jenkin engineer Edwa Frank G. of the Bigel eath. rs. Mary Gu ced s A. hay co against e R k pany for $10,000 ing of her son at

THE EGG INDUSTRY.

CHICAGO CONSUMES FROM $8 TO $15 WORTH EVERY MINUTE.

The Chief Cities of the Country Require 600,000,000 a Year—The Product Last Year One-Third as Valuable as the Wheat Crop—Market for Bad Eggs.

CHICAGO owes a large debt to the hen, considering the fact that the city consumes from $8 to $15 worth of eggs every minute. Last year Chicago used the enormous amount of 313,542,000 eggs.

The magnitude of the egg product of the United States is vaguely understood by those not directly in the trade. The leading cities of the country consumed 600,000,000 dozens last year. Laying them end to end they would form a line 170,454 miles long. In other words, they would stretch around the world over seven times, and would go around it once forming a band fourteen inches wide. The product handled for daily consumption last year at an average price of 17 cents a dozen makes a total of over $100,000,000, while the value of the wheat crop was less than $300,000,000.

Eggs are used in many ways that the general public seldom thinks of. If the hen should stop laying not only would the gourmand suffer, but the arts would come in for a large share of hardship. The number of eggs used by photographers, artists, painters and paper hangers, bookbinders and chemists, and in the mechanical arts in general, is something enormous.

Even the poor, despised bad egg has come to be a necessity for certain uses other than those of the stage. A few years ago it was discovered that the yolk and decayed parts made the finest of preparations for finishing leather. When properly worked up the bad egg is barreled and sent to France, Germany and other countries, to say nothing of large quantities used at home. It has become indispensable to morocco and kid dressers as well as to glove manufacturers. The proportion of bad eggs coming into Chicago has been reduced to a minimum since the candling system has come into vogue. This has been reduced to almost a science. Experts are required for the work. Before being shipped to the city markets the eggs are taken into a dark room and examined in front of a candle. By this means any spots showing signs of decay are discovered and only good ones are sent to the market, thus saving the freight on poor stock, while the housewife is saved annoyance.

In the early days of the commercial history of eggs farmers employed primitive methods for the preservation of eggs in store for the winter months, when the supply is almost cut off and the market price abnormally high. In January the price often used to run as high as 50 and 60 cents a dozen, while in the spring and early summer the supply was a drug and dear at from 4 to 8 cents. The eggs were packed in oats or sawdust and also preserving fluids. This process was far from satisfactory. The preserving fluids had a tendency to weaken the shells. A process came into use by which the eggs were dried by artificial heat and ground up into the shape of meal for packing. Such egg meal found favor with bakers and was practical for use on ocean vessels.

The cold starage system of preservation was hit upon as the most successful, and it has assumed vast proportions, millions of dollars being expended in plants. Chicago has several of the largest concerns of the kind in the country. The old method of using ice is being gradually dispensed with in view of the improved facilities of the big storage houses. Chicago has sufficient capacity to hold 230,000,000 eggs at one time. Notwithstanding alleged discoveries by which eggs can be manufactured no process has been found successful up to date. No egg has ever been manufactured except at a greater cost than the production of the natural one.—Chicago Tribune.

A New Illuminant.

Some day we shall, perhaps, settle on a universal domestic illuminant. Will it be acetylene? If so, we shall want a shorter name for it, but that can be shelved for the present. Acetylene is said to give a flame ten or twelve times brighter than an ordinary gas get, or four and a half times brighter than the very best gas burner can yield. Moreover, acetylene gives out much less heat than gas, and very much less vapor. Add to these advantages the fact that acetylene can be liquified with ease, and kept in liquid form, and you have the claims of acetylene in the rough. It is curious that acetylene has become commercially possible as an illuminant by developments in electricity, with which it will now have to compete.

Women Who Support Themselves.

In 1890, there were nearly 4,000,000 women and girls among the class called bread winners in the United States. Their number has increased in ten years over 1,200,000, or more than 40 per cent. In the various branches of trade the increase in female employes was 263 per cent. This is due to the rapid utilization of women as accountants, cashiers, clerks, stenographers, typewriters and the like. During the same period the number engaged in the professions show a great increase, in many instances the percentage being far larger for women than for men.

If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small.—Old Testament.

DISHONEST DRUGGISTS.

One of the Practices by Which They Make Money but Do Great Injury.

Patients often wonder why it is that physicians are so positive in their instructions as to the drug store at which prescriptions are to be filled, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Nearly every physician uses prescription blanks furnished by a druggist in whom he has confidence, and bearing upon them the full name and address of the favored dispenser of drugs. Frequently when a disease fails to yield to powerful remedies prescribed the attending physician asks anxiously where the prescription was filled, and sometimes insists on satisfying himself by a glance at the labels on the bottles or boxes. It is a matter of current gossip that there is a financial understanding between the physician and the druggist, and that, in addition to his stipulated fees, the former gets a percentage on the amount charged for preparing the medicines called for in the series of hieroglyphics which go to make up a prescription. The code of ethics, idiotic as it is in some of its statements and requirements, has at least the merit of demanding professional respectability, and anything like a rake-off on prescriptions is a distinct breach of the strict code of laws laid down for the guidance of the medical profession. The doctors themselves are practically a unit in denying that they have any business understanding at all with the drug trade or any members of it. They give a reason for insisting upon certain druggists being patronized the danger that is incurred from an offense, which, in some cases, is an actual crime, and which is known among doctors, nurses and druggists as "substitution." Some physicians, with a view to still further protecting their reputation and their clients' health, prescribe special compounds under names and signs known only to themselves and the particular druggists in whom they place confidence. Others, who are of a less inventive turn of mind, prescribe drugs recognized in the national and international pharmacopoeia, but but distinctly decline to assume responsibility for a case if their prescriptions are filled at any drug store which happens to be convenient for the patient or his nurses.

WOMAN RIDES BRAKE BEAMS.

Had to Take a Railroad Journey and There Was No Other Way.

Upon the arrival of a Burlington freight train at Huntley, Mont., a recent morning the trainmen discovered a young and handsome woman and a boy riding upon one of the brake beams in approved tramp fashion. The woman gave her name as Mrs. Peterson and said her husband, a barber, had deserted her and a baby several months ago at Billings. Besides herself and baby she had a mother and little brother to support. A few days ago she spent her last money to purchase a ticket for her mother and baby to Sheridan, Wyo., where they have friends, and took the little brother, climbed on a brake beam of an outgoing freight, and had been riding nearly all night when discovered. The trainmen gave them a place in the caboose the remainder of the journey.

Made Him Apologize.

That Christian IX. of Denmark, whose illness is at present causing much anxiety, brings up his children in the way they should go is sufficiently evidenced by the following anecdote: One day at the dinner table the young prince asked his father what was the meaning of a word he had never heard before. This word, "lusing," is the Danish equivalent for our "box on the ears." The king asked his son where he had heard such a word. The boy, blushing to the roots of his hair, confessed, after a little natural hesitation, that he had been out in the streets amusing himself by ringing the bells and then running away. But at one door an angry porter rushed out and shouted after him that he would give him a "lusing" if ever he did such a thing again. When the prince had finished his explanation his father exclaimed: "Very well, to-morrow you shall go with me to that very house and beg the porter's pardon for such rudeness." Accordingly, the next day the king went with his much-abashed son and made him apologize.

Very Tired Indeed.

It has remained for a little girl in Brooklyn to nearly if not quite equal a famous witticism of Leigh Hunt. Of course she spoke in childish innocence, where the English essayist and wit used his ripened intellect. Hunt, in describing an exceedingly warm day, it will be remembered, spoke of it as one which tempted him "to strip off his flesh and and sit in his bones." The dear little Brooklyn miss had been romping and running all day. Toward nightfall her father met her. "Are you not very tired, little one?" he asked. "Oh, not so very tired, papa," she replied. Then in a burst of confidence she whispered, "Only I do feel as though I'd like to take my legs off and carry them a little while."

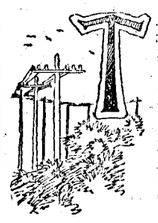
Landmark Gone.

The granite monument marking the Mexican boundary line at Tia Juana, in San Diego county, was upset last January by a flood, shortly after it was erected by the international boundary commission. This elaborate shaft fell into quicksand. Strenuous efforts were made to recover it. The sand was probed for a depth of twenty-five feet, but no trace of the lost monument could be found. It has been necessary to buy a new site for another monument, 100x 100 feet, and erect a second shaft thereon.

LATEST IN WARFARE.

EDISON'S INVENTION MAY REVOLUTIONIZE METHODS.

Would Destroy an Opposing Army with a Few Electric Volts—Biographical Sketch of the Greatest Inventor of Our Times.



THOMAS A. EDISON has recently made a discovery which will to a certain extent revolutionize warfare. As he has figured the plan out electricity will take the place of heavy artillery. One dynamo will do the work of a hundred guns. His plan would be to charge the enemy with an electric current. One shock would kill a whole army. It is said that he will transfer the secret to the war department free of cost. The idea can be utilized in naval as well as land warfare.

Mr. Edison enjoys the honor of many achievements and it may truthfully be said that the history of the century will contain no brighter page than that made necessary by his genius. Edison first saw the light of day at Alva, Ohio, February 11, 1847. The study of chemistry engaged his attention from early boyhood. He attended the common school until at the age of 15, when he became a "news butcher" on a railroad train. About this time he became interested in electricity. He used to sit up all night at the railway station where he had access to the telegraph instruments. So persistent was he in the pursuit of knowledge that in a remarkably short time he became an expert operator. He worked at his trade in a number of places, and while at Adrian, Mich., opened

Sketched From Photograph in American Celebrities.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

a shop for repairing telegraph instruments and the making of new machinery. He then went to Indianapolis, where he invented his automatic repeater. Later he was stationed in Cincinnati, with an established reputation as an inventor, and from there went to Boston, where he perfected his duplex telegraph. Shortly thereafter Mr. Edison was made superintendent of the New York Gold Indicator Company and transferred his shops to Newark, N. J. In 1876 he resigned this position and established himself permanently at Menlo Park, N. J., devoting his entire time to research and invention. Among the productions of his brain are the phonograph, the microphone, the electric pen, the quadruplex and sextuplex transmitter, improvement in the electric light and the telephone, etc. Mr. Edison is of a modest, retiring disposition, an indefatigable worker, and when occupied in perfecting a new invention scarcely takes time to eat or sleep until it is completed. Remarkable as have been many of his achievements in the past, he expects to produce still greater results from recent experiments, and the public has great confidence in his forecasts of coming miracles.

The Law and the Lady.

A letter was recently received in the Governor's mail from a lady stating that she had had trouble with her lawyer, and asking permission of His Excellency to shoot the lawyer some dark night. "I do not want to do anything against the law, you know," she adds in her letter. The Governor has not rendered an opinion on this legal point.

Why Not This Year, Grandma?

A woman 83 years old, Mrs. Martha White of Unadilla, N. Y., recently took a trip on a bicycle with her two granddaughters. She says she likes bloomers and will have a pair herself next year.

Judge and Author.

Robert Grant, whom the book-reading public knows as a clever author, but who is known in Boston as a probate judge as well, is a hard-working lawyer on the shady side of 40, but apparently younger. His pen and his bicycle consume almost equally his intervals of leisure. When he was nominated for judge his novels were alleged against his fitness for the place, and it may be that he took the objection to heart, for his later writings are in a somewhat more serious vein.

Miss Douglas, Attorney.

Miss Belle Douglas is the newest woman attorney in Chicago. She has just been admitted to the bar and has already tried a case. She thinks her

BELLE DOUGLAS.

calling a good one, and says there is room for many more women attorneys. Miss Douglas also intends to enter politics as a stump speaker, a republican and a woman's rights advocate. She is a graduate of a Chicago school.

LONDON'S TRILBY.

Miss Baird Is Said to Satisfy the Most Exacting Critic.

Miss Dorothea Baird, who is to take the role of Du Maurier's heroine at the London Haymarket next winter, brings to it a personality that is wonderfully in keeping with the picture of Trilby as we are all familiar with it. She is tall and fair, as the accompanying illustration shows. Her eyes have a merry look, that, however, hints of an easy change to "wistful and sweet," while the contour of her face, the expression of her mouth, and the generous pose of the figure are all in harmony with our ideal of the fascinating goddess of the Quartier Latin. Miss Baird is a sister of Mrs. E. T. Cooke, wife of the editor of The Westminster Gazette. Another of her sisters is a noted Oxford wit, and is the wife of A. L. Smith, fellow and tutor of Baliol. Although

MISS DOROTHEA BAIRD,
The New London Trilby.

very young, Miss Baird has been long enough on the stage to win recognition in Shakspearean parts, her Rosalind being especially mentioned.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Afternoon Tea.

They were at an afternoon tea, and each held in her delicately gloved hand a cup of amber fluid, which she sipped daintily with a souvenir spoon. But their technical knowledge of tea would have made a tea expert's hair stand on end. "I like Fedora best," one of them was saying sweetly. "Do you?" said the other; "now I prefer Solong, because there is no nicotine in it." "Talking of tea brands?" asked a society bride flutteringly, "I just adore Boohoo; it's made in China, you know." "Well, afternoon tea is good enough for me," warbled a society bud who didn't know anything but real knowledge, and wouldn't bother her wavy head with tea kinks. But the hostess, who had served Formosa, and Souchong, and Bohea sighed to think of the ignorance that sometimes existed in social circles.—Detroit Free Press.

Rock Candy Is Pure.

Rock candy, which is only sugar in large, hard crystals, is now produced wholesale in tin buckets inclosed in wooden firkins. Strings are stretched across the buckets and upon these the crystals form. It happens often that the rock candy of to-day is not the white, semi-transparent product of twenty-five years ago, but a cloudy, reddish-brown crystal, as if made from cheap sugar. It is not easily adulterated, and crystalization is an essentially honest process.

Keep Your Weather Eye Open.

Fraud loves a shining mark. Occasionally spurious imitations spring up of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great American family remedy for chills and fever, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, neuralgia, rheumatism and kidney disorder. These imitations are usually fiery local bitters full of high wines. Look out for the firm signature on the genuine label and vignette of St. George and the Dragon.

Likes and Dislikes of Animals.

Herbivorous animals do not eat all of nature's menu. The horse refuses the water hemlock that the goat eats with avidity and, on the other hand, the goat refuses some plants that are eaten by the sheep. The tobacco plant is avoided by all save the goat, man, and the tobacco worm.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness which follows the use of Syrup of Figs is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

Plenty of Them There.

Spencer—Show me a man who likes to be interrupted in the middle of a sentence.

Ferguson—All right. Come along with me to Sing Sing.—Truth.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Bashful One—They say that there are bacilli on a woman's lips. I wonder what they are like? She (encouragingly)—Why don't you try and find out?

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

"What do you think of your engagement ring?" "You dear, sweet old boy, it's the handsomest I ever had—I mean I like it ever so much."

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."
Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Husband—Well, it's strange I can never find anything. Wife—You can always find fault, it seems to me.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Seven-inch ribbon in big bows, with jabot folded ends, are on the new hats.

Division of Labor.

"When it comes to traveling," exclaimed the head of the family, "a man has to do all the real work. My wife has only packed the trunks, dressed the children, spread cloths over the furniture, and a few things like that, while every bit of information that has been got from the time table I had to attend to myself.—Detroit Tribune.

Kate Field in Denver.

Denver, Sept. 10.—My journey from Chicago was over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, one of the best managed systems in the country, I should say, judging by the civility of the employes, the comfort I experienced, the excellence of its roadbed, and the punctuality of arrival. I actually reached Denver ahead of time. The Burlington Route is also the best to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City.

Precaution.

After a row with his wife, who violently expressed a wish that he was dead, an Irishman said; "Oh, it's a widow you're wantin' to be, is it? Bedad, I'll take good care you're no widow as long as I live."—London Tit-Bits.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

Among the new fashionable gray-blue dyes the shade named Napoleon finds greatest favor.

There is pleasure and profit
and no small satisfaction in aborting troublesome and painful ills by using Parker's Ginger Tonic.

All the French gowns now fasten at the back and skirts and sleeves are wider than ever.

It is so easy to remove Corns with Hindercorns that we wonder so many will endure them. Get Hindercorns and see how nicely it takes them off.

White satin collars covered with jet passementerie are now dress accessories.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

GETTELMAN HOSPITAL TONIC
...OF...
PURE MALT and HOPS

A Great Nourisher for Mothers and Nurses.

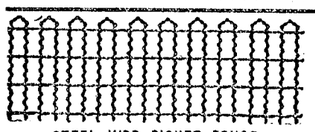
A Wholesome Fluid Extract of Malt and Hops. Cures Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Indigestion; Soothes the Nerves and is the Best Appetizer. Trade supplied by

H. T. CLARK DRUG CO.,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

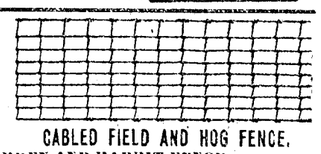
Hosts of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a

SPRAIN,

when **St. Jacobs Oil** would cure it in the right way, right off.



STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.



CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE.

Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE.

We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. If you consider quality we can save you money. Catalogue free.

De Kalb Fence Co., 121 High Street, DE KALB, ILL.

Keep the Baby Fat.

"CAVE SPRING, GA., May 21, 1894.

"My baby was a living skeleton. The doctors said he was dying of Marasmus, Indigestion, etc. The various foods I tried seemed to keep him alive, but did not strengthen or fatten him. At thirteen months old he weighed exactly what he did at birth—seven pounds. I began using "SCOTT'S EMULSION," sometimes putting a few drops in his bottle, then again feeding it with a spoon; then again by the absorption method of rubbing it into his body. The effect was marvelous. Baby began to stouten and fatten, and became a beautiful dimpled boy, a wonder to all. SCOTT'S EMULSION supplied the one thing needful.

"MRS. KENNON WILLIAMS."

Scott's Emulsion

is especially useful for sickly, delicate children when their other food fails to nourish them. It supplies in a concentrated, easily digestible form, just the nourishment they need to build them up and give them health and strength. It is Cod-liver Oil made palatable and easy to assimilate, combined with the Hypophosphites, both of which are most remarkable nutrients.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

The Ord Quiz.

W. W. HASKELL, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Ord, Nebraska, as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, if paid in reasonable time, $1.50
If unpaid year after year, $2.
Extra copies to be sent abroad per year $1.00.

Republican Ticket.

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Clerk,
VINCENT KOKES.
For County Treasurer,
S. J. W. BROWN.
For Sheriff,
ADAM SMITH.
For County Judge,
LOUIS THOMPSON.
For Superintendent of Schools,
O. E. MAIMANN.
For Coroner,
DR. A. E. BARTOO.
For County Surveyor,
O. J. NELSON.

ORD TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Clerk—J. D. LAVERTY.
Treasurer—J. W. BERAN.
Assessor—H. W. NELSON.
Justice of the Peace—A. A. LAVERTY.
Constable—W. H. CARSON.
Road Overseer—
Dist. 11, ROMAN IWANSKI.
Dist. 12, H. H. BAILEY, JR.
Dist. 31, GEORGE PRATT.

Prof. Pastour, the eminent French specialist, is dead.

Spain has lost another of her men-of-war. Bad luck seems to be with her.

The republican state convention had a very peaceable time of it. Judge Norval was renominated and C. H. Morrill and H. L. Gould were named for regents.

Our friend, the Arcadia *Champion*, advises its readers to go to the polls on November 12th. We hasten to inform Col. Day that he had better be on hand on the 5th or he will be counted out.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage has decided to go to Washington and preach in President Cleveland's church. The administration needs his preaching very much. But it will do no good. What saltpetre could not save Talmage can't.

The Hamberg, Iowa, *Democrat* calls our old friend A. W. Jackson a jackass and the latter (Jackson) gets back by calling the *Democrat* man a Missouiri puke and by intimating that he will receive more attention when the signs are right for skinning skunks.

At the republican judicial convention held at Grand Island the following were chosen as central committee men: L. H. Harris, Blaine; C. E. Spear, Boone; James Barr, Garfield; W. M. Horner, Grant; H. S. Sprecher, Greeley; G. H. Thummell, Hall; T. Hemirson, Howard; A. S. Moon, Loup; E. P. Clements, Valley, C. H. Geisher, Wheeler.

The *Bee* has engineered through to the convention stage a non-partisan movement and is devoting much valuable space to its promulgation. What is a non-partisan movement, anyway? We don't know. There never was one and never will be one. It is just as impossible to be a so-called non-partisan organization as to run a religious association without religion. This non-partisan delusion has been worked to death.

Were it not for the fact that the Cleveland administration has personal interest in the collection of the Mora claim it might have long ago taken a stand for Cuba that would have had a very disheartening effect upon the Spanish inclination to run a blood-letting enterprise under our very noses. The Cuban insurgents ought to be recognized as belligerants, and Spain should hear from our state department.

It is not a partisan fight as the populists have laid aside partisanism in behalf of clean courts and for a bench incorruptible.

So says the Schuyler *Quill* in reference to the candidacy of Judge Maxwell, a republican nominated by the populists. It is a little singular, though, that this party of reform must "lay aside partisanship," when they want to elect an honest judge. And it must be a little humiliating for our populist friends to head their ticket with a man who, in his letter of acceptance, repudiates populism. Judge Maxwell, though a clean man, will be the worst beaten man who ever ran for a state office in Nebraska.

"Who was nominated for district judge?" was the frequent inquiry Tuesday evening. To these the natural reply was "Kendall and Thompson." The ticket is made to read "Kendall and Price," but it is nevertheless the intention of Hall and Howard counties to shelve Mr. Price and put Judge Thompson on the bench again. This is so evident as to be undisputably true. This part of the performance is deplorable. If Hall county really intends to elect Mr. Price it is all right. But Hall county does not intend this. It intends to hog the offices as it has heretofore. Unless some heroic measures are adopted by the other portions of the county we may as well assign the honor of electing our district judges to Hall county and done with it. While Mr. Price was named as a candidate, a brother of Judge Thompson is made chairman of the judicial central committee and will have charge of the campaign. At the same time a son of Judge Kendall is editor of a democratic paper at St. Paul and a brother is a populist sheriff of Howard county. It looks like a pretty strong pull for Kendall and Thompson.

Saloon men down in Texas must carry dangerous weapons to make a newspaper man crawl out of so small a hole as the LaPorte *Chronicle* does in the following paragraph:

The Chronicle aroused the ire of one of the saloon keepers in town by an article in last week's issue objecting to keeping the saloon open on Sunday night. Nothing was said reflecting on the manner in which the saloon was conducted on week days. Nothing was said against its being open during the day Sunday although time and again The Chronicle has been urged to agitate the necessity of closing all the saloons on Sunday. For the good of the town and the impressions made upon strangers in our midst objection was made to keeping a saloon on Main street open on Sunday night.

The judicial convention held at Grand Island Tuesday made quick work of it. Judge A. A. Kendall was renominated by acclimation and J. A. Price, of Boone, was renominated on the first ballot. The combined vote of Boone and Hall was just enough to nominate—29. These votes with one from Howard, to make it sure, were cast for Mr. Price. Mr. Price is a good lawyer and stands well in his vicinity. He will no doubt get a very large vote.

Pleasant Valley Pick Ups.

Oct. 2, 1895—As we have seen no correspondence in your paper from this place for a long time, we ventured to send in a few squibs.

Threshing around here is all done and some fall plowing.

It was thought best by those present last Sunday, to close our Sunday school until next spring. We hope then to see it reopened with Mr. W. J. Saville again at the helm as he has been an able and efficient superintendent.

The Foster Bros. feel quite proud of the blue ribbons taken on their Hereford cattle at the fair last week.

The young people of this vicinity reported a very pleasant evening at the home of Miss Myra Potter last Fripay evening, the occasion being her fifteenth birthday.

Mrs. Scrimger commenced her second term of school in Dist. No. 16 this week. It being her second term there tells how much she is liked.

Mr. W. J. Saville is working in Mr Harrison's elevator in Arcadia at present.

According to all reports Miss Hattie Smith of Ord is teaching a very satisfactory term of school so far.

Mrs. Davig has a girl baby. Mrs. Davig is with her mother Mrs. E. G. Robinson who is taking care of her.

Mrs. E. M. Potter is reported sick again.

Mr. C. B. Hughes has returned from his visit to Indiana and reports a very good time.

Politics must be more interesting than common this fall for we hear even the ladies electioneering.

We would like to know where the carriage goes to that passes every Sunday night. Perhaps Miss Edith can tell you.

Good Winter Wheat Seed, absolutely clean of rye, for sale cheap.

D. B. SMITH, Yale.

For Sale.

A span of large Mules, kind and good workers, on N. W. quarter, section 24 Liberty township. E. M. POTTER, Yale P. O.

IRRIGATION TALK.

The Question Discussed from Both Sides.

What is your idea about the pending bond proposition, will the bonds carry? This question was directed by a QUIZ reporter to one of our prominent farmers.

Carry, of course it will carry was the prompt reply. And how many of the voters do you think have sat down and calmly figured out the expense?

Let us for a moment examine the project as far as Dane creek. The land to be benefitted will not, in my judgement, exceed 7,000 acres after deducting the low or first bottom land along the river which can't be materially benefitted and which, under the law, can't be taxed for building and maintaining the ditch. This means a debt of $6 per acre or $960 for each 160 acre farm. If the rate of interest is to be 7 per cent it means an annual tax on each quarter section of interest alone of $67.20. The cost of maintaining the ditch and the organization will not be less than fifty cents per acre or $80 per quarter section, making a total annual tax of $147.20.

Reporter: Then in your judgment the cost of the enterprise will not justify the expense.

Farmer: I did not mean to convey this idea. The expense or tax is a dead certainty. The profit or benefit to accrue in my judgment is a dead uncertainty. Look at the territory covered by the North Loup ditch and by careful examination you will find that not more than ten per cent have been materially benefitted by irrigation the season just passed.

Our disadvantages are lack of knowledge and experience under the new methods of cultivating our soil and even if we had the experience only a few of us have the means with which to buy additional teams and to hire the extra help required in cultivating our farms. You may suggest the idea of renting a portion of our land but this will require additional buildings and other improvements for the accommodation of the renter which most of us are unable to put up.

Reporter: Why not sell part of your land and use the proceeds in preparing the remainder of your land for the new method of cultivation under irrigation. You must admit that 80 acres thoroughly irrigated are more profitable than 160 without.

Farmer: This is a good suggestion as we all know that small holdings are the most profitable under irrigation but where are the purchasers who are ready to purchase and pay us the cash for our surplus land.

Reporter: Then you believe that irrigation will ruin the territory which it is intended to benefit.

Farmer: No, not in the least, but I do believe that it will ruin many of the farmers now owning their farms with a small incumbrance. The farmer who can stand the extra expense until matters can be properly adjusted, who can seed his land to tame grasses and buy cattle and hogs to consume it, to that farmer it will prove a profitable investment from the start. But few of us are so favorably situated. Many of us are already heavy in debt and the additional $147.20 must be paid each year whether we get any benefit from it or not. Can we stand it? I am afraid that many of us will break down in our attempt but time will tell.

Reporter: What is your idea of the project from Dane creek to Harris creek through Ord?

Farmer: I have given this part of the subject but little consideration. I only regret that this territory was included in the project and that you fellows did not form a district of your own. I have no doubt but that the intention of the law is to elect the directors at large from their respective districts. As your end of the district have at least three-fourths of all the legal voters it is within your power to control the board of directors to your own selfish advantage should you so desire. The estimated cost of your end seems unproportionally low, especially the item of right of way through town. In my judgment nearly the whole estimate will be required to pay right of way and damages on lots which have but little intrinsic, but high fictitious or speculative value, which additional expense must be borne by the district at large. Yes, it was a blunder which will cause no end of trouble and a will be detriment to the usefulness of the enterprise.

Reporter: You stated, Mr. Farmer, at the beginning of this interview that you had no doubt but that the bond proposition will carry. At the same time your argument would indicate that there seems to be two sides to the question and pretty evenly divided too. What reason have you for believing that the bonds will be voted?

Farmer: The total and partial failure of crops in this locality have made us restless and discontented with our lot, and it has indeed been a hard one. When back in '80 we had a continuation of big crops we inferred that the large yield would continue and we were not looking ahead for failures. Now we have had a succession of poor crops, and now we infer that these bad years will continue indefinitely, while the contrary, a continuation of favorable seasons and big crops would be the most reasonable supposition. The silly phrase that we must either irrigate or emigrate, although an insult to our land, has had its effect on our minds. We don't want to emigrate for the fact that there is no better country in these United States, so of course we must irrigate and plunge ourselves into a debt from which we, our children and grandchildren will suffer harder and longer than we have suffered from several years of drouth. But the bonds will carry, of course they will carry two for to one against. And our farmer friend turned around and left us as if disgusted with himself and his whole surroundings.

A little later our reporter accosted a citizen of Ord, who is an ardent champion of irrigation, with the question: Mr. Blank, would you mind answering for the QUIZ a few questions in relation to the proposition to be voted on next Wednesday?

Not in the least; fire away, was the reply.

Q—Well to begin. Do you think the proposition will carry?

A—It most assuredly will.

Q—Why do you speak so confidently on a matter that others seem to question?

A—Because I have the utmost confidence in the sound business sense of the people in whose hands the question rests.

Q—Then you are thoroughly convinced that the thing to do is to vote the bonds and build the canal?

A—I *know* it. It is a plain business proposition that every voter can figure out for himself. I would not for a moment lose sight of or slur the great advantages of this North Loup country, for I believe that, barring the scarcity of moisture, there is not a better or more productive territory in the United States. But it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all thoughtful people that agriculture cannot in this country be carried on at a profit under present conditions. It is conceded that distance from markets and consequent low prices makes the successful growing of corn wheat and oats for shipment an impossibility, and that in the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep lies the possibility of successful farming in this country. But cattle, hogs and sheep cannot be successfully grown unless there is a reasonable certainty of an annual crop of the grains and grasses with which they are fed. The experience of our farmers for the last few years has proven this, for they have barely succeeded in gathering together the nucleus of a herd or drove, when a partial or total crop failure has forced them to sell at ruinous prices.

Irrigation will change all this and make the possibility a certainty. The alfalfa meadows and tame grass pastures will reduce the cost and increase the certainty of production until the Scriptural statement of "Cattle on a thousand hills" will be supplemented by "Hogs in a thousand pens" and "Thousands in the bank."

Q—But, Mr. Blank, in taking this hopeful view have you not lost sight of the costs? Are you not afraid that the additional taxes laid upon a people already heavily burdened will be more than they can bear?

A—No. I have not forgotten the costs, and I know it will be considerable. But let us examine it for a moment. First, let me say that there are people in this state successfully farming under irrigation who pay $10 per acre for a perpetual water right and fifty cents per acre annually for expense of maintaining and operating the canal and that the smallest charge for water by an irrigation company that has come within my knowledge, where no perpetual water right is sold, is $1.25 per acre annually, and this charge is made by a company to which municipal bonds were voted in an amount sufficient to one half construct the canal. Now let us see what our people will be required to pay under district irrigation. The costs of the canal will be $50,000, and it will cover 11,000 acres of land exclusive of the townsite of Ord. The interest on this sum at 6 per cent, the maximum rate allowed by law, will amount to $3,000 per year and the cost of maintaining the canal will not exceed $2,500. Call it, however, for ease of computation, $3,000 It will therefore be necessary to raise by taxation on the real estate of the district $6,000 each year for the first eleven years. Dividing this by the total valuation of the district, which a very conservative estimate places at $300,000, and we have a quotient of .02. Now let any property owner in the district who are desirous of approximating the amount of taxes he will have to pay for irrigation multiply the value of his real estate, less all improvements thereon, by this quotient and he will have a very close estimate. We find that a farm of 160 acres valued at $20 per acre would pay yearly for use of water, which includes interest on bonds and cost of operating and maintaining canal, the sum of $64 or exactly forty cents per acre.

Q—But, Mr. Blank, you do not in this estimate make any provision for the payment of the bonds.

A—That is true, and it is not necessary to do so for the purposes of my estimate, as the bonds could doubtless be carried for an indefinite period at the rate of interest which I have named. But at the end of the eleven years, it is necessary to begin the payment of the bonds in accordance with the proposition, it is fair to suppose that the taxable property in the district will have at least doubled and that the rate which I have named will still be adequate to raise the additional amount required to meet the installments as they fall due.

Q—Well, Mr. Blank, conceding that your position is correct in relation to the benefits that will be derived by the farmers of the district. Do you think that the citizens of Ord will be benefitted by irrigation to an extent that will justy them in helping to build a canal?

A—I am firmly convinced that if the taxpayers of Ord were not to receive one dollar in direct benefits, or to receive one drop of water from this canal it would more than pay them to help construct it for the indirect benefits which will accrue from the building up of the surrounding country. But the direct benefits would, in my opinion, more than compensate us for the cost which we would incur in this enterprise. Among the direct benefits to be derived from the construction of the proposed canal, and the one which would probably be the soonest felt, would be the relief to our overtaxed pumping plant and water supply. A relief which must soon come or our city will be compelled, at an expense of from $12,000 to $20,000, to renew and increase the plant. It is well known that during the summer season the water works is taxed to its utmost capacity, running night and day to supply the thirty-seven lawn hydants for which permits are taken out at $5 each, while during the season that water is not used for sprinkling lawns it requires but ten hours pumping each day to supply the city with water. It is estimated that it costs the city over $400 more each season to pump the water used upon lawns than it receives from sprinkling permits. Irrigate our lots from a ditch and we will save this expense and make it certain that the present plant will answer all the requirements of the city for many years to come.

Q—I see, Mr. Blank, that the blue flag is flying above Milford's. That means rain. Do you not think that a heavy and continued rain will dampen the enthusiasm of the irrigationists and cause a defeat of the bonds.

A—It is no doubt true that the heavy rains we had just before voting upon the irrigation proposition last fall were responsible in a measure for its defeat, but I am satisfied that the experience of the past summer has been such that our people will not rest content until they have eliminated that terrible element of uncertainty that makes farming a nightmare in western Nebraska.

Q—But how about the law, Mr. Blank. If the bonds are voted will they not be declared unconstitutional and void by the courts.

A—That question is forever settled by the supreme court decision just out which holds the state law constitutional.

Notice For Publication.

In the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska.

Maggie N. Currie, plaintiff,
vs.
Orson S. Haskell and Emma L. Haskell, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 22nd day of January, 1895, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Orson S. Haskell and Emma L. Haskell to Maggie N. Currie, the plaintiff, upon the following described premises, to-wit: Lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), in Block forty-four (44), in the original townsite of Ord, in Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note made by the defendant, Orson S. Haskell, dated April 21, 1888, for the sum of $375.00, due and payable in twelve months from date, that there is now due and payable upon said note and mortgage from the defendants Orson S Haskell and Emma L Haskell to the plaintiff the sum of $617.50, with interest at ten per cent from January 22, 1895. For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

27-4 MAGGIE N. CURRIE.

By Herman Westover, Her Attorney.

Notice for Publication.

In the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska.

Geo. H. Kinsey, plaintiff,
vs.
Orvill D. Crane, Susan E. Crane and John Prall, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 28th day of Sept., 1895, plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Orvill D. Crane and Susan E. Crane, to the defendant, John Prall, and assigned to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to wit: All of Lot 15, in Block 8, in Hawthorne's addition to the Village of Arcadia, Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their five promissory notes dated November 7, 1894, for the sum of $400.00 that there is now due and payable upon said notes and mortgage from the defendants, Orvil D. Crane and Susan E. Crane, to the plaintiff the sum of $400.00, with interest at ten per cent. from Nov. 7, 1894. For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

27-4 GEORGE H. KINSEY.

By Clements Bros., His Attorneys.

Notice for Publication.

In the district court of Valley County, Nebraska.

Peter Mortensen, special administrator of the estate of Hans C. Sorensen, deceased, and Francis E. Lloyd and Henry E. Babcock, plaintiffs,
vs.
Charles McMullen, ——McMullen, wife of Charles McMullen, first name unknown, Frank McMullen and Albert Dye, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 4th day of October, 1895, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendant, Charles McMullen, to Hans C. Sorensen, Francis E. Lloyd and Henry E. Babcock, the plaintiffs, upon the following described premises, to-wit: The se quarter and the s half of the ne quarter of sec. five (5), in Township eighteen (18), north of Range fifteen (15), west of the 6th P. M., in Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their six promissory notes dated Aug. 13, 1892, for the sum of $1800.00, due and payable Jan. 1, 1896, and Jan. 1, 1889, but plaintiff elects to declare said notes due on account of default of the payment of the interest thereon, that there is now due and payable upon said notes and mortgage from the defendents, Charles McMullen, Frank McMullen and Albert Dye, to the plaintiffs the sum of $1,800, with interest at eight per cent. which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

PETER MORTENSEN,
Special Administrator of the Estate of Hans C. Sorensen, FRANCIS E. LLOYD,
HENRY E. BABCOCK.

By Herman Westover, attorney.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. 27-6m

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Ord, Neb., for the week ending, Sept. 27, 1895.

Mrs. Hattie Pottes.

If not called for in two weeks these letters will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties claiming any of the above please say they were "advertised."

J. L. MCDONOUGH, Postmaster.

J. H. CAPRON

Invites your patronage, and calls your attention to the following lines:

REAL ESTATE — Offerings now include a large number of improved farms and wild lands and town property on which the price has not been raised since the drouth. If you want anything in this line you should buy at once, and you can buy at this office cheaply as if you go direct to owners, and can find what you want without trouble or expense. Buy now and profit by the raise which this crop is sure to bring.

FARM LOANS — are very hard to place now, and only a limited number of very attractive applications can be filled. Company rates are 8½ to 9 per cent. for five year loans. Private funds can be had for two or three years at 10 per cent.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE — will be furnished promptly to any tract of land or town lot in Valley county, at the usual rate. This is the only complete set of books in the county, and the correctness of abstracts issued is guaranteed by a bond of $10,000. Defective titles perfected and property transfers made.

Office—First National Bank Building, Ord.

PATENTS

Etc. quickly obtained; No Atty's fee unless allowed. Send full description and sketches or model, and we examine and report as to patent ability without charge. Book and advice free; all we ask is that you read one before selecting your Attorney, and note our square methods and low term.

COLLAMER & CO,
1026 F Street, Washington, D. C.

CUT IN 2 SHIRTING.

Just now it is the fad with some merchants to get very loud, tell big tales to draw trade, and, figuratively speaking, to tear their shirts, in order to get you inside their doors. But you should not forget that I am doing business on business principles. I am not throwing out baits to draw you in and then skin you on something else. That's their way. It is not mine.

But speaking of shirts reminds me. I have a fine line of shirting. I don't tear my shirting, because it is too hard work. But I have actually cut the price in two—that is, the price these other fellows usually charge.

See these goods. You'll always find my goods right and my prices are low as anybody's.

WM. FELLOWS,
ORD, NEB.

We are the Pride of the Town.

FRANK MALLORY'S RACKET STORE, THE BARGAIN STORE OF THE COUNTY

Invites you to the inspection of his New Fall and Winter Stock. We are now opened for fall business. we have BARGAINS that can not be duplicated anywhere. ONE DOLLAR spent at our store will buy more goods than at any store in this or adjoining counties.

We have customers from far and wide who will testify to our statements and to our honest and upright dealings and to our low prices. A visit to our large establishment will convince you that WE ARE THE PEOPLE to do your trading with. Our competitors admit and we point to the fact with pleasure that we employ more salespeople and clerks, have more room, larger stock than any store here. Naturally we sell more goods than all our competitors combined. Don't fail to visit us. We will make it interesting for you.

Frank Mallory's RACKET Store, ORD

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

Vincent Kokes who was renominated by the republicans of Valley county for county clerk will be remembered by many as a St. Paul boy and an amiable young man. He is well qualified for the office, and if elected will make an efficient officer.—*St. Paul Press.*

I heard the talks the other night
By Thomyson, Edwards, Doyle.
Since then I have not felt just right,
The meeting seemed to spoil

The hopes I had before I came
That populists would win.
I tell you, folks, it was a shame
The way they straggled in.

The room was filled with plank and chair,
Just like it was last year,
But empty seats were everywhere.
And then we couldn't cheer.

The speaking didn't seem to poke
A fellow as it might.
It used to be when speakers spoke
They made me want to fight.

Don't you remember when a judge
Came here to speak, that hall
Was filled so full you couldn't budge?
You recollect it all.

And then the speaking used to fill
A fellow full of vim.
The speaker shouted with a will
And we applauded him.

But when I sat there half asleep
Last night and thought of all,
I found it mighty hard to keep
My courage from a fall.

I saw the empty seats and dug
The fellow by my side.
He was asleep. I pulled my plug
And took a chew and sighed.

"It's strange!" thought I. "They tell the things
Told to us every year—
Of dire and awful happenings;
But no one cares to cheer!"

It made me sad; a hopeless chill
Across my body crept.
And, though the judge was speaking still,
I doubled up and slept.

At the primary held in Springdale the following persons were nominated for officers of Springdale township:

Assessor, S. D. Arnold; Clerk, H. Timmerman; Treasurer, Elmer King; Justice, Wm. Bassett; Road Overseer, dist. 14, Dwight Pierce; Road Overseer, dist. 13, W. McLain.

Clerks of election: L. D. Timmerman, Elmer King.

Judges of election: John Kokes, E. Stanton, J. McLain.

A visitor recently returned from Elyria, a small Burlington station in Valley county, tells a wonderful story of an onion crop that came under his observation at that point. J. H. Powell, the station agent, having a little leisure time on his hands, planted four acres of onions, embracing several of the most prolific varieties. With the assistance of his father he gave the plot special cultivation, and careful measurement and estimate of his yield place it at 700 bushels per acre. Many of the plants weigh over two pounds each and a collection of the best specimens range from two pounds nine ounces to three pounds and a quarter. The onions were raised in the Loup Valley, but without any aid from irrigation. Mr. Powell has cabbage and celery which are fully as creditable to his industry and skill as a farmer as are his onions.—*State Journal.*

We are pleased to note that L. J. Harris, editor of the Burwell *Progress*, has been nominated for clerk of Garfield county by the republicans. Mr. Harris is a competent, honest, upright young man and deserves the honor conferred and will merit the office when elected as he surely should be. He has done much for the upbuilding of Garfield county and is as consistent in politics as in all things.

Go to Lloyd's for anything you want that is usually kept in a first class Bakery.

Having boughtback from Keown and Firkins the flour and feed business I respectfully solicit a share of your patronage in that line also in Groceries, Queensware, Confectionery, etc. All kinds of farm produce take in exchange, including grain. A. M. RUSSELL.

Lunch is served at Lloyd's.

M. E. Getter went to Lincoln Tuesday.

Charley Emig went back to his home in Taylor last week.

Bacon 10 cents a pound at Misko's Meat Market,

Ord won three straight games at the ball turnament.

Ord's nine has never lost a game when Hoffmaster was in the box.

All kinds of hard and soft coals at the lumber yard of J. B. Kroetch.

Mrs. Copek, who formerly lived in Ord, was buried at Taylor Wednesday.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

G. T. Bartlett of St. Paul was in the city this week visiting relatives and friends.

There is no disputing the fact that Ord has one of the best amateuer base ball nines in the state.

Mrs. J. W. Beran returned Saturday from Wisconsin where she was called by the sickness of her mother.

Geo. F. Hoyt was buried at Burwell today with Masonic honors. A number of Ord Masons went up to participate in the ceremonies.

Rev. C. E. Maimann was sick during the morning services of the Episcopal church Sunday, but did not give up till the services were over.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office canot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

Nice acre home in edge of Ord, with good nine-room house, barn, well, and small fruits. Will sell cheap and take team, harness and wagon in part payment. See J. H. Capron. 2t.

Rev. E. A. Russell was aboard of the U. P. passenger Tuesday night. He had been up the Broken Bow branch towards the black hills where they had a six-inch fall of snow last night.

Rev. W. E. Hardaway, who has been pastor of the North Platte Church for five years, has been assigned to Ord. We do not know at this writing whether he will be here for Sunday or not.

Mrs. J. L. Claflin returned home from Beatrice Tuesday evening, where she had been attending a state meeting of the Nebraska W. C. T. U. She reports a very pleasant time and a profitable meeting.

T. C. Dye returned Tuesday evening from Alliance where he had been for a few weeks looking after his interests there. He informs us that they had quite a snow storm up in that vicinity during the cold spell that visited the country.

I have the Acorn and Riverside Square Cooks and Ranges. First Class goods and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. No trouble to show goods; if you want a Cook or Range call and get a few pointer and prices.
22-4 F. W. Weaver.

Mrs. George F. Siler returned Tuesday evening from Adams county where she had been visiting her son's family and with friends for about four weeks. She also made use of her oppurtunity to put up a lot of fruit of which there is an abundance in Adams county.

Mrs. John Bell completed a four weeks visit in Cresco, Iowa, her old home, by returning to Ord Tuesday evening. She says that that portion of Iowa is blessed with wonderful crops. During the last week of her stay she was joined by her sister, Mrs. John Mason, so they romped the old native woodlands together. Mrs. Mason is still in Iowa. Mrs. Bell will begin school in the Midvale district Monday. This will be a mile and a half from her home, when Mr. Bell moves onto his farm, which he expects to do soon.

Supervisor's Record.

SUPERVISORS' OFFICE, Sept. 28, 1895.

The county board of supervisors met at their office in Ord, Sept. 28, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., all members present.

On motion Mr. Mœller was instructed to repair the bridge across Turtle creek in Michigan township.

The board adjourned till two o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board met at two o'clock p. m.

The minutes of the last three meetings of the board were read and approved.

The committee on claims recommended the allowance of claims as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

J W Perry, Coal	$ 1.80
A E Cress, Services as supervisor	8.40
A V Mensing, services as sheriff	6.50
L Thompson, services as supervisor	3.80
J A Clark, same	5.50
J W Gregory, same	3.50
J H Egerty, election services, Nov. 6, 1894	4.00
John Gabrisl, overpaid taxes	3.00
Christopher Tierman, same	49.47
Isaac Reed, destroying Russian thistles	14.50
Same, same	15.00
John Webb, same	12.00
J W Wilson, same	84.00
John Adamski, same	10.00
Frank Wigrzyn same	9.00
F S Moses, same	16.00
W L D Auble, same	16.00
Same, same	28.00
John Naab, same	55.30
J W Wilson, same	1.50
A C Doman, same	13.80
W E Burdick, same	14.00
T H Hahn, same	10.00
D O Hawley, same	16.50
Peter Nemeskal, same	15.00
Festus Williams, same	25.00
Alvin Williams, same	10.00
J L Claflin, Russian thistle notices	30.00
G W Pratt, searching for thistles	10.90
Warren Sinclaire, destroying thistles	18.00
Mike Prestile, searching same	6.00
E B Knott, services as supervisor	5.50
J L Claflin, Russian thistle notices	6.00

ROAD FUND.

E T Gardner, surveying	21.00

BRIDGE FUND.

J Johnson, material for bridge	9.00
S D Ayres, same	63.70

The report was adopted by the board and the clerk ordered to draw warrants for the sums mentioned. V. KOKES,
County Clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Studley, and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Sears attended the fair at Ord Thursday, and on the way home when near Clegg Hughes's place, in passing over a crossing, one of the buggy wheels collapsed, causing the buggy to upset and throw its occupants out upon the ground. Mr. Studley was thrown out in such a manner that the buggy went over onto him, but very fortunately he received no injuries. Finally they got straightened out and borrowed a wagon and came on home, no one evidently being much the worse because of the accident.—*Loyalist.*

Ben King had an experience that he didn't relish on Friday night. He and his father had been out in the hills haying and were sleeping under the wagon. Some how the horses got caught and moved the wagon with the load of hay along and the wheel passed over Ben's chest. There were no bones broken, but his breathing apparatus has not been in first-class condition since, and he has been taking a rest for a few days. It was a wonder he wasn't killed.—*Greeley Independent.*

Mrs. C. E. McDonough has rented Hotel Ord and is refitting it in first class style this week. The building will be renovated and refurnished and it is sure that the hotel will be run in the proper fashion and the reputation of the house maintained. It will be opened to the public Monday. Since the closing of the hotel a few weeks ago the public have been much inconvenienced.

The following league officers were elected at the Wednesday evening meeting.

President, R. M. Laverty.
Speritual Work, J. L. Claflin.
Mercy and Help, Miss Mamie Siler.
Literary, Miss Leola Glover.
Social Work, Otis Paist.
Secretary, Miss Cora Thompson.
Treasur, Jackson Keown.

A nice drizzling rain is falling is today.

Fall walking hats and sailors at Mrs. Brown's.

You will always find a good cup of hot coffee at Lloyd's.

Lloyd's is Headquarters for Oysters. He serves them in any style.

25 cents pay for QUIZ till Jan. 1, 1896, to persons living in Valley county. Subscribe now.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

Jerry Drake returned to Valley county last Saturday after remaining over a year in Michigan.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office office or residence.
F. J. AGER.

Mrs. M. E. Getter went to the Methodist conference last week Friday morning, returning with Mr. Getter Saturday evening.

Mr. Brown, our next county treasurer, and his friend, J. M. Ross, of Lincoln, late deputy oil inspector, are in the city.

M. E. Getter was Ord's representative as lay delegate at the annual conference at Kearney. He returned Saturday evening

Will Stanton returned Saturday from Iowa, where he has rented a farm eight miles from Iowa City. He will move onto it this fall.

At the fair two girl's capes—one a plush and the other a more ordinary kind of goods—were lost. The finder will confer a favor by returning them to the QUIZ office.

If the person who borrowed a ladder from the rear of the QUIZ building will return it he will confer a favor. It is not worth much, but its service is required here.

Mrs. Will Ramsey and children and Miss Angie Ramsey departed Monday morning for Denver on a visit with relatives and friends. Miss Angie will be gone a fortnight or so.

For the first time since the signal service was established in Ord the blue flag, indication general rains, was displayed yesterday. The rains set in this morning on schedule time.

I have the Riverside and Round Oak Heating Stoves. They are too well known to need recommendation. Call and examine and get prices.
25-4 F. W. WEAVER.

Some idea of the work being done on the big ditch can be formed when it is known that there are forty-five teams doing slip work and three graders on the line, besides contracts let for fifteen more with slip teams to commence next week.—*Taylor Clarion.*

The Jaques & Barstow elevator at Ord is now being handsomely and conveniently equipped for handling grain. An 8½ horse power gasoline engine with electrical attachment has been set up on a solid foundation and is doing all the power work in the premises. It costs from $1 to $1.25 a day for oil enough to run the engine. Also a first class fanning mill has been provided which does the work in excellent style. At the time of our visit some wheat, which looked to be fairly clean, was being run through the mill. But, clean as the wheat appeared to be, there was all manner of things coming out of various chutes of the mill. All the dust of the mill is blown out of doors, which is a wonderfully praiseworthy attachment. You see nothing of dust in the mill room.

Owing to these excellent arrangments all the wheat shipped from the Burwell and Elyria elevators is unloaded here and cleaned, then sent on its way again. From 12 to 15 bushels of dust, dirt, sticks and chickenfeed are taken from every car of wheat (500 bushels) or about 3 per cent of the average grain as brought in by the farmers. Mr. Barstow thinks he can handle grain as well as anyone now, and we concur in his belief.

The county fair closed Saturday last with a very successful day's exhibit. The receipts were up to the top notch and the people were well pleased. The total gate and booth receipts was about $317, which, with the entrance fees, Mr. Firkins thinks will pay premiums in full. The games up to Friday were reported in QUIZ last week. The morning game Friday was between North Loup and Spaulding, the former winning. The game, however, that drew the most attention was the final one, between Ord and Greeley. It was hotly played and exciting to the end. But Ord won by the following score:

Ord	1	0	3	0	2	1	1	1	0	—9
Greeley	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	—6

This gave Ord three games and first money, $50; North Loup two games and second money, $30; and Greeley one game and third money, 20. Spaulding got nothing.

A summary of the tournament is as follows:

Ord won from North Loup, 12 to 0
Greeley won from Spaulding, 8 to 5.
Ord won from Spaulding, 7 to 1.
North Loup won from Greeley, 11 to 7.
North Loup won from Spaulding, 9 to 6.
Ord won from Greeley, 9 to 6.

The most remarkable thing about the tournament was the way North Loup braced up after the first game and took everything in sight. The boys felt so well over the way they pulled out that they gave their pitcher, Mr. Bennett, an extra V for his services.

Miss Pearle Wilmoth is attending the Ord high school under the provisions of the new school law. Her home is with the editor's family.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T U. will be held at the Baptist church next Thursday, Oct. 10, at three o'clock. On account of the fair there was but a small attendance at the last meeting. A good program is being prepared and all are requested to be present. Every one welcome to these meetings.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Will Haskell on Wednesday, October 10, at two o'clock. All the ladies of the church are earnestly requested to be present.
MRS. KATES,
Secretary.

Notice for Publication.

In the district court of Valley County, Nebraska.
Martha L. Fries, plaintiff,
vs.
Mary B. Brown, George Brown, Arcadia Lumber Company, James Stringer, Carrie Stringer and Benjamin Bond, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 28th day of September, 1895, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Mary B. Brown and George Brown, to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to-wit: All of Lots one (1), two (2) and three (3) in Block one (1), in Reynolds' First Addition to the Village of Arcadia, Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their two promissory notes, dated April 1, 1890, for the sum of $251.80, that there is now due and payable upon said notes and mortgage from the defendants, Mary B. Brown, George Brown and James Stringer, to the plaintiff the sum of $170 with interest at ten per cent. from Jan. 1, 1894. For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.
MARTIN L. FRIES,
By Clements Bros., his Attorneys. 27-4

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Sept. 19.	Temperature Highest	Temperature Lowest	Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Friday	76	36	100	.00
Saturday	56	46	100	.00
Sunday	58	36	100	.00
Monday	64	28	100	.00
Tuesday	72	40	100	.00
Wedn'sd'y	72	42	90	.00
Thursday	72	48	45	.00
	Averages			Total
	68	39	91	.00

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

Chickens wanted at the Ord Hotel.

M. J. Coffin has moved back to Ord with his family.

Mrs. Townsend and son went down to Maryville Tuesday.

Anyone having an organ to rent drop a card to P. O. Box 65, Ord, Neb. tf

Mike Randall was in the city yesterday. He is still practicing law in Grand Island.

Mrs. Frank Mallory returned Wednesday evening from her purchasing tour in the east.

The festive showman has not struck Ord this year, and he probably will not for a few months.

Judge J. R. Thompson and Hon. T. J. Doyle are billed for speakers all over Valley county this week.

Jesse Laverty was down to his office Wednesday for the first time since his sickness. He is not yet exactly in fighting trim, but is much improved.

Regular meeting of M. W. A. Tuesday evening, Oct. 8. Important business on hand and full attendance desired.
W. A. ANDERSON, Clerk.

The Ord State Bank has twenty head of good horses for sale on time at lowest prices. If security is satisfactory you can make the time to suit yourself. 27-7

Hotel Ord will open tomorrow under the efficient management of Mrs. Mc Donugh. The traveling public, therefore, will nave a pleasant home over Sunday.

Do you want a 10-acre farm at Ord City limits? I have three fine tracts to choose from, two with buildings and one without. Price low, terms easy.
J. H. CAPRON.

Mr. Mallory of Ord, the amiable and successful Racket man at that place was in town Tuesday and attended the races and looked over our city. He seemed well pleased with what he saw.—*St Paul Press.*

Mrs. M. A. Green and son, Herbert, who started overland for Utah some time ago, changed their minds after going nearly as far as North Platte, and turned around and drove back home.—*Loyalist.*

Ord ought to have a lively correspondent for each of Nebraska's leading dailies. It is due to the outside world that we let it know what is happening here and the telegrams would be a means of advertising the city.

Mrs. J. L. McDonough has rented Ord hotel and took possession Monday, and hereafter she will be mine hostess of the establishment. There is no doubt but they will maintain the reputation of the house in good style.

James Barr and L. J. Harris, of Garfield, and C. I. Bragg, of Loup, came down to Ord Monday noon and took the U. P. Tuesday morning for Grand Island as delegates to the judicial convention. They were also delegates to the state convention.

The memorial service at Masonic Hall by the Eastern Star Chapter Friday evening in memory of Mrs. Ida E. Way, diseased, was very impressive and finely executed. Mrs. Way was installed into the Eastern Star just before departing from Ord, and, although she had been absent for some two or more years she still kept her membership here. This is the first death to occur among the members of the Ord lodge.

One of Ord's families who lived on aid last winter contracted a vehement desire to see the state fair and having no money and no other salable property sold their family cow which had been the support of the family all summer and with the proceeds went to Omaha with the crowd. This is going one better than the man who killed the goose that laid the golden egg. This family will probably want aid again this winter and will no doubt need it.

QUIZ from now till Jan. 1, 1896 for only 25 cents.

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

ORD, - - NEBRASKA

Paderewski is losing his grip on the piano, that is to say, he is getting bald.

London's last census shows that there are fifteen births and eleven deaths each hour.

Give General Campos "the heads of the insurgent leaders," and he doesn't care what becomes of their bodies.

The Dallas physical culture society continues to express confidence in its ability to hold its October meeting.

A Maine editor has sent little Marion Cleveland a poodle. Most of the editors have been giving her father pointers.

The man who keps up with the latest books and magazines isn't going to have time to earn the money to buy 'em.

There is probably no truth in the report that bicyclers become pigeon-toed, though there may be some cooing among them.

The Atlanta bull fight has been declared off; but the exposition's board of lady managers continue to have thir set-tos unmolested.

It was a sad day for Minister Ransom when he was declared unconstitutional, but it is sorrow's crown of sorrows to find that he can draw no salary.

Corbett doesn't drink. John Barleycorn is credited with knocking out John Sullivan, and Corbett took warning. Whereupon Mr. Alimony steps in and swats him.

Two thousand saloons will probably be closed in Chicago with the end of the beer war, but Chicago will manage to stagger along with the five thousand other places.

The transfer of the Russian minister at Washington to Germany is explained by his desire to complete his daughter's education in music. Sweet are the uses of diplomacy.

It is calculated that the present political fight in Kentucky is provoking more cuss words to the square inch than any since the memorable campaign in Flanders.

After a few days of Newport life the duke of Marlborough will be expected to go home and write a learned volume on the economic, social, religious and political life of the American people.

It is a remarkable fact that in all these boundary disputes with Great Britain the United States has never claimed anything, has always been on the defensive, and usually has been worsted.

The new woman must not be discouraged by the assignment of Mrs. Ostrum, the Texas feminine lawyer and real estate owner. Misfortune may bar a determined lady attorney for a time, but not for long.

W. P. Hayes, a St. Paul baseball umpire, has sued the Minneapolis Times for saying he stole a game he umpired. From the general tone of remarks addressed to the umpire the impression has gone abroad that only professional criminals were employed for that position. So light an aspersion as being called a thief was supposed to amount almost to a compliment.

Thomas R. Howard of St. Louis, a descendant of the famous English family of Howards and a broker of many years' standing, is under arrest charged with poisoning a negress named Nancy Leathe. It is said that Howard was also attempting to poison Priscilla Henry, in order to secure her estate, valued at $100,000. Mr. Howard is knocking some of the luster off a distinguished name.

A sharp upward movement of the earth was noted at Tehuacan, in the state of Puebla, Mexico, recently. Among students of seismic phenomena it is the general opinion a volcano is forming in one of the lofty mountains near Tehuacan. Subterranean rumblings more or less prolonged have been heard and the natives are panic stricken. It is probably a Chicago real estate man booming a sub-division.

Oklahoma has harvested nearly all her desperadoes. The crop was pretty well saved when Zip Wyatt was mowed down with Winchesters last week. Bill Cook, Jim French, "Skeeter," Cherokee Bill, the "Verdigris Kid" and Wyatt all sprung from the seed sown by the Daltons. The penitentiary and repeating rifle have got all except Cherokee Bill, who is waiting for the noose. From the present outlook the new stand of robbers, cutthroats and murderers is not good and promises a puny crop.

A bicycle with the speed of seven miles per hour has a momentum of 1,500 pounds. This is enough to upset the pedestrian, but is not pleasant for the bicycle when it impinges against a wagon loaded with cordwood or brick. The wisest thing for a bicycle rider is to always look ahead and take no uncertain chances.

In deciding against the insurance companies the court decreed that Fraker was dead. The question now is, by returning to life without an order of court isn't Fraker guilty of contempt?

IRISHMEN FOR WAR

CHICAGO CONVENTION IS FOR OPEN HOSTILITY.

Want to Free Erin By Force—Wrongs of the Green Isle Set Forth In a "Declaration of Principles"—Right o Use Arms Strongly Upheld.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The Irish-American convention got down to real business to-day, the principal work being the consideration of the platform submitted by the committee on resolutions and the report of the committee on ways and means for national organization.

O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis was greeted with enthusiastic cheers when he appeared to read the platform proposed. His powerful voice and the silence of the delegates made a deep impression as he proceeded to read, under the title of a "Declaration of Principles," the following:

"The people of Ireland are a sovereign people. Ireland is by nature separate from every other country, and liberty is the birthright of her people. Ireland was known throughout Europe as a nation long before the dawn of Christianity and was the home of civilization while England was still barbarous. England's claims to authority in Ireland originated in force, and have been maintained by corruption and coercion. They have never ripened into a right to rule. The title by conquest has never been perfected inasmuch as the Irish people continually by constitutional agitation or revolutionary movements resisted England's power and endeavored to destroy her unlawful supremacy.

"Ireland is deprived of almost every civil right, which the American people most dearly cherish. Unexampled cruelty and brutal vindictiveness have been the distinguishing features of English rule in Ireland. England has destroyed Ireland's industries and ruined her commerce; she has placed upon her statute books laws making it a crime to educate an Irish child; she burned Ireland's schoolhouses and destroyed her churches; she has driven into exile or left to perish in her dungeons thousands of men whose only crime was love of Ireland. Every measure for the last century looking towards legislative independence of the Irish people has either suffered defeat in the commons or been arbitrarily rejected by the lords. England has violated every treaty and broken every pledge and with almost every year of the century she has imposed upon Ireland brutal laws of coercion and one of the most drastic character is now upon her statute books. To the pleas of the people for justice and their prayers for mercy, England has responded with the scourge and the scaffold, and yet to-day Ireland enthralled, but enslaved, crushed but not conquered, is in spirit a nation.

"It has become evident after many years of earnest endeavor to obtain a measure of independence from the English government by peaceful agitation that appeals to reason, for justice, are futile. It is left, therefore, for the men of the Irish race to proclaim again the truth recorded by all history that the liberties of the people and the independence of a nation cannot be achieved by debate, but must be won upon the field of battle and we declare our belief that the men of Ireland who are being driven into exile or into graves of serfs in their native land by English misgovernment are entitled by the laws of God and man to use every meaus in their power to drive from their country the tyrant and usurper, and we believe that Ireland has the right to make England's difficulty her opportunity and to use all possible means to create that difficulty.

"In view of these facts, the members of this convention appeal with confidence to their American fellow citizens and all lovers of liberty to cooperate with them in aiding the people of Ireland in the achievement of the same measure of liberty enjoyed in these United States."

Distinct from the "declaration of principles," Chairman Ryan also submitted resolutions protesting against the continued incarceration in English prisons of Irish patriots as inhuman and against the policy of civilized nations, the men having acted only in interest of their country and human liberty; declaring sympathy for the people of Cuba, who are struggling for political independence and the establishment of a republic; and recognizing the importance to the Irish nation of preserving the language, literature and music of the people; commending work now being done by the Gaelic league and the National literary society in Ireland, and by the Gaelic societies of this country.

Ridiculed by English Papers.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The newspapers of London to-day profess to find in the proceedings of the Irish convention at Chicago material for amusement. The Globe this afternoon observes that Mr. Finerty and his colleagues deserve the thanks of the world for furnishing an entertaining farce.

In the course of an article on the convention the St. James Gazette uses the following language: "There are none so valiant as the exiled Hibernian in the secure atmosphere of an American liquor saloon. There are none so ready as he to attack the Saxon when the Saxon cannot get at him, or so patriotic in raising other people's money for war."

Harvard Opens With Great Attendance.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 27.—Harvard university began its 259th year to-day with increased attendance in all departments and the prospect of another prosperous year.

Anti-Horse Thief Association.

PARSONS, Kan., Sept. 27.—The National Anti-Horse Thief association, embracing the states of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian territory, held its third annual meeting in this city, with a large attendance of delegates. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. L. Leach of Arkansas City, Kan.; vice president, M. A. Holben of Stoning, Ill.; secretary, T. E. Curd of Palmyra, Mo.; treasurer, C. F. Blanchard of Creston, Iowa. Chillicothe, Mo., was selected as the next meeting place.

RIGHT IN THE PRISON

Counterfeiting Carried On By Convicts in the Indiana Penitentiary.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 27.—United States Secret Service Detective Louis Summers, Warden A. T. Hert of the state prison, south, and Deputy Warden Mayer, arrested Captain Henry R. Patton, foreman of the Patton Manufacturing company, located in the penitentiary, on the charge of circulating counterfeit money manufactured by the convicts. Patton confessed and was taken to New Albany for a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Harrison. His confession shows that the money was made by Convict William Alsop, who is serving his fifth term in the institution.

It has been known for months that spurious coin has been circulated, but the change of prison management checked the investigation being pushed by Detective Summers, who at the time had the matter almost ready for making the arrest. The manufacture of the money had been going on for at least three years. Warden Hert and Deputy Mayer, in searching the cells lately, discovered counterfeit money, and later found the molds, which were for the manufacture of dollars, halves, quarters and nickels. Suspicion was directed to Convict Alsop, who is serving ten years for grand larceny. He was frequently seen talking to Captain Patton, who is a brother of Colonel A. G. Patton, the millionaire manufacturer of Columbus, O., and foreman of the shops. The officials hid behind some wares and overheard a conversation between Patton and Convict Alsop, and heard them make an engagement to meet. When they met in the flask shop, where the money had been made, Detective Summers and the prison officials were in hiding and heard the conversation and saw the exchange of money. Patton was immediately arrested.

TRIAL OF CAPT. KIRKMAN.

Entire Fort Reno Post Interested in the Case at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 27.—The trial of Captain Joel T. Kirkman, Tenth infantry, that is in progress at Fort Leavenworth, is the only thing talked of in army circles. The second day brought out much of a sensational nature. It develops that Captain Kirkman is charged with having entered the room of Mrs. Littell, wife of the adjutant of the Tenth infantry, stationed at Fort Reno. Mrs. Littell is the oldest daughter of Captain Barrett, Tenth infantry, and is the mother of children. She is very popular in army circles. It is said that when Captain Kirkman entered her room she called her father and he forcibly ejected Captain Kirkman from the house. A fight is said to have taken place which Captain Barrett got decidedly the best of. Captain Kirkman is said to also have tried to enter the room of a servant.

The testimony for the prosecution was all submitted, and it is in the above line.

It is said that the defense will claim that Captain Kirkman entered Mrs. Littell's room by mistake and that he was going to a servant's. Immediately after the trouble occurred Captain Barrett had Captain Kirkman arrested for burglary, and he is now under bond to appear before the United States court in December. The trouble occurred at Fort Reno, and all the officers at that place are said to side with Captain Barrett.

MURDERED BY OUTLAWS.

Three Persons Killed and One Mortally Wounded Near Cushing, Ok.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 27.—At 12 o'clock last night three desperadoes rode up to the home of Tom Davidson, near Cushing and demanded admittance. Davidson refused. Thereupon the outlaws opened fire at Davidson's house. Over 100 shots were fired through the doors and windows. The shots attracted the attention of neighbors who rushed to the Davidson home. Arriving there they found Davidson and two daughters dead and his wife fatally wounded. The outlaws escaped.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Over 50 Per Cent Decrease for Two Months Compared With Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The monthly statement prepared by the commissioner of internal revenue shows that the total receipts of his office during July and August of the present year were $25,742,528, as against $51,923,404 during July and August, 1894. This is a decrease of $26,182,881, or over 50 per cent. The net decrease for the single month of August was $14,203,650.

Prize Fighters Sent to the Pen.

COLUMBUS, Kan., Sept. 27.—Judge Skidmore, of the Eleventh judicial district court, sentenced Paddy Purtell of Kansas City, and William Johnson of Leavenworth, to one year each in the penitentiary for engaging in a prize fight at Galena on the 20th of last March. This is the first conviction for prize fighting that has occarred in the state, although the law under which the conviction was had has been on the statute books for twenty-five years.

Dr. Talmage Will Go to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — The Rev. Dr. Talmage of Brooklyn has accepted the call to be co-pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city. He is to have equal authority with Dr. Sunderland and will probably preach one-half of the sermons beginning Sunday evening, October 27.

Amnesty Refused by Brazil.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A Rio Janeiro dispatch to the Times says that a general amnesty bill has been rejected in the chamber of deputies by a vote of 118 to 58. Much excitement and disorder prevails, the correspondent adds, and the situation is critical.

Another Kansas Deadlock On.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept 27.—The Republican judicial convention now in session here has balloted 132 times with the same result each time—Martin of Reno 15 votes, Greene of Harvey 15 and Simpson of McPherson 15.

The Last Chance.

MRS JOHNSON HAD ONLY ONE CHANCE TO SAVE HER LIFE.

Now Does the Work of Three Average Women.

From the Ledger, Mexico, Mo.

Mrs. Lucinda Johnson lives in Mexico, Mo. The Ledger has just succeeded in obtaining an interview with her. This is the substance of her story:

In the winter of '92 and '93 Mrs. Johnson was, like many of her friends, attacked with la grippe. Yes, we've most of us had it and know its wrecking powers, when it gets in its work on a good constitution. Well, Mrs. Johnson, along about Christmas, was prostrated. All the medical aid here in the city only "brought her around," as an "herbs and roots" female sympathizer expressed it, and she was left in a debilitated and exhausted condition and experienced a constant pain in her left side. She was wholly unfit for her domestic duties and was unable to do any work about the house, even after the la grippe fever and its characteristic sickness had left her. She is a consistent member of the church, and one Sunday, between the Sunday school and church services, being barely able to be conveyed there, she heard of a miracle that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had performed, and she resolved to try them. It was like the drowning man grabbing at the last straw. It was her last and only chance to save her life. She procured one box of these pills from the south side druggists, French & Garrett, in this city, and by the time she had used half the box she and her watchful friends noticed a marked improvement in her condition. Taking the rest of the box of pills and one more box she recovered remarkably in an exceedingly short time. Before she had used the first box she resumed her household duties, and has been steadily at work for the last eighteen months. It took only a few boxes, perhaps five or six, to entirely cure her. Since then she was attacked by rheumatism, caused from careless exposure, but by at once taking the Pink Pills for Pale People she drove that painful and dreadful malady away. She told the reporter that whenever she felt that she was going to be ill, she took one or two of the pills, and she never got sick. Mrs. Johnson is perfectly healthy now and promises to live to a ripe old age. Her friends have never ceased to talk about her almost miraculous recovery and are loud in their praise of the Pink Pills for Pale People, and all who have tried them say they would not be without them under any conditions.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine. An analysis of their properties shows that they contain, in condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

The Kangaroo at Bay.

When pursued, the kangaroo, if possible, directs his flight toward the river. If he reaches it he enters, and, thanks to his great height, is able to go on foot to a depth where the dogs are obliged to swim. There he plants himself on his two hind legs and his tail, and up to his shoulders in the water he awaits the attack of the dogs. With his forepaws he seizes by the head the first dog that approaches him, and as he is more solidly balanced than his assailant he holds the dog's nose under the water as long as he can. Unless a second dog speedily comes to the rescue the first one is sure to be drowned. If a companion arrives and by his attacks on the kangaroo manages to set the captive free the half-drowned brute is glad to regain the shore as quickly as possible. In this way a strong and courageous male kangaroo will hold its own against twenty or thirty dogs, drowning some and frightening others, and the hunter is obliged to intervene with a bullet.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

The Statue Granary at Bamian.

The wonderful East Indian statues and temples cut from the solid bowlders and stratified rock are duplicated if not excelled, by the Afghans. Professor J. A. Gay, in one of his recent lectures on the far East, tells of a stone statue of a god which he saw at Bamian, near the Russian frontier. This particular statue was one of a score, but was the giant of the lot, being 173 feet in height and large in proportion. It was used as a storehouse for grain, and at that time contained over 2,000 bushels.

"AMONG THE OZARKS."

The Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of South Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains to fruit raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and homeseeker looking for a farm and a home.

Mailed free.

Address,
J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Kansas City, Mo.

Hammers.

It is a somewhat curious commentary upon the principles which govern handicraft procedures that one of the hammer-heads of the gold-beater is heavier than the single-handed sledge-hammer of the forgeman and smith, which weighs only ten pounds. The heaviest hammer of the gold-beater weighs seventeen pounds.

BURT COUNTY'S STYLE

A Citizen Runs Off the Husband and Confiscates His Wife.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 30.—A fairly good looking couple came to this city the first part of last week and stopped at a house on North Seventh street. The man gave the neme of Samuel Barnes and said the woman was his wife. Mr. Barnes went to work for Forbes, the liveryman. He and his wife were inoffensive so no attention was paid to them. Yesterday, however, they came in for some notoriety that they had not expected. Sheriff McGrew of Burt county came to the city with a warrant charging Samuel Barnes and Lavati Plunkett with adultery. They were arrested by the sheriff and a local officer.

According to the sheriff's story Plunkett and his wife came to Burt county from Kentucky last winter. The husband went to work for young Barnes' father, and the couple lived with the senior Barnes. Sam Barnes became intimate with the wife and the husband discovered it. He kicked and was run off the farm, with notice not to come back any more. He left the state, leaving his wife with the Barnes family, where she lived until last week, when she came to Lincoln with Sam Barnes. Her husband came back to Nebraska last week and immediately filed complaint against the couple.

DOG CATCHER ROBBER.

Omaha Dogs Have Not Been Drowned as Often as Reported.

OMAHA, Sept. 30.—Complaints will soon be filed accusing Israel Frank, city meat inspector, and John Spaerl, city pound master, with receiving money from the city under false pretenses. A city detective, disguised as a fisherman, on the bank near the dog pound, collected the information which, it is thought, will convict the men. Councilman Burkley, chairman of the police committee, noticed for some time that the number of dogs reported drowned and for which $1 each was paid by the city, was always sufficient to keep the funds for that purpose in the treasury exhausted. He reported the matter to the chief of police, who immediately set a detective at work to count the number of dogs drowned. The total number up to August 1 was fifty-four. According to the report filed 147 were drowned, as against the fifty-four reported by the detective in the same time. The difference amounts to a robbery of the city in ten days of $93.

D. U. REED'S FATAL LEAP.

Jumped From a Carriage in Front of a Passenger Train.

ELMWOOD, Ia., Sept. 30.—Secretary D. U. Reed of the Nebraska state horticultural society met a horrible death here Friday. He was in a carryall which was crossing the Burlington road and in imminent danger of being run into by the fast mail, when he jumped, falling in front of the train, and received injuries from which he died in less than thirty minutes. A party of a dozen had been invited to dine with Dr. Powell, at the institute for the feeble minded, among them Mr. Reed, and they were just returning to town when the accident happened. All the other occupants of the vehicle kept their seats and escaped unhurt by only a few inches. It is asserted that no crossing signal was given, though the train comes around a sharp curve at that point. Mr. Reed was secretary of the Nebraska state horticultural society, and widely known as a horticulturist. His home was in Big Springs, Neb.

Getting Too Fat.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 30.—John Davis a private in company A, Twenty-fifth infantry, U. S. A., colored, passed through this city Sunday on his way to Washington, D. C., where he will enter the soldiers' home. Davis was the heaviest man in the army, and it was owing to his increasing obesity that he was sent to the home, as he had become useless in field or fort work. He has been stationed at Ft. Davis.

Unlucky With Barns.

PALMYRA, Neb., Sept. 30.—Last evening the barn of Thomas J. Nash, living four miles southeast, was burned, with 1,200 bushels of grain, ten tons of hay, two hogs, chickens and implements. The barn cost $1,000 and is partly insured. Nash's barn with contents burned last year. The one just burned was blown down before its completion and rebuilt. This makes the loss doubly hard. The cause of the fire is unknown.

How Brewster Died.

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 30.—E. L. Thrift, who was with George Brewster when he was killed, arrived in this city Saturday and gave the particulars of the sad affair. They were cutting timber and the wind leveled a tree in an opposite direction from what was intended, striking Brewster on the head and crushing his skull. He was standing fifty feet away when the tree fell. Death was instantaneous.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A correspondent of the Whitehall Review asserts that he saw William Henry Hurlbert, the ex-Amerisan editor, at Nice last week. A dispatch to the Times, published September 7, said that William Henry Hurlbbert had died at Cadonabdia, Italy.

Postmaster's Smooth Scheme.

NEBRASKA CITY, Sept. 30.—Friday afternoon a stranger presented a money order at the postoffice for $100, payable to William Young. The postmaster noticed that the letter of advice and money order were in the same handwriting and refused payment without identification. Later Young was arrested and confessed that the order was bogus. He further stated that his name is Simmonds and that he was postmaster at Bell, Ia. He had made the order payable to himself. Over $800 was found on him which he had obtained through this scheme.

Fall Medicine

Is fully as important and as beneficial as Spring Medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs, prevalence of fevers and other diseases. All these may be avoided if the blood is kept pure, the digestion good, and bodily health vigorous by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headaches. 25c.

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It is the RIGHT way. Pay more and you are extravagant. Pay less and you are uncomfortable.

The newest, brightest, cleanest and easiest riding Tourist Sleepers are used for our

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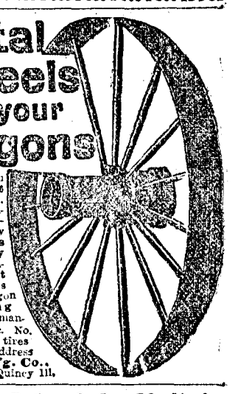

Any size you want, 20 to 36 inches high. Tires 1 to 5 inches wide—hubs to fit any axle. Saves Cost many times in a season to have set of low wheels to fit your wagon for hauling grain, fodder, manure, hogs, &c. No resetting of tires. Catalog free. Address Empire Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 33, Quincy Ill.

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POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.

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L. N. U. No. 40. 1895.

☞ Kindly Mention This Paper When You Write to An Advertiser.

Neb State Historical Society

The Ord Quiz.

Established 1882 — *ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.* — *Vol. 14, NO 28*

Church Directory

First Methodist Episcopal Church.
Rev. W. A. ALLAN, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Services—
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 2:30 p. m.
Epworth League 6:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30
Strangers specially invited.

First Presbyterian Church.
Rev. W. E. TAGGART, Pastor
Regular Sunday Services—
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 12 m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church.
There will be preaching service at Baptist church every Sunday.

Ord Lodge No. 64 I. O. O. F. holds its regular meetings every Friday in each month at at 7:30 o'clock p. m. in the Knights of Pythias hall. J. B. D.
DAVIS, C. P.
E. MASON, Scribe.

Ord Division No. 8 Uniform Rank K. of P. hold their regular meetings the first Friday in each month at 8 o'clock sharp, in the Knights of Pythias hall. MISS IDA STOUT, Commander.
MYRA E. TAPPY, Com. Sergeant.
Secretary.

TIME TABLE.
UNION PACIFIC.
Accommodation leaves ..... 8:05 p. m.
Accommodation arrives ..... 7:45 a. m.
ST. PAUL & GRAND ISLAND.
Accommodation leaves ..... 7:30 p. m.
Accommodation arrives ..... 6:30 p. m.

A. M. RUSSINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC IN OFFICE.
Attends all cases in county courts in Valley and adjoining counties.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA

BARCUCK & LAVERTY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Corporation law a specialty.
Office First National Bank Block
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

A. A. AVERY,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
Notary and Probate matters made a specialty.
ORD - - NEBRASKA

GEO. W. MARY, A. T. ABNEY,
County Attorney. Deputy County Assessor.
HUNT & STAPLE
LAWYERS.
Conveyancing, Abstracts and Abstracts of Title. Notary Public always in office.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA

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Office and residence opposite Presbyterian church.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA

W. E. CRAMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
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PHYSICIAN.
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Ice cream by the dish.
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THE PREMIUM LIST.

The Awards Made by the Agricultural Society.

S. G. Brace, mare 3 year.....5 00
Colt 6 mo.....2 00
Cow 2 year.....4 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McNutt,
Mare 3 year.....3 00
Colt 1 year.....2 00
" 6 mo.....3 00
Bull 2 year.....5 00
" 1 year.....2 00
" 6 mo.....2 00
Heifer 6 mo.....2 00
Cow.....4 00
Boar one year.....4 00
" under 6 mo.....2 00
Sow " " 2 00
" with 8 pigs.....5 0
" 1 year.....2 00
Bu. Rye.....1 00
Wheat Bread 2 loaves.....50
Graham " " 50
Butter 5 lb.....2 00
Canned Pears.....50
" Peaches.....50
" Cherries.....25
" Crab Apples.....50
" Tomatoes.....50
" String Beans.....50
Preserves Pears.....50
" Tomatoes.....50
" Crab Apples.....50
" Citrons.....50
Crab Butter.....50
" Jelly.....25
Grape " 50
Peach " 50
Plum " 25
Choke Cherry Jelly.....50
Mixed Pickles.....50
Watermelon Pickles.....50
Fancy Apron.....50
Lady's Underwear.....50
Pincushion.....50
Point Lace.....50
L. J. Stribler, Stallion 4 years.....8 00
Mare 3 year.....5 00
Colt 2 year.....2 00
" 1 " 3 00
Mare, Racestake.....5 00
Albert Bryan, Stallion 4 year.....5 00
Stallion Sweepstakes.....5 00
Cow 4 year.....3 00
Heifer 6 mo.....1 00
Bu Corn.....2 00
" Turnips.....50
Foster Hull, Colt 2 years.....1 00
" " 1 " 2 00
" " 1 " 3 00
Trio of Brahmas.....1 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. D. Andis,
Colt 2 year.....1 00
Boar under 8 mo.....1 00
Sow 2 year.....5 00
" 1 00
" and 8 pigs.....3 00
Two of Leghorns.....50
2 Cabbage.....25
Jelly Cake.....50
Canned Plums.....50
Preserved Apples.....50
" Crabs.....25
Crab Jelly.....50
Plum " 50
Handkerchief Box.....25
Silk Hood.....25
Shaving Case.....25
Penmanship.....25
Letter, Pup Under 12.....25
J. S. Bassell, Bull 2 year.....3 00
" " sweepstakes.5 00
Canned Crab Apples.....25
J. E. Foster, Bull 1 year.....1 00
" 6 mo.....1 50
Heifer 1 year.....3 00
Diploma on Herd
A. J. Firkins, Ewe.....3 00
" 3 year.....3 00
Buck 1 year.....2 00
Sample Clover.....50
" Blue Grass.....50
Carrots.....25
Tomatoes.....50
Rhubarb.....50
W. D. Reynolds, Arcadia,
Boar 2 year.....3 00
" 1 " 3 00
" under 6 mo.....1 00
Sow 2 year.....5 00
" 2 " 3 00
" 1 " 4 00
" 1 " 3 00
" under 6 mo.....2 00
" under 6 mo.....1 00
" and 5 pigs.....5 00
" Sweepstakes.....5 00
Boar.....5 00
Picture Throw.....25
Levi Timmerman,
Boar under 6 mo.....2 00
and Gregory's special.
J. W. Gregory, Boar 2 year.....5 00
Sow 1 year.....4 00
J. J. Tolly, Boar 2 year.....3 00
Fancy Basket.....50
J. L. Darrow, Boar 1 year.....2 00
Mrs. W. J. McCall, trio Langshans...1 00
Trio Plymouth Rocks.....1 00
Exhibit of Poultry.....3 00
Ray Johnson, Trio Leghorns.....1 00
J. B. Hughes, Trio Plymouth Rocks. 50
Bu Spring Wheat.....2 00
" Winter " 1 00
½ bu White Beans.....2 00
Canned Plums.....25
" Gooseberries.....50
" Apples.....50
" Currants.....50
Watermelon Pickles.....25
Jack Keown, Trio Cochins.....1 00
W. L. Hubbard, Pair of Ducks.....1 00
Bu Wheat.....2 00
3 Cabbages.....50
3 Muskmelons.....25
Knit Counterpane.....50
Leo McDonough, 3 Trios Chickens...3 00
Davis Harrison, bu rye.....50
" wheat.....1 00
" oats.....1 00
Leo Hay, bu Winter Wheat.....2 00
Knit Stockings.....25
" Mitts.....25
Yarn.....25
G. D. St. Clair, bu oats.....2 00
Grape Jelly.....25
Peach " 25
Blackberry " 25
Raspberry " 25
Strawberry " 50
Collection of Jellies.....1 00
Crocheted Work.....25
Wool Lace.....25
B. H. Johnson, bu Yellow Corn.....2 00
Sample Corn 10 lb.....2 50
W. A. Prentice, bu Yellow Corn.....1 00
Sample Sugar Cane.....25
Geo. Pratt, bu Corn.....1 00
Sample Popcorn.....50
E. Madison, Onions.....25
E. S. Sears, Beets.....50
J. E. Bowen, bu Barley.....1 00
H. H. Baney, bu Timothy.....2 00
Preserved Pears.....25
" Peaches.....50
" Tomatoes.....50
Collection of fruits.....50
Crab apple Butter.....25
Choke Cherry Jelly.....25
Cotton Tidy.....25
Perfume Satchel.....50
Drawn Work.....25
Hand made Rug.....25
S. S. Haskell, Sample Timothy.....50
H. A. Smith, Popcorn.....25
Squash.....50
Mrs. D. D. James, Sample Cane.....50
Sample Oats.....50
I. A. Manchester, Sample Corn.....5 00
bu Early Potatoes.....1 00
3 Muskmelons.....50
Tomatoes.....25
James Shaw, White Beans.....50
John Cramer, bu Early potatoes.....50
N. Boe, bu Late Potatoes.....1 00
3 Pumpkins.....1 00
Geo. Benn, bu Late Potatoes.....50
J. W. Kildow, ½ bu Sweet Potatoes..1 00
W. A. Anderson,
½ bu Sweet Potatoes.....50
Celery.....50
Mrs. E. F. Foster, bu Turnips.....1 00
Corn bread, 2 loaves.....25
Cucumber pickles.....50
Tomato " 50
Chowchow.....50
Mixed pickles.....25
Muskmelon pickles.....50
Apple " 50
Crab " 50
Collection pickles.....1 00
J. W. Horn, 3 pumpkins.....50
Philip Green, Parsnips.....50
Beets.....25
Cucumbers.....25
Champion English peas.....25
F. B. Robbins and Miss Robbins,
Carrots.....50
Fancy apron.....25
Handkerchief box.....50
H. P. Eastman, Parsnips.....25
James Barnhart, Squash.....50
J. H. Powell, Onions.....50
Celery.....50
Mrs. L. D. Timmerman,
Cucumbers.....50
R. B. Williams, 3 Watermelons.....50
J. A. Eastin, 3 " 25
A. S. Adams, Parsley.....50
Rhubarb.....25
Display of Farm products.....5 00
Champion Eng. peas.....1 00
Canned apples.....25
" Rhubarb.....50
Apple butter.....50
Plum " 50
Best display fruit.....3 00
Egyptian corn.....50
Bunch millet.....25

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Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
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Men's Underwear, 20 cents a garment.
Men's Jean Pants, warranted not to rip, at 65 cents a pair.
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Handkerchiefs for school children, 1c each.

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Earl Watts, Radishes.....50
Mrs. F. M. Gifford, Radishes.....25
2 loaves salt rising white br'd. 25
Wool lace.....50
Mrs. W. F. Lewis, wheat bread.....25
" " salt rsg 50
F. E. Lloyd, Graham bread 2 loaves 25
Sponge Cake.....50
Pound " 50
Jelly " 50
Marble " 25
Fruit " 50
Chocolate Cake.....25
Cocoanut " 25
Ralph Hughes, Tomatoes.....25
Display farm products.....3 00
Cucumber pickles.....25
Mrs. Geo. Meeks, Butter 5 lb.....1 00
Corn bread 2 loaves.....50
Katie Totsey, Marble cake.....50
Bessie Stacy, Chocolate " 50
Bertha Rogers, Cocoanut cake.....50
Frank Ager, Egg plant.....50
Worsted Shawl.....50
Babcock Bros., Egg plant.....25
J. C. Stevens, Canned cherries.....50
Mrs. A. A. Johnson,
Canned strawberries.....50
" Rhubarb.....25
Mrs. J. S. Scott, Apple jelly.....50
Gooseberry " 50
Currant " 50
Blackberry " 50
Raspberry " 50
Strawberry " 25
Collection jellies.....50
F. W. Weaver, Hardware.....1 00
A. M. Daniels, Furniture.....1 00
Silk embroidery.....50
Lon Morris, Display apples.....1 00
Thomas Rogers, Display apples.....50
A. H. Hagmire, Sample millet.....50
Sam McClellan, Barley.....50
Mrs. Will Cowen, Patch quilt.....1 00
Mrs. Sam Hughes, " " 50
Pincushion.....25
Mrs. Anna Bargis, Silk hose.....25
Knit counterpane.....1 00
Pillow shams.....50
Mrs. S. W. Milligan, Bed spread.....50
Pillow shams.....25
Mrs. H. A. Chase, Comfort.....1 00
Mrs. H. C. Camp, Comfort.....50
Picture throw.....50
Mrs. C. K. Bower, Tatting.....50
Knit mitts.....50
Cotton lace.....25
Mrs. C. B. Coffin, Tatting.....25
Knit stocking.....50
Fancy throw.....25
Banner.....25
Doylies.....25
Emma Keown, crochet work.....50
Georgie Taylor, carpet.....1
Winter boquet.....50
Mrs. Amber Draper, boquet.....25
Straw paper holder.....25
Straw stand.....25
Fancy paper work.....50
Mrs F. R. Brown, worsted shawl.....25
Mrs. Josephine Mitchell,
Cotton tidy.....50
Ladies underwear.....1
Mrs. W. R. Patty, cotton lace.....50
Mrs. A. Rowan, bed spread.....25
Mrs. W. B. Keown, silk quilt.....1
Mrs. A. H. Crow, table scarf.....50
Photo case.....50
Fancy bottles.....25
Banner.....50
Oil paintings.....50
Mrs. Fred Clement,
Sofa pillow.....50
Mrs. E. N. Larken, Table scarf.....25
Center piece.....50
Doylies.....50
Abbie A. Lane, Hand made rug.....50
Mrs. A. A. Babcock, Lamp mat.....25
Mrs. Electa Larkin,
Knit edging.....50
Mrs. H. C. Stroup, Knit edging.....25
Collection oil painting.....1 00
Mrs. D. C. Ruhl, Fancy throw.....50
Mrs. John Ratliff, Cut flowers.....50
Mrs. J. C. Work,
Collection oil paintings.....50
Ord High School, Gen. work.....50
Collection maps.....50
Composition.....50
Penmanship.....50
Kindergarten.....50
Map of Nebraska.....50
Letter.....25
North Loup School,
General work.....25
Collection maps.....25
Penmanship.....25
J. F. Nicoson,
Ornamental Penmanship.....50
Rozella Thomas, Collection maps.....25
Gen'l work ungraded school..50
Miss Winnie Haskell, Map.....50
Walter Weare,
Drawing of School House.....25
Anton Kokes, Pencil drawing.....25
North Loup Township's exhibit.....15 00

You'll Want This.

The Semi-Weekly State Journal will be sent to any address from now until January 1, 1897, for one dollar. This will give you this great twice-a-week paper every Tuesday and Friday all during the fall campaign, and through the coming great presidential campaign. January, 1897, is a long ways off and you will be getting a great lot of reading matter for your dollar. The Journal is always ahead of the once a-week papers and is really worth twice as much. It is the farmer's daily. Its market reports are complete and you get them twice a week. It is filled with choice family reading in addition to all the state and telegraphic news. Prints illustrated stories by the world's greatest authors. The sooner you send a dollar the more papers you will get for your money. Address Nebraska State Journal, Lincoln Neb.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood purifier is unnecessary. There is but one *best* Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, at Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

Giving Away A Piano.

The Daily State Journal gives every subscriber sending $1 on subscription a guess in a piano contest. The person guessing the correct or nearest to the correct number of votes that will be cast for supreme judge this fall will get this $450 piano free. The contest closes October 31. Send for a free sample copy of The Journal with this offer. The Journal is cheap in price now, 50 cents per month without Sunday, or 65 cents with Sunday. Address State Journal, Lincoln Neb.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS TO BEST LINE
Burlington Route

CUT IN 2 SHIRTING.

Just now it is the fad with some merchants to get very loud, tell big tales to draw trade, and, figuratively speaking, to tear their shirts, in order to get you inside their doors. But you should not forget that I am doing business on business principles. I am not throwing out baits to draw you in and then skin you on something else. That's their way. It is not mine.

But speaking of shirts reminds me. I have a fine line of shirting. I don't tear my shirting, because it is too hard work. But I have actually cut the price in two—that is, the price these other fellows usually charge.

See these goods. You'll always find my goods right and my prices are low as anybody's.

WM. FELLOWS,
ORD, NEB.

DR. SUMNER DAVIS,
Specialist in Diseases of
EYE AND EAR
Grand Island, Nebraska.
Special attention to correcting defects of sight with glasses.

YOU CAN'T LIVE
WITHOUT A LIVER! HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?
DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN? DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?
MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of
Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.
All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments
OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.
For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.
The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

VENEZUELAN AFFAIR

POSITIVE STAND TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President Said to Have Decided to Uphold Venezuela, and Secretary Olney Said to Have Sent a Firm Declaration To England to That Effect.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "The great international question of the hour is the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Secretary Olney has prepared a dispatch to Ambassador Bayard which will soon bring the matter to an issue. This dispatch is of a most positive and unequivocal nature. As soon as it shall be placed before the British government it will raise an issue which can be settled only by retreat of one or the other government. The stand taken by the United States in this dispatch is one that involves the oldest and most sacred traditions of the Monroe doctrine.

"Secretary Olney's dispatch is a declaration in the most positive language that the United States will never consent to British occupation of the disputed territory in Venezuela unless that nation's right thereto is determined by arbitration. This declaration is substantially the same as that which was made some months ago, and to which the British foreign office replied with a statement that, while English right to a part of the territory in question could be submitted to arbitration, the right to another part could not be submitted to such adjudication. When Great Britain took this ground the question which President Cleveland and his advisers had to decide was whether the United States was bound by the Monroe doctrine and by her dignity to insist that all of the territory in dispute should be submitted to arbitration, or whether, by conceding England's contention, we should virtually abandon the field and leave Venezuela to fight it out alone.

"In polite but firm and significant words Secretary Olney declares it to be the belief of the United States government that the territorial claims which Great Britain has set up in Venezuela are in the nature of an attempt to seize territory on the American continent to which she has no legal right.

"The secretary points out two horns to the dilemma, leaving England to choose which it will accept. First—If the quarrel with Venezuela is an ordinary boundary dispute, having its origin in faulty descriptions, imperfect surveys or other misunderstanding, a refusal to arbitrate the same is contrary to the precedents set by Great Britain herself and contrary to the practice of all civilized nations. Second—If, on the other hand, as appears to be the case, and is the belief of the president of the United States, the dispute as to the location of a boundary line is a mere disguise under which Great Britain is attempting by superior force to extend her territory in America, this is directly violative of the Monroe doctrine, and will never be submitted to by the United States.

"This is the substance of the dispatch which in all probability will soon become one of the most famous dispatches ever sent out from the state department. It is a direct, positive and practical application of the Monroe doctrine in its broadest aspect to the quarrel between Great Britain and Venezuela. It commits the United States to a position which must be adhered to."

A CONFLICT IS CERTAIN.

Northern Pacific Receivership to a Bad Muddle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Northern Pacific receivership muddle grows more complicated each day, and there promises to be a serious conflict between receivers and judges of federal courts. The latest sensation in this famous railroad case was sprung yesterday by United States District Judge Lacombe of New York, who refused to confirm the appointment of the new receivers or to accept the resignations of the old receivers, Messrs. Oakes, Payne and Rouse. The application for removal of the old receivers was made by Herbert B. Turner, representing the Farmers' Loan and Trust company and C. C. Beaman, who appeared for the general reorganization committee. Generals Burnett and Bristow and Henry Stanton, counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad company, opposed the application on the ground that the old receivers had not reported or accounted to the court, as ordered by Judge Jenkins to do monthly.

The Northern Pacific company asked for a postponement of the case, owing to the absence of Brayton Ives, president, and Silas Pettit, counsel for the company.

Another sensation was furnished at Seattle, Wash., yesterday. As C. W. Bunn, attorney for ex-Receivers Oakes, Payne and Rouse, was about to step on an eastward bound train he was confronted by a deputy United States marshal, who surprised him with a citation directed to the receivers. It cites them to appear in court in Seattle October 21, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in having disobeyed the order to appear before Judge Hanford Wednesday and give an accounting of their stewardship.

The Taylors Still Safe.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Oct. 5.—To-day was the date set for the hanging of the Taylor brothers for the murder of the Meeks family, but Judge Rucker granted a stay, pending an appeal to the supreme court. The appeal will not be heard before next April.

Culberson Commended.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 5.—Both the house of deputies and house of bishops of the Episcopal convention adopted resolutions commending Governor Culberson and the people of Texas on the stopping of the prize fight.

A Champion Athlete Fatally Hurt.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 5.—John D. McPherson, the professional champion shot putter of the world, fell forty-six feet from one of the new lock gates this morning to the lock floor and was fatally injured.

LAND OFFICE REPORT.

Commissioner Lamoreaux Gives Annual Statistics—Recommendations Made.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—S. W. Lamoreaux, commissioner of the general land office, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, declares that the decline of land office business noted in the last report still continues. Compared with 1894 there has been a decrease in land entries of 19,795, and of 6,910,683 acres entered upon, a decrease of final entries of 6,581 and 856,059 acres entered upon, and a decrease of cash receipts of $734,376. The business of the office for the fiscal year ended June 30 was as follows: Cash sales, 417,378 acres; homestead entries, 5,648,491 acres; state selections, 876,189 acres; railroad selections, 1,967,479 acres; swamp land patents, 244,774 acres; Indian allotments, 85,465 acres; Indian lands sold, 42,548 acres; total cash receipts, $2,033,484; patented or certified with the effect of patenting to railroad companies, 8,185,329 acres, surveys accepted by the land office, 16,127,693 acres.

The commissioner recommends that appropriations for the survey of public lands be made continuous instead of annual, as under the rules of the treasury department it has been found that where extensions have been made upon a contract an extension operates as a new contract and must be paid for out of the appropriations for the year for which it was made. He also renews his suggestion of last year that surveys of public lands be made by the government direct, instead of under the contract system, as at present, under the supervision of the director of the geological survey upon recommendation of the commissioner. He refers to the fact that large surveys have been made under this system in Indian territory with success.

The total area of vacant public land in the United States is as follows: Surveyed, 376,857,985; unsurveyed, 983,-943,607. The land office has examined and has in process of adjustment twenty-two land grants to railroads. The interior department has approved the findings of the land office regarding the land grant adjustments in eleven cases, and ten other cases for final adjustments have been submitted to the department.

Discussing the act of the last congress granting lands to states for irrigation purposes, the commissioner says that he foresees the necessity will arise in the near future for the creation of a national commission whose function it shall be to regulate the distribution of those waters which have their source in a superadjacent state, and which have heretofore been used in common by the people of that and the sub-adjacent states.

The commissioner recommends a law to compel the attendance of witnesses at land offices in contest cases; an appropriation of $30,000 annually for making examinations necessary for the establishment of forest reservations and for the protection of reservations already existing.

Wisconsin Methodists for Women.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 5.—The Wisconsin conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, by a vote of 199 for, 1 against and 5 neutral, voted for the admission of women to the general conference.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Final arrangements for carrying United States foreign mails under the subsidy system are being made.

Director of the mint reports that an increased production of gold from all fields will be shown this year.

General Sickles and other New Yorkers are trying to get permission to put up a monument to New York Chickamauga soldiers on top of Lookout mountain.

The veteran baseball manager, Harry Wright, died at Atlantic City.

Bondholders of the Des Moines and Kansas City road have begun proceedings to recover possession of the property. Sensational charges of conspiracy are made.

The judicial district law of Kansas has been held constitutional.

A Mississippian walked into the mint at Philadelphia and wanted two gold bricks coined.

Judge Lyons Cook was nominated for congress by Eighteenth Illinois Republicans.

Professor Haupt of Johns Hopkins university is editing a lot of proofs of the new Hebrew bible.

Manuel Romero Rubio, Mexican minister of the interior and President Diaz' father-in-law, is dead.

Refractory boys at the Chilocco Indian school in Kansas are tried and punished by a jury of students.

Minnie Owens committed suicide at Moberly, Mo., because a business man of the town had wronged her.

The New York chamber of commerce will name a committee of fifty-five members to succeed the Committee of Seventy in the fight on Tammany.

Forty-nine convicts, all sentenced at the present term of court, left Fort Smith, Ark., for the government prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

C. S. Phelps and Henry Rigden of Ottawa, Ill., were killed by a train near that place.

Christopher Dalton died in jail at Nevada, Mo., of consumption.

At Durrant's trial a Y. M. C. A. secretary was fined $250 for threatening a juror, and a young lady witness was ordered to jail because she refused to answer a question.

It is now believed that the Armenian trouble in Constantinople was caused by a planned revolt.

Herbert Burrows has left the Theosophist society. He says he believes Mme. Blavatsky is "partially fraudulent."

A mob at Damascus pelted the French consul with mud. Reparation by the Turkish government has been demanded.

Japanese cotton spinners desire their government to establish a line of steamers to the west coast of Mexico, so that they may get United States cotton at cheaper rates.

Governor Culberson is overwhelmed with congratulations from all parts of the country for knocking out the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Dallas.

The North Nebraska Methodist conference voted to admit women to the national conference.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

Report on the Embezzlement of Henry Oakley and Rev. William Newbold.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 5.—In the Episcopal house of bishops one of the principal reports presented to the board of missions was the report of the executive committee of the American Church Missionary society, read Secretary J. Thompson Cole. It was the first public and official utterance as to the embezzlement of $41,000 by the former treasurer, Henry Oakley, and the former secretary, the Rev. William A. Newbold. It had been hoped to avoid all public reference to the affair, but this was found impossible. The amount taken by Oakley was computed at $21,833.54 and by Newbold at $19,081.16 from September 1, 1887. The defalcation was made possible by the fact that there was no check on the accounts of either save by the other, and upon this they relied for safety. The treasurer has reimbursed the society, but the secretary has no money nor anyone sufficiently interested in him to make it good. It would be impossible to prosecute the treasurer without returning the money made good as it came from another source. No promises had been made, but prosecution seemed impossible. The secretary was old, penniless and disgraced. To proceed against him and not against the treasurer would justify the charge that the prosecution was not because he took money but because he had no friend to pay it back.

LOST IN DARKEST AFRICA.

Anxiety About Dr. Donaldson Smith's Expedition.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Considerable anxiety is beginning to be felt in scientific circles regarding Dr. Donaldson Smith's African expedition, news of which is long overdue. According to the latest advices Dr. Smith had been stopped by the Abyssinian army, and it is feared that he has had to retrace his steps and go in a southwesterly direction. He may thus have got behind the district where the British are now fighting, at Mwell, on the British East African coast, and have been caught by the natives. It is hoped, however, that when he heard of the fighting, Dr. Smith made a detour, in which case he would be heard from in the neighborhood of Lake Tanganyiki, or along the German or English lake routes.

Dr. Smith, who is a resident of Philadelphia, started from England in the latter part of May, 1894, for the Somali coast, with the object of reaching lakes Rudolph and Stefanie from the northeast. The last advices received from him were dated December 14, 1894, at the Shibeyli river and Rassa Gallas. These were written by himself in pencil while in the brush, and were addressed to the press.

HEALTH AND LIQUOR.

Suggestions Made by the Sanitary Committee of the American Association.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 5.—The American Public Health association to-day elected officers as follows: President, Dr. Eduardo Licega of the City of Mexico; vice presidents, Colonel A. A. Woodhull, United States army, and Dr. Henry Sewall of Denver; secretary, Dr. Irving A. Watson of Concord, N. H.; treasurer, Dr. Henry Holton of Brattleboro, Vt. The convention next year will be held at Buffalo, N. Y.

The report of the committee on the abuse of alcoholic drinks from a sanitary stand point, by Felix Formenta of New Orleans made the following recommendations: Increase the penalty for adulterations; remove the tax on beer, wine and coffee; total prohibition in communities composed of vicious classes; high license to diminish the number of bar rooms and cause better liquors to be sold, enforce a strict sanitary inspection of all drinks sold over the bar; promote the culture of grapes; double the penalty for selling to minors, compel drunken men to work when sent to jail; establish eating houses. The committee had no faith in the Sunday closing laws.

RIDDLED WITH BUCKSHOT

Ex-Senator Hughes Killed by George Reekers at Antonio, Col.

ANTONIO, Colo., Oct. 5.—George Reekers, a saloon-keeper in Connejobs shot and killed ex-Senator John W. Hughes yesterday at noon. Hughes went into Reekers' saloon and got into an argument with the proprietor, who ordered him out of the place. According to Reekers' story, he took a shotgun loaded with buckshot and ordered him out. Hughes, he says, cursed him, and as Hughes opened the door to go out he threw his hand back to his hip pocket to where he usually carried his gun, and then Reekers fired, the shot taking effect in the right side of his abdomen. A family brawl was at the bottom of the trouble.

KENTUCKY SHUTS 'EM OUT.

The Governor Puts a Stop to the Proposed Murphy-Griffin Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5.—The Murphy-Griffin fight that was scheduled to take place here next Monday night is off. Governor Brown arrived in the city from Cincinnati at noon to-day, and held a conference with Mayor Tyler and other authorities. As a result, the authorities decided to support the governor. Billy Thompson, who was managing the affair, says that he will test the matter in the courts, claiming that it was not to be a prize fight, but a contest for points only.

Violated Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—William F. Cody was at the Indian office with a large delegation of Indians connected with his Wild West show. They were given a hearing by Acting Commissioner Smith, to whom they complained that their treaties were not being carried out according to agreement, all of them saying that if he should stop to tell all that the government had promised them that it would occupy him two days. He said that they were short of rations, clothing and blankets on the reservations. All those that spoke said that they were being treated well by Colonel Cody.

THE AFRICAN BUBBLE

GIVES SIGNS OF VERGING ON A COLLAPSE.

Declines in Stocks Temporarily Checked, But Disaster Likely to Come Any Day —Huge Proportions of the Craze in Both England and France.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—While South African and other mining shares have suffered a considerable decline there has been a sufficient rally to apparently show a bull control of the scheme, but an ultimate smash is considered inevitable.

All financiers agree that there has not been in many years such reckless—even idiotic—speculation as in many of the South African ventures. The amount of it may be realized from the fact that during the last month alone, when the market was already seemingly glutted, companies connected with South Africa and Australia for mining and other purposes were registered at Somerset house with a capital amounting altogether to more than 115 million dollars. These were exclusive of the new Barnato bank, out of which the former stowaway and circus employe, already a multi-millionaire, is said to have made 5 million dollars within twenty-four hours after putting his scheme on the market.

A serious note of warning of the coming collapse is given in a thoughtful article in the Nineteenth Century from the pen of an obvious expert, showing that the market for these shares is largely artificial, that its control is in arbitrary, often unscrupulous, hands, and that the most favorable output for next year will not pay adequate interest upon the capital invested. He gives some startling instances of the magnitude of the speculation. The aggregate quotation of Witwatersand shares, for instance, has risen from $150,000,000 a year ago to $750,000,000 now. Shares in certain mines which actually have not paid a farthing dividend have risen within a few months 3,000 per cent or more above their face value are common. More than a year ago a man familiar with South African affairs said that most of the shares offered were as high as they ought to be, but the advance since would have surpassed the wildest imaginations then.

The craze began in October, 1894, when speculation turned in the direction of South African mines. For some years before that the public had been given little chance to speculate, for good securities had risen so high there was no use in buying them in the hope of another rise. America and Australia were in bad shape and the speculators finally turned to South Africa. There was enough real work and profit in the mines to warrant it at first, and some of the big financial houses of Paris soon became interested. Then company after company was formed and floated. Financial houses bought the shares in many instances and then when the boom began, split up their holdings and sold certificates of ownership, even as low as one-tenth of a share, to the small purchasers. England first took the fever, then it was caught by France, and afterward by Belgium and Germany. Since then it has been almost universally upward. Some of the stocks in which the deals have been heaviest are sound financially, but a remarkable feature is that the greatest advances in the value of stock are found in those companies which pay no dividends.

"Barney" Barnato, the central figure in this wild speculative craze, is a Portuguese by birth, but looks and acts like a typical modern Englishman. His present wealth is estimated at $100,000,000. His latest deal was the establishment of the Barnato Bank, Mining and Estate company, limited, with a capital stock of $5,750,000. The first stock was sold September 2, and $5 shares were forced up by crazed speculators to $25 in a day.

It was in the promoting of these companies that the Barnatos first appeared. Now the brothers are interested in an almost endless list of concerns. One of their latest is a scheme for the formation of trusts, which are to take contracts and claims, said by the promoters to be of great value, but of which the public knows absolutely nothing. The Barnatos went to South Africa as stowaways and circus performers.

HONORS FOR M. PASTEUR.

An Impressive Public Funeral Accorded to the Great Scientist in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The funeral cortege conveying the body of the late Professor Louis Pasteur to Norte Dame cathedral, left the Pasteur institute at 10:30 o'clock. General Saussier, the military governor of Paris headed the escort of troops. An almost innumerable number of wreaths were borne before the coffin, which was followed by the family of the deceased, the ministers, senators, deputies and numerous delegations from different scientific and other bodies from all parts of France and from many foreign countries. An immense concourse of people lined the streets through which the procession passed, although the sky was heavily overcast and a downpour of rain was threatened.

Three Vessels Lost.

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 7.—Three vessels, one French and two English have been lost on the south coast of the island and five men drowned. More seizures of smuggled goods were made yesterday, and the customs authorities expect to reap a harvest from the vessels returning from the wreck of the Marmora with the goods saved from her. The shortage in revenues is exciting much apprehension and further financial trouble is expected.

ARDMORE, Ind. Ter., Oct. 7.—From present indications it now looks as if the big Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight is coming to Ardmore. The Chickasaw Indians want them, the Santa Fe railroad company wants to bring them, and will run trains from the Dallas amphitheater without cost, and Dan Stuart is keeping the wires hot to know the conditions under which it can be pulled off at Ardmore. The hotels of Dallas, Fort Worth and Gainesville are equally accessible for visitors to Ardmore, and Ardmore can accommodate 5,000 guests for any length of time, and can feed all who may come.

THE OLD BAY STATE.

Her Republicans Renominate Governor Greenhalge.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—After the Massachusetts Republican state convention had been called to order in Music hall today and some routine business transacted, the committee on permanent organization reported in favor of Curtis Guild, jr., as permanent president and then brought in a list of nearly 200 vice presidents. In assuming the chair Mr. Guild spoke at considerable length, touching upon both national and state issues.

The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted by a unanimous vote. It condemns the Democratic tariff policy, and declares that the Republican party is not pledged to any schedules, but offers to each American industry such protection as shall equalize differences in price of labor, "and that the farmer and the miner are as much entitled to protection as the manufacturer." It says that if the Republicans were liberal in appropriations they furnished revenue to meet them, and steadily reduced the public debt. The last congress provided a revenue shamefully inadequate, and by the issue of bonds shifted on to succeeding administrations the burden of their outlay." On the currency question it says that the government should maintain each dollar which it issues on a par with its standard gold dollar, and should not permit the free coinage of silver at any ratio not established by international agreement. It also says that the Democratic majority in congress has forced the national treasury to a humiliating dependency upon private bankers and believes that there should be legislation to protect the metallic reserve from concerted attacks of the speculators. It declares that "this hemisphere is no longer a subject for European colonization or aggressive and oppressive occupation; that the Monroe doctrine is a true guide for American statesmanship and should be maintained towards small nations without blustering toward great nations without cringing, but always deliberately, temperately, resolutely." Civil service reform is indorsed and the enactment of a restricted immigration law advocated. It declares that "religious and race partisanship has for many years been manifest in the Democratic party in Massachusetts, weakening that sentiment of pure Americanism which ought to control all public action and resulting in counter irritation and antagonism." It says "that church and state should be separate and independent, in fact as well as in theory."

The reading of the platform was received quietly until the clause was reached which referred to sectarianism and there was an outburst of applause which lasted over a minute.

Ex-Governor Long placed Governor Greenhalge in nomination for a third term. There were no other nominations and the chairman ordered a ballot, which resulted: Total, 1,482; Greenhalge, 1,363; Morse, 391; scattering, 8. Elijah Morse moved that Greenhalge's nomination be made unanimous. It was carried.

All the present state officers were renominated.

A TERRIBLE VENGEANCE.

A Georgia Negro Brute Mauled, Shot and Burned.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Neal Smith, the negro convict who brutally assaulted Miss Henderson near Cole City, Ga., Wednesday, was taken from the stockade used for confining prisoners, by a mob of not less than 200 men, last night. The sheriff and jailer, with several men, were on guard, but the crowd refused to listen to reason and threatened to tear down the stockade and burn it. He was led to a point near where the assault was committed. He confessed his guilt.

Then the father of the girl, William Henderson, cut off the negro's ears, while one of the crowd pounded his fingers, joint by joint, one finger at a time, until the hand was a shapeless mass. This was because in the struggle to subdue Miss Henderson, he had bitten off one of her fingers.

Each man in the crowd then took a turn at shooting at the wretch until, when he died, he must have had four or five pounds of lead in him. He was literally shot to pieces.

The body was finally thrown into a hastily prepared pile of brushwood and burned until not a scrap of bone remained.

COLLEGIAN MACHINIST.

Education at Yale Amounts to Little as Far as Earning a Living Goes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Charles Osburne, with hands black with oil and redolent of the odor of engines and railroad cars, stood up in Justice Underwood's court this morning. Officer Cooper had found him drunk. Osburne explained that he was not in the habit of drinking and a social glass had overcome him.

"What is your trade?" asked the court.

"I am an apprentice in the Northwestern railroad shops," answered the young man. "I am learning practical mechanics, and also how to earn a living with my hands."

"You talk like an educated man," the judge remarked. "Were you brought up in the railroad business?"

"I am a graduate of Yale," he answered. "I took high honors in 1890—and now I work in a railroad shop, my education helping me to amusement in my evenings, when I can read Virgil's or Homer's lines."

There was a hush as Justice Underwood crossed off the case, and the Yale man of 1890, dressed in his oil-stained clothes, hurried out to return to his engines.

Bank Teller Arrested.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Harry J. L. Martin, for seven years teller of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, was arrested last night on a warrant sworn out before United States Commissioner Foote by National Bank Examiner McKeon, charging him with embezzlement of $4,100.

Gets to the Catholic University.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 7.—Professor Daniel A. Shea, of the chair of physics in the University of Illinois, has accepted a call to the chair of physics in the Catholic university at Washington, D. C.

IS JIM CORBETT AFRAID?

His New Orleans Interview Indicates That He Is.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7.—The opinion is expressed here by certain sporting men that Corbett is building up a foundation to get out of his fight if possible. It was noticed that to every newspaper man who interviewed him, Corbett talked only on one subject, and that was on the many strings that were attached to the Fitzsimmons stake. Every conversation the pugilist indulged in this subject would prominently be brought forward by him.

When it is taken into consideration that the attachments against Fitzsimmons' money in Dwyer's hands were issued more than a month ago, and Corbett refrained saying anything about it at that time, give rise to the suspicion that the conqueror of John L. Sullivan has kept this as his last card.

Corbett very bluntly said that Fitzsimmons would have to put up $10,000 in the stakeholder's hands, without an attachment tied to it, or he would not fight. He claims that Fitzsimmons only has $2,000 of the side bet up, the other $8,000 being attached by the Metropolitan Printing company and Attorney Friend, formerly the Australian's lawyer. Corbett is claiming that Phil Dwyer told him just before he left New York that if he won he would get but $2,000 of the side bet. Corbett also says that he will fight Fitzsimmons for the side bet alone, but puts in the old proviso that $10,000 unattached must be put up.

Local sporting men are of the opinion that this provision of Corbett's will occasion considerable trouble before October 21. Just why the champion is anxious to have the referee selected at this time cannot be learned. Both Corbett and his manager, Billy Brady, are clamoring for the referee to be chosen immediately. When asked the difference it would make in selecting the referee the day before the fight, they say that in such an important case as this the referee should be known several weeks ahead in order to give confidence to the public.

The general feeling in New Orleans is that the fight will never take place.

FOR THE CUBAN CAUSE.

Great National Sympathetic Mass Meeting Proposed for October 31.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Every mayor of every city, town and village throughout the United States will be advised and requested by the executive committee of the Cuban sympathetic mass meeting, held in Chicago last Monday night, to confer with the most prominent and public spirited citizens to arrange for a national mass meeting the night of Thursday, October 31, for the purpose of awakening a kindly feeling toward the sufferers, and patriotic Cubans who are struggling for liberty. The committee will also call upon every prominent organization in the country for the co-operation of its branches in every section. Churches of every denomination and fraternal and benevolent societies will also be called upon for assistance in making the mass meeting on October 31 a great wave of public opinion and sympathy for the Cuban cause from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from British Columbia to Mexico.

Tough Lot of Boarders.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 7.—A special train made up of two cars brought forty-six convicts to the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth yesterday. The convicts were all from Fort Smith, Ark., and were convicted there at the term of the United States district court that just ended. They are men who committed crimes in the Indian territories and were a tough looking outfit. Some of them had no hats or coats; they were shackled together in pairs and were guarded by fourteen deputy marshals.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Italy and France have combined to press their claims against Brazil.

The British parliament has been further prorogued until December 23.

Bettina Ordway-Gerard-Wolfe is suing for divorce from her latest husband.

J. Ewing and George Belhont were arrested at Bedford, Ia., for assaulting little girls.

Father Gentile of Shreveport, La., has received two threatening letters from the Mafia.

The Kirkman court martial at Fort Leavenworth is to be dissolved and another ordered.

Populists are trying to select a presidential candidate by means of the newspaper ballot.

Civil service examinations of applicants for places in the railway mail service have begun.

It is said that Baron von Hammerstein, fugitive Berlin editor, is in Washington, D. C.

The Kansas Democratic state committee decided to put no one in the field for chief justice.

Ambassadors of European powers protested to the Porte against the riots in Constantinople.

A terrific gas explosion occurred at Nevada, Mo. Three firemen were injured going to the scene.

Five persons were injured in a wreck on the International and Great Northern near Galveston, Texas.

According to the present state line Kansas is said to have territory properly belonging to Missouri.

The United States has made a demand on the Siamese government for payment of the Cheek claim.

Mrs. E. Phillips of Eureka, Mo., fell into a fire while suffering from epilepsy and was burned to death.

Hinshaw's attorneys say that they have proof that the jury that convicted him was tampered with.

Engineer William C. Henry, who murdered his wife at Springfield, Ill., while drunk, committed suicide.

William R. Hearst is negotiating for the New York Journal as an Eastern adjunct to the San Francisco Examiner.

A member of the commission that investigated the Sassoun fights says that not more than 100 Armenians were killed.

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

ORD, - - NEBRASKA

A single Illinois cow has knocked out a red bloomer in one round.

The Cornell boys probably will not go into mourning if the America's cup stays where it is.

The woman with the big theater hat should be made to haul down her club topsail and reef her spinnaker.

There is a Rev. Father Bloomer in Minneapolis, but he is not to blame for his name. He was born with it.

It is now generally conceded that there is a woman in the moon. Surely she has as much right there as the man.

Holmes appears to have burned all his bridges behind him, but it is not known whether they were covered with insurance or not.

It is authoritatively denied that Gertrude Vanderbilt is to marry Moses Taylor. Where was Moses when the light ceased to glimmer?

The contemplated action of the Illinois Steel company, that of tagging its employes, is most roundly denounced by all classes. What next?

A New York paper says that "Champion Corbett doesn't drink a drop." That's too bad; a drunken bully may be excused, but a sober one never.

"Flags for the schoolhouses" is a good cry, but what Chicago, Boston, and some other cities urgently need just now is schoolhouses for the flags.

It is said that the Bannock Indians refuse to be photographed. This certainly indicates that they are intelligent and kindly disposed toward all mankind.

James Tagney of Chicago was sent to Joliet for ten years for purloining an old harness that he sold for 50 cents. But James, it seems, had been there before several times.

The New York state fair in Syracuse this year had a Midway plaisance attachment which scandalized the visitors; but, sad to say, the real character of the show was not found out until the day after the fair adjourned.

There was a good deal of confusion in Boston concerning the California knights. One story was that they had brought 2,200 dozen bottles of wine with them; another said they were assessed $2,200 each for expenses; and a third theory was that among the members there were 2,200 millionaires. No one seems to have hit upon the simple story that the Fresno knights were accompanied by 2,200 little grizzlies.

Mme. Melba, the prima donna, has lifted that heavenly soprano voice of hers to protest against bloomers. "Rest assured," she exclaims, "that the bicycle is simply a pretext. It is much less for motives of convenience than for more mysterious reasons that the skirt is sacrificed to ample trousers." It is a fact also, Mme. Melba, that some slanderous females do not wear bloomers from the very fact that they have not "mysterious reasons" enough to warrant it. It is not always modesty, but sometimes discretion, that prevents the fair bicyclist from adopting the fin de siecle garb of the wheel.

After six days' investigation and examination of witnesses, Denver's coroner's jury discovered that the Gumry hotel blew up and killed twenty-five people. It says it was impossible to fix the responsibility for the disaster upon any one person, but that the owners, Peter Gumry and Owen Grismer, were blamable for allowing their engineer to work sixteen hours of the twenty-four, and for employing an inexperienced engineer whose habits were dissipated and unreliable. The jury seemed to be afraid to charge a dead man with guilt, and too sensitive about calling criminal negligence by its proper name.

An important order giving full protection to foreign consumers of American meat products was issued by Secretary Morton last week. It will prevent the exportation of any beef that is not inspected, and will cause the exporters of horse meat so to mark the packages that the nature of the contents shall be apparent. The action is authorized by an act of March 3, 1891, amended March 2 last. Meat which is not so marked and which is not accompanied by a certificate of inspection will be classed as uninspected beef and will not be allowed exportation. Secretary Morton ought to have gone farther and required the labeling of horse meat tasted on domestic consumers. If a man wants to eat horse meat he has a right to do so, but he ought to know it when he does.

In an address before the American Social Science association at Saratoga last week Prof. Francis Wayland asserted that there were 300,000 habitual criminals at large in the United States. To them he attributed the crimes of train robbery, train wrecking, highway robbery, etc., which were now so numerous in many parts of the country. The speaker proposed the perpetual imprisonment of such incorrigibles. The present indifference of public opinion to this danger, he said, was varied by outbreaks of lynching, which were natural and yet led to other danger and wrongs.

NO MORE PUGILISM

GOVERNOR OF TEXAS SUCCESSFUL IN HIS FIGHT.

The Legislature of Texas Consumes Only Three Hours of Time in Passing an Emergency Bill—Six Votes Against It—Will Probably Fight in Mexico.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 4.—There will be no prize fight at Dallas October 9 between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. This fact was settled yesterday afternoon by the Texas legislature in exactly three hours by the watch. The two committees, one in the senate and the other in the house, gave an audience to the Dallas attorneys all the morning to ascertain their objections and protests to the passage of the law.

After hearing the gentlemen until noon, the two committees adjourned. When the two houses met at 3 o'clock, both committees were ready to report and the senate bill was very promptly considered. From the time the bill was placed before the senators to the time it passed was exactly fifty-five minutes. During this time Senator Dean opposed the bill and Senator Lasker spoke in its favor. There were only two gentlemen who spoke on the bill, the balance satisfying themselves by voting. The vote on the final passage of the bill was 27 ayes and 1 no, Dean being the negative voter. The bill was immediately sent over to the house and at 4 o'clock that body began discussing it, substituting the senate bill for the house bill. After several gentlemen had spoken on the bill and the emergency feature, pro and con, a final vote was reached at 6 o'clock precisely and the bill passed the house by a vote of 110 ayes to five nays. Thus within three hours did the Texas legislature forever put an end to prize fighting in Texas.

Governor Culberson's friends consider it a great victory for him, and lost no opportunity to congratulate his excellency on the outcome of one of the hottest and, it might be safely termed, one of the bitterest, as well as the shortest, political fights ever brought up in the Lone Star state or any one single man.

The bill that will prohibit prizefighting in Texas in future, as passed, reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas, that any person who shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man, or a fight between a man and a bull, or any other animal, for money or other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Section 2. By the term "pugilistic encounter," as used in this act, is meant any voluntary fight or personal encounter by blows by means of the fist or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, between two men for money or for a prize of any character or for any championship, or for any other thing of value, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered.

Section 3. That all the laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 4. The fact that there is now no adequate penalty against prize fighting or pugilism, or against fights between man and beast creates an imperative public necessity and emergency requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days and that this law should take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is hereby so enacted.

DAN STUART TALKS.

Says the Contest Will Come Off, but Not in Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 4.—Dallas people thronged the streets discussing the news from Austin, and the general sentiment is that the question is finally settled and that all idea of holding the mill here must be abandoned. Said Dan Stuart discussing the matter: "The contest will not come off in Texas. We have proceeded so far under the law. We did not touch a stick of timber till the highest judicial tribunal of Texas in criminal matters decided there was no law against glove contests on the statute books. The legislature was called to remedy the defective law, and that is an end of it."

"What plans have you now?" was asked.

"That is a matter to be determined by the Florida Athletic club," said Mr. Stuart. "The officers of the club will meet here or in New York and decide. We have three points in view as a location."

"Then the contest will come off?" was suggested.

"Yes, sir, the contest is coming off, but more of that hereafter."

Constans Curtin Dead.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Oct. 4.—Constans Curtin, aged 78, the only brother of ex-Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin, died this morning. Being a bachelor, the state will get five per cent of his estate, amounting to about $50,000. He was one of the oldest and best known from pasture in Pennsylvania. His entire life was spent in the vicinity of the old Eagle forge, the first iron plant in Cedar county. He was a Mason of the thirty-second degree in good standing, and Constans commandery, K. T., of Bellefonte, perpetuated his name.

Hydrophobia Caused by a Cat.

ASHLAND, Pa., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Andrew Kane died at her home in Germantown yesterday. A few weeks ago Mrs. Kane was pounced upon by a ferocious cat, that bit and tore her flesh. Two weeks ago she was seized with pleurisy and later symptoms of hydrophobia set in that resulted from the bite of the cat. Dr. Hoffman, who was her attending physician, so diagnosed the case, and last Thursday Dr. Imler of Williamsburg, was summoned, but said there was no hope. For a week Mrs. Kane suffered intensely. She did not eat nor drink anything and had an aversion to water or [illegible] food until the time of her death.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS

Commissioner Wade Hampton Makes His Annual Report Thereon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Wade Hampton, commissioner of railroads, has made his annual report to the secretary of the interior. He says that during the hard times the gross receipts of the Union Pacific system was reduced $1,000,000 a month below the normal. He also says that a cash from rule as to payments cannot be observed, and thinks there should be a flexible adjustment of annual payments to correspond with diminished earnings. He thinks that the Thurman act will be found to justify the expectation of its its framers, if the following amendments are made:

First—To embrace within its provisions all Pacific roads which have received from the United States a loan of its bonds in aid of construction.

Second—To provide that 50 per cent instead of 25 per cent of the net earnings be retained.

Third—To extend the debt till it shall have been discharged as provided.

Fourth—To further provide that if any of the companies coming under the provisions of the subsidized lines or divert their business from a subsidized to an unsubsidized road, the company shall, in such case, be required to transfer the lien and condition which attached to the aid of subsidized line to the new and unsubsidized line, in order that the rights and interests of the United States may be protected.

The commissioner believes that such legislation will hasten the payment of the companies' indebtedness as they are anxious to be freed from government supervision.

The commissioner also renews his recommendation relative to a revised system of accounting by the Pacific roads.

If the recommendations previously made that the Thurman act be amended be not accepted as an alternative, he recommends that a commission be appointed by the president to settle the indebtedness of the bonded railroads.

The commissioner further recommends the order of the treasury department which directs that compensation services rendered the government by the non-aided and leased lines of the Union Pacific company be paid to the receivers of the roads in cash and not retained in the treasury as formerly.

The commissioner refers to the fact that there has been great improvement in conditions since his last annual report, and that there is an increase of earnings of roads under his supervision. He reviews the financial condition of the Union and Central Pacific railways and says the debt of the Union Pacific to the United States is $58,000,000, with a total liability of $130,953,832. The commissioner says that the bonds of the Central Pacific, which fell due on January 1, 1895, were to have been paid by the company, but as a matter of fact were paid out of the general funds of the United States treasury. He said that this payment may be reimbursed from the sale of bonds in the sinking fund, but there is not sufficient market for the sale of such bonds to cancel one-tenth part of the debt. The properties of the two roads are reported in good condition.

Commissioner Hampton reviews the attempt at Pacific railroad legislation in the last congress, and says: "The results of the past two years have shown that during a period of financial and industrial depression, it would be impossible for the Union Pacific company to meet the annual fixed charges, in addition to other necessary and inevitable expenses, of such an amount as would be required to discharge the debt of the United States in fifty years at 5 per cent, as proposed in the Reilly bill, or even 2 per cent, which the representatives of the company were understood to be willing to accept. Some regard should be had for such conditions as have existed and which are likely to arise again."

USED THE HORSEWHIP.

Mrs. Gustave Pabst Horsewhips Margaret Mather, Lashes Her Husband.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Gustave Pabst, formerly Margaret Mather, the actress, created a sensation near Twenty-ninth and Cedar streets yesterday afternoon by striking her husband, a son of the wealthy brewer, several times with a horsewhip. What was the cause of the trouble no one seems to know, but numerous residents in the vicinity were eye witnesses to the altercation, which began in a buggy in which the couple were riding, and which ended at the corner of Twenty-fourth and State streets, where Mr. Pabst wrenched the whip from his wife's hand as the latter struck her husband a blow full in the face.

Gustave Pabst and Margaret Mather were married in November, 1893, but the wedding was kept a secret for several months, creating a great sensation when it finally became known. The bride soon after left the stage and has since lived quietly with her husband in the city.

Friends of the couple give no explanation of the trouble and Mr. Pabst has not been found since the encounter.

A Ship Burned at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Private advices received here from London, England, state that the British ship Europe, bound from Leith to San Francisco, has been burned at sea. The crew of the Europe was rescued by the Oscar II, which brought the news of the disaster and landed them at Liverpool.

Secretary Herbert's Mission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Herbert will leave Washington Wednesday evening for Alabama, where he will deliver several speeches on financial topics. The first speech will be delivered in the theater at Montgomery, Friday night.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The composer of "Climbing up the Golden Stairs," James Bland, was today sent to the workhouse for sixty days for flimflamming a member of the Populist party from a Virginia farm. James and his ditty went all over the world with Hready.

A FILTER INSIDE YOU

HOW YOUR BLOOD IS KEPT PURE.

Health Comes From Pure Blood. Pure Blood Depends on Your Filter Inside You.

Your Kidneys Keep Your Blood Pure If They Are Well. A Few Facts About Them, and How to Make Them Well When They Are Sick.

Your blood is what nourishes your body.

New blood is made every minute. It goes to the lungs, gets fresh air, and then passes through the body. In passing, it deposits new flesh, fat, bones, etc., and takes up worn out matter.

This worn out matter goes to the kidneys. The kidneys filter it out of the blood and throw it out of the body.

That is, when they are well, they do.

When your kidneys are well, they act as perfect filters, to keep your blood pure. When they are sick, they act imperfectly. They leave the bad matter in. Sometimes they take out the good.

There is nothing more poisonous than bad blood.

A proof of this is rheumatism. It is simply a blood-poisoning caused by the bad matter left in the blood by sick kidneys.

Bright's disease is the kidneys working the other way—taking the good food out of the blood.

Both kinds of kidney sickness are dangerous.

Both can be cured by Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

One of the most wonderful facts of our body is this natural filter inside us. Our kidneys are very important organs. We don't take enough care of them. We are sick oftener than there is any need for. It is simply because we take no heed to our kidneys.

Sick kidneys show their effects in many different diseases.

Rheumatism and Bright's disease are very common. Anaemia, Neuralgia, Pain in the Back, Dizziness, Bladder Troubles, Gravel, Diabetes, Sleeplessness, Nervousness.

These are only a few symptoms, or so-called "diseases." Back of them all are the sick kidneys.

Once the filters can be made to work, all these symptoms will disappear.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are made principally from the roots of the asparagus plant, which has a special curative action on the kidneys. It gives them new life and strength. It helps them to do their work as it ought to be done. It cures their sickness. It cleans and renews the filter.

When the kidneys are well you will feel a great difference at once. Your complexion will clear, and your whole body will get renewed life and freshness.

This is the effect of Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills on the sick kidneys, of the re-vitalized kidneys on the impure blood.

With a course of Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills you will get new life. They will cure you when other medicines, which do not reach the real seat of disease, cannot help you.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists, price 50c. per box, or will be sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price.

An interesting booklet, explaining about the kidneys and their power for good and evil, sent free on request. Address Hobb's Medicine Co., Chicago, or San Francisco.

A Corean Delicacy.

In Corea dog meat, and, above all, dog soup, is the supreme dish, and the king, despite the protests of his American doctors, often indulges in it. The secret of this is the universal belief that canine meat and soup is a cure-all. The belief amounts to a dogma in Corea.

CHEAP EXCURSION SOUTH.

The Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, is doing a most excellent work in helping those who want to better their condition to secure homes in a more congenial climate, or where the opportunities for getting a start in life are better. Its colony plan is very popular and entices home-seekers to secure a chunk of excellent land at almost half the usual price. For its Oct. 15 excursion to Green Cove Springs, Florida, the forty rock-bottom prices given in that paper have been secured. A splendid train will be run from Chicago with special cars from Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul and Cleveland, and a steamer from New York. The train will be composed entirely of sleeping cars, which will be used for beds throughout the trip. Fifty-six thousand acres of the best land in the state has been secured, the greater part of which will be sold at $5.00 an acre. Any of our readers who want to join this excursion should write the Farm, Field and Fireside at once. They will also run a special excursion to California on the 15th of Nov.

But We Are Not There.

Flammarion, the French astronomer, remarks that our planet, if it were as near to the sun as it is to the moon, would melt like wax under the heat from the solar surface, which is composed of a stratum of luminous dust that floats upon an ocean of very dense gas.

"AMONG THE OZARKS."

The Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of South Missouri scenery, including the famous Ozark fruit farm of 5,000 acres in Howell county. It portrays to fruit growers in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit growers, but to every farmer and homeseeker looking for a farm and a home.

Mailed free.

Address,

J. E. Lockwood,
Kansas City, Mo.

Hamlet Hardupton (musingly)—Things are all out of place with me. I wish I could only get the stains off my coat and put it on my shoes.—Truth.

Kate Field in Denver.

Denver, Sept. 30.—My journey from Chicago was over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, one of the best managed systems in the country. I should say, judging by the civility of the employes, the comfort I experienced, the excellence of its roadbed, and the punctuality of arrival. I actually reached Denver ahead of time. The Burlington Route is also the best to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City.

THE BONANZA AT MILFORD

Lincoln Men Invest in Land That Promises Much Gold.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 7.—Readers have noticed references in the state dispatches of gold discoveries in Saline county and in the vicinity of Milford at intervals during the last four or five weeks. But little attention has been paid to these stories, the average citizen shaking his head and scoffing at the intimation that metal bonanzas of any sort could be found in Nebraska. The developments of the last two or three weeks have convinced many of the skeptics that there is something in the dirt in the vicinity of Milford, and the indications are at present that the state is about to witness an outbreak of the gold fever. The public pulse has quickened at least ten to the minute at Milford under the stimulus of the gold stories and the influence of the excitement has been mildly felt in Lincoln for several days.

It was only a short time ago that J. S. Dillenbeck, a prominent farmer living between Pleasant Dale and Milford, confided to several of his friends in this city that he had discovered a bed of decomposed rock on his farm which had been assayed in Denver and been found to contain from $7 to $10 per ton in gold. He said that this rock lay in a bed thirty feet thick. It seemed to be about forty rods wide and extended for some distance north and south on his farm. One of the men to whom this secret was confided was David Neisky, who, out of curiosity went out to investigate, but took little interest in the gold business. He finally took a spade and scooped a number of samples of the stuff gathered at random from a forty acre tract that Mr. Dillenbeck was urging him to buy. These samples were sent in to Professor Nicholson of the state university, who said that they were rich in gold. That was enough for Neisky. He received the report at noon and without waiting for his dinner he got a bank draft, a fast horse and a good buggy, and before 2:30 he had parted with $1,200 and had a deed for the forty in his pocket.

Others were buying at about the same time. Mr. Dillenbeck increased his belongings by buying an adjoining farm. H. T. Jones of Seward came down and bought a liberal slice of the coveted territory. All the time prices were getting stiffer. Treasurer A. O. Taylor of Lincoln said that he had bought a quarter section of John Mossky, a well known German, for $12,000, which is about twice the value of the quarter, considered as farm land. Mr. Taylor said he had investigated fully and was satisfied he had a good thing. "It seems," he said, "that this gold bearing decomposed rock extends nearly two miles north and south, and is in some places about half a mile wide. As I understand it we will need a mill to get out the gold, using a chemical or electrical process. We shall proceed to develop our properties right away. We have been told by mining experts that we have about the same sort of a bed of gold as they have at Cripple Creek."

The location of the deposit is about seventeen miles west of Lincoln. The Saline county finds seem to be pockets in the same drift. Prospecting is going on all over that region, but the rich samples have been found in but a small district.

Took in the City.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 7.—G. D. Rice, A. H. McClanahan and C. D. Bakeley came in from Iowa yesterday to see what Lincoln had to offer in the way of sport. They wandered down toward the reservation and in the course of time had succeeded in purchasing enough beer to make them fighting drunk. They tried to smash all the windows in Weir's joint, at Seventh and L streets, and raised the mischief in general. They were arrested when in the height of their glory. McClanahan had $90 on his person when searched. The others had $10 each. They designated Captain Hoagland as their attorney and deposited enough money with him to pay their fines before leaving for their homes.

Annual Bean Bake.

NEMAHA GROVE, Neb., Oct. 7.—The Grand Army met here Saturday for their yearly bean bake and social talk of old soldier days. Colonel Simpson gave some personal recollections of General Grant as he knew him. Afterwards a Woman's Relief corps was organized. It was also decided that the next Madison county annual reunion should be held at this place. In the evening a ball that was largely attended and much enjoyed was given at the opera house.

Used Lead Pipe.

RANDOLPH, Neb., Oct. 7.—John Bowles of this place was arrested Saturday on complaint of Robert Cotin and charged with assault with intent to kill. He was taken to Harlington for hearing. The men are rival draymen and the case grew out of a racket between them in which Bowles attacked Cotin with a piece of water pipe.

In Lockjaw's Grip.

OSAGE Indian, Neb., Oct. 7.—Ed Kelnke, the son of the brick manufacturer of this city, is suffering from lockjaw, resulting from stepping on a rusty nail. Since Tuesday last his jaws have not loosened the least bit, the body being arched up and supported by the back of the head and the heels.

Stuart says no location has yet been secured for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, but Voudry says one has been. Present indications seem to point to the Chickasaw Nation.

A trustee was appointed to take charge of Father Wagner's property before his marriage to Miss Siedel takes place.

Noyeply has been received by the United States to the notice to Great Britain of their position [illegible] said position on Venezuelan question. [illegible] ober, 1895.

The foreign trade o[illegible] QUEEN MORTENSEN, the last fiscal year [illegible] of the Estate of Hans C. 000,000 in silver [illegible] FRANCIS E. LOOYD, HENRY E. BABCOCK. United States [illegible] Norman Westover, attorney.

A company have organized to construct [illegible] miles [illegible] Kan.

NUT BROWN AT FIRST.

But They Soon Change to a Jet Black—Negro Children.

At birth a negro child is of a reddish nut-brown color, which turns to a slaty gray in the first week of the child's existence. The black color is not fully developed for a period varying from two to three years, according to the nature of the locality and the influence of the climate. Darwin says that the children of Australians, immediately after birth, are yellowish brown, and become darker at a later age. Those of the Guaranys of Paraguay are whitish yellow, but they acquire in the course of a few weeks the yellowish-brown tint of their parents. It is curious to notice that the eyes of a negro child are blue at birth, his hair of a dark chestnut color, being only curled at the ends.

It Will Pay

To make some provision for your physical health at this season, because a cold or cough, an attack of pneumonia or typhoid fever may now make you an invalid all winter. First of all be sure that your blood is pure, for health depends upon pure blood. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will be a paying investment now. It will give you pure, rich blood and invigorate your whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Try it when the digestion is WEAK and no FOOD seems to nourish. Try it when it seems impossible to keep FOOD on the stomach!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John Carle & Sons, New York.

Go to

California

in a Tourist Sleeper.

It is the RIGHT way. Pay more and you are extravagant. Pay less and you are uncomfortable.

The newest, brightest, cleanest and easiest riding Tourist Sleepers are used for our

Burlington Route

Personally Conducted Excursions to California,

which leave Omaha every Thursday morning reaching San Francisco Sunday evening, and Los Angeles Monday noon.

You can join them at any intermediate point.

Ask nearest ticket agent for full information, or write to

J. FRANCIS, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb.

SOUTH WEST MISSOURI.

The last fruit section in the West. No drouths. A failure of crops never known. Mild climate. Productive soil. Abundance of good pure water.

For Maps and Circulars giving full description of the Rich Mineral, Fruit and Agricultural Lands in South West Missouri, write to JOHN S. PURDY, Manager of the Missouri Land and Live Stock Company, Neosho, Newton Co., Missouri.

WELL MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, Etc., Sent Free. Have been tested and all warranted.

Sioux City Engine and Iron Works, Successors to Perin Mfg. Co. Sioux City, Iowa.

Use Bowell & Dunn Kompound Co., 1418 West Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

WANTED-SALESMEN

Leonard Leading Growers. Permanent. Experience unnecessary. Apply quick. Established over 40 years. Leonard Nursery Co., Box 125, Bloomington, Ill.

Patents, Trade-Marks,

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventor's Guide," or How to Get a Patent. PATRICK G. FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.

Successful Prosecutor Claims.

Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

ORD, - - NEBRASKA

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The Cornell boys probably will not go into mourning if the America's cup stays where it is.

The woman with the big theater hat should be made to haul down her club topsail and reef her spinnaker.

There is a Rev. Father Bloomer in Minneapolis, but he is not to blame for his name. He was born with it.

It is now generally conceded that there is a woman in the moon. Surely she has as much right there as the man.

Holmes appears to have burned all his bridges behind him, but it is not known whether they were covered with insurance or not.

It is authoritatively denied that Gertrude Vanderbilt is to marry Moses Taylor. Where was Moses when the light ceased to flicker?

The contemplated action of the Illinois Steel company, that of tagging its employes, is most roundly denounced by all classes. What next?

A New York paper says that "Champion Corbett doesn't drink a drop." That's too bad; a drunken bully may be excused, but a sober one never.

"Flags for the schoolhouses" is a good cry, but what Chicago, Boston, and some other cities urgently need just now is schoolhouses for the flags.

It is said that the Bannock Indians refuse to be photographed. This certainly indicates that they are intelligent and kindly disposed toward all mankind.

James Tagney of Chicago was sent to Joliet for ten years for purloining an old harness that he sold for 50 cents. But James, it seems, had been there before several times.

The New York state fair in Syracuse this year had a Midway plaisance attachment which scandalized the visitors; but, sad to say, the real character of the show was not found out until the day after the fair adjourned.

There was a good deal of confusion in Boston concerning the California knights. One story was, that they had brought 2,200 dozen bottles of wine with them; another said they were assessed $2,200 each for expenses; and a third theory was that among the members there were 2,200 millionaires. No one seems to have hit upon the simple story that the 'Frisco knights were accompanied by 2,200 little grizzlies.

Mme. Melba, the prima donna, has lifted that heavenly soprano voice of hers to protest against bloomers. "Rest assured," she exclaims, "that the bicycle is simply a pretext. It is much less for motives of convenience than for more mysterious reasons that the skirt is sacrificed to ample trousers." It is a fact also, Mme. Melba, that some slanderous females do not wear bloomers from the very fact that they have not "mysterious reasons" enough to warrant it. It is not always modesty, but sometimes discretion, that prevents the fair bicyclist from adopting the fin de siecle garb of the wheel.

After six days' investigation and examination of witnesses, Denver's coroner's jury discovered that the Gumry hotel blew up and killed twenty-five people. It says it was impossible to fix the responsibility for the disaster upon any one person, but that the owners, Peter Gumry and Owen Griemper, were blamable for allowing their engineer to work sixteen hours of the twenty-four, and for employing an inexperienced engineer whose habits were dissipated and unreliable. The jury seemed to be afraid to charge a dead man with guilt, and too sensitive about calling criminal negligence by its proper name.

An important order giving full protection to foreign consumers of American meat products was issued by Secretary Morton last week. It will prevent the exportation of any beef that is not inspected, and will cause the exporters of horse meat so to mark the packages that the nature of the contents shall be apparent. The action is authorized by an act of March 3, 1891, amended March 2 last. Meat which is not so marked and which is not accompanied by a certificate of inspection will be classed as uninspected beef and will not be allowed exportation. Secretary Morton ought to have gone further and required the labeling of horse meat foisted on domestic consumers. If a man wants to eat horse meat he has a right to do so, but he ought to know it when he does.

In an address before the American Social Science association at Saratoga last week Prof. Francis Wayland asserted that there were 300,000 habitual criminals at large in the United States. To them he attributed the crimes of train robbery, train wrecking, highway robbery, etc., which were now so numerous in many parts of the country. The speaker proposed the perpetual imprisonment of such incorrigibles. The present indifference of public opinion to this danger, he said, was varied by outbreaks of lynching, which were natural and yet led to other danger and wrongs.

NO MORE PUGILISM

GOVERNOR OF TEXAS SUCCESSFUL IN HIS FIGHT.

The Legislature of Texas Consumes Only Three Hours of Time in Passing an Emergency Bill—Six Votes Against It—Will Probably Fight in Mexico.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 4.—There will be no prize fight at Dallas October 31 between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. This fact was settled yesterday afternoon by the Texas legislature in exactly three hours by the watch. The two committees, one in the senate and the other in the house, gave an audience to the Dallas attorneys all the morning to ascertain their objections and protests to the passage of the law.

After hearing the gentlemen until noon, the two committees adjourned. When the two houses met at 3 o'clock, both committees were ready to report and the senate bill was very promptly considered. From the time the bill was placed before the senators to the time it passed was exactly fifty-five minutes. During this time Senator Dean opposed the bill and Senator Lasker spoke in its favor. There were only two gentlemen who spoke on the bill, the balance satisfying themselves by voting. The vote on the final passage of the bill was 27 ayes and 1 no, Dean being the negative voter. The bill was immediately sent over to the house and at 4 o'clock that body began discussing it, substituting the senate bill for the house bill. After several gentlemen had spoken on the bill and the emergency feature, pro and con, a final vote was reached at 6 o'clock precisely and the bill passed the house by a vote of 110 ayes to five nays. Thus, within three hours, did the Texas legislature forever put an end to prize fighting in Texas.

Governor Culberson's friends consider it a great victory for him, and lost no opportunity to congratulate his excellency on the outcome of one of the hottest and, it might be safely termed, one of the bitterest, as well as the shortest, political fights ever brought up in the Lone Star state on any one single man.

The bill that will prohibit prizefighting in Texas in future, as passed, reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas, that any person who shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man, or a fight between a man and a bull, or any other animal, for money or other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Section 2. By the term "pugilistic encounter," as used in this act, is meant any voluntary fight or personal encounter by blows by means of the fist, or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, between two men for money, or for a prize of any character, or for any championship, or for any other thing of value, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered.

Section 3. That all the laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 4. The fact that there is now no adequate penalty against prize fighting or pugilism, or against fights between man and beast, creates an imperative public necessity and emergency requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days, and that this law should take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is hereby so enacted.

DAN STUART TALKS.

Says the Contest Will Come Off, but Not in Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 4.—Dallas people thronged the streets discussing the news from Austin, and the general sentiment is that the question is finally settled and that all idea of holding the mill here must be abandoned. Said Dan Stuart discussing the matter: "The contest will not come off in Texas. We have proceeded so far under the law. We did not touch a stick of timber till the highest judicial tribunal of Texas in criminal matters decided there was no law against glove contests on the statute books. The legislature was called to remedy the defective law, and that is an end of it."

"What plans have you now?" was asked.

"That is a matter to be determined by the Florida Athletic club," said Mr. Stuart. "The officers of the club will meet here or in New York and decide. We have three points in view as a location."

"Then the contest will come off?" was suggested."

"Yes, sir, the contest is coming off, but more of that hereafter."

Constans Curtin Dead.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Oct. 4.—Constans Curtin, aged 78, the only brother of ex-Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin, died this morning. Being a bachelor, the state will get five per cent of his estate, amounting to about $150,000. He was one of the oldest and best known iron masters in Pennsylvania. His entire life was spent in the vicinity of the old Eagle forge, the first iron plant in Cedar county. He was a thirty-second degree mason, and Constans commandery, K. T., of Bellefonte, perpetuated his name.

Hydrophobia Caused by a Cat.

ASHLAND, Pa., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Andrew Kane died at her home at Germantown yesterday. A few weeks ago Mrs. Kane was pounced upon by a ferocious cat, that bit and tore her flesh. Two weeks ago she was seized with pleurisy and later symptoms of hydrophobia set in that resulted from the bite of the cat. Dr. Hoffman, who was her attending physician so diagonised the case, and last Thursday Dr. Burler of Wilkesbarre, was summoned, but said there was no hope. For a week Mrs. Kane suffered intensely. She did not eat nor drink anything and had an aversion to water or light. food until the time of her death.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS

Commissioner Wade Hampton Makes His Annual Report Thereon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Wade Hampton, commissioner of railroads, has made his annual report to the secretary of the interior. He says that during the hard times the gross receipts of the Union Pacific system was reduced $1,000,000 a month below the normal. He also says that a cast-iron rule as to payments cannot be observed, and thinks there should be a flexible adjustment of annual payments to correspond with diminished earnings. He thinks that the Thurman act will be found to justify the expectation of its its framers, if the following amendments are made:

First—To embrace within its provisions all Pacific roads which have received from the United States a loan of its bonds in aid of construction.

Second—To provide that 50 per cent instead of 25 per cent of the net earnings be retained.

Third—To extend the debt till it shall have been discharged as provided.

Fourth—To further provide that if any of the companies abandon any portion of the subsidized lines or divert their business from a subsidized to an unsubsidized road, the company shall, in such cases, be required to transfer the lien and condition which attached to the old or subsidized line to the new and unsubsidized line, in order that the rights and interests of the United States may be protected.

The commissioner believes that such legislation will hasten the payment of the companies' indebtedness, as they are anxious to be freed from governmental supervision.

The commissioner also renews his recommendation relative to a revised system of accounting by the Pacific roads.

If the recommendations previously made that the Thurman act be amended be not accepted as an alternative, he recommends that a commission be appointed by the president to settle the indebtedness of the bond-aided railroads.

The commissioner further recommends the order of the treasury department which directs that compensation services rendered the government by the non-aided and leased lines of the Union Pacific company be paid to the receivers of the roads in cash and not retained in the treasury as formerly.

The commissioner refers to the fact that there has been great improvement in conditions since his last annual report, and that there is an increase of earnings of roads under his supervision. He reviews the financial condition of the Union and Central Pacific railways and says the debt of the Union Pacific to the United States is $52,005,063, with a total liability of $187,873,500; the debt of the Central Pacific to the United States is $57,734,983, with a total liability of $185,033,152. The commissioner says that the bonds of the Central Pacific, which fell due on January 16, 1895, were to have been paid by the company, but as a matter of fact, were paid out of the general funds of the United States treasury. He said that this payment may be reimbursed from the sale of bonds in the sinking fund, but there is not sufficient market for the sale of such bonds to cancel one-tenth part of the debt. The properties of the two roads are reported in good condition.

Commissioner Hampton reviews the attempt at Pacific railroad legislation in the last congress, and says: "The results of the past two years have shown that during a period of financial and industrial depression, it would be impossible for the Union Pacific company to meet the annual fixed charges, in addition to other necessary and inevitable expenses, of such an amount as would be required to discharge the debt of the United States in fifty years at 3 per cent, as proposed in the Reilly bill, or even 2 per cent, which the representatives of the company were understood to be willing to accept. Some regard should be had for such conditions as have existed and which are likely to arise again."

USED THE HORSEWHIP.

Mrs. Gustave Pabst, Formerly Margaret Mather, Lashes Her Husband.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Gustave Pabst, formerly Margaret Mather, the actress, created a sensation near Twenty-ninth and Cedar streets yesterday afternoon by striking her husband, a son of the wealthy brewer, several times with a horsewhip. What was the cause of the trouble no one seems to know, but numerous residents in the vicinity were eye witnesses to the altercation, which began in a buggy in which the couple were riding, and which ended at the corner of Twenty-fourth and State streets, where Mr. Pabst wrenched the whip from his wife's hand as the latter struck her husband a blow full in the face.

Gustave Pabst and Margaret Mather were married in November, 1892, but the wedding was kept a secret for several months, creating a great sensation when it finally became known. The bride soon after left the stage and has since lived quietly with her husband in this city.

Friends of the couple give no explanation of the trouble and Mr. Pabst has not been found since the encounter.

A Ship Burned at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Private advices received here from London, England, state that the British ship Europe, bound from Leith to San Francisco, has been burned at sea. The crew of the Europe was rescued by the Oscar II, which brought the news of the disaster and landed them at Liverpool.

Secretary Herbert's Mission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary Herbert will leave Washington Wednesday evening for Alabama, where he will deliver several speeches on financial topics. The first speech will be delivered in the theater at Montgomery, Friday night.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The composer of "Climbing up the Golden Stairs," James Bland, was to-day sent to the workhouse for sixty days for flimflamming a member of the Populist party from a Virginia farm. James and his ditty went all over the world with Beverly.

A FILTER INSIDE YOU

HOW YOUR BLOOD IS KEPT PURE.

Health Comes From Pure Blood. Pure Blood Depends on Your Filter Inside You.

Your Kidneys Keep Your Blood Pure If They Are Well. A Few Facts About Them, and How to Make Them Well When They Are Sick.

Your blood is what nourishes your body.

New blood is made every minute. It goes to the lungs, gets fresh air, and then passes through the body. In passing, it deposits new flesh, fat, bones, etc., and takes up worn out matter.

This worn out matter goes to the kidneys. The kidneys filter it out of the blood and throw it out of the body.

That is, when they are well, they do.

When your kidneys are well, they act, as perfect filters, to keep your blood pure. When they are sick, they act imperfectly. They leave the bad matter in. Sometimes they take out the good.

There is nothing more poisonous than bad blood.

A proof of this is rheumatism. It is simply a blood-poisoning caused by the bad matter left in the blood by sick kidneys.

Bright's disease is the kidneys working the other way—taking the good food out of the blood.

Both kinds of kidney sickness are dangerous.

Both can be cured by Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

One of the most wonderful facts of our body is this natural filter inside us. Our kidneys are very important organs. We don't take enough care of them. We are sick oftener than there is any need for. It is simply because we take no heed to our kidneys.

Sick kidneys show their effects in many different diseases.

Rheumatism and Bright's disease are very common. Anaemia, Neuralgia, Pain in the Back, Dizziness, Bladder Troubles, Gravel, Diabetes, Sleeplessness, Nervousness.

These are only a few symptoms, or so-called "diseases." Back of them all are the sick kidneys.

Once the filters can be made to work, all these symptoms will disappear.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are made principally from the roots of the asparagus plant, which has a special curative action on the kidneys. It gives them new life and strength. It helps them to do their work as it ought to be done. It cures their sickness. It cleans and renews the filter.

When the kidneys are well you will feel a great difference at once. Your complexion will clear, and your whole body will get renewed life and freshness.

This is the effect of Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills on the sick kidneys, of the re-vitalized kidneys on the impure blood.

With a course of Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills you will get new life. They will cure you when other medicines, which do not reach the real seat of disease, cannot help you.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists, price 50c. per box, or will be sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price.

An interesting booklet, explaining about the kidneys and their power for good and evil, sent free on request. Address Hobb's Medicine Co., Chicago, or San Francisco.

A Corean Dainty.

In Corea dog meat, and, above all, dog soup, is the supreme dish, and the king, despite the protests of his American doctors, often indulges in it. The secret of this is the universal belief that canine meat and soup is a cure-all. The belief amounts to a dogma in Corea.

CHEAP EXCURSION SOUTH.

The Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, is doing a most excellent work in helping those who want to better their condition to secure homes in a more congenial climate, or where the opportunities for getting a start in life are better. Its colony plan is very popular, and enables home-seekers to secure a chunk of excellent land at almost half the usual price. For its Oct. 15 excursion to Green Cove Springs, Florida, the lowest rates ever given to that state have been secured. A splendid train will be run from Chicago with special cars from Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul and Cleveland, and a steamer from New York. The train will be composed mainly of sleeping cars, which will be used for beds throughout the trip. Fifty-six thousand acres of the best land in the state has been secured, the greater part of which will be sold at $5.00 an acre. Any of our readers who want to join this excursion should write the Farm, Field and Fireside at once. They will also run a special excursion to California on the 14th of Nov.

But We Are Not There.

Flammarion, the French astronomer, remarks that our planet, if it were as near to the sun as it is to the moon, would melt like wax under the heat from the solar surface, which is composed of "a stratum of luminous dust that floats upon an ocean of very dense gas."

"AMONG THE OZARKS."

The Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of South Missouri scenery, including the famous O den fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains to fruit raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and homeseeker looking for a farm and a home.

Mailed free.

Address,

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Kansas City, Mo.

Hamlet Hardupton musingly—Things are all out of place with me. I wish I could only get the shine off my coat and put it on my shoes.—Truth

Kate Field in Denver.

Denver, Sept. 10.—My journey from Chicago was over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, one of the best managed systems in the country, I should say, judging by the civility of the employes, the comfort I experienced, the excellence of its roadbed, and the punctuality of arrival. I actually reached Denver ahead of time. The Burlington Route is also the best to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City.

THE BONANZA AT MILFORD

Lincoln Men Invest in Land That Promises Much Gold.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 7.—Readers have noticed references in the state dispatches of gold discoveries in Saline county and in the vicinity of Milford at intervals during the last four or five weeks. But little attention has been paid to these stories, the average citizen shaking his head and scoffing at the intimation that metal bonanzas of any sort could be found in Nebraska. The developments of the last two or three weeks have convinced many of the skeptics that there is something in the dirt in the vicinity of Milford, and the indications are at present that the state is about to witness an outbreak of the gold fever. The public pulse has quickened at least ten to the minute at Milford under the stimulus of the gold stories, and the influence of the excitement has been mildly felt in Lincoln for several days.

It was only a short time ago that J. S. Dillenbeck, a prominent farmer living between Pleasant Dale and Milford, confided to several of his friends in this city that he had discovered a bed of decomposed rock on his farm, which had been assayed in Denver and been found to contain from $71 to $196 per ton in gold. He said that this rock lay in a bed thirty feet thick. It seemed to be about 100 yards wide and extended for some distance north and south on his farm. One of the men to whom this secret was confided was David Nefsky, who out of curiosity went out to investigate, but took little interest in the gold business. He finally took a spade and secured a number of samples of the stuff gathered at random from a forty acre tract that Mr. Dillenbeck was urging him to buy. These samples were sent in to Professor Nicholson of the state university, who said that they were rich in gold. That was enough for Nefsky. He received the report at noon and without waiting for his dinner he got a bank draft, a fast horse and a good buggy, and before 3:30 he had parted with $1,200 and had a deed for the forty in his pocket.

Others were buying at about the same time. Mr. Dillenbeck increased his belongings by buying an adjoining farm. H. T. Jones of Seward came down and bought a liberal slice of the coveted territory. All the time prices were getting stiffer. Friday A. O. Taylor of Lincoln said that he had bought a quarter section of John Mossky, a well known German, for $12,000, which is about twice the value of the quarter, considered as farm land. Mr. Taylor said he had investigated fully and was satisfied he had a good thing. "It seems," he said, "that this gold bearing decomposed rock extends nearly two miles north and south, and is in some places about half a mile wide. As I understand it, we will need a mill to get out the gold, using a chemical or electrical process. We shall proceed to develop our properties right away. We have been told by mining experts that we have about the same sort of a bed of gold as they have at Cripple Creek."

The location of the deposit is about seventeen miles west of Lincoln. The Saline county finds seem to be pockets in the same drift. Prospecting is going on all over that region, but the rich samples have been found in but a small district.

Took in the City.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 7.—G. D. Rice, A. H. McClanahan and C. D. Blakeley came in from Iowa yesterday to see what Lincoln had to offer in the way of sport. They wandered down toward the reservation and in the course of time had succeeded in purchasing enough beer to make them fighting drunk. They tried to smash all the windows in Weir's joint at Seventh and L streets, and raised the mischief in general. They were arrested when in the height of their glory. McClanahan had $90 on his person when searched. The others had $10 each. They designated Captain Hoagland as their attorney and deposited enough money with him to pay their fines before leaving for their homes.

Annual Bean Bake.

NEWMAN GROVE, Neb., Oct. 7.—The Grand Army met here Saturday for their yearly bean bake and social talk of old soldier days. Colonel Simpson gave some personal recollections of General Grant as he knew him. Afterwards a Woman's Relief corps was organized. It was also decided that the next Madison county annual reunion should be held at this place. In the evening a ball that was largely attended and much enjoyed was given at the opera house.

Used Lead Pipe.

RANDOLPH, Neb., Oct. 7.—John Bowles of this place was arrested Saturday on complaint of Robert Coffin and charged with assault with intent to kill. He was taken to Hartington for hearing. The men are rival draymen and the case grew out of a racket between them in which Bowles attacked Coffin with a piece of water pipe.

In Lockjaw's Grip.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct. 7.—Ed Keishke, the son of the brick manufacturer of this city, is suffering from lockjaw, resulting from stepping on a rusty nail. Since Tuesday last his back has not touched the bed, the body being arched up and supported by the back of the head and the heels.

Sturat says no location has yet been secured for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, but Vendig says one has been. Present indications seem to point to the Chickasaw Nation.

A trustee was appointed to take charge of Father Wagner's property before his marriage to Miss Steidel takes place.

No reply has been received by the United States to the notice to Great Britain of their position on the Venezuelan question.

The foreign trade of the last fiscal year [illegible] 000,000 in silver

A company have organized [illegible] miles Kan.,

NUT BROWN AT FIRST.

But They Soon Change to a Jet Black—Negro Children.

At birth a negro child is of a reddish nut-brown color, which turns to a slaty gray in the first week of the child's existence. The black color is not fully developed for a period varying from two to three years, according to the nature of the locality and the influence of the climate. Darwin says that the children of Australians, immediately after birth, are yellowish brown, and become darker at a later age. Those of the Guaranys of Paraguay are whitish yellow, but they acquire in the course of a few weeks the yellowish-brown tint of their parents. It is curious to notice that the eyes of a negro child are blue at birth, his hair of a dark chestnut color, being only curled at the ends.

It Will Pay

To make some provision for your physical health at this season, because a cold or cough, an attack of pneumonia or typhoid fever may now make you an invalid all winter. First of all be sure that your blood is pure, for health depends upon pure blood. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will be a paying investment now. It will give you pure, rich blood and invigorate your whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Try it when the digestion is WEAK and no FOOD seems to nourish. Try it when it seems impossible to keep FOOD on the stomach!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John Carle & Sons, New York.

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Personally Conducted Excursions to California,

which leave Omaha every Thursday morning reaching San Francisco Sunday evening, and Los Angeles Monday noon.

You can join them at any intermediate point.

Ask nearest ticket agent for full information, or write to

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SOUTH WEST MISSOURI.

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For Maps and Circulars giving full description of the Rich Mineral, Fruit and Agricultural Lands in South West Missouri, write to JOHN M. PURDY, Manager of the Missouri Land and Live Stock Company, Neosho, Newton Co., Missouri.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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Local and traveling. Good pay. Permanent. Experience not necessary. Apply quick. Established over 40 years. Phoenix Nursery Co., Box 1815, Bloomington, Ill.

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said petition on or
ember, 1895.
PETER MORTENSEN,
of the Estate of HANS C.
FRANCIS E. LLOYD,
HENRY E. BABCOCK.
Norman Westover, attorney.

FAMOUS RIVER MIN.

ATTRACTIVE TO SPORTSMAN AND LOVER OF NATURE.

Only Small Boats Pass Foochow, but the Three Hundred Miles Beyond the Scenery Is More and More Attractive.

NEARING the mouth of the River Min, from the sea, there appears to be no entrance through the wall of mountains which guard the coast. The gateway is there, however, and passing through it one leaves Sharp Peak Island on the right and proceeds up the stream.

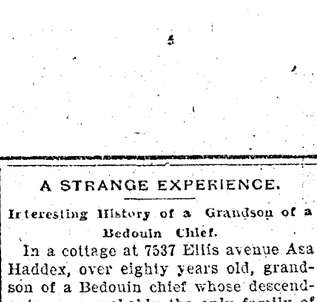
Sharp Peak is a conical hill, about 300 feet high, on which are built the missionary sanitariums and the cable station. The slopes of the hill are beautifully terraced from the summit to the water's edge, as indeed are most of the hills in the immediate vicinity of Foochow. This is done to enable the farmers to grow on them rice, which must be planted under water.

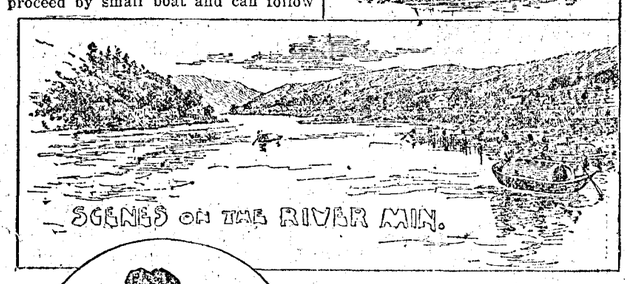
Between Sharp Peak and Pagoda anchorage, seventeen miles up the river, the mountains twice again close in and threaten to bar approach, thus forming the Kim-Pai and the Min-Ngan passes. These passes are hardly half a mile wide, and formidable forts frown down on passers through. These forts, if properly manned and equipped, would be impregnable.

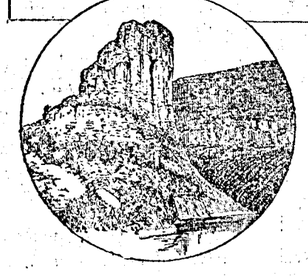
In going up the river from Pagoda anchorage to Foochow one passes Kushan (Drum Mountain), 3,200 feet high, on which is situated a famous Buddhist monastery.

Foochow is thirty miles from the river's mouth, and is the head of navigation, even for Chinese junks, and all European steamers and sailing vessels stop at Pagoda anchorage, thirteen miles below.

Above Foochow the traveler must proceed by small boat and can follow







THE CHINESE STREAM THAT FLOWS THROUGH FOO-CHOW, THE SCENE OF THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS.

the river for something like 300 miles, the scenery growing grander and grander. Sheer cliffs, hundreds of feet high, rise in places from the water's edge. Rocks of unique formation stand out from 50 to 60 feet high, while on the other bank will be seen a gentle slope, covered with feathery bamboos, which wave gracefully in the breeze, and look like giant green ostrich plumes.

Still further up the river the mountains are covered with dense forests, where game of all kinds abound, ranging in size from the royal Bengal tiger and wild boar to timid little deer and monkeys, the latter being found in great numbers.

In fact, the attractions offered by this beautiful country are equal for the sportsman and lover of nature in her grander moods, and, having seen it, one has something to remember for the rest of his life.

An Exchange Minister's Prayer.

Some little time ago the minister from Scarboro, Me., exchanged pulpits with the minister from Sacarappa, in the same state. When the Sacarappa minister arrived at Scarboro he was met by a deacon, who said to him: "Mr. Jones, I do hope to-day that in your prayer you will make an especial effort for rain. Our crops are being destroyed and I can see nothing but desolation here." So when the minister was about making his petition, he said: "Oh, Lord, I pray Thee that Thou wouldst send copious rains upon the soil of Scarboro, that it may bring forth a bountiful harvest, and that the people will be made glad, and Oh, Lord! they will bless you for it. I desire, Oh, Lord, to state that I make this petition in the name of the good people of Scarboro, for Oh, Lord, I know that Thou, in Thy divine wisdom, will say it is not rain that the soil of Scarboro needs. It is more top dressing."

The Old, Old.

Just as circulation was about to cease, she impulsively nestled upon the other knee.

"Edward."

"Darling."

"Tell me the old, old story, Edward."

For a moment he was silent.

He was rapidly reviewing the situation, and trying to decide which was the ... the "small-boy-and-the-green-... ory, or ... y of the tramp ...

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

Interesting History of a Grandson of a Bedouin Chief.

In a cottage at 7537 Ellis avenue Asa Haddex, over eighty years old, grandson of a Bedouin chief whose descendants were probably the only family of Bedouins ever held as American slaves, whiles away the hours of his declining years by thinking of the Presidents whose personal friendship he has enjoyed, for he has known all the Presidents since Andrew Jackson, and was once a servant in the family of James K. Polk. The old man is a genuine Bedouin in appearance. He is almost black, but his white hair and heavy beard are perfectly straight. His eyes are small and keen, his nose is clear cut and he has all the peculiarities common to the sons of the desert, except that he has always led a quiet, industrious life. Three times he has married and three times he was sold when a slave. He is the father of four children, but supposes them to be all dead except a son, from whom he never hears. For the last thirteen years the old man has been a laborer at Pullman, but was hurt by falling from a car last May, and has not since worked, says San Francisco Post.

Haddex was born in Tennessee. He does not know his exact age, but says that he was a young man when Andrew Jackson was first elected to the presidency, sixty-seven years ago. Jackson's plantation was not far from Haddex's master's, and Haddex, who knew Jackson well, tells an amusing anecdote about "Old Hickory."

"General Jackson," said Haddex, "was a mighty fine man, and treated everybody, even the slaves, with common courtesy. I knew the General well and he always spoke to me. One day as I was going along the road in Tennessee I met General Jackson, who was riding out with another white gentleman. As was customary for slaves, I took off my hat as the carriage passed. General Jackson returned the compliment and spoke to me very pleasantly. 'What, General,' cried his companion, 'do you speak and take off your hat to a nigger?' 'Why, of course,' replied Jackson, 'I can't allow a colored man to have more manners than I.' Poor old General Jackson," continued the old man, "I remeimeber when they buried him down yonder in old Tennessee, and this here hickory cane of mine was cut from a tree above his grave."

For many years James K. Polk lived just across the road from Haddex's master's in Columbia, Tenn. Haddex's elder brother, who is still living in Columbia, was Polk's body servant, and served his master in the White House during Polk's presidency. Later on Asa himself became a servant in the Polk family. Among the Presidents whom Haddex has known intimately are: Jackson, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Polk, Tyler and Fillmore. He has had conversations with Lincoln, Grant, Pierce, Buchanan and Andrew Johnson, and has shaken hands with Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland and Harrison, and also with the late Secretary James G. Blaine and other presidential candidates. Haddex has been a man of herculean strength and build. In his prime he could carry a bale of cotton on his back. How his ancestors were captured he does not know, but he always knew that he came from a different tribe than other slaves. His father, he says, was a peculiar man, and, even though a slave, managed to secure a large sum of silver money, with which he intended to purchase his family's freedom, but this privilege was refused him. Haddex lives all alone with his third wife, a comely old lady, who is several years his junior. His mind is perfectly clear, and he bears up remarkably well under his burden of years.

Long Service by Employes.

A remarkable case of long service by employes appears in a description of a brass factory in Haydenville, Mass. Out of 205 men in the employ of the company 155 have been in its service for ten years or longer. Among these are twenty-seven men whose terms of employment range from twenty to thirty years; ten have been in the same works for thirty or forty years, and six have been there for forty years or longer. The longest continuous service was forty-three years, with hardly a day of interruption. Such facts are creditable to both sides.

The Joker Joked.

A practical joker has just received his deserts at Babylon, N. Y. He thought it a droll idea to induce a friend to drink hartshorn on the representation that it was gin. The victim had different views on the subject. He a... had a horsewhip and h... lashed the ... vigorously.

ANOTHER LIQUID HORROR.

"Zim" Is a New Mixed Drink Which Chicago Has Just Perpetrated.

A new drink has come to town. It is not a drink for the club man, the connoisseur of intoxicants or the woman who, in the sanctity of her apartments, loves to sip the sweet juices of the grape or the honeyed cordials of Curacoa or Paris. It appeals to one class of persons, and one only, and that is the host of impecunious drunkards, says Chicago Times-Herald.

"Zim" it is called, and its users are known by the euphonious designation of zim-zams. It is thus explained by a concocter of mixed drinks:

"There comes a zim-zam," remarked the head bartender of a down-town hotel as he slipped a stick into a lemonade, for which a bell-boy was waiting to carry to a tippling crowd up stairs. The solitary bystander turned in the direction indicated by the bartender, only to have his eyes rest on a young man of apparent weak character. There was a pallid look on his face and a shifting glance in his eyes, and, summed up, there was not an idea of decision in his entire make-up.

"Don't know what a zim-zam is?" said the bartender, lifting his voice in surprise in answer to a query. "Just watch that fellow and see the drink for which he calls and you may understand. He will call for a zim. A zim is a mixture of brandy, beer, Rhine wine and absinthe in equal parts. The whole makes only one-half of a whisky glass. What commends it to its users is its power, for one dose, or half a glassful, is guaranteed to intoxicate. Most of the fiends are not well provided with money. They want to reach the condition that comes to the drinker who uses only straight drinks after the absorption of many glasses. Without money, were it not for the zim, this would be an impossibility. Some one working on the theory that mixed drinks intoxicate sooner than straight drinks invented the new tipple and it caught on immediately. Do many use it? Well, I guess that there are not less than 10,000 devotees in this city, and they are as much slaves to it as the smokers of opium are to the drug that brings them at first delight and later death, for the habit presents not only an opportunity for getting a cheap drunk, but it has a fascination from which its users apparently cannot escape."

THE BICYCLE FACE.

A Chicago Genius Has Discovered the Source of It.

"I have discovered the secret of the bicycle face," said the man who spent most of his time loafing at the club window. "I know the cause of it and I know how to cure it. I'll bet I can cure the worst case of bicycle face that was ever seen on the streets of Chicago."

"Going to begin the manufacture of patent medicine?" asked one of the other loungers.

"Medicine nothing! It isn't a case for medicine at all! it's a case for a little investigation and the application of common sense. A blacksmith could cure it better than a doctor, and the bicycle manufacturer better than a blacksmith. I made a study of the question during a short trip out of town. I was in a little place up in Wisconsin, and I noticed that while nearly every one rode a wheel there was hardly a single haggard, woe-begone bicycle face to be seen. The riders looked as if they were enjoying themselves, and that is something you seldom see in Chicago.

"Of course, I wondered why it was, and in the end I find the matter settled—at least to my own satisfaction. The secret of the bicycle face lies in the handle bar of the bicycle. The most horrible and ghastly faces to be seen on the streets of Chicago to-day can be changed by a slight operation performed upon the handle bar of the wheel. The bent handle bar is the cause of the bicycle back or curved spine, and the bicycle back is what makes the bicycle face. The people that I saw while I was away, who looked as if they were enjoying the ride, sat upright on their wheels, the people I see in Chicago, who look as if they hadn't a friend on earth, have to bend over to reach their handle bars and then throw their heads back in the most extraordinary and uncomfortable angle in order to see what is in the road ahead of them. That gives them the bicycle face; that and nothing else. If you will watch them you will agree with me. You will never see that haggard, worried expression on the face of one who is sitting upright on his or her wheel. You will never see it absent from the face of one who is trying to make a semi-circle of his or her spinal column."—Chicago Post.

PERSONALS.

Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist singer, is now writing a history of the gospel hymns.

Another king who finds himself hard up is the ruler of the Belgians, who is trying to dispose of some of his real estate to a cash purchaser.

Prof. Schmoller, a favorite with many American students at the University of Berlin, is mentioned as the probable successor of the late Heinrich von Sybel as the head of the bureau in charge of the Prussian state archives.

George Moore is one of the most modest of contemporary writers. He does not think that everything he has written is great. After finishing "Mike Fletcher," however, he wrote, "At last I have written a really great book."

John Norton, who is 93 years old, has lived all his life in his house near Compounce Lake, Connecticut, and although he has been in sight of both the Northampton Division of the Consolidated and of the New England railroad, he never rode in a car of any kind until recen...

A LONG CHANCE.

But the Gold Piece Came Back to the Rightful Owner.

The Chicago Record offers this story and vouches for its absolute truth. The people concerned in the story have told it to their friends and have offered to back it up with affidavits, so there is no good reason for having any doubts.

A man boarded a street car to go to his home on the South Side. He had in his pocket two five-dollar gold pieces and several nickels. In paying his fare he was guided by the sense of touch, rather than that of sight, and so he gave a five-dollar gold piece instead of a nickel to the conductor. He did not learn of the mistake until he had reached his home. Then he went to the car barns to find the conductor to whom he had given the gold piece, but he did not remember the number of the car. Neither could he exactly remember the appearance of the conductor.

On the following day his wife went shopping with a woman who lived in the same neighborhood. They made some purchases at a department store and the neighbor in making payment handed the salesman a $5 gold piece.

"Oh, those dreadful gold pieces," remarked the wife of the man who had been unfortunate.

"Don't say that," said the neighbor; "my husband received this in change last evening on a street car. He gave the conductor a quarter and received, as he supposed, four nickles in change. After he came home he discovered that one nickel was this gold piece."

"Isn't that remarkable? My husband paid one by mistake to a conductor last evening."

"I wonder if my husband received your husband's gold piece?"

"Impossible."

But it was possible just the same. The two husbands came together and compared notes.

"It was the second trailer," said one.

"Yes, and it left Madison street at just about 5:30."

"At Sixteenth street we stopped to allow a train to pass."

"That's right. The conductor was a small man with red whiskers."

"Sure enough. I remember now. I was on the back platform."

"I was in front."

There seemed to be no possible doubt that they had come home on the same car, the conductor had taken the coin for a nickel and given it out for a nickel, and that the coin received by the second man belonged to the first. The money was returned to its rightful owner. Wouldn't it be a problem in mathematics to calculate the chances of such a thing happening again?

HOW IT WAS.

Papa Found the Bargain Was Taxing Him Too Heavily.

The rich old gentleman didn't want the poor young man to come to see his daughter, and he tried various plans to stop it without avail, because it happened that the daughter didn't think of the poor young man as the father did. Finally the father hit on an apparent success and the young man got no further than the front door, says the Detroit Free Press. This continued until the gossips got hold of it, and one day one of them met the daughter on the street.

"How are you and Fred getting along now?" she asked, after skirmishing awhile.

"Beautifully," smiled the girl.

"Why, I thought your father wouldn't let him come to see you."

"He wouldn't for awhile, but it's all right now."

"How did you fix it?"

"Well, you see, papa told me if I would refuse to see Fred when he called he would give me $10 every time. Fred had been only coming twice a week, but after I declined to see him, poor Fred got so worried and anxious that he came every night. Of course, I wouldn't see him, and of course papa had to put up ten every time. At the end of two weeks papa began to crawfish on his proposition and I told Fred how it was, and then he began to come in the afternoons, and it wasn't any time until papa backed clear out, and we made a compromise to-day by which Fred is to come whenever he pleases, but we are not to think of getting married for two years."

"Then she tripped along merrily, and the gossip told everybody else how it was, and so it got into the newspapers.

A "Compliment."

Two schoolfellows met fifteen years after their graduation, and fell, figuratively, upon each other's necks. "Well, well, dear old Smith!" said Green. "How glad I am to see you! What days those were! Ha! ha! Smith, you were the stupidest fellow in the class." "Yes, I suppose I was." "And here you are now! Why," (looking him over) "you haven't changed a particle!"—Youth's Companion.

The quiet separation of Frances Hodgson Burnett and her husband, Dr. Burnett, has caused a good deal of surprise. Is matrimony really a failure among literary and scientific people? Must we at last go to commonplace people for our little Lord Fauntleroys?

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RAISINS AS FOOD.

They Contain Four Times as Much Nutriment as Does Meat.

It has been the custom until very recently to consider raisins as an article of luxury, and to deem them only suited to the tables of those who are able to indulge themselves in such things as serve merely to please the palate. In consequence, however, of the marvelous growth of the raisin industry in California and the cheapness of the product to the consumer, the question has been raised whether the raisin does not possess an intrinsic food value, independent of its use as a luxury, and the argument seemed to favor the affirmative of the proposition.

It is asserted by those who have studied the question from a scientific and hygienic standpoint that the nutritive power of raisins as compared to meat is as four to one. This, we imagine, may be taken with some grains of allowance, but, nevertheless, it is susceptible of demonstration that raisins, like other dried fruits, are genuine food, contain elements which are fully as necessary to good health as fibrine, dextrine and all the rest of the things which anaytical chemists have discovered in fleshmaking and strengthmaking foods.

Those who have studied the question of raisins as food profess to have something like 100 receipts for the preparation of the raisin, and each of these, it is asserted, has an economic value. Whether this estimate be excessive or not, one thing is very certain, and that is that the world would be better off, from a hygienic point of view, if we were to eat more fruit and less meat.

The raisin, which is only the grape dried in the sun, should be a natural food, if there be any such thing. Sugar, which the dried grape contains in its natural state, has long been recognized as a genuine food, so much so that manufactured sugar—that is, sugar extracted from the sugar cane, sugar beets, sorghum, the maple tree, or what not—is no longer regarded as an article of luxury, but as a household necessity. We leave to physiologists the technical explanation of this, but the fact is as well known as that water is needed to quench thirst. This being so, it would seem that dried grapes or raisins should furnish the sugar which the system needs in its purest and most concrete form, for nature's laboratory surpasses all the skill of the chemists and outdoes all the triumph of analysis, quantitative and qualitative. It is sincerely to be hoped that the subject of raisins as food may be thoroughly investigated and exploited, for, while raisins may not take the place of beefsteak or mutton chop, they may well stand up high in the second rank of food products.

Steam's Up! The Moorings Cast Off.

Majestically the great ocean grey hound leaves the dock and steams down the river outward bound. But are you, my dear sir, prepared for the sea sickness almost always incident to a trans-Atlantic trip, with the infallible stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If not expect to suffer without aid. The Bitters is the staunch friend of all who travel by sea or land, emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers, mariners. It completely remedies nausea, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatic twinges and inactivity of the kidneys.

When a man manages an amateur show or has a baby at his house, he says, "Well, it's the last one."

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

The only favor anybody ever shows a young lawyer is to bring him a client too poor to pay, just to help the boy along.—Truth.

Good reasons why you should use Hindercorns. It takes out the corns, and then you have peace and comfort, surely a good exchange. 15c at druggists.

The man who has the reputation of being a great comedian generally finds its impossible to amuse the baby.—Truth.

Every dollar spent in Parker's Ginger Tonic is well invested. It subdues pain, and brings better digestion, better strength and better health.

Every man whose wife has spoiled him, is a bore to other women. They prefer a man whose wife abuses him.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

There will be nothing good to eat from now until the buckwheat cakes arrive.

Coal.

Coal is made up of the remains of trees and plants which grew on the earth before man or any other mammal had appeared. Changed by pressure, heat and dampness, this mass of vegetable matter has become a kind of carbon, mixed with bitumen, or the tarry substances which are always made by slow decay of such matter. Anthracite or stone coal, sometimes called glance coal on account of its shine, has the least bitumen in it; cannel coal has in it much more bitumen than either of these.

$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, 25c.

Jefferson was asked to be president for a third term by the legislatures of Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and North Carolina. But Jefferson followed the example of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mattleby desire to extend their heartfelt thanks to curious friends who attended the funeral of their daughter, and hope their curiosity was fully satisfied.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Labor is the rule for all classes of birds. The barnyard fowl and the aesthetic etcher have both to scratch for a living.—Truth.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH EHRGE, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

As a man gets older, it takes him longer to warm up for a good time and longer to cool off in getting over it.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

The Lord likes a man who says what he thinks, but the people don't.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE KING CURE OVER ALL FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA IS SAINT JACOBS OIL

"WINDSOR HOUSE BOQUET!" UNEXCELLED 10c CIGAR.

"BURLINGTON!" LEADING 5 CENT CIGAR.

Manufactured by KRAUS & LEWIN. H. T. CLARKE DRUG CO., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, SELLING AGENTS.

DR. J. C. AYER'S — The remedy for coughs and colds.

Highest Awards

CHERRY PECTORAL — Its record: fifty years of cures.

At the World's Fair.

DR. McCREW IS THE ONLY SPECIALIST WHO TREATS ALL PRIVATE DISEASES Weakness and Secret Disorders of MEN ONLY Every cure guaranteed 20 years' experience 8 years in Omaha. Book Free 14th & Farnam Sts. OMAHA, NEB.

Omaha STOVE REPAIR Works

Stove repairs for 40,000 different stoves and ranges. 1209 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb

IN DARKEST CHICAGO.

WORKING IN THE SLUMS OF SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Two Tireless Women Who Have Dared to Fight Satan on His Own Battle-ground — Making New Men and Women.

EVERY street has its peculiar characteristics, but there is one quality lower Clark street, Chicago, possesses which seems to cover up every other distinguishing feature. The most striking thing about this locality is the dirt. Everything is filthy. The street, houses and people all need renovating. The only thing half way clean, it would seem, is the piece of sky one catches a glimpse of overhead, and even this is often soiled and blotted by the miserable chimneys which laden the atmosphere with their burden of smoke. But there is one bright spot in all this gloom. Below Van Buren street, near Harrison, there is a house which shows clear windows, with neatly painted casings, and the pavement in front looks snow white compared with the adjoining stores.

The building is a one-story structure, and the announcement in the window reads that it is the "Central Baptist Church." Inside the house shows a large audience-room, cheerful and well-lighted, with two hundred chairs or more, which afford ample seating capacity for its congregation. In the rear are three cozily furnished parlors, which are used for social gatherings. The church is three years old, and from a dozen members it now numbers nearly a hundred. Considering the locality in which it is situated, this is decidedly encouraging. Rev. T. L. Smith, the pastor, is a man particularly adapted to this work. His sermons are not ornate, but they find their way to the hearts of his hearers. His congregation is a very poor one, and the majority must be helped in various ways, but the maintenance of the church is made possible through the generosity of I. B. Earle, the owner of the ground upon which it stands and who, himself, built the church. He gives the use of it free, and also heats and lights it gratuitously.

The Central Baptist Church is more than an ordinary church. It is the center for extensive missionary operations which are carried on in this district. It is the fountain-head from which much goodness flows into the dark byways of this ill-favored neighborhood. Prominent in this missionary work are Mrs. Elvira B. Swift and Mrs. N. S. Bliss, tireless workers in the slums of Chicago, who have been identified with the organization since its beginning. Meetings are conducted by them every day in the week and classes are taught where girls and women learn to sew. While ministering to the spiritual welfare they do not neglect the material needs, and every form of distress appeals to them. They visit the sick and find employment for those needing work, and in a hundred different ways they help these sufferers.

Of course, every case that presents itself has a great big moral attached to it. They come to grief and want because they break a law, but that does not make their distress any easier for

MRS. ELVIRA B. SWIFT.

them to bear. The mission is carried on from a nonsectarian standpoint and every sect is welcome. At the Sunday meetings there is a motley gathering. Nearly every nationality is represented, and two Chinamen have deserted the worship of their Joss, which is carried on across the street, to be regular attendants at the Christian church. Wednesdays are held, perhaps, the most interesting of all the meetings. It is then the women come together—the women of the neighborhood, with their sad, tired faces and their general air of utter hopelessness.

They all bring their troubles just as people take their lunches to picnics. If they forget them they go back after them. It is a dismal little company; and each face tells plainer than word of the bitter past. After the usual prayer and song those who have been saved give their testimony.

"The Lord is good enough for me," declares one. "Now I've found Him I'm going to stick to Him."

An old negress raises her voice and says, "Dear Lord, I've been a groper," and then she tells the story of her search for light.

One of the few happy faces was that of an Irish woman who had been converted and who brought a sinning friend with her. For some reason this woman viewed the proceedings very stolidly. She was asked to give her experience ,but replied with great dignity:

"I'm not used to speakin' in public, but I guess my feelings is just as good as some people's who do a sight more talkin'."

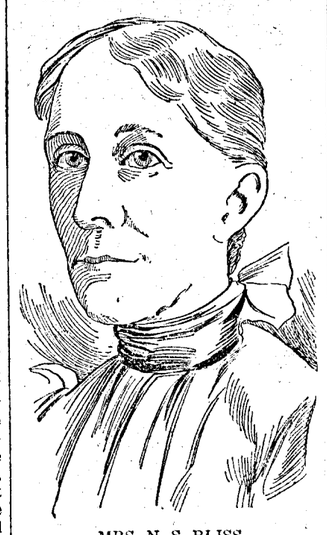
This was a decided slap at her nearest neighbor, who had been a steady speaker from the start. This woman was not to be put down so easily, and she turned with righteous indignation and literally shot a quotation from the Bible at the unwilling one to the effect that no one should be ashamed to add their evidence in the good cause. Having administered this rebuke she shut her lips with a snap and glared over her spectacles as much as to say, "Now will you be good!" and the offender was duly crushed.

An old negro mammy heartily agreed with these last-spoken sentiments, and leaning across from her place said:

"Yes, indeed, that's so, honey. If the Lord ain't ashamed of you 'tain't your place to deny Him."

The services are only a part of the work done by these earnest Christians. They go from house to house holding cottage prayer meetings in the humblest and vilest places, asking no questions about the years that have been lived, but praying only for the coming ones, which are as yet undefiled. Here and there some one is recovered, some one repents, which gives them encouragement to work on.

"One of the first and best signs we



MRS. N. S. BLISS.

notice in a person wishing to reform," said Mrs. Swift, "is that they move out of this neighborhood immediately. Honesty and purity and Clark street don't jibe, I'm afraid."

Speaking of the way they were regarded by the people, Mrs. Swift was glad to say that never in her experience had she received anything but the most courteous treatment. "We have yet to find a person so depraved as to receive us insultingly when we go to their homes," she declared. "It is a great field down here in darkest Chicago, and there is work enough for many more than are represented by our feeble little band."

"Yes, we often meet with ingratitude," Mrs. Bliss acknowledged, "but that is a part in a missionary's life which it is best not to dwell upon. The repentant ones make up for any disappointment we may suffer and the hopeful letters we receive from the men and women who have left their evil ways and are leading upright lives more than repay us for our labor."

Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Bliss work constantly together, devoting all their time to the mission, and their sweet, calm faces are well known to the denizens of this district and they carry everywhere with them assurances of help and comfort. Moody's Institute lends its aid, while the Baptist Young People's Union also gives much-needed assistance to this little church. And though the good done may seem infinitesimal, who will say that to those who listen and heed these missions, small and obscure as they may appear, will not prove veritable wells in the desert.

INFANT MURDERESS.

New Zealand Woman Dies on the Scaffold.

Minnie Dean, condemned to death for the murder of infants intrusted to her care, has been executed in Auckland, New Zealand. She protested her innocence up to the last.

Clemency was asked on account of the murderess being a woman, but the proof against her was so overwhelming that no mercy was shown. On the scaffold she was hysterical and had to be almost carried to the drop. Just before the black cap shut out the world from view she became more resigned, but piteously exclaimed: "Oh, God ,let me not suffer!" The drop fell and death was instantaneous. The woman prayed incessantly toward the last, but stoutly maintained that she had no murder on her soul and had no doubt that she would go to heaven.

Minnie Dean's crimes were the sensation of last year in New Zealand. In her prosperity she was patronized by well-to-do scoundrels, who paid her handsomely to become responsible for their children. A mother's love, however, induced an erring woman to seek her child, who had been delivered to the woman's care.

Minnie Dean had reported it dead from natural causes, but the mother's suspicions were aroused and detectives were employed, when the remains of a number of children were found of ages ranging from a few months to several years, buried in every conceivable place about the premises. The woman was arrested and after a sensational trial, was condemned to death on the evidence of the guilty fathers, who were compelled by the authorities to appear in court to assist the crown. Minnie Dean's defense was that all the children died from natural causes.

TRAINING CARRIER-PIGEONS.

How They Are Taught to Act as Message-Bearers.

DeWitt C. Lockwood writes an account of the "Carrier-Pigeons of Santa Catalina," describing the rapid mail service established between the two places in the September St. Nicholas. He says: It must be understood, however, that in certain pigeons, especially those known as the Belgian variety, the homing instinct is developed in a remarkable degree; and it is the bird's intense love of home, and the almost unvarying certainty of their return thither after having been taken some distance away and then released, which makes them valuable as carriers. The methods used in training a pigeon for special service are not by any means similar, as many persons seem to think, to those employed in training a dog to run after a stick, or a white-spotted pony to dance the polka. A carrier's education consists in conveying him away from home and letting him go, when he simply flies back to the loft where he belongs. This sounds almost as thrilling as the story of the enterprising mouse that first ran up the clock and then ran down again, and of course it conveys no idea of the immense amount of care and patience involved in the rearing and breeding of the birds —the special cultivation of those qualities which produce the best results, and so on. In training the birds for Catalina three or four were usually placed together in a pasteboard box, perforated with holes about the size of a quarter of a dollar. They were carried to a spot a mile or so from the loft, in a direct line for the coast of Catalina, and released. A few days later the same birds were taken a greater distance away—say three or four miles from home—and liberated. In this manner the several succeeding journeys were gradually lengthened until San Pedro, the seaport of Los Angeles, twenty-two miles distant, was reached. Then the pigeons were taken aboard the steamer and set at liberty a few miles out at sea, increasing the distance upon the four occasions that followed, until at last the end of the route was reached and the birds would fly, without fail, across the sea and over the land to their home.

WEDDING DRESSES TO HIRE.

New York Girls Can Have Nice Trousseaus Loaned for State Occasions.

From the New York Herald: Madison street "braces up" a little down near the police station and thereabout is a nest of curious shops. One of them has in the window, in English and Hebrew, this sign:

"Wedding dresses to hire."

I went into this shop the other day, explained after a struggle that I was prompted by curiosity and not by a desire to prepare for approaching nuptials, and asked just what the sign meant.

The proprietor led me into a rear room—a stifling closet that reminded one of a Turkish bath—lifted the lid of a big chest and pointed out a pile of white satin garments, a little faded, but wonderfully befounced and bedizened.

"There," he said.

"And do women who are to be married come here and hire these dresses and return them after the wedding?"

"Many do."

"Why?"

"Well, most women here can't afford a nice wedding dress, but they all want to look beautiful on their wedding day, so I have these dresses and so they come to me."

"Then one of these dresses has been worn by several women?"

"Maybe a hundred. One dress costs them a dollar, a better one two or three. It is a great risk. They are not always careful. Some, however, are very good, and bring the dresses back to me with their own hands the next day. I do not think there is much money in the trade, though. Perhaps not so many get married now. Is the East side getting rich that it can afford wedding dresses of its own, or poor that it cannot afford to marry?"

And I, not knowing, had to leave him struggling with his own problem.

HUMOROUS.

Mistress—"Have you a stranger down there, Bridget?" Bridget—"N', mum; it's Con Calahan; sure. Oi knew him in th' ould counthray!"—Puck.

"The farmer said one of the little pigs was sick, so I brought it some sugar." "Sugar!" "Yes, sugar. Haven't you ever heard of sugar-cured hams?"—Truth.

The Prince's tutor—"What can your highness tell me about gold?" The Prince is silent. Tutor—"Quite right, your highness. Silence is golden!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Do you think," said Chapple, "that a gentleman ought to speak to his barber when he meets him on the street?" "Certainly," said Briggs. "It's about the only chance he has to get a word in."—Indianapolis Journal.

"The highest elevation attained by man," said the professor, "is about 20,000 feet." "H'm," whispered Undergrad, "I got so high on hard cider one day down on the farm that I didn't get back to earth for four days."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I'm perfectly convinced," said the ambitious young man, "that I can write the greatest novel of the period." "Why don't you go ahead and do it then?" "Oh, I would not think of such a thing. I am happy in my belief on the subject. Where's the good of my risking disapointment?" — Washington Star.

Student—"I learn that there are cases in which people have had from childhood an uncontrollable desire to eat soap. What is the cause of that?" Learned professor—"They are victims of sappessomania." Student—"Um—what does sappessomania mean?" Learned professor—"A desire to eat soap."—New York Weekly.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A POINT-BLANK QUESTION TO NON-BELIEVERS.

All Who Have Not Yet Accepted the Faith of Jesus Christ Asked the Reason Why—"Is Thine Heart Right?" —I Kings x:15.

WITH mettled horses at full speed, for he was celebrated for fast driving, Jehu, the warrior and king, returns from battle. But seeing Jehonadab, an acquaintance, by the wayside, he shouts, "Whoa! whoa!" to the lathered span. Then leaning over to Jehonadab, Jehu salutes him in the words of the text—words not more appropriate for that hour and that place, than for this hour and place: "Is thine heart right?"

I should like to hear of your physical health. Well myself, I like to have everybody else well; and so might ask, is your eyesight right, your hearing right, your nerves right, your lungs right, your entire body right? But I am busy to-day taking diagnosis of the more important spiritual conditions. I should like to hear of your financial welfare. I want everybody to have plenty of money, ample apparel, large storehouse, and comfortable residence; and I might ask, is your business right, your income right, your worldly surroundings right? But what are these financial questions compared with the inquiry as to whether you have been able to pay your debts to God; as to whether you are insured for eternity; as to whether you are ruining yourself by the long-credit system of the soul? I have known men to have no more than one loaf of bread at a time, and, yet to own a government bond of heaven worth more than the whole material universe.

The question I ask you to-day is not in regard to your habits. I make no inquiry about your integrity, or your chastity, or your sobriety. I do not mean to stand on the outside of the gate and ring the bell; but coming up the steps, I open the door and come to the private apartment of the soul; and with the earnestness of a man that must give an account for this day's work, I cry out, O man, O woman, immortal, is thine heart right?

I will not insult you by an argument to prove that we are by nature all wrong. If there be a factory explosion and the smokestack be upset, and the wheels be broken in two, and the engine unjointed, and the ponderous bars be twisted, and a man should look in and say that nothing was the matter, you would pronounce him a fool. Well, it needs no acumen to discover that our nature is all atwist and askew and unjointed. The thing doesn't work right. The biggest trouble we have in the world is with our souls. Men sometimes say that, though their lives may not be just right, their heart is all right. Impossible. A farmer never puts the poorest apples on top of his barrel; nor does the merchant place the meanest goods in his show window. The best part of us is our outward life. I do not stop to discuss whether we all fell in Adam, for we have been our own Adam, and have all eaten of the forbidden fruit, and have been turned out of the paradise of holiness and peace; and though the flaming sword that stood at the gate to keep us out has changed position and comes behind to drive us in, we will not go.

First we need a repenting heart. If for the last ten, twenty, or forty years of life, we have been going on in the wrong way, it is time that we turned around and started in the opposite direction. If we offend our friends we are glad to apologize. God is our best friend, and yet how many of us have never apologized for the wrongs we have done him!

There is nothing that we so much need to get rid of as sin. It is a horrible black monster. It polluted Eden. It killed Christ. It has blasted the world. Men keep dogs in kennels, and rabbits in a warren, and cattle in a pen. What a man that would be who would shut them up in his parlor? But this foul dog of sin, and these herds of transgression, we have entertained for many a long year in our heart, which should be the cleanest, brightest room in all our nature. Out with the vile herd! Begone, ye befoulers of an immortal nature!

Turn out the beasts and let Christ come in! A heathen came to an early Christian, who had the reputation of curing diseases. The Christian said, "You must have all your idols destroyed." The heathen gave to the Christian the key to his house, that he might go in and destroy the idols. He battered to pieces all he saw, but still the man did not get well. The Christian said to him, "There must be some idol in your house not yet destroyed." The heathen confessed that there was one idol of beaten gold that he could not bear to give up. After awhile, when that was destroyed, in answer to the prayer of the Christian, the sick man got well.

Many a man has awakened in his dying hour to find his sins all about him. They clambered up on the right side of the bed, and on the left side, and over the head-board, and over the foot-board, and horribly devoured the soul.

Repent! the voice celestial cries,
Nor longer dare delay;
The wretch that scorns the mandate dies,
And meets a fiery day.

Again, we need a believing heart. A good many years ago a weary one went up one of the hills of Asia Minor, and with two logs on his back cried out to all the world, offering to carry their sins and sorrows. They pursued him. They slapped him in the face. They mocked him. When he groaned they groaned. They shook their fists at him. They spat on him. They hounded him as though he were a wild beast. His healing of the sick, his sight-giving to the blind, his mercy to the outcast, silenced not the revenge of the world. His prayers and benedictions were lost in that whirlwind of execration: "Away with him! Away with him!"

Ah! it was not merely the two pieces of wood that he carried; it was the transgressions of the race, the anguish of the ages, the wrath of God, the sorrows of hell, the stupendous interests of an unending eternity. No wonder his back bent. No wonder the blood started from every pore. No wonder that he crouched under a torture that made the sun faint, and the everlasting hills tremble, and the dead rush up in their winding-sheets as he cried: "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me." But the cup did not pass. None to comfort.

There he hangs! What has that hand done that it should be thus crushed in the palm? It has been healing the lame and wiping away tears. What has that foot been doing that it should be so lacerated? It has been going about doing good. Of what has the victim been guilty? Guilty of saving a world. Tell me, ye heavens and earth, was there ever such another criminal? Was there ever such a crime? On that hill of carnage, that sunless day, amid those howling rioters, may not your sins and mine have perished? I believe it. Oh, the ransom has been paid. Those arms of Jesus were stretched out so wide, that when he brought them together again they might embrace the world. Oh, that I might, out of the blossoms of the spring, or the flaming foliage of the autumn, make one wreath for my Lord! Oh, that all the triumphal arches of the world could be swung in one gateway, where the King of Glory might come in! Oh, that all the harps and trumpets and organs of earthly music might, in one anthem, speak his praise!

But what were earthly flowers to him who walketh amid the snow of the white lilies of heaven? What were arches of early masonary to him who hath about his throne a rainbow spun out of everlasting sunshine? What were all earthly music to him when the hundred and forty and four thousand on one side, and cherubim and seraphim and archangels stand on the other side, and all the space between is filled with the doxologies of eternal jubilee—the hosanna of a redeemed earth, the hallelujah of unfallen angels, song after song rising about the throne of God and of the Lamb? In that pure, high place, let him hear us. Stop! harps of heaven, that our poor cry may be heard. Oh, my Lord Jesus! it will not hurt thee for one hour to step out from the shining throng. They will make it all up when thou goest back again. Come hither, O blessed One, that we may kiss thy feet. Our hearts, too long withheld, we now surrender into thy keeping. When thou goest back tell it to all the immortals that the lost are found, and let the Father's house ring with the music and the dance.

They have some old wine in heaven, not used except in rare festivities. In this world, those who are accustomed to use wine on great occasions bring out the beverage and say, "This wine is thirty years old," or "forty years old." But the wine of heaven is more than eighteen centuries old. It was prepared at the time when Christ trod the wine press alone. When such grievous sinners as we come back, methinks the chamberlain of heaven cries out to the servants, "This is unusual joy! Bring up from the vaults of heaven that old wine. Fill all the tankards. Let all the white-robed guests drink to the immortal health of those new-born sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty." "There is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth;" and God grant that that one may be you!

Again, to have a right heart it must be a forgiving heart. An old writer says, "To return good for evil is God-like; good for good is man-like; evil for good devil-like." Which of these natures have we? Christ will have nothing to do with us as long as we keep any old grudge. We have all been cheated and lied about. There are people who dislike us so much that if we should come down to poverty and disgrace, they would say, "Good for him! Didn't I tell you so?" They do not understand us. Unsanctified human nature says, "Wait till you get a good crack at him, and when at last you find him in a tight place, give it to him. Flay him alive. No quarter. Leave not a rag of reputation. Jump on him with both feet. Pay him in his own coin—sarcasm for sarcasm, scorn for scorn, abuse for abuse." But, my friends, that it not the right kind of heart. No man ever did so mean a thing toward us we have done toward God. And if we cannot forgive others, how can we expect God to forgive us? Thousands of men have been kept out of heaven by an unforgiving heart.

Here is some one who says, "I will forgive that man the wrong he did me about that house and lot; I will forgive that man who overreached me in a bargain; I will forgive that man who sold me a shoddy overcoat; I forgive them—all but one. That man I cannot forgive. The villain—I can hardly keep my hands off him. If my going to heaven depends on my forgiving him, then I will stay out." Wrong feeling. If a man lie to me once, I am not called to trust him again. If a man betray me once, I am not called to put confidence in him again. But I would have no rest if I could not offer a sincere prayer for the temporal and everlasting welfare of all men, whatever ills, loss and outrage they have inflicted upon me. If you want to get your heart right, strike a match and burn up all your old grudges, and blow the ashes away. "If you forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your heavenly Father forgive you your trespasses."

An old Christian black woman was going along the streets of New York with a basket of apples that she had for sale. A rough sailor ran against her and upset the basket, and stood back expecting to hear her scold frightfully, but she stooped down and picked up the apples, and said, "God forgive you, my son, as I do." The sailor saw the meanness of what he had done, and felt in his pocket for his money, and insisted that she should take it all. Though she was black, he called her mother, and said, "Forgive me, mother, I will never do anything so mean again." Ah! there is a power in a forgiving spirit to overcome all hardness. There is no way of conquering men like that of bestowing upon them your pardon, whether they will accept it or not.

Again, a right heart is an expectant heart. It is a poor business to be building castles in the air. Enjoy what you have now. Don't spoil your comfort in the small house because you expect a larger one. Don't fret about your income when it is three or four dollars per day because you expect to have, after awhile, ten dollars per day; or ten thousand a year because you expect it to be twenty thousand a year. But about heavenly things, the more we think the better. Those castles are not in the air, but on the hills, and we have a deed of them in our possession. I like to see a man all full of heaven. He talks heaven. He sings heaven. He prays heaven. He dreams heaven. Some of us in our sleep have had the good place open to us. We saw the pinnacles in the sky. We heard the click of the hoofs of the white horses on which victors rode, and the clapping of the cymbals of eternal triumph. And while in our sleep we were glad that all our sorrows were over, and burdens done with, the throne of God grew whiter and whiter, till we opened our eyes and saw that it was only the sun of earthly morning shining on our pillow. To have a right heart, you need to be filled with this expectancy. It would make your privations and annoyances more bearable.

Is thy heart right? What question can compare with this in importance? It is a business question. Do you not realize that you will soon have to go out of that store, that you will soon have to resign that partnership, that soon among all the millions of dollars worth of goods that are sold, you will not have the handling of a yard of cloth, or a pound of sugar, or a penny worth of anything; that soon, if a conflagration should start at Central Park and sweep everything to the Battery, it would not disturb you; that soon, if every cashier should abscond, and every insurance company should fail, it would not affect you? What are the questions that stop this side the grave, compared with the questions that reach beyond it? Are you making losses that are to be everlasting? Are you making purchases for eternity? Are you jobbing for time when you might be wholesaling for eternity? What question of the store is so broad at the base, and so altitudinous, and so overwhelming as the question, "Is thy heart right?"

Or is it a domestic question? Is it something about father, or mother, or companion, or son, or daughter, that you think is comparable with this question in importance? Do you not realize that by universal and inexorable law all these relations will be broken up? Your father will be gone, your mother will be gone, your companion will be gone, your child will be gone, you will be gone, and then this supernal question will begin to harvest its chief gains, or deplore its worst losses, roll up into its mightiest magnitude, or sweep its vast circles. What difference now does it make to Napoleon III. whether he triumphed or surrendered at Sedan? whether he lived at the Tuileries or at Chislehurst, whether he was emperor or exile? They laid him out in his coffin in the dress of a field marshal. Did that give him any better chance for the next world than if he had been laid out in a plain shroud? And soon to us what will be the difference, whether in this world we rode or walked, were bowed to or maltreated, were applauded or hissed at, were welcomed in or kicked out, while laying hold of every moment of the great future, and burning in all the splendor or grief, and overarching and undergoing all time and all eternity, is the plain, simple, practical, thrilling, agonizing, overwhelming question, "Is thy heart right?" Have you within you a repentant heart, an expectant heart? If not, I must write upon your soul what George Whitefield wrote upon the window pane with his diamond ring. He tarried in an elegant house over night, but found that there was no God recognized in that house. Before he left his room in the morning, with his ring he wrote upon the window pane, "One thing thou lackest." After the guest was gone, the housewife came and looked at the window, and saw the inscription, and called her husband and her children; and God, through that ministry of the window-glass, brought them all to Jesus. Though you may to-day be surrounded by comforts and luxuries, and feel that you have need of nothing, if you are not the children of God, with the signet ring of Christ's love, let me inscribe upon your souls, "One thing thou lackest!"

Iron-Tipped Piles.

In the museum at Mayence, Germany, there are several iron-tipped piles which were used by the Romans 2,000 years ago in the construction of a bridge near that place.

Supervisor's Record.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 28, 1895.

The following names were next selected from which to draw the petit jury:

Noble twp—Jacob Lemaster, W. W. Loofbourrow.

Elyria twp—William Gregorzewski, Joseph Ciemney, Luke Girzinski, John Fogt.

Eureka twp—M. Flakus, Louis Dohnal, Frank Rousek.

Geranium twp—Wm Moses, Perry Pierson, Sam'l Mitchell, Ignatius Klema.

Liberty and Vinton twp—George Sheppard, J. D. Braden, Thomas Dye, H. Snow, D. Ross.

Michigan twp—H. Bossen, J. H. Colten.

Ord twp—C. L. Frei, W. D. Long, D. D. StClair, J. V. Johnson.

Ord City—Neils Anderson, M. Coombs, Geo. W. Milford, A. Rowan, Henry W. Nelson, William Weare, A. M. Daniels, Robert Mills, John G. Sharpe, Ed Mitchell, Peter Mortensen.

North Loup—Merril McClellan, H. A. Chase, P. J. Green, Howard Smith, Lowell Wellman, H. P. Eastman, V. J. Thomas.

Springdale twp—W. J. Timmerman, Wm. Bassett.

Enterprise twp—S. P. Burrows, Frank Vopat, Geo. Petty.

Davis Creek twp—Robert Johnson, Ed Houtby.

Independent twp—A. E. Cress, Joseph Clark.

Arcadia—Frank Rowe, A. G. Wing, Wm. Boyce, Peter Christian, Geo. Hastings, Theodore Johnson, O. D. Coombs.

Yale twp—John Hogue, Thomas M. Trindle.

Comes now committee heretofore appointed to award contract for sewer and reports that the contract has been awarded to Ord Plumbing Co., the only bidder, for $270.72.

The report was adopted and committee continued. The same committee was next empowered to have the necessary water closets, not mentioned in the contract, put in and the carpenter work in connection with it done in order to have the job completed.

On motion the county treasurer was next instructed to refund the amount of $400 to John Fogt, of Elyria township, on taxes collected by Sheriff Beagle, but not credited by the treasurer of Valley county and later paid by said Fogt again to the treasurer.

Comes now Nordyke and Marmon Co., by Clements Bros. its attorneys, and requests the board to change the Arcadia mill property on the assessment roll to read as real estate property instead of personal property. The request was laid over and Messrs. Clark and Timmerman were appointed to investigate the matter.

On motion the county treasurer and the clerk were instructed to investigate the treasurer's books and find out the amounts that have been refunded to different parties holding the sheriff's receipts for taxes paid.

The road petition signed by Anton Zikmund and others was next granted as recommended by the special commissioner except that portion running along the canyon on the Alex Gross land, which was changed to run on the section line of section 31, township 20, range 16, and Frank Vodehnal was allowed $25.00 damages.

Mr. McCall, president of the Valley County Agricultural Society, has next presented a petition asking that an appropriation be made in accordance with law, for the use of said society and on motion Mr. Perry was made a committee to investigate the need of said appropriation.

Mr. Perry asked to be informed as to whose duty it was to look after the repairs of the bridge across the canyon in the southeast part of the city of Ord, known as Colby bridge. Whereupon it was resolved that this board has no jurisdiction over the said bridge.

On motion Mr. Brace was authorized to build a bridge across Mira creek in Enterprise township on one-half section line of section 24, on the road known as Schultz road.

The bids for county poor farm were laid over till next meeting.

The board adjourned till Oct. 5, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m.

V. KOKES, County Clerk.

ATTEST:

To California in a Tourist Sleeper

The Burlington Route personally conducted once-a-week excursions to Colorado, Utah and California are just the thing for people of moderate means.

Cheap, respectable, comfortable expeditious.

They leave Omaha and Lincoln every Thursday and go through, without change, to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The tourist sleepers, in which excursionists travel, are carpeted, upholstered in rattan and have spring seats, spring backs, mattresses, blankets, curtains, pillows, towels, etc.

Only $5 for a double berth, wide enough and big enough for two.

The route lies through Denver, Colorado Springs, the wonderful canons and peaks of the Rockies, Salt Lake City and Sacramento.

For rates and also for illustrated folder giving full information call on the nearest agent of the Burlington Route or write to J. FRANCIS, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb. 8-22t

News Brieflets.

Krupp, the cannon king, has set aside 1,000,000 marks as a fund for the benefit of his employees. In addition to this he gave on Sedan day 100 marks to each of the 1,620 veterans of the war of 1870 working for him.

The ninty-first birthday anniversary of Alpheus Felch, the sixth of the thirty Governors of Michigan, is to be celebrated by the people of that State. He was born in 1805 in Limerick, Me. He was a graduate of the old Fryeburg Academy.

Miss Maud Umbarger, of Muncie, Ind., aged nineteen, heir to $240,000, and Fred H. Gerdau, thirty-five years old, eloped the othes day and were married. They left for California. Gerdau is a poor mechanic. Miss Umbarger planned the elopement and provides for their expenses. Her father was prostrated at the news of her elopement, and through a friend telegraphed her to return. She wired back that she would go to California. Mr. Umbarger thereubon disinherited her, making a young man who is no relation to him his heir.

Khama, the well-known South African chief, is expected in London. He has always been a warm friend of England, and is certainly the ablest and most intelligent native ruler in the Dark Continent. He does not allow intoxicating drinks in his capital, and a forthcoming work, "Twenty Years in Kahma's Country," by Rev. J. D. Hepburn, says: "Out of the ruins of anarchy, lawlessness and general disorder he has built up law, order and stability. His people are living in peace, his fields are laden with corn, the white man's home is as sacred as his own country, and a pure morality is growing up from day to day. I know no other interior chief who has even attempted the half that Khama has accomplished in the advancing of his people towards the goal of civilization."

Mr. D. L. Moody, the evangelist, is conducting a successful series of revival meetings in Bedford, Mass.

The telephotograph is a new Swedish invention which claims to do for the eye pretty much what the telephone does for the ear.

Mexico's first execution by hanging, on Monday last, disposed of Fstanislaus Tamarez, a noted bandit chief, who had killed many men.

Gen. Longstreet, who is now the senior living commander of the Confederate armies, has been spending a few days in Baltimore and Washington.

Aroostook County, Me., one of the biggest potato growing districts in tte East, will put about 6,000,000 bushels of potatoes on the market this season.

A bicycle club has been formed at Salonica, the ancient city of Thessalonica, to which place St. Paul addressed his epistle to the Thessalonicans.

The planters about Bocas del Toro, a Colon, Colombia, dispatch says, are allowing the bananas to rot on the trees rather than sell them for the New York market at local purchasers' prices.

There are 141 brandy distilleries in operation in sixteen counties in Middle Tennessee, and there will be the largest output of apple brandy since 1888, amounting to at least 2,500 barrels.

Milk was used to extinguish flames at a creamary fire at Reading, Pa., recently. Fifty men and women formed a bucket brigade and passed the lacteal fluid from the creamery vats up to the roof till the fire was out.

Members of the United State Geological Survey just returned from Alaska report extensive coal and gold fields along the shore line, and have discovered magnetic pyrites, a comparatively rare mineral in gold mines.

There is in Norway a wooden church of unknown ages, but undoubtedly several hundred years old, which is held to illustrate old methods of building admirable. The queer, peaked, many angled roof has almost an Oriental appearance.

The New York Fire Department is planning the construction of a bicycle chemical engine. The scheme contemplates a light chemical engine of from thirty or forty gallons capacity to be propelled by four men, which would make much better time than the horses do.

The little State of Delaware will pocket $2,000,000 this season on its peach crop. This includes the sale of the crop, the money paid for the baskets, the amount paid to transportation companies in the State, and the hotel bills and other expenses of the buyers. The shipment will amount to 8,500,000 baskets.

An English missionary near Ispaham, in Persia, recently took home a young native woman, a peasant's wife, whom he had converted. Her relatives, found ont where she was and asked that she should be given np, but he refused. The Mohometans then mobbed the mission house, and the Governor of the province, the Shah's son, requested the missionary to yield. He would listen neither to him nor to the British agent who was also called in. Finally the agent, to prevent bloodshed, had the woman taken ont of the house and restored to her friends by main force.

Kedesh, the city of Naphtall, where Barak and Deborah assembled the tribes of Israel, has been sought for by M. E. Gautier and not found. Two spots in valley of the Orontes were supposed to be the place, a tumulus on the spur of Mount Lebanon, near the Lake of Homs and an island in the lake. Excavations were made in both, with the conclusion that neither is Kedesh. But on the island a series of interesting buildings, one above the other, was found, beginning with the Byzantine period and going back through the Graeco-Phoenician to the bronze and stone ages.

One of Jenny Lind's granddaughters is said to have inherited her beautiful voice.

Some idea of the quantity of salmon in the Columbia River, or at least of the quantity taken out, may be formed from the fact that some of the big canneries there are now putting up in cans an average of ten tons of fish every day.

The spot where Miles Standish landed on Sep. 29, 1621, in Squantum, Mass., has been marked by a monument composed of rouud stones brought by members of the Daughters of the Revolution and kindred societies and placed in position by a mason.

Jesse F. Burkett, the heaviest hitter in the National League this season, did much towards giving the Cleveland club a chance for the pennant. He is thirty-five years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighs 160 pounds. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va.

What is said to be the two oldest vessels in the merchant service in the United States arrived at Calais, Me., together a few days ago. They are the Polly, a schooner of eighty-four tons, built in 1805, and the schooner Hiram, built in 1819. The Polly is the vessel that captured a British brig at Machias in the war of 1812.

The old jail in Canandaigua, N. Y., is in ruins. Many Free Masons have visited the place during the past week and carried away chips from the stones of the famous Morgan cell. On Saturday the old iron door of the cell was removed by members of Canandaigua Lodge and taken to Masonic Temple, where it will be preserved as memento of the institution in which was incarcerated the disloyal Mason.

San Francisco's Fire Department Committee has declared against tall buildings and recommended the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the erection of fireproof buildings of a greater height than 100 feet, and providing that building that are not fireproof shall not exceed eighty feet in height.

The Lafayett Square Opera-House in Washington, which was built upon the site formerly occupied by the Blaine house, was opened recently. A row of twenty-three mezzanine boxes is a feature. They are neither lumber nor lettured, but are named after the different Presidents, running from Washington to Cleveland.

To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliteration of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

If you live in Valley county you can become a subscriber to the QUIZ till Jan. 1, 1896, for only 25 cents.

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You can get more for your money in the sure return of health and enjoyment at any of the many resorts on the Union Pacific System than anywhere else on this continent. Summer Tour tickets on sale to Sept. 30. E. L. LOMAX,
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Omaha, Nebraska.

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Silvereen is a beautiful white metal, will not tarnish or rust, and all goods made from it are warranted.

We want everyone to have a chance to compare silvereen with silver, so for the next sixty days we are going to give away one half dozen Crow Silver Tea Spoons *Free*, to every person who will send for one of our Terry's Silvereen Sets, containing six Tea Spoons, one Sugar Shell, one Butter Knife. If at any time the silvereen goods do not prove satisfactory, return them and your money will be refunded. Remember we give you the silver spoons.

Price of Silvereen set, $2.00.

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Mr. J. K. Fowler, secretary and treasurer of the Corinne Mill, Canal and Stock Co., of Corinne, Utah, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says: "I consider it the best in the market. I have used many kinds but find Chamberlain's the most prompt and effectual in giving relief, and now keep no other in my house." When troubled with a cough or cold give this remedy a trial and we assure you that you will be more than pleased with the result. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

There is one medicine which every family should be provided with. We refer to Chamberlain's Pain Balm When it is kept at hand the severe pain of a burn or scald may be promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than when medicine has been sent for. A sprain may be promptly treated before inflammation sets in, which insures a cure in about one-third the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate attention, before the parts become swollen, and when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is applied it will heal them without matter being formed, and without leaving a scar A sore throat may be cured in one night. A piece of flannel dampened with this liniment and bound on over the seat of pain, will cure lame back or pain in the side of chest in twenty-four hours. It is the most valuable, however, for rehumatism. Persons afflicted with this disease will be delighted with the prompt relief from pain it affords, and it can be depended upon to effect a complete cure. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

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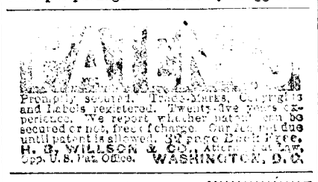

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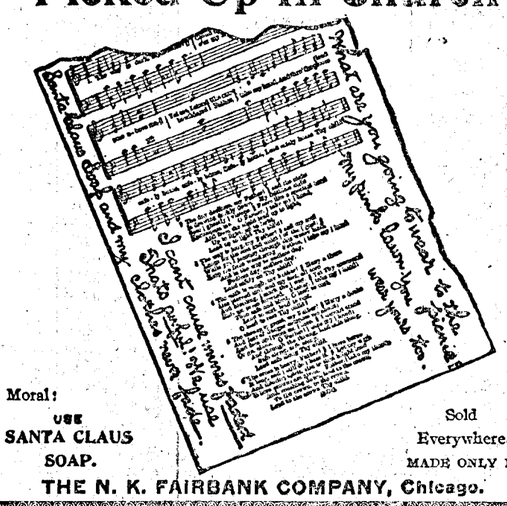

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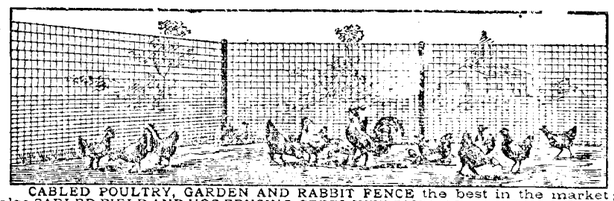

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The Ord Quiz.

Established 1882 — *ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1895.* — *Vol. 14, NO 29*

Church Directory.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
REV. W. A. ALLAN, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Service—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Epworth League 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30
Strangers specially invited.

First Presbyterian Church.
REV. W. B. LEONARD, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Services—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church.
There will be preaching services at Baptist church every Sunday

FOOT Post No. 40 G. A. R. holds its regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at at the Knights of Pythias hall at 3 p. m.
DAVID A. GARD, Commander.
D. MCCALL, Adj.

Ord Circle No. 6, Ladies of the G. A. R. hold their regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at 1 o'clock sharp, at the Knights of Pythias hall. MRS. IDA STROUP,
MYRA WYGENT, Pres. Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

UNION PACIFIC.
Accommodation arrives.....8:15 p. m.
Accommodation leaves.....7:45 a. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
Accommodation goes East.....12:55 p. m
Accommodation goes West.....1:55 p. m.

A. M. ROBBINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC IN OFFICE.
Attention given to legal business in Valley and adjoining counties.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

BABCOCK LAVERTY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Corporation Law a Specialty.
Office First National Bank Block.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

A. A. LAVERTY,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
Estate and Probate matters made a Specialty.
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CHAS. A. MUNN, County Attorney. — R. L. STAPLE Sec'y Valley Co Abstract Co.
MUNN & STAPLE.
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ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

F. D. HALDEMAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office and residence opposite Presbyterian church.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

W. E. CRAMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in Quiz Block.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA

E. J. BOND, M. D.,
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ORD, - - NEBRASKA

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Saddles, whips, robes, blankets, collars, curry combs, brushes, and everything usually kept in a first-class harness store.
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Supervisor's Record.

October 5, 1895.

The County Board of Supervisors met at their office at 11 o'clock a. m. All members of the Board were present except Mr. Perry.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee on claims recommended the allowance of claims as follows on General fund.

F. Mallory, looking after Court House yard	$ 50 00
D. McCall, salary	200 00
V. Kokes, office expenses	18 05
C. A. Munn, salary	162 50
V. Urban, destroying Russian Thistles	21 00
Jno. Visek, same	19 50
Jno. Wolf, same	2 00
A. Burson, same	13 50
E. J. Bond, salary	43 75
F. Zulkowsky, services as supervisor	9 60
E. B. Knott, same	4 80
S. C. Brace, same	8 50
L. D. Timmerman, same	10 50
F. C. Cummins Judges costs	5 85
Geo. Miller, Russian Thistles	10 00

The report was adopted and the clerk instructed to draw warrants against the General Fund for the amounts allowed.

On motion Mr. Knott was appointed a committee of one to look up and report upon the claim of Mr. Wescott for taxes paid.

In the matter of the claim of C. O. Rettinmeyer on account of tax sale certificate heretofore presented, the County Treasurer was instructed to refund the money in accordance with the claim on file. The County Treasurer was also instructed to refund to C. H. Morris $3.25 on account of road receipt presented same having been deducted from his claim against the county for assessing.

The committee heretofore appointed to investigate the assessment of the Arcadia Mill property was continued till next meeting. On motion the Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

Afternoon session.

The Board were called to order by the Chairman at 2:30 p. m. All members were present except Perry. A petition for the formation of an Irrigation District was next presented and read as follows:—

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Valley county, Nebraska:

We, the undersigned resident freeholders and duly qualified electors of the following described proposed irrigation district, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable board to organize an irrigation district under and in accordance with the provision of chapter 93 of the compiled statues of Nebraska of 1895; the boundaries of said irrigation district to be as follows, to wit;

Commencing at a point on the north bank of the North Loup river where the north township line running east and west on the north boundary line of township No. 20 north, range No. 15, westof the 6th Principal Meridian intersects said north bank of said North Loup river, at the water's edge at low water mark, and running thence east to a point 80 rods west of the northeast corner of section 5, township No. 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east 400 rods to the east line of section 4, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal meridian; thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 240 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 160 rods, to the east line of section 10, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east one mile to the east line of section 14, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods; thence east 400 rods to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 18, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods to a point on the east line of section 19, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south in a straight line 80 rods, thence south 80 rods to the south line of section 20, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 160 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence south 80 rods to a point on the south line of section 28, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 160 rods to the center of section 33, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods to the northeast corner of section 4, township 19 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east on section line one mile, thence south one mile, thence east one mile, thence south 160 rods, thence east one and one-half miles to the center of section 7, township 19 north, range 13, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south one mile, thence east one mile to the center of section 17 township 19 north, range 13, west of the 6th Principal Meridian thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east in a direct line to the east bank of Spring creek, thence following the east bank of Spring creek in a southeasterly direction to a point where said stream intersects and enters into the North Loup river at the water's edge at low water mark, thence in a northwesterly direction along the north bank of the North Loup river at the water's edge at the low water mark to the place of beginning.

And that pursuant to an order of said board of supervisors of said Valley county, Nebraska, made on the 5th day of October, 1895 a special election will be held in said Springdale Irrigation District on the second day of November, 1895, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said day for the purpose of determining whether or not said district shall be organized under the provisions of the irrigation laws of the state of Nebraska and for the purpose of electing an assessor, a treasurer and a board of three directors for said irrigation district. The electors of said district shall cast ballots at said election, which shall contain the words "Irrigation District—Yes," and "Irrigation District—No," or words equivalent thereto, and also the names of persons to be voted for to fill the offices of assessor, treasurer and one director for each of the three divisions of said Irrigation District, numbered First Division, Second Division and Third Division respectively.

The places of voting in each voting precinct of said Irrigation District is as follows: Division No. 1 at the school house in District No 12 in said Valley County; Division No. 2 at the school house in District No. 40 in said Valley County; Division No. 3 at the Springdale school house, the same being in School District No. 6 in said Valley County.

Dated at Ord, Nebraska, this 10th day of October, 1895.
[SEAL.] V. KOKES, County Clerk.

A J Firkins, George Millard, Geo F Siler, H M Timmerman, S O Hubbard, A P Jensen, H D Stowell, James Bales, E L Collins, W H Cronk Sr, Harry Bailey, F M Cushing, William H Wygent, O W Parks, L D Timmerman, F S Kull, J H Cronk, S S Brown, Mike Vandas, W L Timmerman, S N Arnold, R J Collins, H Williams, Knud Petersen, Geo. D Bailey, D C Bailey, T A Eastin, Phillipp Brox, Frank Beran.

A sworn statement as proof of the publication of the notice that the petition would be presented to the Board of Supervisors on October 5, 1895 was next presented showing that said petition together with a notice stating the time of meeting the same would be presented to this board has been duly published for three weeks last past in the Ord Weekly Quiz, a newspaper printed, published and of general circulation in Valley County, Nebraska.

Messrs. A. J. Firkins and Geo. W. Millard were called and having been duly sworn by the chairman of the board testified that more than a majority of the resident freeholders within the proposed district had signed the petition, and also that the signers of said petition were owners of the majority of the land petitioned to be set off as a district.

A petition made by John Bryan and praying that all the irrigable lands on the north side of the North Loup river in sections 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 23 be set out of the proposed District on the ground that said lands were within the bonndaries of the Willow Springs Irrigation District and also representing that Mr. Bryan owns the north half of the northwest quarter and lots 3 and 4 of section 24 township 20 range 15 in Valley county was next presented, and also one made by Z. K. and Frank O. Fergusen containing the same prayer and representing them as owners of the east half of the northeast quarter and the east halt of the southeast quarter of section 4 township 20 range 15 in Valley county Nebraska, but after considering the petitions they both were rejected by the board.

On motion the proposed district was named the "Springdale Irrigation District" and the bond given for the cost of the election to organize the district was approved by the board. On motion of Mr. Knott the Springdale Irrigation District was established as prayed for in the petition.

The following resolution was next introduced and adopted.

Resolved, that in the Springdale Irrigation District proposed to be established the following divisions be made to wit: All the land included in said proposed district lying west of the section line between three and four and nine and ten in township 19 Range 14 be a division known as the first division and all land in said irrigation district between said section line between sections 3 and 4 and 9 and 10 as above stated and the half section line running north and south through the middle sections 12, 13, 24 and 25 in township 19 range 14 west of the 6th Principal Meridian be the second division in said irrigation district and all land lying east of said line in said district be the third division in said irrigation district.

That the voting polls be as follows: In division number one, the schoolhouse in district number 12. In the second division the voting place be the school house in school district number 40. In the third division the school house known as Springdale School House, the same being school district number 6.

On motion it was ordered that an election be held in said irrigation district on November 2nd 1895 for the purpose of determining whether or not the district shall be organized and for the election of a director in each division, and also for the election of a treasurer, and an assessor for the district and the clerk was instructed to publish the notice of such election and make the necessary preparations for the same.

Election boards were selected as follows:

Division No. 1, H. P. Jensen and Peter Larsen, Judges, and Geo. Siler, Clerk.

Division No. 2, Rufus Collins and Harry Bailey, Judges, and Frank Kull, Clerk.

Division No. 3, A. J. Timmerman and William Wygent, Judges, and S. N. Arnold, Clerk.

A petition filed for the formation of an Irrigation District in Mira Valley was laid over till next adjourned meeting.

On motion the clerk was ordered to issue a warrant for $269 in favor of Valley County Agricultural Society.

On motion the County Treasurer was instructed to refund $3 to F. C. Cummins, same being the amount of a road receipt applicable on taxes of 1888: the receipt having been turned over to the county treasurer and the amount of said tax having been deducted from claim July 10, 1895.

On motion the board adjourned to meet Saturday October 12, 1895 at 9 o'clock a. m.

V. KOKES, County Clerk.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Say, If you need a BLANKET call and get Prices of Milford. He keeps the best at the lowest prices.
BLANKETS.

The Wages Of Labor.

The New York Tribune has been examining the bulletins of the free trade league lately issued, claiming a great increase in the wages of labor as the result of the Wilson tariff act. Of course the claim is ridiculous, as wages of labor cannot increase in this country in the face of a great increase in the importation of foreign made goods from Europe made possible by the reduction of the tariff on cheap labor products. But there has been a partial return of confidence to manufacturers since the election of a republican congress last fall and there has been a partial recovery in some branches of manufacture.

Previous to that election the 5,000,000 laborers in manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries, according to the census of 1890, had their wages advanced from 1890 to 1892 an average of 5 per cent, the increase representing $165,000,000, the aggregate wages paid in 1892 being $2,625,000,000, against $2,500,000,000 in 1890. But in the latter half of 1893 and continuing through 1894 and through the first part of 1895 the price of labor had decrased 20 per cent, involving a loss of one billion dollars to these 5,000,000 laborers, an average of $200 per head.

But owing to the restored confidence in some branches of manufactures the wages of a small portion of these laborers have increased about 10 per cent or one-half of the extent of the decrease in 1893. But the number of laborers involved in this late increase is only 336,840, according to the tables of the free trade league, and the additions made by the Tribune's investigation, so only one laborer in fifteen in these industries has yet partaken of the alleged democratic increase. The gain so far has been in the last six months equivalent to 10 per cent for 200,000 persons, an aggregate of about $4,000,000. But the rest of the army of 5,000,000 are still working at the 20 per cent reduction.

While we are all rejoiced at this partial increase of wages during the past six months and may give the Wilson bill some credit for not turning out quite as destructible to our industries as was expected during the months it was in the congressional mill, how much more will we rejoice when in the fulness of time the conditions of 1892 under republican rule are restored and the laborers begin to get back that billion dollars they have already lost by democratic monkeying with the McKinley act?

The figures of the free trade league are impressive because they call attention to the vast losses of this class of labor since the democratic victory of '92. All other labor, agricultural as well as manufacturing, mechanical and mining have also lost heavily, and the depreciation of the value of real and personal property has also been tremendous. The only way to get back to the conditions of '92 is to vote for protection and sound money every time an election comes around until the Government is fully restored to the party that knows enought to run it properly.—*State Journal.*

Human life is held too cheaply when the individual who needs a tonic for his system, seeks to cover his wants by purchasing every new mixture that is recommended to him. Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well-earned reputation of fifty year's standing.

There is one medicine which every family should be provided with. We refer to Chamberlain's Pain Balm When it is kept at hand the severe pain of a burn or scald may be promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than when medicine has been sent for. A sprain may be promptly treated before inflammation sets in, which insures a cure in about one-third the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate attention, before the parts become swollen, and when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is applied it will heal them without matter being formed, and without leaving a scar A sore throat may be cured in one night. A piece of flannel dampened with this liniment and bound on over the seat of pain, will cure lame back or pain in the side of chest in twenty-four hours. It is the most valuable, however, for rehumatism. Persons afflicted with this disease will be delighted with the prompt relief from pain it affords, and it can be depended upon to effect a complete cure. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

"While down in the southwestern part of the state some time ago," says Mr. W. Chalmers, editor of the Chico (Cal.) *Enterprise*, "I had an attack of dysentery. Having heard of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I bought a bottle. A couple of doses of it completely cured me. Now I am a champion of that remedy for all stomach and bowel complaints." For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

Saved His Life
BY USING
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"When my adopted son was seven years of age, he had as severe a cough as I ever knew anyone to suffer from. He coughed incessantly, and spit up blood. I tried everything I could think of, but he constantly grew worse, and I feared the poor little fellow would surely die. At last, I gave him Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, being recommended to do so by the physician. This medicine gave the child speedy relief and effected a permanent cure."—MRS. M. E. DEBAT, Liberty, Texas.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

PATENTS
Etc. quickly obtained; No Atty's fee unless allowed. Send full description and sketches or model, and we examine and report as to patent ability without charge. Book and advice free; all we ask is that you read one before selecting your Attorney, and note our square methods and low term.
COLLAMER & CO,
1026 F Street, Washington, D. C.

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE PRICES
We will ship to you direct, mixed cars of Lumber, Sash, Doors and Interior Finish and will save you at least one profit. Send us your bills for estimate.
GUIOU & LEDWICH 18th and Nicholas, Opp. Woodman Oil Works. OMAHA, NEB.

CUT IN 2 SHIRTING.

Just now it is the fad with some merchants to get very loud, tell big tales to draw trade, and, figuratively speaking, to tear their shirts, in order to get you inside their doors. But you should not forget that I am doing business on business principles. I am not throwing out baits to draw you in and then skin you on something else. That's their way. It is not mine.

But speaking of shirts reminds me. I have a fine line of shirting. I don't tear my shirting, because it is too hard work. But I have actually cut the price in two—that is, the price these other fellows usually charge.

See these goods. You'll always find my goods right and my prices are low as anybody's.

WM. FELLOWS,
ORD, NEB.

BACKACHE.

WHY? Because your Liver and Kidneys are out of order. For years and years housewives all over the country have used with best results

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver AND Kidney Balm.

Try it, and you will agree with the thousands who say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at $1.00 per bottle.
THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. SUMNER DAVIS,
Specialist in Diseases of
EYE AND EAR
Grand Island, Nebraska.
Special attention to correcting defects of sight with glasses.

MADRID IS EXCITED

RUMOR THAT UNCLE SAM HAS WARNED SPAIN.

Spanish Minister Said to Have Notified His Government That This Country Would Act Unless the Cuban Rebellion is Soon Suppressed—State Dept. Mum.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A cable message from Madrid received here early this morning said that it was reported there on the best of authority that the American government had notified the Spanish minister at Washington that it was necessary for Spain to act promptly in crushing the Cuban insurrection, and that the report caused a profound sensation in Madrid.

The truth of the report cannot be confirmed at the state department. The officials, when approached, would neither affirm nor deny the story, though their manner would indicate disapproval of its accuracy. It is believed quite probable that representations may have been made to Spain of the wisdom of aggressive and active operations against the Cuban insurgents, but it is thought that the United States government did not make these suggestions, and that, if made, they came from Minister DeLome and were based on his personal views of the situation and on his observation of the trend of sentiment in the United States and his knowledge of the purpose of the friends of the insurgents to press their cause vigorously soon after the assembling of congress.

Daily events point strongly to a determination to force the question on the attention of congress in the belief that the legislative channel affords the most practicable route to the accomplishment of something in behalf of Cuban independence, the executive branch of the government, in the very nature of things, being more constrained in its action than the legislative department.

Senor DeLome left here to-day on a very early train, and therefore no information could be gained from him concerning the Madrid dispatch.

THE POLICY OF THIS COUNTRY.

Senor DeLome, the Spanish minister, had a short interview with Secretary Olney yesterday, and in the course of their conversation the minister, perhaps in answer to the secretary's inquiry, made a statement that operations in Cuba would be conducted with greater vigor hereafter. As the president must certainly make some reference to the insurrection in his annual message to congress when it meets in December, it would be but natural that Secretary Olney, upon whom he must rely for his information, should take steps to gather data upon which to base a judgment of probable future events.

While it is true that President Grant did, as indicated in his messages to congress, entertain a belief that intervention in the then progressing rebellion in Cuba would be justifiable, this view was never acceptable to Secretary Fish, and it has not secured the adherence of international lawyers. The whole weight of authority is decidedly adverse to the assertion by a neutral nation of a right to say when war between two combatants has progressed to a point where it must be stopped. It may be recalled that some such proposition was made during the last stages of the China-Japanese war, but it never went further than the exercise of the good offices of the interested nations to bring about peace, which function is entirely distinct from direct intervention. The question is also separate from that of the recognition of the belligerence of the insurgents, which, according to American policy and practice, must be determined purely by the facts in each case.

FORTUNE IN A ROOM.

Over a Million Dollars Left Behind By a Woman Recluse.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Sarah Coolidge, for thirty years a recluse in a secluded house here, died of apoplexy Wednesday. She always passed as a woman of moderate circumstances. When the undertaker disrobed the body preparatory to embalming it, he found various assortments of gold coins tucked away in concealed pockets in her clothing.

This led to a search of the room and it proved to be a veritable gold mine. In vases and in other pieces of bric-a-brac, in shoes, in bureau drawers, and in every conceivable nook and cranny the searchers found $20,000 in cash, mostly in gold coin. In one dilapidated handbag was a roll of bills aggregating $3,300. On the shelf in her closet were bank books representing scores of thousands more, with securities and deeds showing a valuation of over a million dollars. One document showed her to be the owner of property at the corner of Washington and Avon streets, Boston, which pays a rental of $1,000 a month.

In addition to the money and the bank books there were dresses of the most stylish and expensive goods, covered with jewels and old laces. Many of these gowns would easily receive a valuation of $1,000 each. All the chamber closets and wardrobes were filled with these expensive gowns and none of them have ever been worn.

The servants were never permitted to enter the room in which the treasure was found, though there was no special effort to secure protection from thieves. There were over $300,000 of negotiable securities in that room guarded only by an old woman and four women servants. Nobody dreamed that it was there, so the vast sum was secure.

LIKE ANNEXATION.

The French Propose to Deprive Madagascar of All Powers—Leaders Banished.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "The protectorate over Madagascar will be exceedingly like annexation. The premier, Rainilixarivoni, the husband of the queen, and all military and principal chiefs of his party will probably be banished. The native army will be disarmed and there will be French garrisons to replace it everywhere. The police will be in the hands of the French, as will also be the customs and inland taxes."

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER

She Airs Her Domestic Difficulties in the Newspapers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Mrs. James Brown Potter has made public her reasons for leaving her home for a life on the stage. In an interview she said:

"I have never for one moment regretted going upon the stage; neither have I ever cast one longing look back at the old society days, nor even thought with pleasure of the so-called social triumph I was said to have made. I look upon those things as hollow and utterly vapid; they mean absolutely nothing. It is nine years since I left New York, and I have lost all interest in the city's social set. Indeed, I care as little for them as they care for me. First of all, let me say that I was much amused at something said in the papers a few days ago about Mr. James Brown Potter's posing as a saint, keeping his home ready for my return at any time I chose to come back. It is very nice of Mr. Potter to express such sickly sentiment. That house and home happens to be mine, as well as everything in the house. It was given to me by Pierre Lorillard for the successful work I did in getting people to join the Tuxedo club.

"My ideas of life and those of the Potters were at variance. I was brought up to think that life was real and that love ruled the world. The Potters lived only for outside show, always seemed to be afraid to appear natural and were always at swords' points with one another. There was nothing natural, nothing genuine in this new life I was leading. All was conventional, all surface. My enthusiasm and naturalness were chilled by the Potters. My success in private theatricals paved the way to something better, and one day, sick and weary of all the mockery, tired of the constant fault-finding to which I was compelled to submit, tired of going out with a smiling face and a breaking heart, tired of the snubs of the Potters, who are always jealous of each other, tired of genteel poverty, I walked out of that home Mr. Potter is keeping for me and left everything behind me. I have never been permitted to go back to get my belongings, and not even as much as a pair of sleeve buttons has ever been sent me. I sacrificed little to gain the glorious heritage of honest independence."

OFFICIALS DENOUNCED.

Hot Shot for Admiral Kirkland and Minister Terrell.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 12.—Admiral Kirkland, in command of the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean, and United States Minister Terrell were roundly denounced in the Presbyterian synod meeting yesterday by two ministers who had lately returned from an extensive visit in the far East. The statements were boldly made that Admiral Kirkland was a disgrace to the navy and that Minister Terrell was partial to the Mohammedans.

The report lately sent to this country by Rear Admiral Kirkland of the American navy, that the missionaries in Asia Minor had unduly excited the people and were in a great measure the cause of recent troubles, was strongly denounced by the Rev. Mr. Cady, and he recited several instances that came under his personal observation last winter going to show that in his opinion Rear Admiral Kirkland was morally incompetent to pronounce judgment upon questions pertaining to missions, and a more profane and demoralized man than Admiral Kirkland the Rev. Mr. Cady did not meet with in his travels.

The Rev. W. O. Carrier spoke to the same effect and said Judge Terrell, the American minister to Turkey, made his investigation of the recent troubles a mere farce. The judge dined with the sultan once a month and openly avowed his partiality to Mohammedanism and sees no reason why missionaries should be sent to the Ottoman empire.

Both the ministers claimed that, with a few exceptions, American representatives on the Mediterranean coast were morally unqualified to represent American sentiment.

DEBS CONTRADICTED.

The Illinois Federation of Labor Not Against Railway Brotherhoods.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 12.—At the meeting of the Illinois Federation of Labor this morning the resolutions committee reported adversely a resolution declaring the convention is in entire sympathy with the action of E. V. Debs in his work of the strike of the American Railway union against Pullman and the Railroad Managers' association, but issuing a protest against any expression by him declaring that trades unions were inadequate.

This elicited a stormy debate, lasting two hours, and finally the following was adopted as a substitute:

Whereas, Eugene V. Debs has stated that the railway brotherhoods had been repudiated by organized labor, be it

Resolved, That the Illinois Federation of Labor deny such assertion, and extend to the railway brotherhoods our approval and assurance of continued esteem.

Resolutions were adopted boycotting the Washburn-Crosby Milling company of Minneapolis and the Werner Printing company of Akron, Ohio, and unanimously and heartily indorsing Governor Altgeld and his administration.

ONLY A BASELESS RUMOR.

Needless Alarm Over a Grave Report About the President.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A report obtained wide circulation through the country early this morning that President Cleveland had been assassinated at Gray Gables, near Buzzard's Bay.

Until after daylight this morning it was impossible to obtain any positive denial of the report, the telephone and telegraph offices at Buzzard's Bay being closed. Then, however, it was learned that there was absolutely no truth in the rumor. On the contrary, the president and Private Secretary Thurber both started in the best of health at an early hour for the fishing grounds for a final fish of the season.

The president will leave Gray Gables to-morrow for Washington, but Mrs. Cleveland and the children will probably remain a few days longer.

INSURANCE MEN AT OUTS

Charges Against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Charges of a serious nature are made against the officers of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life association of New York in a bill filed in the circuit court yesterday afternoon. The bill was prepared by Attorney W. L. Mason, who represented a number of the Chicago policy holders in the corporation, and is brought for the purpose of enjoining the company from declaring their policies lapsed, owing to a dispute which has arisen and which the courts are called upon to settle.

The complainants call the attention of the court to the different agreements by which the defendant company agreed that that the assessments should not be increased for the purpose of increasing the reserve fund, and they charge that in violation of these agreements with its policy holders the company has caused assessments to be rated at an increase of 50 per cent.

The policies provide, according to the complainants showing, that the board of directors of the association may make an assessment when the death fund is insufficient to meet existing claims, and it further provides that this assessment must be made upon any member whose certificate is in force at the date of the last death assessed for. In violation of this, the charge is made that the company has given a privilege to a class of policy holders who are younger, and whose policies are of later date than those of the complainants, thereby working great hardships upon the latter.

COLORED CONFERENCE.

A Call Issued for a Great National Gathering Next December at Detroit.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—A call has been issued by a committee of prominent negroes and from many states in the Union for a national conference of colored men, to meet at Detroit, Mich., on the 12th of December, 1895. The call, which is a lengthy one, says in part:

"We had hoped that after the national convention of colored men in Washington in 1873, we would have no further necessity for colored conventions, that the legislation then before congress would work out the complete citizenship of the negro and place him in possession of the means to protect himself in the exercise of his rights. But here we are to-day, thirty years from the event of emancipation, and millions of free men are practically disfranchised; the constitution of the United States set at defiance; colored American citizens not allowed freedom of locomotion; the freedom of decent transportation, municipal corporations granting license to private citizens to deny us accommodation in hotels, restaurants, barber shops, places of amusement, etc.

"The existence of mob and lynch law in disposing of colored men and women arrested on suspicion of committing gross offenses.

DURRANT'S GREAT NERVE.

Goes Back On Him Just Once During Cross-Examination.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Under the rigid cross-examination of District Attorney Barnes, Theodore Durrant made a number of answers that are regarded as decidedly incriminating, inasmuch as they appear to be in direct conflict with well established facts.

He gave an explanation of a clue regarding Blanche Lamont's disappearance, said to have been received by him, that was so palpably a falsehood that everybody in the room laughed aloud. The stifling atmosphere of the overcrowded court room came to Durrant's rescue and he was enabled to recover from his confusion during the short recess that followed. When he again came to the stand he remained calm during the most trying ordeals. The prosecution was, nevertheless, well satisfied with the day's work, for it had accomplished what had never been done before—Durrant for a moment had lost his wonderful self-possession, and had been caught in a number of barefaced untruths.

GOVERNOR CLARKE.

The Arkansas Executive Expresses Himself Veiledly as to the Prize Fight.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 12.—All that Governor Clarke will say to-day is that he shall see the law on the statute books as to prize fighting enforced to the letter. He has not yet determined what course he will pursue to prevent the fight, but it is the impression here that an extra session of the legislature will be called to take action.

Governor Clarke says that it would be a scandal on the good name of the state to have the fight in Arkansas. However much the people of Hot Springs may want it, it is the interest of the whole state that he, as governor, is bound to conserve.

A large number of people in this city incline strongly to the opinion that the fight will take place at the Springs in spite of all opposition. The governor is expected to take action by to-morrow, and that action will be decisive.

No Impression on the Chickasaws.

ATOKA, Ind. Ter., Oct. 12.—The Dawes Indian commission passed through here last night on their return from the Chickasaw capital where they spent Tuesday and Wednesday by invitation of the Chickasaw council. The members of the commission addressed the council, taking particular pains to let the Indians know that they were not to make any propositions but to hear from the red men. No committee was, however, appointed by the council and nothing was accomplished.

A Chicago Murderer Hanged.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Harry Lyons was hanged to-day for the murder on the night of February 9, of Alfred B. Mason, a scenic artist. Lyons attempted to rob Mason on the street, and during the struggle which followed fractured Mason's skull with the butt of a revolver. Lyons was about 75 years old and had a long and ugly police record

THE GOVEROR SAYS NO

THEY CAN NOT FIGHT AT HOT SPRINGS.

The Fighters and Their Managers Notified That Any Attempt to Pull off the Mill in Arkansas is Just So Much Time Wasted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 14.—Governor Clark, who has been examining the law closely touching the gubernatorial power to prevent prize fighting, has outlined his intentions in communications addressed to officers at Hot Springs and the principals of the proposed fight. The governor will hold himself ready to co-operate with Judge Duffie, of the Hot Springs district, to prevent the fight, should it appear that the local authorities fail to impress upon the fighters and their backers with sufficient force the propriety of declaring the fight off. In his letter to Judge Duffie, Governor Clark says:

"I beg to assure you that you shall have my prompt and cheerful co-operation in any effort you may make to suppress the proposed prize fight at Hot Springs. Any order that you may make in this connection shall not prove ineffective for want of power to enforce it. I say this with confidence, because I hold in the highest respect the fidelity and courage of Sheriff Houpt. I feel sure that his active assistance can be relied upon, but it is said that even Jupiter sometimes nods. If it shall, contrary to my expectations, become necessary to proceed without the valuable aid of the sheriff, I stand ready to supply all that may be necessary.

In addition to notifying President Stuart of the Florida Athletic club by mail of his determination to prevent the fight, Governor Clark telegraphed to Corbett and Fitzsimmons as follows:

"I am advised by the press dispatches that it is your purpose at an early day to engage in a prize fight in this state. The purpose of this is to inform you that such an act is a violation of our law and an affront to the sentiment of state pride entertained by our people.

"It will, therefore, not be possible for you to accomplish any such purpose, and any attempt upon your part to do so will subject you to penalties and to treatment that I am sure will be highly distasteful to you. In the present state of public opinion, which at least is the force that influences penalties, prize fighters have no rights which those in authority are bound to respect. But there is no lack of law to make it now my duty to do all that is here indicated. As this is the only communication that I shall address to you, I have been somewhat more emphatic than would be the case if the matter were open to discussion."

PARKHURST'S POSITION.

Although Sadly Disappointed He Will Support the Fusion Ticket.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Rev. Dr. Parkhurst yesterday broke the silence which he has maintained on politics since the fusion ticket was formed and stated his views on the situation. In his statement Dr. Parkhurst said:

"With the outcome of the efforts that have been made at fusion I am sadly disappointed. We are not satisfied to be told of a candidate that there is nothing in particular that can be said against him. Negation and colorlessness does not level up to the grade of popular demand

"Whatever there may be in the situation that is faulty or deplorable we are not thereby absolved from the obligation resting upon us as citizens to gather ourselves up from any perplexity into which we may have been thrown from the unexpected to remember that altered contingencies have not modified the essential elements in the case, and that whatever other enemies there may be that will be required to be knocked down when their turn comes, it is neither robust citizenship or good strategy to concentrate this year upon any other enemy than the one we all combined to paralyze last year—Tammany hall. Interesting as it would be to get all the birds of prey onto one branch and aim at general effects, yet blunderbus fighting is a mode of musketry that is neither the most economical nor the most effective. One enemy killed is better than half a dozen enemies scorched. Though I repudiate a portion of the fusion platform and though I shall not neglect to scratch one or more names on the fusion ticket, yet that fact is no scabbard into which I shall thrust my sword that is already red with the tiger's blood."

TROUBLE IN COREA.

Two United States Warships at Chemulpo—The Queen Probably Slain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Admiral Carpenter, in command of the Asiatic squadron, cabled to the navy department to-day that he had dispatched the gunboat Petrel from Che Foo to Chemulpo, the seaport nearest to Seoul, the capital of Corea. The Yorktown had already gone to Chemulpo, so that the United States will have two ships near the scene of the reported conflict.

A cable cipher from the admiral said that affairs in Seoul were in a very disturbed state and that officers of what is known as the "King's party" had taken refuge in the United States legation building. It was reported, the admiral went on, that the queen of Corea had been assassinated. At the urgent demand of the United States charge d'affaires at Seoul the marine guard of the cruiser Yorktown was sent to Seoul for the protection of the legation and American interests generally.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, president of the naval inspection board, has been ordered to report at the navy department to-day for examination for promotion to the grade of rear admiral in anticipation of the retirement of Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter, next February.

The prospective promotion of Commodore Selfridge will result in a state of affairs unprecedented in the history of the United States navy. It will show father and son in the highest possible grade of naval command. In this case, however, the father is on the retired list.

TORCH AND DYNAMITE.

Cuban Insurgents Destroying Plantations and Wrecking Bridges.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 14.—Anarchy practically prevails on the island of Cuba according to letters received here. The Spanish are powerless, and outside of large cities, like Havana, there is not even a pretense of government. Bands of insurgents roam at will, destroying sugar plantations and dynamiting railroad bridges. It seems to be the determination of the insurgents to destroy everything that would aid Spain in sustaining her army. In carrying out this policy the torch is being applied to the sugar plantations. In Santa Clara province alone six of the largest plantations have been burned. The torch has also been applied to the tobacco fields in certain districts.

If the insurgents continue this policy, it will be but a short time until there will be nothing left in Cuba on which to sustain an army. The mail service is completely demoralized. The insurgents have waylaid and taken many mail carriers, hoping to capture important dispatches. The carriers have become terrorized, and scores have resigned. Recently two Spanish mail carriers were captured by insurgents under Maceo and hanged. So great is the fear of the carriers that none will venture forth unless accompanied by armed guards. Whenever a carrier starts with an important dispatch he is escorted by a company of soldiers.

From the penal colonies in Southern Spain a battalion of criminals has been organized and placed under the command of Colonel Garrido, who butchered the sick insurgents a few weeks ago. This battalion is known as the "squadron of death," because it has earned the title by killing women and children as well as the inmates of hospitals. Garrido, with his force will enter a village and place the women and children in front of them as a breastwork; then, when the Cubans come, they will dare them to fire, but will themselves shoot over the women's heads.

ELOPERS FAIL

Sedalia and St. Joseph Couples Forced to Return Home Unmarried.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 14.—Leonord Menefe, aged 18, and Lulu Yuchs, aged 16, left their homes at Sedalia, Mo., Thursday and came here to be married. They were taken in charge by the police on their arrival here and were sent back home last night. They eloped once before, going to Kansas. They met the same fate that they have encountered here. Both express their intention of trying it again, and hope that the third effort will prove a charm.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 14.—J. Will Gray and Miss Mary Frances Judson returned from St. Louis yesterday unmarried. The girl is a daughter of W. R. Judson of the Turner-Frazer Mercantile company and the would-be groom is a salesman in a shoe house. Tuesday the young lady went to Atchison, ostensibly to visit friends, but instead was met at that place by Gray and the two left for St. Louis. As soon as they arrived there they applied for a license, but were refused because Miss Judson is under 18. After exhausting all efforts they gave it up and returned here, where Gray made another effort to secure a license, but failed again. By this time the parents of the girl captured her. The result is yet in doubt.

Dr. Parker Writes the Pope.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Dr. Joseph Parker has written a letter to the pope in answer to the pastoral letter advocating a reunion of christendom, in which he says:

"Were this a personal matter, I could hardly forgive myself for seeking to approach a presence so august and venerable. But inasmuch as you have appealed to all sections upon the questions which affect the standing of the soul before God, I have emboldened myself to bear witness to the headship of the blessed Christ and to decline communion with any man or church that would officially or prescriptively come between me and my Savior."

Marriage Made Him Forget.

MOUNT CARMEL, Ill., Oct. 14.—When the Democrats nominated Captain L. T. Phillips for county commissioner, Lyman Speeds, Secretary of the meeting was instructed to file the nomination papers. He was married a day or two later and went to Virginia on his wedding trip, forgetting to file the document. The mistake was not discovered until Wednesday—less than thirty days before the election. The Democrats have appealed to the courts for relief.

Expect Increased Business.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Fifteen thousand new cars, ordered for Chicago railroads or their branch connections, this year, is an indication of the strong tide in business. With these orders there have been others for 160 locomotives, a majority of which, like the new cars, will run into Chicago. These orders for cars and locomotives are the greatest placed by the combined Chicago roads since the two years preceding the panic of 1893.

A Feeling of "Unqualified Regret."

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Chronicle says this morning on the subject of the pamphlet history of his diplomatic experience in the United States, issued by Lord Sackville, former minister at Washington: "The feeling existing with reference to the appearance of the Sackville pamphlet is one of unqualified regret. This finds its strongest expression, perhaps, in diplomatic circles."

Missouri Universalists.

LAMONT, Mo., Oct. 14.—The state convention of the Universalist church of Missouri convened in this city yesterday, in the twenty-eighth annual session, the entire day being devoted to devotional exercises. Discussions were held by the Young People's Christian union, and several very valuable papers were read and discussed.

A Girl Murders Her Brothers.

COLON, Oct. 14.—To prevent her pilferings from being discovered by her parents, a 14-year-old girl, the daughter of a laborer in Santander, murdered her three little brothers.

CHANDLER ON SILVER.

The New Hampshire Senator Makes Some Bimetallic Promises.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 14.—In a letter to T. C. Clayton, secretary of the Republican state league of Colorado, urging Republicans of this state to stand firmly with the national organization, Senator Chandler of New Hampshire says: "The Republican party will go into the presidential battle pledged to bimetallism which I believe, as sure as right is right, will win. On the other hand the Democratic leaders—the men who dominate and control its national influence, patronage and organization—are gold monometallists. President Cleveland and his administration are absolutely in the hands of Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his syndicate of foreign bankers; they are against silver as a money metal and they are committed to gold monometallism. With the patronage of the government, with money manipulated by William C. Whitney and Calvin S. Brice the Democracy are hopelessly subjugated; and their next national convention will be as hostile to the principles of bimetallism as are the English creditors who propose to exact the pound of flesh from their debtors in all parts of the world. It is the height of folly for any bimetallist to conceive that anything but gold monometallism can come from another Democratic national victory. We bimetallists outnumber the gold monometallists of the world 100 to 1, and need not fear that we will not eventually succeed. With a practical suggestion I close. A bimetallic convention held in the United States will be attended by representatives from all Western hemisphere governments and from the governments of Russia, France, Japan and China. Bimetallic organizations in Canada, India and every other country will send delegates. The decision of the conference that the nations should coin silver without limit at the ratio of 15½ to 1 will be irresistible, even by England and Germany. Our congress should call a conference and provide for paying its expenses."

CARROLLTON INCENSED.

A Brutal Assault on a Young Woman May End in a Lynching.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Oct. 14.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, Miss Lena Bratvogel, while on her way home near here with her half-sister, Minnie Kinker, was met by a young negro at a lonely spot on the road and insulted by him. The girls started to run, when the negro caught Miss Bratvogel, dragged her into a cornfield and brutally assaulted her. Her screams attracted the attention of Webster Calhoun, who ran toward the place, but the negro managed to escape.

Calhoun took the girl home and then came to town and gave the alarm. Officers immediately began a search and so far have arrested four young negroes. The people are deeply incensed and if the girl identifies any of the prisoners there will almost certainly be a lynching to-night.

TO BE SOLD.

The Santa Fe System Will Be Auctioned Off in the Depot at Topeka.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 14.—United States Judge Caldwell said this afternoon that the exact date of the sale of the Atchison railway cannot be fixed until Attorney George Peckham, now in this city, should return to New York, but that the sale would probably take place the latter part of November in the depot at Topeka. Arrangements have been made whereby the property will be turned over to the purchasers on the day of sale.

Sattley's Case Delayed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14.—The appeal case of Elmer C. Sattley, the convicted cashier of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank, was to have come up before the supreme court of Jefferson City to-day, but the attorneys for the defense have asked for a continuance owing to the illness of John O'Grady, senior member of the counsel, and that the case be placed at the foot of the docket. If this is done the case will not be heard for fifteen days at least.

Four Men Killed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Four men were killed and seven others fatally injured as the result of an unexplained accident at the Cleveland rolling mills at 9 o'clock last night. The furnaces were carrying heavy fires and the casting department was working a full force. Without warning, and in a manner wholly inexplainable, the casting house, the largest building of the plant, collapsed, burying many of its occupants in the debris.

Misappropriation of Funds Charged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Charles F. Phillips, W. C. Boone and C. H. Graham, former partners of the late Henry S. Ives in a Wall street syndicate, have begun suit against Wills W. Barz, receiver of the old Ives syndicate, for $101,000, which they claim he collected and appropriated to himself as a creditor. Barz claims that the money was paid to him on a private debt before he became receiver.

The Mormon Church in Politics.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 14.—It is rumored that two leading candidates on the Democratic ticket have been disciplined by the Mormon church for participating in politics. A meeting of the Democratic territorial committee has been called for Monday and another Democratic convention may be called.

Anthracite Prices Again Raised.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Anthracite coal prices which were advanced only a few days ago were raised still higher to-day. Broken was elevated from $2.25 to $2.50 per ton and chestnut from $3.40 to $3.60. The new prices will go into effect early next week.

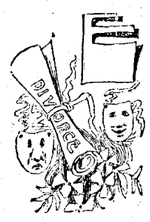
A Capitalist Ends His Life.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 14.—L. K. Burns, a clothier and extensive capitalist of this city, aged 45, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head. The cause assigned is bad health and business troubles.

WOES OF THE "LILY."

MRS. LANGTRY AND HER LATEST CASE IN COURT.

The Noted Beauty Has About Decided to Become the Legal Wife of a Member of the English Parliament—Her Escapades.



MILIE Charlotte Langtry has begun suit against her husband, Edward Langtry, for absolute divorce. Mrs. Langtry is now a citizen of California, and hence brings her suit here. The actress' petition for separation was drawn in England by a solicitor, who sent it to Howe & Hummell, of New York, together with $700. The petition charges Mr. Langtry with desertion and neglect. Mrs. Langtry asks for the custody of her child, Jeanne, who is now 14 years old.

There is a romantic little episode connected with the divorce which will be sensational in its developments. Another legal document is preparing in England in which a peer of high degree is concerned, and the two divorces, though nothing official discovers the pretty story, are closely related by that "silver line so fine, so fine." Who the

MRS. LANGTRY.

noble gentleman is who is expected to unite his fortune with that of the Jersey Lily after their divorces are obtained, Madam Grundy refuses to say.

Mrs. Langtry, whose maiden name was Le Breton, was born in 1853, and for twenty years she has been the most famous beauty in the world. She made her debut as an actress in 1881, and has had fair success. Her first appearance in America was in November, 1882.

Mr. Langtry is now about 54 years old. He is about 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs some 200 pounds. He is what is sometimes known as a "burly Englishman," and moves with the grace and confidence of an athlete. When he married the modest daughter of a clergyman on the Island of Jersey he was an army captain. While they lived on the island they were happy, but when he took her to London and the Prince of Wales discovered her, he lost caste in his wife's eyes and never after figured in her life to any appreciable extent.

Mr. Langtry lives at Holyhead, and has been a pensioner on the bounty of his wife for many years. He is rather a dissipated man and does nothing for a living, but demands that Mrs. Langtry support him. He has never seen his little daughter, Jeanne, who is now 14 years old, since she was a baby, and never comes near the Lily's many handsome homes about England and elsewhere. Mr. Langtry is a commendably steady and violent drinker, and occasionally a reliable rumor flies over the Irish sea that Mr. Langtry is dead of a fit or something stronger, but it is invariably denied by next mail.

In 1888 and 1889 Mrs. Langtry and Freddy Gebhard were on intimate terms and it was thought they were secretly married. In 1889 Mrs. Langtry went to housekeeping in a villa at Long Branch, and Mr. Gebhard's trunks went with the Lily's belongings to their pretty summer house, where they

EDWARD LANGTRY.

remained several months. In 1890 Mrs. Langtry and Gebhard quarreled and separated. Mrs. Langtry went to England and there formed a friendship for the late "Squire" Abingdon Baird, the well-known sporting man who died of pneumonia from a cold taken at the Sullivan-Corbett fight at New Orleans. She is said to have lived with Baird for some time. He gave her a great amount of money, but is said to have treated her badly. When she offended him he beat her. She got considerable property from his estate, however, and has lived in comparative luxury ever since his death.

Mrs. Langtry first acquired prominence through her relations with the Prince of Wales. He made her beauty famous and got her into the society composed of his set. When she became too familiar with his royal highness he cut her dead and she went on the stage. The cause of the final breaking of their friendship is said to have occurred at a dinner party at which too much champagne had been taken. In an inspiration of fun the Lily slipped a piece of ice down the back of the neck of the first man in England. Royalty and champagne would not brook the outrage, and the prince took advantage of the incident to rid himself of a companionship that had probably become irksome.

SIX MEN CREMATED.

They Went to Sleep in a Barn and Were Burned.

A weird disaster, in which six men were cremated, occurred near Norristown, Pa., the other night. While sleeping in a barn at Earnest Station, the structure was burned and all were lost. What adds to the gruesomeness of the catastrophe is the fact that there is strong evidence that one of the victims had been murdered. It seems probable that one of the tramps had in the darkness murdered a fellow-knight of the road. Driven desperate by his crime, the murderer, it is believed, arose in the dead of the night, while his living companions slept, set the barn on fire and escaped. With the torch he thus hoped to obliterate all traces of his crime and to destroy the lives of every witness to it. The barn had long been a rendezvous for tramps, as many as fifty being sheltered there at one time. That evening six of the touring fraternity were seen to enter the barn. At midnight William Mandeville, residing near by, saw flames issuing from the structure and gave the alarm, but owing to lack of water they could do nothing but stand idly by and see the beggars' roost consumed. Next day the charred body of a man was found in the ruins, with his arms and legs burned off. The remains were taken in charge by Undertaker Hallman, after being viewed by Coroner Kurtz. Upon the body lay a razor blade and a small amount of money. When the fire had subsided sufficiently to make a closer examination, ashes of what are supposed to be the remains of five other men were discovered in different parts of the ruins. Not enough of the victims is left for identification, and who they are will never be known.

LOWERS THE DIVORCE RECORD.

Wichita Judge Does the Work in Nine Minutes and Ten Seconds.

Wichita now holds the record for quick divorce proceedings. Last week Judge Reed granted a divorce within forty-four minutes after the application had been filed. Judge Jennings of Oklahoma claimed to have beaten this record by nineteen minutes, and a Chicago paper quoted fifteen minutes

THE PLAINTIFF.

as the record for that city. Mrs. Julia A. Leonard appeared before Judge Reed and asked for release from her husband, to whom she had been united in 1886. Judge Reed, holding his watch in his hand, instructed the attorneys to proceed, which they did in the briefest manner possible. In just nine minutes and ten seconds Mrs. Leonard received her decree, with the stamp and red seal attached. Thus, Kansas claims the first place once more. Judge Reed closed his watch with a snap, a smile on his face, and resumed the whisky trial that had been broken into.

A Murderer's Eyes Shot Out.

Bill Carter, colored, of Vincennes, Ind., several days ago, shot and killed his wife because she had refused to live with him. Carter hid in an alley on Hart street, and shot her as she passed, five shots entering her body, killing her almost instantly. Carter then ran to his room on Seventh street, loaded his gun and revolver, climbed to the roof and swore that he would kill any man that approached. Deputy Sheriff Bryant went to arrest him. Carter was seen lying upon the roof, and as he poked his head over to look down, Bryant shot him in the head and face with a shotgun. Both of Carter's eyes were shot out and he surrendered.

Household Repartee.

The lady was making some remark about the kind of clothes some other ladies at church had on, when her husband remarked:

"The finest garment a woman can wear is the mantel of charity."

"Yes," she snapped, "and it's about the only one some husbands want their wives to wear."—Tid-Bits.

"You say it was a runaway match?" "Partly. He tried to run away, but she brought him to time by threats of a breach of promise suit."—Indianapolis Journal.

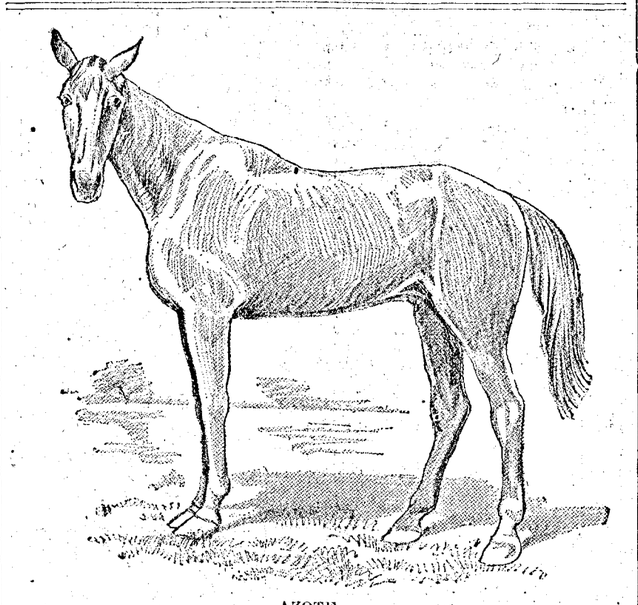
KING OF TROTTERS.

THE PEERLESS AZOTE ONCE A PLOUGH HORSE.

Discarded by Charles Marvin at Palo Alto—A Farm Hand Discovered His Speed—Monroe Salisbury Made the Big Fellow Champion.

THE rising star of the trotting-horse world is Azote, whose recent defeat of Beuzetta and Klamath leaves him almost without a formidable rival to dispute his right to be classed as the champion. Since the beginning of the campaign the gigantic gelding has met and defeated more high-class horses than any other trotter ever defeated, Directum, 2:05¼; Fantasy, 2:06; Beuzetta, 2:06¾; Ryland T., 2:07¾; Hulda, 2:08½; Klamath, 2:08½; Lesa Wilkes, 2:09; Dan Cupid, 2:09½, and Dandy Jim, 2:10, being among the number. Horsemen who saw him trot the second heat of a race in 2:05½ at Fleetwood with something to spare at the finish, were unanimous in the opinion that he can defeat any trotter we have yet seen, and that he can beat the record of his stable companion, Alix, 2:03¾, a full second or more under favorable conditions.

Like many of the champions of the trotting turf, Azote is a horse with a history. He was bred by the late Leland Stanford at the Palo Alto Stock



AZOTE.

Farm in Santa Clara county, Cal., and was foaled April 9, 1886, so that he is now in his tenth year. Being a big, growthy youngster, he showed no particular promise on the miniature track where all of the yearlings are first tried at Palo Alto, and Charles Marvin, who was then at the head of Gov. Stanford's training stables, bundled Azote off to the Vina ranch, where most of the rejected trotters are sent from Palo Alto, after they have been tried and found wanting for turf purposes. At Vina, the big son of Whips was put to work on a four-horse team at ploughing and all sorts of farm drudgery. On Sundays one of the farm hands used occasionally to hitch him single to a buggy and take a drive on the road with his wife. In this way he discovered that Azote could step along at a good clip, and when Ariel Lathrop, Gov. Stanford's brother-in-law and general manager, visited the Vina ranch one day in 1891 the man spoke to him about the big Whips gelding's speed on the road. About this time the noted reinsman, Orrin Hickok, arranged with Mr. Lathrop to train and campaign some of the Stanford trotters in the East, and Azote was among the horses that were given him. Hickok took the horse to Monroe Salisbury's track at Pleasanton and there developed his speed. With a few weeks' training he trotted a quarter in 0:34, it is said, and by the time Hickok was ready to start for the Eastern trot-

MONROE SALISBURY.

ting meetings Azote was one of the best prospects in his stable.

He trotted his first race at Grand Rapids Aug. 9, starting in the 3:00 class. There were some good horses in the field, but when Hickok turned the big fellow loose the others never knew which way he had gone, so easily did he lose them. Jimmy Temple and Clara D. made him step the third mile in 2:27¼, but this clip was merely a jog for Azote. At the Northwestern Breeders' meeting in Chicago the next week Azote was a red-hot favorite in a big betting race, but after winning the first heat easily in 2:15¾ he went all to pieces in very strange fashion and Geneva beat him in the race. The big horse was as steady as a clock at Independence, the next stand in the Western-Southern circuit, and so hopeless was the chance of beating him considered that the owners of all the horses in the race consented to his taking first money and remaining in the stable. Hickok drove him a working-out mile that day in 2:12 on Williams' kite-shaped track. Azote made two more starts in 1892, John Splan driving him to a record of 2:14½ at Indianapolis, Sept. 23, but he was beaten here and at Fort Wayne by Lord Clinton and Anderson's Nightingale.

Azote was a good horse again in 1893, when Hickok took him through the Grand Circuit in the 2:15 class, the big fellow forcing Pixley to trot in 2:11½ and 2:12½ at Buffalo, and in 2:11¼ and 2:13½ at Rochester, while he defeated Instant, Una Wilkes, Bush, and some others at Springfield in 2:16¼, 2:17¾, and 2:15½. Later in the season he started against Directum in the free-for-all at Fleetwood, and against Muta Wilkes at Providence, but was not among the contending horses in either race, and when Hickok took him back to Palo Alto at the close of the campaign he was looked upon as outclassed.

In the winter of 1893-4 Monroe Salisbury was invited by the managers of the Stanford farm to take a look at the Palo Alto trotters and pick out a few to campaign on shares on Eastern tracks. The Pleasanton turfman, who had seen Azote trained on his own track and had always liked him on account of his square, easy way of going, selected the mammoth son of Whips as one he would like to take, but the Palo Alto people demurred, saying Azote was already outclassed and that he would simply eat his head off without winning any money. Mr. Salisbury persisted, however, and finding that he couldn't get Azote on shares asked them to put a price on him. Fifteen hundred dollars was the sum named, and at these figures the horse became the property of his present owner. Azote was then wearing heavy shoes, toe weights, and a lot of boots to balance and protect him, and the first thing his new owner-trainer turned his attention to was getting these cumbersome appliances off his legs.

"I wonder if those people up there know how much study and care it has taken to make this horse what he is?" said Mr. Salisbury last week as he turned away from Azote in the cooling-out tent at Fleetwood and pointed to the big crowd on the club house that had just ceased cheering the best performance ever made in a race by a trotting horse. "When I bought the horse he carried about four pounds of trinkets on his front feet and legs. Now he sets every foot down just the right way, doesn't touch a hair anywhere, and trots without boots or weights in lighter shoes than any horse of his size ever wore before. I sort of pride myself on that job of shoeing."

Azote is the third consecutive trotting champion that Monroe Salisbury has trained and made. In 1893 it was the four-year-old colt Directum that swept everything before him in the free-for-all class, beating the best horses of the year and winding up the campaign by setting the race record, the stallion record and the four-year-old record at 2:05¼, where they still stand unbeaten. It is worthy of note that Directum trotted his first race at Grand Rapids in 1892, two days after Azote made his debut on the same track, and, like Azote, it was at Fleetwood in the open class that the little black colt first established his right to be classed as the champion. When Mr. Salisbury lost Directum he purchased a controlling interest in Alix, and before the middle of August last year she was the acknowledged queen of the trotting turf. Now that Alix seems to have gone wrong, he has taken the ten-year-old horse that two noted trainers turned down, and has made him a greater horse, perhaps, than either Alix or Directum. Truly the veteran plainsman deserves the title of "the King-maker" that trotting horsemen have given him in recognition of his skillful work with Directum, Alix and Azote.

During the current autumn a monument is to be unveiled at Osteel, in East Friesland, in memory of the discoverers of the sun's spots, David and Johann Fabricius.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Something to Paint.

Mme. d'Albertin, one of the lesser painters of France, was as conceited about her artistic ability as she was notorious for her use of cosmetics. On one occasion a certain count, who held her in much disesteem, lost a bet to her. "And what will madame choose?" he asked with mock courtesy. "Something in my art," she simpered; "something I can paint." "Very well, madame," replied he, bowing himself out. A day later madame received a package from the count, which, upon being opened, revealed a life-size drawing of her own face in outline.—Argonaut.

A Brave Defender.

Mrs. Watts—It seems to me that you paid a good deal more attention to that hateful Mrs. Finas last night than was necessary. Every one in the room noticed it.

Mr. Watts—My dear, I saw that there were at least a dozen unmarried men in the assemblage, and I wanted to protect them.

A Silent Appeal for Help.

When your kidneys and bladder are inactive they are making a silent appeal for help. Don't disregard it, but with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters safely impel them to activity. They are in immediate danger, and it is foolhardiness to shut one's eyes to the fact. Be wise in time, too, if you experience manifestations of dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, constipation or nerve trouble. The Bitters before a meal add zest to it.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

A New York rogue caught a Chinaman asleep in a hallway and stole his outer garments. These he donned and perambulated Mott street, the Chinese quarter. One of the celestials pretended to be deceived and led the sham Chinaman to an opium joint, where he was despoiled of all he possessed and badly beaten.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness which follows the use of Syrup of Figs is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

Editorial Acumen.

Novice—On what theme would Gibbler's Magazine most likely accept an article?

Ben There—On the relative strength of the different baking powders.—Truth.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

As the flower is before the fruit, so is faith before good works.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

We can do more good by being good than in any other way.—Hill.

"I have tried Parker's Ginger Tonic and believe in it," says a mother, and so will you say when familiar with its revitalizing properties.

What destiny sends, bear! Whoever perseveres will be crowned.—Herder.

Just how it does it is not the question. It is enough to know that Hindercorn takes out the corns, and a very pleasing relief it is. 15c, at druggists.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile.—Shakespeare.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

Reckon any matter of trial to thee among thy gains.—T. Adam.

Caught the Thief.

In course of transit between New York and New Orleans a packet of paper money had been opened and its contents considerably reduced. Two of the seals had been broken and one had been resealed by thumb pressure. Mr. Carvalho, an expert in matters of identification, endeavored to find out the thief, and with this view obtained wax impressions of the thumbs of all the officials of the express company through whose hands the packet was known to have passed. The impressions were photographed and enlarged, and one of them clearly agreed with an enlarged photograph of the thumb-impressed seal. The thief was thus detected.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by druggists; 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Mayor Clark of Warrensburg, Mo., has signed the anti-cigarette ordinance, but vetoed that providing for a curfew on constitutional grounds.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Necessity reforms the poor and satiety the rich.—Tacitus.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 13 cents.

Music washes away from the soul the dust of every-day life.—Auerbach.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

Omaha STOVE REPAIR Works

Stove repairs for 40,000 different stoves and ranges. 1209 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb

KNOCK THE SPOTS OUT. A sore spot, green, black, or blue, is a **BRUISE**. Use **ST. JACOBS OIL** and watch the color fade, the soreness disappear. **IT IS MAGICAL.**

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of **Walter Baker & Co.** (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

borrowing from health.

If you have borrowed from health to satisfy the demands of business, if your blood is not getting that constant supply of fat from your food it should have, you must pay back from somewhere, and the somewhere will be from the fat stored up in the body.

The sign of this borrowing is thinness; the result, nerve-waste. You need fat to keep the blood in health unless you want to live with no reserve force—live from hand to mouth.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil is more than a medicine. It is a food. The Hypophosphites make it a nerve food, too. It comes as near perfection as good things ever come in this world.

Be sure you get Scott's Emulsion when you want it and not a cheap substitute.

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

The Ord Quiz.

W. W. HASKELL, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Ord, Nebraska, s second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, if paid in reasonable time, $1.50
If unpaid year after year, $2.
Extra copies to be sent abroad per year $1.00.

Republican Ticket.

STATE.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
T. L. NORVAL.
For Regents of the State University,
C. H. MORRILL.
H. L. GOULD.

JUDICIAL.

For Judges of the District Court,
A. A. KENDALL.
J. A. PRICE.

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Clerk,
VINCENT KOKES.
For County Treasurer,
S. J. W. BROWN.
For Sheriff,
ADAM SMITH.
Eor County Judge,
LEWIS THOMPSON.
For Superintendent of Schools,
O. E. MAIMANN.
For Coroner,
DR. A. E. BARTOO.
For County Surveyor,
O. J. NELSON.

ORD TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Clerk—J. D. LAVERTY.
Treasurer—J. W. BERAN.
Assessor—H. W. NELSON.
Justice of the Peace—A. A. LAVERTY.
Constable—W. H. CARSON.
Road Overseer—
Dist. 11, ROMAN IWANSKI.
Dist. 12, H. H. BAILEY, JR.
Dist. 31, GEORGE PRATT.
For Supervisors—
Dist. 1—E. HARROW.
Dist. 2—W. J. SAVILLE.
Dist. 3—S. L. PERKINS.
Dist. 4—H. C. PERRY.
Dist. 5—L. D. TIMMERMAN.
Dist. 6—R. T. HONNOLD.
Dist. 7—GEORGE STRATHDEE.

E. E. Thompson has resigned as chairman of the Hall county republican central committee in Hall county.

It is of small concern to know who can lick, Corbett or Fitzsimmons. Governor Culbertson knocked them both out at once.

The populists have given Judge Maxwell a non-partisan nomination. The fact is that organization has about gone out of the party business.

With a gold mine in Nebraska and nary a silver mine, still our free-silver people keep on talking free silver. How cranky some men can be.

An Ohio woman gave birth to five sons the other day who are all doing well. They will probably vote the republican ticket some time next century, and may their name be legion.

Most American citizens would consider the White House good enough to live in all the year round. But it seems that citizen Grover Cleveland does not like it well enough for that.

The United States government has pointed out to Spain the necessity of promptly ending the Cuban insurrection, or quitting the field, and the tottering monarchy is not a little excited about it.

The *Leader*, a new paper started at Blair, Nebr., with L. F. Hilton in editorial charge, has appeared. It is a very readable sheet, as might be expected. Although it enters a crowded field it gives promise of success.

The best way for the *World Herald* to prove that it was damaged $50,000 worth by a *Bee* item is to go into bankruptcy. It is not to be presumed that any paper could stand that loss and live. The fact that business goes right on is prima facie evidence that it was not injuriously libelled.

The Ord Quiz seems just a little sore of the action of the republican judicial convention, and intimates that Kendall swallowed the party. But Mr. Quiz will take his medicine like a little man now shortly and whoop'er up for Kendall. See?- *Greeley Herald.*

The *Herald* knows the Quiz pretty well and so feels safe in saying that it will support Kendall. Of course it will, and it has never ietimated anything else. But we are after those Hall and Howard county republicans who propose to shut out Mr. Price. We propose to let those republicans know that one paper will see them support both republican nominees or hold them up to public gaze if they sacrifice either one. We have no thought of talking against Judge Kendall, but we are talking for the straight ticket. See?

Quoting the remarks in the Quiz of two weeks ago the *Grand Island Republican* says, under the caption, "What does it mean:"

We must admit that the fact that the *Republican* is the only paper in Hall county not already out in support of Judge Thompson gives some color to the charges of the Quiz, but we are not prepared to believe the republicans of Hall county are so recreant to party honor, so blind to party interest and so ignorant of inevitable future consequences as to basely betray either of the party nominees purely on locality grounds. To do so, will be to make a breach in the party lines that it will take years to heal up. Such a policy would react against us redouble force for all future time, and be charged up against us and justly stand as a bar to party consideration in future conventions and elections. Republicans of Hall county should be too wise to rush headlong to party destruction at the behest of or in the interest of any one man. The honest way is the best way, and the honest way is to consider party nominations properly made, binding, unless good reason shall develop for doubting the honesty or capability of the candidate, and no such question is presented in this case. Republicans should vote foa Price and Kendall and the *Republican* believe they will do so.

How rapidly we are donning European airs and forgetting old time American simplicity. Until Cleveland became president no one every dreamed of presidential bodyguards. Only a few years ago, President Harrison rode thousands of miles through the wildest portions of this country unattended by any armed guardian. Now detectives, armed to the teeth and paid at public expense, guard every movement even of the president's family. It is easy to foresee, should Clevelandism continue, the advent of mounted squadrons accompanying his Majesty, the president, on every move. Are we proud of the trend of things?

The Nebraska fish commission under the efficient management of Supt. O'Brien, has prospered amazingly because Mr. O'Brien is a skillful fish culturist. Now the pops want his scalp by reason of the election of Gov. Holcomb. The swarm of pop candidates for the place is greater than the schools of fishes that will be left after one of them runs the hatcheries for a few years.

Mr. John A. Price, one of the nominees for judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, was born in Carrol county, Ohio, April 12, 1850, and is therefore in th strength of his physical and mental vigor. He received his academic education at New Hagerstown, Ohio, and later took a law course at the Cleveland Law School, graduating in 1872, with first rank in his class. After a few years' residence and practice in Ohio, he removed to Albion, Nebraska, in 1884, where he has since resided, devoting his time exclusively to the practice of law. He at once became known as a lawyer of studious habits, careful in the preparation of his pleadings, a safe counselor, and persistent in the trial work. In 1887 the republican party in recognition of his ability and worth nominated him for the office of county attorney, to which position he was elected. He has twice been re-elected and at present holds that important office. During his term of office he successfully tried several important criminal cases, among which were three convictions for murder. While a firm and consistent republican, he never allows his fealty to party to blind his judgement but at all times places his citizenship above party. He enjoys a large and remunerative clientage, and is especially distinguished as a counsellor and for a judicial cast of mind. In all the years of his private and official life he has always proved faithful to the highest standards of honesty and morality, and no shadow has ever touched his character in public or private. His candidacy to the high position to which he has been nominated was in no sense suggested by himself, but is the unanimous expression of his friends in Boone county, and in this vicinity he will draw a large vote from the opposition. He will certainly be elected.—*Albion News.*

Said in Few Words.

Great Britian's idea of honor in international controversies is to arbitrate only with one of her own size.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Fifteen thousand new cars and 160 new locomotives have been ordered this fall by the railroads centering at Chicago. This is the greatest order ever placed in one season for cars and engines, and still further adds to the mountains of proof that the great west is entering on another era of wonderful prosperity.—Kansas City Star.

American locomotives have been shipped this year to Asia, Africa, South America and Australia. And now comes an order from Europe for twenty freight and an equal number of passenger engines. Russia may be backward in some matters, but she is ahead of many other other countries in railway equipment.—*St. Louis Republic.*

The Ord Journal's uncalled for attack on Rev. Charles E. Maimann, has caused much righteous indignation to be heaped upon the head of J. L. Claflin, its editor. It is none of our fight, but just for the fun of it, to keep the ball moving, we will say that if any man in Valley county is better qualified for the office of superintendent of schools than Mr. Maimann, we should like to have brother Claf trot him out.—*St. Paul Press.*

The suffrage clause to be inserted in the new constitution of South Carolina provides that the voter must be one "who can read a section of the constitution to the satisfaction of the officers of the election, or who can explain said constitution when read to him to the satisfaction of said officers." Registration officers will thus decide who shall vote, and a black citizen might read a clause like a Garrick and expound it like a Webster without satisfying those whose chief business is to draw the color line.—Globe-Democrat.

A further rise of 12 cents an ounce in silver will put its price back where it was before the panic. Even at the present price silver production in Colorado is as profitable as it was before the closing of the Indian mints, because the reducting in smelting charges, in freight rates have fully offset the decline in the price of the product caused by that event. With the production of gold rapidly increasing, silver holding its own in the quantity produced and gaining in price, Colorado is doing very well, thank you. —Denver Republican.

Paris is experiencing the abnormal heat which lately afflicted this country, and Flammarian, the astronomer, declares that in more than 200 years there has never been such a cloudless September. The drouth, it thus appears, has pretty well girdled the earth, a condition which suggests that it may be of superterrestrial origin, but Flammariah's theory that the heat and drouth are symtomatic of a coming collision with Faye's comet, while creditable to the imaginative powers of the gifted Frenchman, rests too largely on a basis of fancy to excite apprehension in the popular minds in either hemisphere.—Philadelphia Record.

The report of Captain Anderson, superintendent of Yellowstone National park, is in one respect discouraging. The Yellowstone park is one of the greatest national park wonders of the world—perhaps the greatest. It contains within its borders many wonderful and beautiful things, such as can be seen nowhere else. Much has been done to make travel in the park easier and more comfortable. To reach it people from the east travel through the great and growing west and thus learn something of their own country. But instead of increasing, the number of visitors is decreasing. In 1890 nearly 4,000 persons visited the park; in 1893 the number was 3,076; last year 1,635, and this year up to July, when the report was made, the number was only 425. Over 500 horses are kept in the park for stage purposes alone. Considering the expense of maintaining transportation and hotels, it is evident that if travel continues to fall off there will have to be a decided decrease in the facilities for caring for visitors. But travel to Europe increases rapidly. It is not an encouraging prospect.—Philadelphia Press.

With but little care and no trouble, the beard and mustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. 27-6m

DON'T READ THIS

Unless you wish to know that Beggs' Diarrhea Balsam is the best medicine on earth for Summer Complaint. Never fails. Cures every time. Equally good for children. Sold and warranted by Bridgford & Nichols.

Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker
Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker
Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker

for all diseases of the blood. A positive guarantee with every bottle. Call for and be sure you get Beggs' and take no other. Sold by Bridgford & Nichols.

Beggs' German Salve.
Beggs' German Salve.
Beggs' German Salve.

The greatest pile ointment in the world. It cures where all others fail. A positive guarantee with every box. Call for sample box. Sold by your popular druggists Bridgford & Nichols.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1895.

"Old man mystery" is Mr. Cleveland's latest Washington name. It has been bestowed upon him on account of his growing liking for mystifying the public as to his comings and goings. His manner of returning to Washington after his long absence emphasizes the correctness of the new appellation. None of his friends have ever succeeded in giving a satisfactory explanation of this desire to keep his movements secret, especially when going upon or returning from a trip, although some of them have made ingenious attempts in that line. There is some curiosity expressed as to whether when he takes his cabinet down to Atlanta he will try to smuggle himself and them out of the city. If anybody knows when the party is to start they are keeping the knowledge to themselves. All that is known in Washington is that arrangements are being made in Atlanta to have the presidential party at the exposition on the 22nd inst.

While no senator has made a positive statement to that effect, enough has been said by senators to make it wellnigh certain that there will be no general re-organization of the senate when congress meets, owing to neither party having a clear majority in that body and to neither republicans or democrats desiring to allow the populists to dictate the organization by making a deal for their votes. By this it is not meant that there will be no changes among the officials and committee chairmen of of the senate, for there is likely to be a number, but they will be only such as shall be agreed upon by both republican and democratic senators, and will be of the give and take order. In other words, instead of all the senate committee chairmen and officials being democrats, as at present, they will be divided between democrats and republicans, with the chances in favor of the populists being entirely left out in the cold.

Few Americans, no matter what may be their opinions of the Cuban revolution, will agree with Attorney General Harmon's assertion that expressions of sympathy by citizens of this country for the struggling Cubans are "discourteous in the highest degree to a friendly power and tend to embarass and obstruct the government in carrying out its determination faithfully to execute the laws and fulfill its treaty obligations." The constitution of the United States guarantees the freedom of speech, and Mr. Harmon is probably the first member of a president's cabinet to officially declare its exercise to be discourteous to a foreign government or embarassing to our own. Mr. Harmon may speak for this administration, which has not at any time during its existence reflected public sentiment upon any question of importance, but he certainly does not speak for the American people, who will continue to exercise their constitution-given rights by publicly expressing their opinions and sympathies just as they have always done. If it be discourteous for Americans to express sympathy for the Cuban revolutionists it was also discourtesy for the French to have expressed sympathy for the American revolutionists of '76. The very corner stone of this nation is freedom, and if the time ever comes when our people do not sympathize with, ave and express their sympathy, too, for those in other countries who are struggling for freedom, our own freedom will be in great danger. What adds to the incongruity, not to say absurdity, of the attorney general's position is the fact that Spain did not stop to consider whether it was discourteous to the United States or not when she recognized the belligerency of the late confederate states very early in the late civil war.

Mr. Peffer, the bewhiskered gentleman who partly represents Kansas in the senate, brings his opinions to Washington a little ahead of congress, probably to escape the rush. Several years ago he was cocksure that the populists would elect the next president, but since then he has been keeping tab on public sentiment, and now he gravely announces that he hasn't any doubt that the republicans will elect the next president as well as majority of the House, and that the populists will not come into power before 1900, and maybe not until later. Now isn't that really kind of the old gentleman? He postpones the coming of the populists into power solely to give the republicans another four or eight year's control of the country, but warns them that their management of the government is going to result in the breaking up of the party. Seriously speaking, Mr. Peffer knows that the republicans are bound to win next year, unless there is a very radical shifting of opinion within the next twelve months; he also knows that the populist movement is dead, speaking in a national sense. His prophecy of their getting control of the government is merely a bit of humor, for everybody except the populists whom he probably sizes up to be gullible enough to believe anything.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, which outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most fashionable as well as economical hair dressing in the market. By its use, the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.

How in the world can you expect to be cured of the Piles unless you get a box of Beggs' German Salve? Sample boxes free. Equally good for Scalds, Burns, Old Sores, etc. Sold and warranted by Bridgford & Nichols.

FOUND AT LAST.

A sure cure for Diarrhea and Summer Complaint. It is Beggs' Diarrhea Balsam. Druggists do not KEEP it. They SELL it. For sale by Bridgford & Nichols, the popular druggists.

DR. WARREN'S English Cotton Root Pills "For Ladies!" Safe, sure, prompt. A perfect remedy in all cases. Ask for Dr. Warren's English Cotton-Root Pills and take no other. For sale by all druggists or sent direct securely packed. Price $2.00, advice free. Dr. Warren Medicine Co. Box 1472, Providence, R. I. For sale by JOHNSON BROS., Druggists, Ord, Nebraska.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 20 cents. Dr. SWAYNE & SON Philadelphia. 27-6m

WANTED:—Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in Nebraska for established, reliable house. Salary $.80 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self-add essed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Third Floor, Omaha Building, Chicago. 29-26t

LOANS negotiated on real estate, collaterals, and life insurance policies. We conduct a general brokerage business in real estate, business chances and exchanges. If you wish to sell or rent farms or city property, correspond with us, we have agents in all sections.

We make a specialty of promoting business of any kind that wishes to interest capital. Local agents wanted. Address, Jameson & Co. Financial Brokers and Promoters, 115 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WANTED--AN IDEA. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHM EDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington D. C., for their $1 800 prize offer.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of Oct. 1895, the petition of A. J. Firkins and others duly presented to the board of supervisors of Valley county, Nebraska praying for the organization of an irrigation district was granted and the name of said district was designated and fixed as the "Springdale Irrigation District" and the boundaries thereof established as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the north bank of the North Loup river where the north township line running east and west on the north boundary line of township No. 20 north, range No. 15, westof the 6th Principal Meridian intersects said north bank of said North Loup river, at the water's edge at low water mark, and running thence east to a point 80 rods west of the northeast corner of section 3, township No. 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east 400 rods to the east line of section 4, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 240 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 160 rods, to the east line of section 10, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east one mile to the east line of section 14, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods; thence east 400 rods to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 18, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods to a point on the east line of section 18, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 160 rods to the center of section 33, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods to the northeast corner of section 4, township 19 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east on section line one mile, thence south one mile, thence east one mile, thence south 160 rods, thence east one and one-half miles to the center of section 7, township 19 north, range 13, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south one mile, thence east one mile to the center of section 17 township 19 north, range 13, west of the 6th Principal Meridian thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east in a direct line to the east bank of Spring creek, thence following the east bank of Spring creek in a southeasterly direction to a point where said stream intersects and enters into the North Loup river at the water's edge at low water mark, thence in a northwesterly direction along the north bank of the North Loup river at the water's edge at the low water mark to the place of beginning.

And that pursuant to an order of said board of supervisors of said Valley county, Nebraska, made on the 5th day of October, 1895 a special election will be held in said Springdale Irrigation District on the second day of November, 1895, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said day for the purpose of determining whether or not said district shall be organized under the provisions of the irrigation laws of the state of Nebraska and for the purpose of electing an assessor, a treasurer and a board of three directors for said irrigation district. The electors of said district shall cast ballots at said election, which shall contain the words "Irrigation District—Yes," and "Irrigation District—No," or words equivalent thereto, and also the names of persons to be voted for to fill the offices of assessor, treasurer and one director for each of the three divisions of said Irrigation District, numbered First Division, Second Division and Third Division respectively.

The places of voting in each voting precinct of said Irrigation District is as follows: Division No. 1 at the school house in District No 12 in said Valley County; Division No. 2 at the school house in District No. 40 in said Valley County; Division No. 3 at the Springdale school house, the same being in School District No. 6 in said Valley County.

Dated at Ord, Nebraska, this 10th day of October, 1895. V. KOKES,
[SEAL.] County Clerk.

In District Court, in and for Valley County, Nebraska.
Carrie M. Ressignie plaintiff,
vs.
Herbert Ressignie, defendant,

To Herbert Ressignie, defendant:—You are hereby notified that on August 27th, 1895, the above named plaintiff filed her petition and commenced her action in the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is that she may be divorced from you and have decreed to her the care and custody of the minor child, Frances Leo Ressignie, on the ground of non-support on your part.

You are required to answer said petition on the 28th day of November, A. D., 1895.

CARRIE M. RESSIGNIE, Plaintiff.
By A. M. ROBBINS, her Attorney. 29-4

Notice of Indebtedness.

Office of Nebraska Irrigation & Power Co., Ord, Nebraska, September 11th, 1895.

In compliance with section 193, chapter 16 compiled statutes of Nebraska for 1895, entitled "Notice of Indebtedness," the Nebraska Irrigation and Power Company hereby gives public notice that all its existing debts amount to the sum of nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and forty-two cents.

H. E. BABCOCK, President.
GEO. B. TZSCHUCKE,
L. EVERETT,
C. S. LEFFERTS,
E. EVERETT,
C. E. H. CAMPBELL.
Directors.

J. H. CAPRON

Invites your patronage and calls your attention to the following lines:

REAL ESTATE — Offerings now include a large number of improved farms wild lands and town property on which the price has not been raised since the drouth. If you want anything in this line you should buy at once, and you can buy at this office as cheaply as if you go direct to owners, and can find what you want without trouble or expense. Buy now and profit by the raise which this crop is sure to bring.

FARM LOANS — are very hard to place now, and only a limited number of very attractive applications can be filled. Company rates are 8½ to 9 per cent. for five year loans. Private funds can be had for two or three years at 10 per cent.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE — will be furnished promptly to any tract of land or town lot in Valley county, at the usual rate. This is the only complete set of books in the county, and the correctness of abstracts issued is guaranteed by a bond of $10,000. Defective titles perfected and property transfers made.

Office—First National Bank Building, Ord.

Notice For Publication.

In the District Court of Valley County, Nebraskas.
Maggie N. Currie, plaintiff,
vs.
Orson S. Haskell and Emma L. Haskell, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 22nd day of January, 1895, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Orson S. Haskell and Emma L. Haskell to Maggie N. Currie, the plaintiff, upon the following described premises, to-wit: *Lots* numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), in Block forty-four (44), in the original townsite of Ord, in Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note made by the defendant, Orson S. Haskell, dated April 21, 1888, for the sum of $575.00, due and payable in twelve months from date, that there is now due and payable upon said note and mortgage from the defendants Orson S Haskell and Emma L Haskell to the plaintiff the sum of $617.80, with interest at ten per cent *from* January 22, 1895. For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

27-4 MAGGIE N. CURRIE.
By Herman Westover, Her Attorney.

IN District Court in and for Valley county, Nebraska.
W. S. Wescott, *plaintiff*,
vs.
Charles H. Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson, wife of Charles H. Wilson, Charles Burson, administrator of the estate of Charles H. Wilson, deceased, Clara B. Wilson and George G. Wilson, defendants.

Charles H. Wilson, Elizabeth Wilson, his wife, and George G. Wilson, defendants, will take notice that on the 2nd day of May, 1894, W. S. Wescott, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Valley county, Nebraska, and on June 7, 1895, filed an amended petition against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendants to E. A. Chandler, and by him transferred to plaintiff herein, upon the north ½ of the nw ¼ of section 28, and the east ½ of the ne ¼ of section 29, all in township 18, north of range 16, west of the 6th P. M. in Valley county, Nebraska to secure the payment of one certain first mortgage coupon note, dated November 4, 1889, and due and payable November 1, 1894. That there is now due upon said note and coupons and mortgage the sum of $765 and interest from May 1, 1894, for which sum plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer this petition on or before November 4, 1895.

Dated September 28, 1895.

26-4 W. S. WESCOTT, Plaintiff.
By H. E. Babcock, His Attorney.

Notice for Publication.

In the district court of Valley County, Nebraska.
Martin L. Fries, plaintiff,
vs.
Mary B. Brown, George Brown, Arcadia Lumber Company, James Stringer, Carrie Stringer and Benjamin Bond, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 28th day of September, 1895, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Mary B. Brown and George Brown, to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to-wit: All of Lots one (1), two (2) and three (3) in Block one (1), in Reynolds' First Addition to the Village of Arcadia, Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their two promissory notes, dated April 1, 1890, for the sum of $251.80, that there is now due and payable upon said notes and mortgage from the defendants, Mary B. Brown, George Brown and James Stringer, to the plaintiff the sum of $170 with interest at ten per cent. from Jan. 1, 1894. For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

MARTIN L. FRIES,
By Clements Bros., his Attorneys. 27-4

Notice for Publication.

In the District Court of, Valley County, Nebraska.
Geo. H. Kinsey, plaintiff,
vs.
Orvill D. Crane, Susan E. Crane and John Prall, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 28th day of Sept., 1895, plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Orvil D. Crane and Susan E. Crane, to the plaintiff the sum of $400.00, with interest at ten per cent. from Nov. 7, 1894. For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

27-4 GEORGE H. KINSEY.
By Clements Bros., His Attorneys.

Notice for Publication.

In the district court of Valley County, Nebraska.

Peter Mortensen, special administrator of the estate of Hans C. Sorensen, deceased, and Francis E. Lloyd and Henry E. Babcock, plaintiffs,
vs.
Charles McMullen, ——McMullen, wife of Charles McMullen, first name unknown, Frank McMullen and Albert Dye, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 4th day of October, 1895, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendant, Charles McMullen, to Hans C. Sorensen, Francis E. Lloyd and Henry E. Babcock, the plaintiffs, upon the following described premises, to-wit: The se quarter and the s half of the ne quarter of section five (5), in Township eighteen (18), north of Range fifteen (15), west of the 6th P. M., in Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their six promissory notes dated Aug. 12, 1893, for the sum of $180.00 due and payable Jan. 1, 1894, and Jan. 1, 1895, but plaintiff elects to declare said notes due on account of default of the payment of the interest thereon, that there is now due and payable upon said notes and mortgage from the defendants, Charles McMullen, Frank McMullen and Albert Dye, to the plaintiffs the sum of $1,800, with interest at eight per cent. from Jan. 1, 1894. For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

PETER MORTENSEN,
Special Administrator of the Estate of Hans C. Sorensen, FRANCIS E. LLOYD,
HENRY E. BABCOCK.
By Herman Westover, attorney.

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

ORD, - - NEBRASKA

As a pyrotechnical talker Gov. Culberson rivals the prize fighters.

An advertiser should possess business wit along with literary ability.

The marrying of Chicago couples in Milwaukee continues epidemic.

The hash market is looking up. Potatoes are but 15 cents a bushel in Michigan.

Brooklyn's trolley car fatalities number 118, with one or two days' records yet to be tabulated.

Let Mr. Cleveland remember the popular tendency in all branches of literature and make his message short and sweet.

The new woman is not having everything her own way, for the woman train robber was captured by a horrid man detective.

The interesting news comes from London that the prince of Wales thinks that Dunraven was hasty. His yacht wasn't, however.

And now a chemist comes forward who assures us that he can condense a steer into a pill box. Heavens! Have we reached the steer age?

Women not only have the privilege of voting in New Zealand, but of being hanged. The new woman business, carried to its logical conclusions, is not wholly inviting.

The underground trolley will not give us nearly so much excitement as the overhead wire, but it will make us feel that the terms of our lease of life are a little stronger.

We are very sadly disappointed in Anna Gould Castellane. The cable says that "both Castellane and his wife are happy and contented." Something ought to be done.

It is perhaps fortunate that no national platforms are to be constructed this year. Both the great parties might be expected to commit themselves on the bloomer topic.

Should Miss Bonney, the feminine elephant, be permitted to take a bicycle ride in New York, it is to be hoped the crowd will not be allowed to stare at her bloomers.

With $2,500 damages to pay and a suit for $1,200 attorneys' fees, the St. Louis landlord who stole a kiss from a fair tenant will perhaps find himself in a mood something akin to repentance.

Mora, out of the $1,449,000 paid on his claim by Spain, has got to disburse 10 per cent. to lawyers, lobbyists, and claim agents. He's a lucky chap not to come out of the affair in debt to his coadjutors.

Quite a number of British literati had proposed to lecture in the United States; but Conan Doyle's failure here has induced them to reconsider their determination. Thank heaven for Conan Doyle!

A young man who recently kissed several Boston girls on the street, and against their will, has been adjudged insane. It is thought the poor fellow had been prostrated by the heat and wanted to cool off.

A local hypnotist in the territorial reform school in Salt Lake has begun a series of experiments looking to the cure of kleptomania and kindred mental diseases in children by hypnotism. Good advice and a hickory switch might be substituted for the hypnotic passes.

When the pension authorities decides to award a man a pension it should break the news to him gently. The old boys are not so rugged as they used to be. A veteran at St. Joseph, Mich., who was informed a few days since that he had been awarded a pension, dropped dead.

The Brush Electric Company recently had a bill of $60,000 to collect in the East Indies. The consular official of this country did nothing, and the claim was finally collected by an English lawyer after he had threatened to have an English war ship to go to the scene. Our consular service needs looking after in that part of the world.

Albert Swan, of Elliott county, Ky., and his divorced wife, Susan, have suddenly become famous. Ten years ago Mrs. Swan eloped with Dr. Windell. Swan and Mrs. Windell got divorces and married. Windell died in Kansas. Mrs. Swan returned to Elliott county and her former husband fell in love with her again. The second Mrs. Swan then got a divorce and now Swan and Susan have been over to Jeffersonville, Ind., and had the knot properly tied again. Who says there is no such a thing as second love?

An Illinois farmer will send to the Atlanta exposition a vine 123 feet long on which are twenty-seven pumpkins. If only they were watermelons this in itself would be sufficient to stretch an eternal bond of sympathy between north and south.

The missing link discovered by an active Denver professor turns out to be the skeleton of a nineteenth century monkey once the pet of some cowboys. The Denver professor now has the opportunity to indulge in large, reflective thoughts.

SCHOFIELD REBUKED

CAPTAIN ARMES' ARREST DENOUNCED.

Judge Bradley Uses Strong Language and Says the Arrest was Unjust, Unlawful, Arbitrary, Tyrannical and Capricious on the Part of General Schofield.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Judge Bradley of the district supreme court today ordered the discharge from custody of Captain George A. Armes, who was arrested on the order of Lieutenant General Schofield, just prior to the latter's retirement from the command of the army, for having written him an insulting letter. The judge said: "The arrest and taking of Armes into custody, carrying him away from his home to barracks and holding him in close arrest without any antecedent charge of crime preferred in any way against him was and is unjust, unlawful, arbitrary, tyrannical and capricious on the part of General Schofield in whatever capacity he acted, whether acting as lieutenant general or acting secretary of war. The petitioner is discharged."

The judge then went into the matter at considerable length and said: "No charge was preferred against Armes at the time of his arrest, no crime has been charged since, and for the offenses alleged, no arrest was necessary. The arrest and confinement were unlawful and oppressive. As the offense charged would, upon substantiation, result only in reprimand, suspension or dismissal, the possession of the body of the accused was not necessary to carry out the charges, as would have been the case if imprisonment or death was to be the sentence."

Speaking of the president's power in army matters, the judge said: "The president of the United States is commander-in-chief of the officers of the army on the retired list. This function of the chief executive, however, is unaccompanied by harrowing care or weighty responsibility. His title of commander-in-chief, so far as it relates to retired officers, is shorn of all power to impose duties, and appears to be an empty name."

The judge advocate general of the war department has determined to take an appeal from the decision of Judge Bradley. This will carry the matter to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

A FURIOUS HURRICANE

Entirely Sweeps Away the Capital of Lower California.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—The Turkish government has at last presented to five of the six powers a reply to their collective note on the subject of the recent disturbances here and of reforms in Armenia. The porte enumerated the measures taken to preserve order and declared that the Mussulmen were not the aggressors in the recent rioting, but that the Armenians killed inoffensive Mussulmen. So soon as the Armenian refugees should leave the churches in which they had sought refuge, the normal aspect of the city would be restored. It denied ordering that no food should be supplied to the refugees in the churches, and urged the ambassadors to assist in the work of restoring order, claiming that the Armenian agitators were intriguing to cause fresh disturbances. It concluded with the assertion that the government was able to open an inquiry into the recent rioting with the view of discovering the guilty parties.

The reply was unsatisfactory to the ambassadors, and all of them met today to consider what should be done further. It is expected that the dragomans of the different embassies will assist the Turkish officials in clearing the vicinities of the Armenian churches of the rioters infesting them and installing the refugees in their homes.

The sultan continues to be greatly disturbed by the British fleet off the island of Lemnos and has sent again to the ambassador of Great Britain to ask for the withdrawal of the British warships from the vicinity of the entrance of the Dardanelles. Sir Philip Currie, it is understood, persists in refusing to recommend the withdrawal of the squadron.

Advices received here from Trebizond, Armenia, confirm the report that a massacre of Armenians has occurred there. It is added that a general panic prevails in that city. The number of killed is not known.

A BRIDE AS AN ELOPER.

A Missouri Girl Married to One Man Runs Away With Another.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 11.—Eva Duncan married John Mills yesterday morning, but at this hour is speeding along to California with William Angel of Aurora, to whom she had been engaged for six years.

John Mills came here six months ago, and it was not long before he met Eva, and soon their engagement was announced. Angel did not despair, however, and continued to profess his devotion for Eva. After Eva and John Mills had become husband and wife yesterday, Angel hastened to find Eva's brother. They met the bride and groom in a carriage. The brother walked up to the vehicle and commanded his sister to alight. She obeyed and accompanied Angel and her brother home. Angel drove away soon after the party entered the Duncan home. Since then nothing has been seen of Angel or the bride, and it is understood that they both left on the 'Frisco train for the Pacific coast.

A Springfield Bank's Door Closed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 10.—The Green county bank failed to open its doors this morning, having been ordered into the hands of receivers by State Bank Examiner Gordon Jones, to protect the stockholders. The deposits are small, something over $60,000, and the cash on hand exceeds $20,000, and other assets will amount to over $130,000. E. H. Grabill, cashier, and Frank P. Clements, assistant cashier, have been appointed, on the recommendation of the secretary of state, to act as receivers. Depositors will be paid in full.

TRAGEDY IN OKLAHOMA.

Ed and John Jennings, Lawyers, Killed in a Saloon.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 11.—Another tragedy occurred in Oklahoma last night when Lawyer Ed Jennings of Woodward, was shot dead and his brother, John Jennings, was mortally wounded. The two men who did the shooting were ex-Senator Temple Houston, of Texas, the oldest son of General Samuel Houston, and ex-Sheriff Jack Love of Woodward.

Yesterday a case was being tried in Justice Miller's court, of Woodward, in which a boy was charged with stealing a keg of beer from the Santa Fe depot. Houston, as attorney for the Santa Fe, was prosecuting, while the Jennings brothers were defendant's attorneys. In the course of the examination of witnesses the lie was passed from the Jennings boys to Senator Houston and he instantly resented it. All parties jumped to their feet, pulling revolvers and commenced firing, but the court and its officers restored order before anybody was hurt. After the adjournment of court ex-Senator Houston and ex-Sheriff Jack Love went to the Cabinet saloon, a political resort, and as they were taking a drink the Jennings brothers came in and the quarrel was renewed. All drew their pistols again, including ex-Sheriff Jack Love, who is a game frontiersman and dead shot. At the first fire Ed Jennings fell dead on the floor with his brains oozing out. As John Jennings was raising his arm to shoot it was pierced by a bullet and the gun fell to the floor. He was shot again through the body but was able to run out of the saloon and up the street for 200 feet, where he fell. He cannot recover.

Senator Houston and ex-Sheriff Love gave themselves up to the sheriff. The coroner held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the above facts but failing to lay the blame on anybody.

Temple Houston is one of the most brilliant orators in the southwest. His speech nominating ex-Senator Regan for the senate some years ago was said to be the finest ever made in Texas. He is about 45 years of age.

BLOWN INTO ETERNITY.

A Terrific Explosion Occurs in a Texas Opera House.

CORSICANA, Texas, Oct. 11.—At 3:30 yesterday afternoon a terrific explosion occurred in the Merchant's opera house, where the Devil's Auction company were preparing to play last night. A force of stage workmen were engaged in readjusting the scenery and otherwise getting the stage in shape, and Harry Cooley, master of transportation and manager of the calcium lights, was testing a cylinder. There arose some doubt as to whether or not it contained black gas, and a bystander suggested that he try it with a match. He struck the match and touched it to the cylinder and the explosion at once followed, wrecking the scenery and tearing out two windows thirty feet distant.

When the scenery was removed and the smoke and gas cleared away, Harry Cooley was found lying in a pool of blood. He was disemboweled and one of his legs blown entirely off.

The following is a list of the killed and injured:

Harry Cooley, killed.

Walter Moore of Kansas City, property man, Devil's Auction Company, killed.

LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.

The Steamer Africa Goes Down in Lake Huron and Never a Soul Is Saved.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.—A special from Stokes Bay, Ont., says: Reports indicate that the steamer Africa of Owen sound is lost with all on board.

TURKEY STILL QUIBBLING

Another Very Unsatisfactory Reply is Received.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Private dispatches received here say that La Paz, Mexico, has been completely destroyed by a hurricane and a tidal wave, the waters in the bay rising to an unprecedented height, invading that portion of the city fronting on the bay and carrying out to sea men, animals and debris of wrecked buildings as the tide subsided. Hundreds of lives are believed to have been lost.

The dispatch announcing the destruction of La Paz was dated Guaymas and was received by Shipping Agent Router.

Mexicans here say that they have had dispatches about a severe storm that prevailed all along the coast early this week. The loss of life is reported heavy, but details of the disaster are meager.

La Paz is the capital of Lower California, and situated on a bay of the same name. The port is well sheltered and easily defensible against attack from the sea. The city had a population of 3,000, a cathedral, a government house and a town house, and the place was once the abode of luxury, as evidenced by the handsome dwellings of the wealthy class. It was once the seat of extensive pearl fisheries. Silver mining was extensively engaged in and the commerce of the port was not inconsiderable.

Tammany's Ticket

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Tammany hall wigwam was crowded last night at the opening of the county convention to nominate candidates for the city and county. The following ticket was nominated:

For justices of the supreme court—Charles H. Truax and Frederick Smith, Tammany, and Charles F. McLean, Democrat and G. A. R. U. candidate.

Kansas Odd Fellows Adjourn.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 11.—The grand lodge of Kansas Odd Fellows concluded its work with the election of the following officers: Grand master, Dr. William Taylor, Topeka; deputy grand master, C. R. Walters, Oswego; grand warden, W. L. Brown, Kingman. Secretary C. W. Main and Treasurer S. G. Beal were re-elected. The Rebekahs elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Barbara Pond, Fort Scott; vice president, Miss Adah Flad, Waterville; treasurer, Mrs. Ida M. Blum, Kansas City; secretary, Mrs. Lida Sheppard, Wichita.

THE GUARD'S STORY.

From the State Journal, Lincoln, Neb

There is probably not a stronger man or more trustworthy guard employed at the Nebraska State Penitentiary than J. T. Ralston. To a stranger he appears a very good example of the man who boasts that he was never sick a day in his life.

For many years Mr. Ralston lived at Syracuse, Nebraska, and the old residents there remember him as one of the strongest and healthiest of their number.

In '89, or thereabouts, when the "grip" first broke forth in this section of the country, it claimed him as one of its earliest victims. Like most men with a strong physique, he sneered at the disease and did not guard properly against it. For days he lay in bed and left it only as a confirmed invalid.

About this time he moved with his family to Peru, Nebraska, where some of his children were attending the State Normal School. He hoped the change would do him good, but he was disappointed. He doctored with the local physicians, and even with his own son, who was practicing medicine. All seemed to no avail, and miserable in mind and body the poor man told his family that he feared there was no hope for him.

A happy thought of his own led him to try strong stimulants. He was again able to work. But he soon found that his relief was but temporary, and when bad weather came on he was subject to severe attacks of the "grip" as before.

Two years ago Mr. Ralston was employed at the Nebraska State Penitentiary at Lincoln, the state capital, and enjoyed comparative ease while performing the duties of usher. Last fall, however, he was put out on the wall, and with the change of work came his old trouble in even more aggravated form. He was not only troubled with the usual miserable feelings of the "grip," but he found himself short of breath and generally weak, these things unfitting him for the duties of his position.

Once more, almost in despair, he sought a cure and purchased a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He used them according to directions and felt better. Five more boxes followed the first, and the long-sufferer was a well man.

Said he to a Journal reporter, to whom he had just given the above facts: "I feel now as though I could stack more hay than any man in Nebraska; and if I needed a position now I would hunt one on a harvest field. Why, only last Sunday night I took a severe cold which, a year ago, would have laid me up a week with the 'grip'; but now it causes me only temporary annoyance, and I simply live it off."

Mr. Ralston has been long and favorably known in many parts of Nebraska, both as a private citizen and as a leader in the original Farmers' Alliance movement, and hosts of friends rejoice with him in his remarkable recovery, for which he unhesitatingly gives the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The Name of China.

We speak of "China" and the "Chinese" little thinking that the natives of the flowery kingdom never hear those terms until after leaving the place of their birth, or coming in contact with some traveler. They have many names by which they designate themselves and the land which they inhabit, but "Chinese" and "China" are not among the number. The most ancient name of China is Tien Hia, which signifies "beneath the sky." Since the present ruling house took control of the empire in 1650 the name of Ta Tsing Kwoh has been applied to the kingdom as a whole, and Chung Kwoh to that portion known to American readers as the "Middle Kingdom." — St. Louis Republic.

"AMONG THE OZARKS."

The Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of South Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains to fruit raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozards, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and homeseeker looking for a farm and a home.

Mailed free.

Address,
J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Kansas City, Mo.

Improving Live Stock.

President Scott, when he first took hold of the Cincinnati Southern, was greatly annoyed by the claims for horses and cattle killed by trains of the road on their way through Kentucky. It seemed as though it were not possible for a train to run north or south through Kentucky without killing a horse or a cow. And every animal killed, however scrawny, scrubby, or miserable it may have been before the accident, always figured in the claims subsequently presented as of the best blood in Kentucky. "Well," said Scott, finally, one day, "I don't know of anything that improves stock in Kentucky like crossing it with a locomotive."—Argonaut.

Real Southern Hominy.

Breakfast hominy of to-day is a very different matter from the Southern hominy traditionally associated with hog. The earlier hominy was true "cracked corn," hence doubtless "corn cracker" and "cracker." It was cooked gently all night, enriched with butter, seasoned with salt, and served smoking and snow-white. As thus prepared the true Southern hominy is a delicious dish, not especially for breakfast, but "as a vegetable" so the phrase goes, for dinner it is sweet, rich, beautiful and wholesome.

Kate Field in Denver.

Denver, Sept. 10.—My journey from Chicago was over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, one of the best managed systems in the country, I should say, judging by the civility of the employes, the comfort I experienced, the excellence of its roadbed, and the punctuality of arrival. I actually reached Denver ahead of time. The Burlington Route is also the best to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City.

Volcanic Ashes.

The scientists of a European expedition now in Ecuador have been making analyses of ashes which fell 150 miles away from Cotopaxi at the time of its last eruption. They have found them to consist mainly of feldspar, quartz, maquetite and spectacular iron ore. One sample yielded silver at the rate of 200 grains to the ton.

FEELING IS AGAINST THEM

McCarthy's Gang Losing Any Sympathy They Ever Had at Papillion.

PAPILLION, Neb., Oct. 14.—One of the Donnell brothers, who is an important witness for the state against Vic McCarthy and his companions, who are now awaiting trial on five charges of robbery and attempted murder, had a narrow escape from death Friday night. He and Andrew Fase, a neighbor, had a small bonfire of rubbish in front of the cottage occupied by the Donnell boys since the robbery and attempted murder of Adam Kas, when a shot rang out and a bullet passed between Donnell's legs. A search made by Donnell and Fase and some neighbors failed to discover any trace of the person who shot.

Donnell states that he has been approached by representatives of the McCarthys with a view of withdrawing his evidence, but upon refusing to be drawn off he was threatened with dire punishment if he went on the stand.

This episode has increased the already intense hated felt against the McCarthy gang, and if anyone had been found whose appearance would have indicated that he was the firer of the shot trouble would have ensued then and there.

The trial of the gang is to take place today.

MAY BE A CASE OF MURDER

Mr. Mosena, an Old Soldier, Probably Fatally Injured.

FALLS CITY, Neb., Oct. 14.—Mr. Mosena, an old soldier sixty-nine years old, living three miles southwest of here, hauled a load of stone to town Saturday. About half past six he purchased meat at Stock and Coupe's and went out on the street to go home. He had not gone more than a half block, when in front of Hoffman's saloon some one hit him on the temple with a heavy substance, which fractured his skull and forced the eye out of the socket. He is still unconscious. Pat Casey, a dissolute young man, was arrested as the party supposed to be the one who delivered the blow which may cost the old soldier his life. Casey was in his cups Saturday, and is always in trouble when drinking.

Typhoid Fever at York.

YORK, Neb., Oct. 14.—Miss Libbie Carlin died Saturday night. For the past nine days she has been a sufferer from typhoid fever. She is well known in this vicinity and was a prominent member of the Catholic church. Her brother, Steven Carlin, who has been sick with heart trouble for the past six or eight months is rapidly sinking, making the affair the more distressing. There is quite an epidemic of typhoid fever at this place, several cases being reported. In one family, that of A. A. Allen, both the mother and son are confined to their beds with the fever. Mrs. O. F. Boynton is also seriously ill with this disease. Mr. Homer Hatfield, who was taken ill with typhoid in Lincoln, and brought home, has once more returned to Lincoln, where he is attending school.

Will Burn Coal.

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 14.—The new board of supervisors adjourned Saturday. The amount of business that has been transacted is large. The supervisors will discontinue the Smead system of heating and will supply the county offices with stoves. The Smead closets will also be disconnected and the closets connected with the city sewer system. Bills amounting to $6,000 were allowed.

Fooled the Ladies.

PIERCE, Neb., Oct. 14.—A smooth young man was in Pierce recently and was selling soap to the ladies and with each dollar's worth purchased the lady was to be presented with a set of Haviland China or a piece of furniture by his firm, which advertised in this way rather than through the newspapers. The ladies are waiting for the goods that will never come.

May Stiffen Her Arm.

ST. EDWARD, Neb., Oct. 14.—While driving up from Columbus in company with her grandmother, Miss Lillie Sauderman of this place, while reaching from the buggy to recover a line which had dropped, fell from the buggy and broke the cap of the elbow of one of her arms. The break is a very serious one and the arm may always be somewhat stiff.

Fremont Hemp Mills.

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 14.—The hemp mills are at work on this year's crop. One breaker is working and the others will be started in a few days. The factory will make no twine this season. The raw material will be worked into tow, which will be shipped east.

Pneumonia Bested Lockjaw.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct 14.—Ed Keishke, a young man of eighteen, who has been suffering severely for the past ten days with lockjaw, and who had nearly recovered from this dreaded illness, was suddenly taken with acute pneumonia and died Saturday.

National Circuit Races.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 14.—The meet of the national circuit of the League of American Wheelmen, which will be held at Lincoln park today, is attracting much interest throughout the state. The purses are large and fast time is looked for.

Street Car Mail Service Favored.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson, who has charge of the railway mail, street car mail and wagon mail service, recommends in his annual report an extension of the service upon street railways, having found the experience in that direction very favorably received.

A Ball Player Guilty of Murder.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 14.—Frank W. Harris, the professional base ball player, who murdered Charles W. Bengel last May, was found guilty today and sentenced to be hanged.

Health

Built on the solid foundation of pure, healthy blood is real and lasting. As long as you have rich red blood you will have no sickness.

When you allow your blood to become thin, depleted, robbed of the little red corpuscles which indicate its quality, you will become tired, worn out, lose your appetite and strength and disease will soon have you in its grasp.

Purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, and keep it pure by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye. $1. All druggists.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

Go to

California

in a Tourist Sleeper.

It is the RIGHT way. Pay more and you are extravagant. Pay less and you are uncomfortable.

The newest, brightest, cleanest and easiest riding Tourist Sleepers are used for our

Personally Conducted Excursions to California,

which leave Omaha every Thursday morning reaching San Francisco Sunday evening, and Los Angeles Monday noon.

You can join them at any intermediate point.

Ask nearest ticket agent for full information, or write to

J. FRANCIS, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb.

Pains

in your Back, your Muscles, your Joints, your Head, and all diseases of Impure Blood, are caused by sick kidneys.

Sick kidneys can be cured, strengthened, revitalized by

Dr Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills

They relieve the pains, purify the blood, cure all diseases of which sick kidneys are the cause. At all druggists, for 50c. per box, or mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Write for pamphlet.

HOBB'S MEDICINE CO.,
CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO.

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm, and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, Late Major United States Volunteers and A. A. General, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

SOUTH WEST MISSOURI.

The best fruit section in the West. No drouths. A failure of crops never known. Mild climate. Productive soil. Abundance of good pure water.

For Maps and Circulars giving full description of the Rich Mineral, Fruit and Agricultural Lands in South West Missouri, write to **JOHN M. PURDY,** Manager of the Missouri Land and Live Stock Company, Neosho, Newton Co., Missouri.

"JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT."

Farm and Wagon SCALES.

United States Standard. **All Sizes and All Kinds.**

Not made by a trust or controlled by a combination. For Price Book and Price List, address

JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
Binghamton, N. Y., U. S. A.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

WANTED-SALESMEN

Local and traveling. Good pay. Permanent. Experience not necessary. Apply quick. Established over 40 years. Phœnix Nursery Co., Box 120, Bloomington, Ill.

PATENTS Get Them Quickly.—Send for "100 Inventions Wanted." Edgar Tate & Company, 245 Broadway, N. Y.

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

☞ Kindly Mention This Paper When You Write to an Advertiser.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

The test case, supposed to cover all the points liable to rise over the new irrigation law, was argued before the supreme court of the state yesterday. Another case concerning the questions touching the federal constitution will be argued before the supreme court next Tuesday. Speaking of the case before the state supreme court, E. J. Clements makes a prophecy. He says that if the case goes favorable to the law the decision will be handed down soon. If an adverse decision is to be made it will be held back till after election. The decision will be looked for with much interest, but there seems to be but little doubt of the favorable termination of the case.

The populists in nominating H. D. Heuck for supervisor showed their befuddled state of mind. They knew he was a "pop" man and really did not stop to think that this applied only to the manufacture of a delicious, high-grade beverage. They named a good man, but he is a "pop" of a very different stripe than the party that nominated him.

If those who hold free coinage views
Would take their pen and ink
And figure some in ones and twos,
Their truthful "sums" would disabuse
Their minds of fault, I think.

It's easy to be led astray
By playing on a word.
I oft times hear their speakers say:
"Don't want more cash in pocket, hey?"
And then my wrath is stirred.

They take no trouble to explain
How you would get more cash;
How doubling silver values twain
Would help the man who raises grain.
Their talk is balderdash.

If we should pay the millionaire
Two prices for his stuff,
We ought to treat the farmer fair
And pay two prices for his ware.
Now, ain't that plain enough?

The bullion in a dollar, say,
Is worth about "four b.t."
Now label it so it will pay
For twice as many pounds of hay.
Whom will it benefit?

It simply lets the mining kings
Expand their wealth by two.
Their ore buys twice as many things
And makes them richer still, but brings
Not one red cent to you.

Of all the schemes in politics
This is the vilest one.
It leads its dupes with subtle tricks,
And fills their eyes with dust, then picks
Their pockets while they run.

The honest dollar of our dads
Is good enough for me.
It beats all visionary fads
And makes no chance for scheming lads
To work dishonesty.

At the official meeting of the M. E. church board Monday evening it was resolved to invite the next annual conference of this district to meet at Ord. It is very probable that the invitation will be accepted as by common consent the recent annual conference seemed to concede that Ord was now entitled to it again. Six years ago Ord entertained the conference and the visitors were highly pleased with their treatment here.

The way of the boxer is mightily hard,
Indeed, I'm sorry for him.
He's longing to get his fine countenance marred
Which now is so plump and so trim.

The laws of all states, even staid Arkansas,
Get after the fellow who fools
With gloves, rings and rounds, disregarding the law—
To the dogs with your Queensbery rules!

When men meet to pound an antagonist's face
With neither one willing to die,
The law recognizes the sense of disgrace,
And objects to the fight. So do I.

I have in a bottle two centipedes red,
Both lengthy and ugly and fat.
No law interposed when they fought. They are dead.
Take a cue, gentle boxers, from that.

If you will but meet in a deadly affray
To die as these centipedes did,
I'll assure, on my bond, that the statutes give way,
That no sheriff nor marshal forbid.

Mr. Lashmet returned from Omaha last week very much pleased with the termination of the case lodged against him on the complaint of John Prall. The case was before Judge Scott, who when he heard the preliminary evidence promptly dismissed the action. Mr. Lashmet was accused only as an accomplice for selling mortgaged property and was lodged in jail several months ago, while the principals were set at liberty on their own recognizance and never afterwards prosecuted. It was clearly an attempt to force money out of Lashmet. Mr. Robbins returned home also as soon as the case was settled.

While driving to Ord Tuesday evening through the inky darkness S. A. Stacy drove into a post standing near the road with a demoralizing effect upon the general turnout. He and Lew Taylor, who was with him, were thrown to the ground, shafts broken, and the horse literally embarassed by the sudden stop. They all walked to town after the tragedy occurred.

A. S. Adams was the winner of two special prizes at the county fair. The best bushel of apples won L. D. Bailey's fine hat, and the best display of farm products won the $5.00 premium offered by V. Kokes. Mr. Adams has a new hat and a bank account.

Do you want a 10-acre farm at Ord City limits? I have three fine tracts to choose from, two with buildings and one without. Price low, terms easy.

J. H. CAPRON.

Lunch is served at Lloyd's.

The whooping cough is in town.

QUIZ until Jan. 1, 1897, for only $1.50 cash.

Judge Kendall was in Ord the first of the week.

QUIZ from now till Jan. 1, 1896 for only 25 cents.

Fresh, Sweet Cider for Mince Pies at Russell's Grocery.

Remember Cady's talk at Ord, Tuesday evening, Oct. 29.

Heywood's Celebrities at the Opera house one week from tonight.

All kinds of hard and soft coals at the lumber yard of J. B. Kroetch.

New subscribers can get QUIZ from now till Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50 cash.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

Round Oak, No. 18, second hand, for sale by A. M. DANIALS

Go to Lloyd's for anything you want that is usually kept in a first class Bakery.

A letter about Southwest Missouri from H. A. Bray is received and will appear next week.

It is only about three weeks before election time. Let every republican do at least a little missionary work.

Rev. A. Kirkegaard, of Fremont, is in the city as the guest of his friend and schoolmate, Rev. O. E. Maimann.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Johnson on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at two o'clock,

Signor Visini, the great baritone singer, is with Heywood's Celebrities, who will appear at Opera House Oct. 25.

I have a team to trade for hogs or cattle three miles east of Ord.
29-2 WILLIAM STANTON.

Rev. W. E. Hardaway announced last Sunday that he would withhold his inaugural sermon until next Sunday morning.

Haywood's Celebrities and Ray L. Royce at Opera house Oct. 25. Reserved seats on sale at Lloyd's, Saturday morning, Oct. 19.

F. W. Weaver and wife left for Lincoln where Mr. Weaver will take the salt baths for his rheumatism. We hope that his trip will prove successful.

The Ord State Bank has twenty head of good horses for sale on time at lowest prices. If security is satisfactory you can make the time to suit yourself. 27 7

Mrs. C. C. Robbins left for Lincoln Tuesday noon to attend the annual session of the Nebraska Rebekah lodges to which she is a delegate from the Ord lodge.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the QUIZ office canot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

Secretary Clements of the Ord Irrigation district has prepared a map of the Ord, Springdale and Mira Valley districts, by outlining them on one of Capron's county maps.

Roy Hobson, a brother of Mrs. Busby, living with the latter's family, has been sick for some six weeks and is still very sick. He is a member of Miss Robbins' room in the Ord schools.

Closing a business letter Mrs. Beehrle, who lives at Clayton, Minn., writes that hogs are dying rapidly in that locality with cholera. Some of her neighbors have lost as high as 100 hogs each.

Hon. A. E. Cady will address the people of Ord and vicinity Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, upon the subject, "Young Men in Politics." Mr. Cady is a very pleasing speaker and you miss a treat if you do not hear him.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Finley returned to Ord last week and are going to live here from now on. Walt Ruble, who went with them, has rented a good farm and will probably do well, which he has not done heretofore.

Hon. John A. Price was in Ord last evening and this morning. He is on a hasty run over the district looking over the territory over which he will be called to preside as judge in a few months. He goes from here to Greeley today and back to Howard county tonight.

It has seldom been a Salina audience's privilege to listen to as great a number of artists in one evening as they did on last Tuesday evening, when Heywood's Celebrities made their appearance in our city. Notwithstanding a heavy storm threatened, when the evening's entertainment began, there was scarcely a vacant seat in the house.—*Salina (Kan.) Sun.*

James Leslie Hall, son of T. L. Hall of this city, died at Burwell last Saturday after a four months' illness from appendicitis, aged 13 years. The boy has been a great sufferer all along and has exhibited great vitality in sustaining life so long, although it has been known for some time that he could not recover. His first illness was so violent that an operation was impossible then and the operations that followed were too late. He was buried at the Burwell cemetery Sunday.

CHARLEY COLLINS.

Traces of him Found in the Wilds of Oregon

Some three years ago Charley Collins, second son of Hawley Collins, left Taylor, Nebr., and has not been heard from since, but now from the wilds of Oregon comes a remarkable trace of him, which more than ever deepens the mystery concerning him.

Last week William Vinnedge, proprietor of the Pavillion hotel at Taylor, received a long letter from his son W. L. Vinnedge, written at Free Water, Umatilla county, Oregon, from which the following is an extract:

I took my rifle and went to see if I could see any game, and as I was coming back through the timber I came out in a little opening I saw something on the other side of the opening that looked like a chair and I went over, thinking that may be some one was camped, and when I got there I saw by the looks that they had been there some time. I saw I saw in a round bunch of trees two trunks and one chest and so I began to look through them to see what I could find and I found that one of the trunks was Charlie Collins'. We found Kendall's and Luanna's pictures and lots of letters so we knew that it was the Collins that used to live at Taylor. There had been some one with him (a family) for there were lots of children's playthings and a high chair, some big traps—one bear trap and two wolf traps and one rat trap, a lot of plates, knives and forks, and lots of little things. One trunk was a good one but the other was not much account. One trunk was open and a porcupine had made a nest in it. I chased him out and looked in and it was full of children's clothing and other things.

No other clue as to the fate of Charley Collins was discovered, but from the facts stated a good many inferences could be drawn. It is sure that the missing Charley had been at that very spot. It is probable that he has married since leaving Nebraska and that he has a child, but there is no certainty of this for he might have been in company with another family. The fact that the pictures and letters belonging to him were in one trunk would seem to sustain this theory.

What became of them is left an entire mystery but something unusual surely occurred, or they would never have left all these effects. It would seem that they must have driven away a short distance expecting to return. Possibly they lost their way or maybe they fell in with Indians, bandits or wild beasts. It is sure that they met no such calamity while in camp, for if wild beasts had gotten away with them the wagon would have been left, and if Indians had captured them they would surely have taken the steel traps and ransacked the trunks.

But the discovery of this clue is a marvelous thing. Collins had wandered thousands of miles from home, and then that a neighbor three years afterwards should find his effects in the wilds of a forest where they had lain undisturbed a good while is a marvel indeed.

About Cash.

Owing to hard times and the distresses of our farmer friends and patrons generally QUIZ has said little or nothing about the amounts due on subscription. We have managed somehow to pull through and keep our bills paid. But a great small grain crop is now being thrashed and sold and we expect a small pittance of this to help out our depleted bank account. Your account is ready for you at the QUIZ office and you will greatly oblige by calling in at an early date with a little cash, or its equivalent. Unless this is done, we will be compelled to make an effort, through a collector, to get the amounts long past due. You may expect a serious-faced gentlemen in your neighborhood soon. See if you can't head him off by calling in ahead of him.

Of the offices to be filled by the voters at the coming election none are of more importance than the office of judge of the district court. It is an office of the highest trust and honor and ought to be filled by men not only well learned in the laws of the land, but also men of the strictest honor and integrity and of the highest standing in the community in which they live.

Such a man is the present incumbent, Hon. A. A. Kendall, of St. Paul. He is one of the pioneers of the Loup Valley, having lived in Howard county for nearly a quarter of a century. The people of his own county are a unit in his praise; they know him and have implicit confidence in his honesty, integrity and ability as a lawyer and a judge. They know that with Judge Kendall on the bench justice will be meted out to the poor as well as to the rich, without partiality and without fear or favor, and strictly according to the law which he is sworn to uphold. But not only as an officer of the law is Mr. Kendall admired by the people of Howard county, they have as much admiration for him as a citizen, knowing as they do his sterling personal qualities and his excellent traits of character. But what Howard county's people think of Judge Kendall can best be demonstrated by pointing to the fact that last fall he ran over four hundred votes ahead of the republican candidate for governor in Howard county.

W. G. Scott exhibited at this office the other day a bottle full of pickled centipedes, captured in Oklahoma, and other products of that clime.

Fall walking hats and sailors at Mrs. Brown's.

O. B. Walton is around on a new pair of crutches.

You will always find a good cup of hot coffee at Lloyd's.

Vote the republican ticket straight. You'll never regret it.

Lloyd's is Headquarters for Oysters. He serves them in any style.

25 cents pay for QUIZ till Jan. 1, 1896, to persons living in Valley county. Subscribe now.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

The new Epworth League officers were installed at the opening of the Sunday evening services.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office office or residence.
F. J. AGER.

Archie Bradt was down town yesterday for the first time since his sickness with appendicitis. He was taken sick ten weeks ago.

Horses fare severely in Ord fires. The Barnes fire added another horse so consumed. This one makes the number an even two dozen.

We are glad to note that our Baptist people will open their church again to the public and reorganize their Sunday school and church services.

Mrs. H. O. Spaulding and Miss Edna returned from Minnesota last week where they had been passing a several weeks' vacation.

The board of the Christian church desires every member of the organization to be present on next Lord's day at 11 a. m., as some officers must be elected to fill vacancies.

At the fair two girl's capes—one a plush and the other a more ordinary kind of goods—were lost. The finder will confer a favor by returning them to the QUIZ office.

A fine daughter was born unto Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wentworth last week Friday. The young lady ought to have been announced in our last issue but the news came too late.

Mr. O. A. Bergrud, a partner of H. O. Spaulding in the cattle business, is putting in his time these days hauling material for a large feed yard on the firm's mer's farm west of Elyria.

The tenth anniversary of the marriage of Mayor J. C. Work and wife occurred Monday, and a party of their friends were invited in in the evening It is needless to say that a delightful time was had.

A horse is perambulating the streets with the visable sign on him when he passes you one way that he "trots for Bailey's Bargain House," and as he returns his sign reads that he is traveling for the same house.

Rev. S. G. Montgomery, of Kearney, will occupy the Episcopal pulpit Sunday, while Rev. Maimann is in St. Paul on his regular missionary tour. Services will be held in the K. P. hall instead of the Baptist church.

Three of Mr. Fretz's sons and young Slagel, who wanted to debate with Mr. Mattley one time, left overland for Madison county last Saturday where they have employment, all but George Fretz, who will return with the team.

Rev. J. J. Keeler, secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, will preach in the Baptist church both morning and evening, Sunday, Oct. 20. The public is cordially invited.
CHURCH CLERK.

The morning theme at the Christian church pulpit will be "Church Extension;" in the evening at 7:30, "Christ's Use of the Scriptures." Our church home at present is in the Emig building, east side court house square.
L. A. HUSSONG, Pastor.

TO THE FIRE COMPANY AND CITIZENS OF ORD:—We desire to thank you for the great service you rendered us at the fire last Monday afternoon, and hope to be able to repay you in the future.
Yours Respectfully,
MR. AND MRS. H. A. GOODRICH.

W. S. Scott returned from Oklahoma last week and will make his home in Valley county hereafter. He says small grain crops were total failures in that country and that people are leaving rapidly. Claims proved up on can be had for a few hundred dollars and homestead rights sell at a few dollars each.

Little Raymond Wilmoth was in the city last Saturday with his proud parents and had his picture taken at the Ord photograph gallery with his two prize chickens. Raymond took the special premium at the county fair offered by W. L. D. Auble for the handsomest baby. Baby and chickens were taken together and made a handsome trio.

Report of School District No. 33, for month ending Oct. 11, 1895.
Average attendance, 13.
Enrollment, 15.
Punctuality, 98.
Deportment, 100.
Names of those neither absent nor tardy: Nancy Hoppes, Lizzie Hoppes, Robert Hoppes, Lauritz Sorensen and Ma y Sorensen.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Two Barns are Reduced to Ashes And a Horse Consumed.

The fire alarm sounded again Monday afternoon. The fire department responded promptly and located the fire in the barn belonging to the Woodbury residence on Sylvester and Division streets. The barn was already in flames and the Moore barn just to the south was doomed. The main work was therefore directed toward saving the Smith and Moore residences, which stood next in order for a feast for the flames. By good work the fire was confined to the barns and small out houses, but it made a clean sweep of them with contents, except some of the contents of the Moore barn, which is used by Mr. Goodrich.

The fire was started in the loft of the Woodbury barn by two little children. Hall Barnes lives in the Woodbury house and on Monday Mrs. Orey came down with two children. The older child, Ethel, aged about 9 years, was left in charge of the youger child and another small child of Mrs. Barnes, while the mothers went on a mission of charity to aid in caring for the sick child at Busby's. The two little children went out to the barn where an old heating stove stood in the loft. It was suggested that they build a fire in the stove, which was accordingly done. But, as one of the little ones put it, "the fire would not stay in the stove," and the hay was quickly in flames. The older Orey child rushed to the scene and saved the children and sounded the alarm. She had hard work to get one of them down, and in saving them showed more than ordinary child presence of mind.

Nothing was saved from the barn to speak of. Even the family horse was burned up, also a cart, harness, a new stove, feed and other effects. Mr. Barnes places his loss at over $100 at the lowest estimate.

The contents of the Moore barn fared better as more time was given to save it.

The Moore barn was insured, but the Woodbury barn had no insurance.

The principal loss falls on Mr. Barnes. While his effects lost in the fire were not worth much more than the barn, he is not in shape to sustain the loss so well as the owner of the barn.

Bad as the fire was it is exceedingly fortunate that the children escaped from an awful death.

Attention, Fellow Citizens!

Through necessity I am compelled to place in this paper a matter for your consideration, which I would have tended to personally, were I not to be absent from home.

Since my first Sunday in Ord I have been acquainted with a family, which I deem deservingly poor. The mother of this family is a consumptive sufferer; she has been sick two years. Through failure of crops in three consecutive years, the father has been unable to provide such comforts for the dear sick one as are absolutely necessary. The house in which the sick woman is pining has *one room;* in this she must spend all her time. It is used for kitchen, sitting room, and the bedroom for this poor, unfortunate woman. Winter is coming on, and the lady may possibly live through the season. I felt that something must be done to make her comfortable. There must be made more room. I suggested to the husband that he build a sod addition, making one comfortable room for the wife in which to spend her last days. The sod wing is there; money must be raised to pay for lumber and shingles to make floor and roof. Fellow citizens, we must help these people.

$15.00 pays for the lumber and shingles. Let us help pay it, and make a poor sick woman comfortable. Let our belief in the ameliorating principles of the Sermon on the Mount as given by the Friend and Savior of man, be brought out in living, generous deeds. It is such a case as this described, that calls out our practical Christianity. And I am persuaded that not one who reads this appeal will withhold his gifts.

I do not wish to publish the family's name. In my absence from home I leave information and a subscription list at F. E. Lloyd's store. When the sum has been collected, in this paper will appear the accounts.

Yours in behalf of the poor for whom Christ died, CHAS. E. MAIMANN.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

St. Paul, Minn., to Los Angeles, California.

Arrangements have just been completed whereby the Union Pacific and connecting lines will run a Pullman Tourist Sleeper from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Los Angeles, California, via Sioux City and Columbus, Nebraska, *without change;* car to leave St. Paul every Thursday at 8:15 p. m., and returning leave Los Angeles at 2:00 p. m. every Thursday.

For comfort there is nothing that excels the tourist cars operated by the Union Pacific and it is an established fact that this line makes faster time than any other line in the west.

This already gives promise of being the popular line for California travel, and applications for space in the sleeper should be made early.

For information in regard to this through car line, apply to your nearest Union Pacific agent or

E. L. LOMAX,
GEN'L PASS. AND TICKET AGENT,
28-4 Omaha, Nebraska.

Get to work, fellow republicans.

Chickens wanted at the Ord Hotel.

It is refreshing to see a fire in the daytime.

J. H. Capron went to Lincoln the first of the week.

Frank Smith came up from Omaha last Wednesday.

Anyone having an organ to rent drop a card to P. O. Box 65, Ord, Neb. tf

Mrs. F. C. Ferguson is in Omaha attending the Rebekah annual conclave.

Ed. K. Harris has moved from Denver to Lincoln where his home will be hereafter.

Hallowe'en is coming. Get your traps under lock and key and put your gates in the cellar.

The populist leaders are out rustling hard to save the offices another year for the money there is in them.

Good Winter Wheat Seed, absolutely clean of rye, for sale cheap.
D. B. SMITH, Yale.

Abe Rowan has gone southward with a view of reaching Alabama, where a syndicate is engineering a land boom.

Jupiter is a beautiful morning star these days and if you care to rise before dawn of day you will find that he sheds a discernable light through your east windows and upon your floors.

All members of "Co. B" are commanded to appear at the Armor hall Saturday No members will be excused from this day's drill except by a surgeons certificate of disability. By order of,
Capt. S. A. STACY, Commanding Co.

A republican club was organized at the office of Clements Bros. last night and active operations will be carried on from now to election day. H. Westover was chosen president and E. P. Clements secretary. Committees were also appointed for various branches of work so that all matters will be attended to in proper order.

Strayed or Stolen.

My black cow has disappeared from Perry's elevator. Any information concerning her will be rewarded.
JAMES BARTA.

Notice.

I want corn, wheat and oats on accounts due me. Will pay 45 cents for wheat, 20 cents for oats and 20 cents for corn.
29-2 J. C. WORK.

For Sale.

A span of large Mules, kind and good workers, on N. W. quarter, section 24 Liberty township. E. M. POTTER,
Yale P. O.

Horses at Auction.

M. A. Wright, of Ainsworth, will be in Ord Saturday (tomorrow,) with a lot of horses which will be sold very cheap at auction. Feed is plenteous and if you will want another team in the spring now is the time to buy it.

Republican Meetings.

Appointments have been made for next week as follows;
Arcadia, Wednesday, Oct.—23.
Yale, Thursday, Oct.—24.
Vinton, Friday, Oct.—25.
At these meetings Messrs. Thompson, Smith and Maimann will speak.

Pleasant Valley Pick Ups.

Oct. 17, 1895.

Mr. E. M. Potter and Mrs. Fred Foster are counted among the invalids.

"Uncle Royal," as he is commonly is called, is not expected to live.

Messers Bob Stone and Ed Easterbrook took three car loads of cattle to Omaha last week, Stone taking two loads and Easterbrook one.

The young people were intertained at the home of Willie Burdick last Thursday evening, and at Mr. Wescotts, of Danham, last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lon Morris. of Manderson, visited at Mr. Easterbrooks last Sunday.

Come to Literary every Tuesday evening and have a good time.

A LOVELY HEAD OF HAIR.

Is something that every woman should be proud of and is something that every person can have if they use Beggs' Hair Renewer. A positive guarantee with every bottle. Sold by Bridgford & Nichols.

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Oct. 17.	Temperature		Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
	Highest	Lowest		
Friday	70	46	95	.00
Saturday..	74	34	90	.00
Sunday ...	60	44	100	.00
Monday....	66	44	95	.00
Tuesday...	70	32	100	.00
Wedn'sd'y	72	38	100	.00
Thursday	72	32	95	.00
	Averages			Total
	70	39	93	.00

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

This Week in Local History

Interesting facts taken from the files of QUIZ for the week corresponding with the present, beginning thirteen years ago.

Oct. 19, 1882—Prairie fires were frequently seen.

The QUIZ man began erecting his little brick residence.

Frank Misko set up shop as a harness maker in a blue building near Gillespie's barn, which is now no more.

The Methodist people bought the organ still in use.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Coffin, Oct. 16.

Mrs. Barnum died at Ord, Oct. 16.

Oct. 19, 1883—D. H. McArthur moved to Ord.

A coal famine, such as used to prevail in Ord frequently, was occupying the minds of the people—and their coal bins.

Oct. 17, 1884—J. W. Perry set up his scales on the south side of the square and began buying grain.

Dr. J. M. Klinker moved his office to the second floor of B. C. White's store, where L. D. Bailey lately kept, and his friend Dr. E. D. McKenney moved his office to the Valley county bank building, both on the west side.

Oct. 17, 1885—McCord and McConnell, committeemen, were urging subscribers to the court house fund to come up with their cash in favor of O. S. Haskell.

Rev. Geo. O. Ferguson arrived in Ord on his first pastorate here.

Thomas Jones and Hannah Hoff were married Oct. 11.

Daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McDonough Oct. 10 and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kates, Oct. 15.

Oct. 15, 1886—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hather Oct. 10, and another to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Shirley Oct. 15.

Ord was honored by its first visit from A. L. Squire.

A. M. Robbins was nominated for state senator.

Rev. F. W. Ware, the new Methodist pastor arrived.

Oct. 21, 1887—A fifth daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. Timmerman, Oct. 16.

Township organization was being discussed. "Woe worth the day."

After one year's absence Rev. Geo. O. Ferguson returned to Ord.

Methodist meetings were held in the court house pending some repairs on the church.

The Methodist bell was bought.

The construction train on the B. & M road arrived at Arcadia.

C. A. Munn went to Cincinnati to attend a law school.

Oct. 19, 1888—Recent business changes were: Wolf & Ehlebe sold to J. H. Carson and the latter formed a business partnership with L. D. Bailey. A. S. Martin sold his meat market to Cronk Bros., and F. E. Lloyd moved his confectionery to new quarters.

Frank Bailey went to Lincoln to begin his studies in the Wesleyan University.

A fearful prairie fire raged over Mira Valley and the hills to the south. It was started on the Rev. Hawley farm.

Oct. 18, 1889—Rev. E. Smith assumed the Methodist pastorate at Ord.

Mike Pavek was arraigned before the county court for selling liquor without a license and bound over to district court. He pleaded guilty in that court which happened to be in session, and paid a fine of $100. The whole affair from arrest to fine took less than three hours.

Oct. 17, 1890—News came of the serious injury of Mitchell Coleman in a railroad wreck in Oregon.

Messrs. Powell, Coleman and Elliot left for Oregon.

Oct. 16, 1891—The P. & D. railroad bonds were voted.

The Simpson and Briggs millinery stores were closed by the sheriff.

Oct. 21, 1892—Maud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Tully, died at her home Oct. 18.

Joseph Beran and Frona Petaka were married at Geranium.

An infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Pierson died at Geranium, Oct. 18.

Oct. 20, 1893—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Jackson Oct. 16, and a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Keown Oct. 15.

B. A. Brewster bought the Ord *Journal*.

The family of J. L. Coon left for Oregon.

Oct. 19, 1894—Claflin sold the *Journal* to A. W. Jackson.

Joseph H., son of J. J. Pigman and wife, died on Haskell Creek Oct. 18.

The Burwell irrigation bonds in Rockford precinct carried by a vote of 142 to 7.

V. H. Lind pulled out.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Coffin was buried at Ord. The child died at Lincoln Oct. 15.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—'Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits-75 cents. Sold by Johnson Bros., Druggists, Ord, Neb. 33-6 mo.

News Brieflets.

Collectors pay one dollar and a half for President Cleveland's autograph.

In the privacy of his study Emperor William smokes a big china-bowled pipe of the typical German kind.

It is said that Bismarck derirves an annual income of $175,000 from various industries in which he is interested.

Peter Zimmermann, a Pennsylvania horse thief, has been sentenced to prison to serve his twelfth term. He has been forty days behind the bars.

Although he has been singularly fortunate as a commander, Lord Wolseley has been wounded, sometimes very seriously, in almost every action in which he has fought.

Japan has ordered 800 miles of submarine cable from England, which is to be used in a line to Formosa. The Japanese propose to do all the work themselves with their own cable ships.

At the East India Docks, on the Thames, the old convict ship Success is now on exhibition. It was used by the British Government as late as 1851, and was nicknamed the "Ocean Hell" on account of the barbarities inflicted on the prisoners. It has just returned from a trip through the colonies, where it was shown as a relic of the old penal system.

Miss Abbie Gardner is the only living survivor of the famous Sioux massacre at Lake Okoboji, Iowa, in 1856. She has a fine collection of Indian relics in the very cabin in which she was living as a little girl at the time of the massacre. Miss Gardner has secured from the Iowa Legislature an appropriation of $7,000 for a monument to mark the spot, which is soon to be dedicated.

One of the most picturesque figures in England is Lucy Lee, the now wealthy and celebrated gypsy, who lives near Brighton. She has told the fortunes of all the members of the royal family and most of the nobility. She is remarkably intelligent, dresses neatly and lives in a house during the winter season. She is sixty years old, has eleven grown-up children.

Since inheriting $75,000 from her brother, "Diamond Joe" Reynolds, of Arkansas, Mrs. Divine, of Hurleyville, N. Y., has become demented in her fear that she would lose her money. She is now bordering between life and death owing to three attemps to end her life. She attempted hanging from a bed-post, lowered a heavy window-sash on her neck, and with an old penknife inflicted twenty cuts on her neck, wrists, legs and feet. She was discovered when she plunged the knife into her side and tried to drive it further with an iron stove-lid.

Henry Miller and Charles Lux, cattlemen of San Francisco, confess to owning more than fourteen million acres of land in three States of the Union. This makes an estate equal in area to the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut together. It is half the size of New York and three times the size of New Jersey. It is about the size of West Virginia and an eighth the entire area of California. It is as large as Greece with the Ionian Isles, of which Byron wrote. It is four times the area of Alsace-Lorraine, over which France and Germany fought. It is but little smaller than Ireland and half as large again as Switzerland.

Marble busts of distinguished musicians and librettists are to be placed in the lobbies of the Paris Grand Opera. The minister of beaux arts has already made a partial list of those to be so honored. It includes Fontanelle, the eighteenth century librettist, by Leo Pilet; Carafa, by Frere; Malibran, by Callot; Berlioz, by Feinberg, and Gounod, by Corbett.

Among the treasures in Lord Rosebery's house are a mantel-piece from Ruben's house, the chandeliers from the Dodges' palace and tapestries that belonged to Cardinal Mazaria. These were Rothschild treasures, and on the death of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, in 1874, they came into the possession of Hannah de Rothschild, Lord Rosebery's wife.

The Lake Superior ore mines will ship 10,000,000 tons this season, 1,000,000 tons above any previous year's output.

A little moddle of the Columbian Exposition that cost $60,000 has been made by Chicago architects and will go to Atlanta.

A match carelessly thrown away by a smoker near Frederick, S. Dak., started a prairie fire that spread forty miles and cost a farmer's life.

When a Grand Rapids and Indains train refused to stop at the command of robbers near Kalamazoo, Mich., they riddled the cab with bullets.

The American Wire Nail Company, of Anderson, Ind., operating the largest plant in the United States, has notified its employees that it would cut its force one-half. This means that it is unable to place all the nails being made.

Magagascar has improved on the Chinese treatment of defeated generals. Ramaysonbays, Governor of Boneni, ran away from Marovesy without resisting the French, and was burned alive for his cowardice. Some other Madagascar generals are to be treated in the same way when they are caught.

Henry Clews the banker, has notified Joseph Bennett, the young man who saved Miss Elsie Clews's life, to come to New York, that he proposed to settle life insurance upon him and also every member of his family. Miss Clews's horse ran away with her at Newport, R. I., the other day, and after her groom had been thrown out she was trying to guide her infuriated horse herself, when Bennett sprang at the animal's head and stopped it after a prolonged struggle. Miss Clews herself sent the young man a check, and Mrs. Clews sent him a gold watch. The life insurance policies are to mark Clews's own appreciation of Bennett's bravery.

Heinz Kurz, the champion long-distance rider of Austria, has recently finished a journey from Vienna to Moscow on the wheel. It took him twelve days to cover the 1,300 miles on the road. He made more than 125 miles on each of the first and second days, and 110 on the third. In all he rode 125 hours and 25 minutes, and rested during 162 hours.

A very pregnant piece of news is to the effect that President Faure, of France, will be escorted to Copenhagen in the spring by a French squadron. He will visit the King and Queen of Denmark, and will then go to St. Petersburg. He will attend the coronation ceremonies of Czar Nicholas II. at Moscow, returning by sea to France and visiting the Swedish and Dutch sovereigns en route. While in Russia he will be lodged in the Czar's palaces.

If you live in Valley county you can become a subscriber to the Quiz till Jan. 1, 1896, for only 25 cents.

Increased Value of Irrigated Land.

The expense of irrigation by different canals, built for the same purpose, is from $2.50 to $10.00 per acre, from reports of different states. The repairs on the canal per acre, is reported from 15 cents to .25 cents. The charges for water rent per acre is from $1.25 to $5.00.

Where the level of the land is not over twelve feet above the creek or river, and the land is level, a good twelve foot wind-mill, will raise water enough to irrigate 160 acres to a depth of twelve inches through the crop growing season, and will not cost exceeding $200.00 complete set up with pump to raise water one cubic foot per stroke. The outfit would cost $1.25 per acre, the repairs would not exceed the repairs on the canal. From different reports on the amount of water required on surface irrigating, by river or irrigating canal is 24 inches.

One stalk of corn requires 120 pounds of water, or five pailfuls. Four stalks in a hill requires twenty pailfuls to produce a full crop, and at the time needed, or plants will serve in any soil however fertile. The agriculturist, in order to raise a uniform crop everp year, must be his own rain-maker wherever it is possible, as the value of land depends upon how much can be raised per acre and how much you can get for it. The cost of cultivating a full crop will not exceed one dollar more per acre than that of cultivating one-fourth crop. The average yield per acre the last seven years is about twelve bushels of wheat and twenty-five bushels of corn. The full crop has been forty bushels of wheat and ninety bushels of corn per acre. With a short crop the cost of cultivating exceeds the value of the crop. With a full crop it would leave a balance of $8 above cost of cultivating. The short crop land would not be worth $10 per acre, while the full crop land would be worth $60 per acre.

The world is composed of more water than land and all vegetation that grows on the land, all animals and beings, on foot or on wings, are composed of more water than solid matter. All stock is watered to suit the demand. Therefore give us plenty of water.—*J. G. Schaupp in Arcadia Champion.*

Appendicitis and Fallacies.

Appendicitis has excited such popular interest recently that many fallacies have arisen with regard to certain features of the trouble. For some time surgeons have been studying carefully all phases of the disease, says the Philadelphia *Press*, and the result of their observations has exploded a number of false theories It was thought that grape and tomato seeds produced appendicitis, and latterly people have been somewhat chary about eating the fruit or the vegetable for fear of being afflicted with appendicitis.

Several days ago Dr. Hunter McGuire, one of the ablest surgeons in the south, read a paper on the subject before the Virginia Medical Association. In all the operations that he had performed he said that he had never seen a single grape, tomato or cherry seed. He also said that appendicitis could be cured without the use of the knife. The opinion of Dr. McGuire is sustained by the observations of Philadelphia surgeons.

Dr. Orville Horwitz has had many cases of appendicitis under his care, and speaking on the subject recently, said: "I have never found any grape or tomato seed in the cases of appendicitis treated by me. I have discovered, however, that appendicitis has resulted from feces impaction. There was one case of a date seed, but in nearly all cases there was no foreign substance. So it may be stated that there are many popular fallacies regarding the disease. Undoubtedly the origin of appendicitis is due to a specific germ.

Now, generally speaking, the symptoms of appendicitis are a swelling of the right side of the abdomen, a doughy humor, fever, vomiting and nausea. It is not necessary to operate on all the cases. Where the membrane of the appendix is only inflamed, the patient can be cured without the use of the knife. But let me say in this connection that appendicitis is apt to return to the sufferer. So, in all such cases, it pays to operate after the patient has recovered, to prevent a repetition of the trouble. When, however, an abcess has been formed, then it is imperative to perform an operation at the proper time.

"When there is no abscess the patient may recover without having an operation, but where there is an abscess the patient will probably die unless there is an operation. It is, therefore, wise to obtain surgical relief in the early stage of the trouble. Frequently the abscess ruptures into the peritoneum. Most cases of appendicitis recover when there has been proper treatment."

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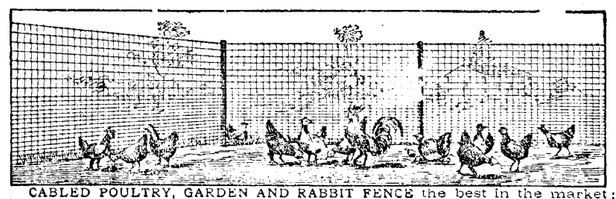

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TALMAGE'S SERMON.

STORY OF THE HEROIC RESCUE OF ISAAC.

Golden Text: Behold the Fire and the Wood, But Where Is the Lamb?—Gen 22-7 Abraham's Supreme Trial—Delivered Oct. 13, 1895.

HERE are Abraham and Isaac: the one a kind, old, gracious, affectionate father; the other a brave, obedient, religious son. From his bronzed appearance you can tell that this son has been much in the fields, and from his shaggy dress you know that he has been watching the herds. The mountain air has painted his cheek rubicund. He is twenty, or twenty-five, or, as some suppose, thirty-three years of age; nevertheless a boy, considering the length of life to which people lived in those times, and the fact that a son never is anything but a boy to a father. I remember that my father used to come into the house when the children were home on some festival occasion, and say: "Where are the boys?" although "the boys" were twenty-five, and thirty, and thirty-five years of age. So this Isaac is only a boy to Abraham, and his father's heart is in him. It is Isaac here and Isaac there. If there is any festivity around the father's tent, Isaac must enjoy it. It is Isaac's walk, and Isaac's apparel, and Isaac's manners, and Isaac's prospects, and Isaac's prosperity. The father's heart-strings are all wrapped around that boy, and wrapped again, until nine-tenths of the old man's life is in Isaac. I can just imagine how lovingly and proudly he looked at his only son.

Well, the dear old man had borne a great deal of trouble, and it had left its mark upon him. In hieroglyphics of wrinkle the story was written from forehead to chin. But now his trouble seems all gone, and we are glad that he is very soon to rest forever. If the old man shall get decrepit, Isaac is strong enough to wait on him. If the father get dim of eyesight, Isaac will lead him by the hand. If the father become destitute, Isaac will earn him bread. How glad we are that the ship that has been in such a stormy sea is coming at last into the harbor. Are you not rejoiced that glorious old Abraham is through with his troubles? No! no! A thunderbolt! From that clear eastern sky there drops into that father's tent a voice with an announcement enough to turn black hair white, and to stun the patriarch into instant annihilation. God said: "Abraham!" The old man answered: "Here I am." God said to him: "Take thy son, thy only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah, and offer him there as a burnt-offering." In other words, slay him; cut his body into fragments; put the fragments on the wood; set fire to the wood, and let Isaac's body be consumed to ashes.

"Cannibalism! Murder!" says some one. "Not so," said Abraham. I hear him soliloquize: "Here is the boy on whom I have depended! Oh, how I loved him! He was given in answer to prayer, and now must I surrender him? O Isaac, my son! Isaac, how shall I part with you? But then it is always safer to do as God asks me to; I have been in dark places before, and God got me out. I will implicitly do as God has told me, although it is very dark. I can't see my way, but I know God makes no mistakes, and to him I commit myself and my darling son."

Early in the morning there is a stir around Abraham's tent. A beast of burden is fed and saddled. Abraham makes no disclosure of the awful secret. At the break of day he says: "Come, come, Isaac, get up! We are going off on a two or three days' journey." I hear the axe hewing and splitting amid the wood until the sticks are made the right length and the right thickness, and then they are fastened on the beast of burden. They pass on—there are four of them—Abraham, the father; Isaac, the son; and two servants. Going along the road, I see Isaac looking up into his father's face, and saying: "Father, what is the matter? Are you not well! Has anything happened? Are you tired? Lean on my arm." Then, turning around to the servants, the son says: "Ah! father is getting old, and he has had trouble enough in other days to kill him."

The third morning has come, and it is the day of the tragedy. The two servants are left with the beast of burden, while Abraham and his son Isaac, as was the custom of good people in those times, went up on the hill to sacrifice to the Lord. The wood is taken off the beast's back, and put on Isaac's back. Abraham has in one hand a pan of coals or a lamp, and in the other a sharp, keen knife. Here are all the appliances for sacrifice, you say. No, there is one thing wanting; there is no victim—no pigeon, or heifer, or lamb. Isaac, not knowing that he is to be the victim, looks up into his father's face, and asks a question which must have cut the old man to the bone: "My father!" The father said: "My son, Isaac, here I am." The son said: "Behold the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb?" The father's lip quivered, and his heart fainted, and his knees knocked together, and his entire body, mind and soul shivered in sickening anguish as he struggles to gain equipoise; for he does not want to break down. And then he looks into his son's face, with a thousand rushing tendernesses, and says: "My son, God will provide himself a lamb."

The twain are now at the foot of the hill, the place which is to be famous for a most transcendent occurrence. They gather some stones out of the field, and build an altar of three or four feet high. Then they take this wood off Isaac's back and sprinkle it over the stones, so as to help and invite the flame. The altar is done—it is all done. Isaac has helped to build it. With his father he has discussed whether the top of the table is even, and whether the wood is properly prepared. Then there is a pause. The son looks around to see if there is not some living animal that can be caught and butchered for the offering. Abraham tries to choke down his fatherly feelings and suppress his grief, in order that he may break to his son the terrific news that he is to be the victim.

Ah! Isaac never looked more beautiful than on that day to his father. As the old man ran his emaciated fingers through his son's hair, he said to himself: "How shall I give him up? What will his mother say when I come back without my boy? I thought he would have been the comfort of my declining days. I thought he would have been the hope of ages to come. Beautiful and loving, and yet to die under my own hand. Oh, God! is there not some other sacrifice that will do? Take my life, and spare his! Pour out my blood, and save Isaac for his mother and the world!" But this was an inward struggle. The father controls his feelings, and looks into his son's face, and says: "Isaac, must I tell you all?" His son said: "Yes, father. I thought you had something on your mind; tell it." The father said: "My son, Isaac, thou art the lamb!" "Oh," you say, "why didn't that young man, if he was twenty or thirty years of age, smite into the dust his infirm father? He could have done it." Ah! Isaac knew by this time that the scene was typical of a Messiah who was to come, and so he made no struggle. They fell on each other's necks, and wailed out the parting. Awful and matchless scene of the wilderness. The rocks echo back the breaking of their hearts. The cry: "My son! my son!" The answer: "My father! my father!"

Do not compare this, as some people have, to Agamemnon, willing to offer up his daughter, Iphigenia, to please the gods. There is nothing comparable to this wonderful obedience to the true God. You know that victims for sacrifice were always bound, so that they might not struggle away. Rawlings, the martyr, when he was dying for Christ's sake, said to the blacksmith who held the manacles: "Fasten those chains tight now, for my flesh may struggle mightily." So Isaac's arms are fastened, his feet are tied. The old man, rallying all his strength, lifts him on to a pile of wood. Fastening a thong on one side of the altar, he makes it span the body of Isaac, and fastens the thong at the other side the altar, and another thong, and another thong. There is the lamp flickering in the wind, ready to be put under the brush-wood of the altar. There is the knife, sharp and keen. Abraham, struggling with his mortal feelings on the one side, and the commands of God on the other—takes that knife, rubs the flat of it on the palm of his hand, cries to God for help, comes up to the side of the altar, puts a parting kiss on the brow of his boy, takes a message from him for mother and home, and then, lifting the glittering weapon for the plunge of the death-stroke—his muscles knitting for the work—the hand begins to descend. It falls! Not on the heart of Isaac, but on the arm of God, who arrests the stroke, making the wilderness quake with the cry: "Abraham! Abraham! lay not thy hand upon the lad, nor do him any harm!"

What is this sound back in the woods! It is a crackling as of tree branches, a bleating and a struggle. Go, Abraham, and see what it is. Oh, it was a ram that, going through the woods, has its crooked horns fastened and entangled in the brushwood, and could not get loose; and Abraham seizes it gladly, and quickly unloosens Isaac from the altar, puts the ram on in his place, sets the lamp under the brushwood of the altar, and as the dense smoke of the sacrifice begins to rise, the blood rolls down the sides of the altar, and drops hissing into the fire, and I hear the words: "Behold the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world."

Well, what are you going to get out of this? There is an aged minister of the Gospel. He says. "I should get out of it that when God tells you to do a thing, whether it seems reasonable to you or not, go ahead and do it. Here Abraham couldn't have been mistaken. God didn't speak so indistinctly that it was not certain whether he called Sarah, or Abimelech, or somebody else; but with divine articulation, divine intonation, divine emphasis, he said: 'Abraham!' Abraham rushed blindly ahead, to do his duty, knowing that things would come out right. Likewise do so yourselves.

There is a mystery of your life. There is some burden you have to carry. You don't know why God has put it on you. There is some persecution, some trial, and you don't know why God allows it. There is a work for you to do, and you have not enough grace, you think, to do it. Do as Abraham did. Advance, and do your whole duty. Be willing to give up Isaac, and perhaps you will not have to give up anything. "Jehovah-jireh—the Lord will provide." A capital lesson this old minister gives us.

Out yonder, in this house, is an aged woman; the light of heaven in her face, she is half-way through the door; she has her hand on the pearl of the gate. Mother, what would you get out of this subject? "Oh," she says, "I would learn that it is in the last pinch that God comes to the relief. You see the altar was ready, and Isaac was fastened on it, and the knife was lifted; and just at the last moment God broke in and stopped proceedings. So it has been in my life of seventy years. Why, sir, there was a time when the flour was all out of the house; and I set the table at noon and had nothing to put on it but five minutes of one o'clock a loaf of bread came. The Lord will provide. My son was very sick, and I said: 'Dear Lord, you don't mean to take him away from me, do you? Please, Lord, don't take him away. Why, there are neighbors who have three and four sons; this is my only son; this is my Isaac. Lord, you won't take him away from me, will you?' But I saw he was getting worse and worse all the time, and I turned round and prayed, until after awhile I felt submissive, and I could say: 'Thy will, O Lord, be done!' The doctors gave him up. And, as was the custom in those times, we had made the grave-clothes, and we were whispering about the last exercises when I looked and I saw some perspiration on his brow, showing that the fever had broken, and he spoke to us so naturally that I knew that he was going to get well. He did get well, and my son Isaac, whom I thought was going to be slain and consumed of disease, was loosened from that altar. And bless you, souls, that's been so for seventy years, and if my voice were not so weak, and if I could see better, I could preach to you younger people a sermon; for though I can't see much, I can see this: whenever you get into a tough place and your heart is breaking, if you will look a little farther into the woods, you will see, caught in the branches, a substitute and a deliverance. 'My son, God will provide himself a lamb.'"

Thank you, mother, for that short sermon. I could preach back to you for a minute or two and say, never do you fear. I wish I had half as good hope of heaven as you have. Do not fear, mother; whatever happens, no harm will ever happen to you. I was going up a long flight of stairs; and I saw an aged woman, very decrepit, and with a cane, creeping on up. She made but very little progress, and I felt very exuberant; and I said to her: "Why, mother, that is no way to go up-stairs;" and I threw my arms around her and I carried her up and put her down on the landing at the top of the stairs. She said: "Thank you, thank you; I am very thankful." O mother, when you get through this life's work and you want to go up-stairs and rest in the good place that God has provided for you, you will not have to climb up—you will not have to crawl up painfully. The two arms that were stretched on the cross will be flung around you, and you will be hoisted with a glorious lift beyond all weariness and all struggle.

Now, that aged minister has made a suggestion, and this aged woman has made a suggestion; I will make a suggestion: Isaac going up the hill makes me think of the great sacrifice. Isaac, the only son of Abraham. Jesus, the only Son of God. On those two "onlys" I build a tearful emphasis. O Isaac! O Jesus! But this last sacrifice was a most tremendous one. When the knife was lifted over Calvary, there was no voice that cried "Stop!" and no hand arrested it. Sharp, keen, and tremendous, it cut down through nerve and artery until the blood sprayed the faces of the executioners, and the mid-day sun dropped a veil of cloud over its face because it could not endure the spectacle. O Isaac, of Mount Moriah! O Jesus, of Mount Calvary! Better could God have thrown away into annihilation a thousand worlds than to have sacrificed his only Son. It was not one of ten sons—it was his only Son. If he had not given up him, you and I would have perished. "God so loved the world that he gave his only—." I stop there, not because I have forgotten the quotation, but because I want to think. "God so loved the world that he gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Great God! break my heart at the thought of that sacrifice. Isaac the only, typical of Jesus the Only.

You see Isaac going up the hill and carrying the wood. O Abraham, why not take the load off the boy? If he is going to die so soon, why not make his last hours easy? Abraham knew that in carrying that wood up Mount Moriah, Isaac was to be a symbol of Christ carrying his own cross up Calvary. I do not know how heavy that cross was—whether it was made of oak, or acacia, or Lebanon cedar. I suppose it may have weighed one, or two, or three hundred pounds. That was the lightest part of the burden. All the sins and sorrows of the world were wound around that cross. The heft of one, the heft of two worlds: earth and hell were on his shoulders. O Isaac, carrying the wood of sacrifice up Mount Moriah. O Jesus, carrying the wood of sacrifice up Mount Calvary, the agonies of earth and hell wrapped around that cross. I shall never see the heavy load on Isaac's back, that I shall not think of the crushing load on Christ's back. For whom that load? For you. For you. For me. For me. Would that all the tears that we have ever wept over our sorrows had been saved until this morning, and that we might now pour them out on the lacerated back and feet and heart of the Son of God.

You say: "If this young man was twenty or thirty years of age did not he resist? Why was it not Isaac binding Abraham instead of Abraham binding Isaac? The muscle in Isaac's arm was stronger than the muscle in Abraham's withered arm. No young man twenty-five years of age would submit to have his father fasten him to a pile of wood with intention of burning." Isaac was a willing sacrifice, and so a type of Christ who willingly came to save the world. If all the armies of heaven had resolved to force Christ out from the gate, they could not have done it. Christ was equal with God. If all the battalions of glory had armed themselves and resolved to put Christ forth and make him come out and save this world, they could not have succeeded in it. With one stroke he would have toppled over angelic and archangelic dominion. * * *

THE ENCHANTRESS.

(By Sylvan d'Arcy.)

MEDEA was the daughter of King Aeetes of Colchis. She was very beautiful, but her dark eyes could look very cruel if she were not pleased. It had been her pleasure, however, to help Jason obtain possession of the Golden Fleece, which was the treasure of her father. But after helping him she dared not face her father's anger. So she departed with Jason from Colchis and became his wife.

Now, you remember that it had been no easy task to take the fleece from the sacred grove of Mars. A dragon with a hundred eyes that never all slept at the same time guarded it. And it was only by enchantments and charms that Jason was enabled to obtain the prize.

When Medea was alittle child she passed her life with Circe, her father's sister. From her she learned the secret power of herbs; how to invoke the dark powers with incantations; in short, all the secrets of enchantments and sorcery.

So it was by her power that Jason had first tamed the fire-breathing bulls; had slain the army that sprung fully armed from the soil, after he planted the teeth of the dragon; and it was by her that the dragon in the grove of Mars was put to sleep while Jason snatched the shining fleece, and you remember how they sped together down to the Argo, and, as Orpheus played upon his harp, how the vessel sailed swiftly away.

But not unpursued did the Argo depart. King Aeetes suspected treachery, and finding, when too late, that his treasure was gone and his prey escaped, for he had intended killing Jason on the next morning, he started after the fleeing bark.

Medea had foreseen this result and had guarded against it. She had brought her little brother with her, and now she called him to her. When the pursuing vessels began to gain upon the Argonauts, she committed the darkest crime in her life. Her little innocent brother, who loved her and depended upon her, was sacrificed by her own hand. After killing him, as he embraced and kissed her, she cut his poor little body into pieces and threw them out of the vessel, and King Aeetes, stopping to gather them up to give them decent burial, gave up the chase, and the Argo sped on.

So it will very frequently happen that where a great deed is performed, a dark stain is somewhere overshadowing the outward effulgent dress that history and romance put upon it. And the Argonautic expedition was a great

SHE MOVED THREE TIMES AROUND THE ALTAR.

naval achievement; probably the first forecast of the great traffic that was to be; when nations, separated by the physical barriers of nature, would be brought into fellowship and brotherhood by man's constructive ingenuity.

After a perilous voyage, the Argo once more touched the shores of Thessaly. Pelias, who had sent Jason to obtain the fleece, was much dismayed at his return. However, he took the golden prize that had been won at so much peril, and gave up his throne to Jason, to whom it of right belonged.

Great rejoicings spread throughout the kingdom, and all would have been well if it had not been that Aeson, the father of Jason, was too old and infirm to attend the joyous celebrations of the victory. Lamenting this one drop of bitterness in his cup of joy, Jason sent for his wife Medea.

"Why are you sad, my lord?" asked the beautiful wife.

"Ah, Medea, I have everything that my heart desires, save only one. My father, to whom I owe everything, is old. It saddens me that at any moment he may be called to leave my kingdom for that of Pluto and Prosperine. Oh, my wife, you have, by your magic, performed wonders for me; help me now! Take from my life some of its years and add them to Aeson's. Do this, if you love me, if you honor me!"

He looked imploringly at her, but nothing could be read in the stern countenance. Then his head sunk upon his breast. But only for a moment, for a voice, full of low sweet music, fell upon his ear. He knew the voice of Medea. It was that that held him bound to her, even when his nature recoiled from her cruel deeds.

He looked up. Never had she appeared so beautiful, so grand, so awful. Her slight figure was drawn up to its full height. Her eyes shone, large lustrous black eyes; her dark hair fell about her like a cloud, as if to hide so much glory. She was very much excited, and spoke quickly.

"You ask, Jason, the hardest task that even an enchantress may perform. I could move yonder mountain with less difficulty. The power to tame the fire-breathing bulls and put the dragon to sleep were child's play to me. But now you ask what will tax all my powers. Nevertheless, it shall be done! But not at the cost you mention. Not so much as one day shall be taken from your life, but Aeson shall live!"

She ceased, and as he thanked her all the fire of her being seemed to vanish. She was as sweet and gentle as the summer wind. To look at her no one would have believed her capable of an evil thought, much less of a deed of horror. Then she went from his apartment.

When the next full moon occurred, at midnight, when all were wrapt in slumber, Medea stepped forth from the palace. She was attired in black, and she strode swiftly till she came to the center of a forest. Great rocks cast deep shadows, and the trees rustled and their murmurings were reverberated from the caverns. Passing quickly from this dense foliage, she came to a clearing, circular in shape, on which the moon and stars shone with wonderful clearness.

For a moment the enchantress stood with face upturned and arms raised, silent, and not a sound of living or moving creatures could be heard. Then she addressed her incantations to the moon and the stars, to Hecate, the goddess of the underworld; to Tellus, the goddess of the earth, by whose power herbs full of charm and potent for enchantment grow. She called upon the gods of land and sea; she invoked the power of river, stream, lake, wood and cavern; she called upon the mountains and the valleys, upon the mighty winds and upon the vapors.

Then she implored Pluto and Prosperpine to spare the life that she wished to prolong; and as she spoke the stars shone brighter, the winds began to sigh and moan, the leaves of the trees to rustle. And suddenly from on high a chariot of gold and precious gems descended to her, borne by winged serpents. Medea entered her car, and in a moment more was out of sight of Thessaly.

The chariot bore her to distant lands, where man had never put his foot, where nature had unbounded sway. There she gathered herbs, such as she knew how to use, and for nine days she was so occupied. During this time she entered no dwelling and spoke to no mortal being. Then she returned to Thessaly, to the clearing in the woods. There she erected two altars, one to Hecate, the other to Hebe, the goddess of youth.

A black sheep was then sacrificed, and libations of milk and wine were poured upon it. Aeson was then led forth, and having thrown him into a deep sleep by a charm, Medea laid him upon a bed of herbs.

With flowing hair she moved three times around the altars, calling upon the gods of the underworld, and dipping burning twigs into the blood on the altars and leaving them there to burn. The caldron with its magic contents was then prepared. She put in it the magic herbs that she had gathered, seeds and flowers, stone from the far East and sand from the shore of Ocean. Then she added hoar-frost, gathered by moonlight; the head and wings of a screech owl; the entrails of a wolf; fragments of shells of tortoises; the liver of stags and the head and beak of a crow.

All these things, from animals tenacious of life and things that never die, and many more dark, secret concoctions were put into the caldron, till at last, the contents boiling over, the grass around took on the vivid green of early spring, and the dry olive-twig with which the mixture was stirred began to grow green, and to shoot forth leaves, and suddenly was heavy with ripe olives.

Then, when Medea saw that all was ready, she approached King Aeson. Taking her knife, the same that had slain her brother, she cut the throat of the aged king, and when the blood had run out she poured into the wound the contents from the caldron. Quickly the wound healed, leaving no traces behind. In a few moments the white hair grew dark, the blood surged to the cheeks, the emaciated looks disappeared and Aeson rose, a young man.

This is one of the good deeds that Medea performed, but she soon counterbalanced it with evil, and disappeared forever from Thessaly.

It happened in this way. When the daughters of Pelias, the usurper of Jason's throne, saw Aeson restored to youth, they begged Medea to do the same for their father. She consented, and they were overjoyed to obey her instructions.

One night, while Pelias slept, they entered his room stealthily, and when Medea commanded them to strike him, they hesitated. But when she told them the promised reward of youth, they were dazzled, and turning away their faces struck Pelias, with random strokes. The father awoke and cried out, and the daughters would have desisted, but Medea sprung forward and dealt him a mortal wound.

Then she prepared a caldron, but put in it only water and a few simple herbs. Placing the body of Pelias in the boiling concoction, she clapped her hands, and in a moment her winged dragons bearing her chariot swooped down from the sky, startling the people.

Before they were aware of her treachery, Medea had mounted her car, and the last they ever saw of her was her beautiful but wicked face leaning over the side and laughing in mockery.

Footprints at Amherst.

Amherst college at Amherst, Mass., has a collection of 20,000 tracks made ages ago by birds and reptiles. The impressions left on the red sandstone were of all sizes, from those that might have been made by mice up to those of elephantine magnitude. The largest were by what was significantly named the Brotozoum giganteum, literally the great thunder beast.

The Ould Woman.

"I'm not troublin' meself about the new woman," hiccoughed O'Murther, making his way deviously homeward at 3 a. m. "It's the ould woman that worryin' me."

MUSHROOM CULTIVATION.

Do Not Come Up All at Once, Nor Do They Grow Forever.

In last Sunday's Times there appeared an article on the cultivation of mushrooms. It was thought that the subject had been fully treated, but the writer failed to mention the length of time mushrooms will bear after the spawn has matured.

A correspondent, having asked for information on the matter, is informed that mushrooms do not come up all at once, nor do they grow forever. If the spawn is good and planted early in September, from four to five, and sometimes six, weeks will expire before the first crop of mushrooms makes it appearance. The first crop will grow for two or three weeks, when the mushrooms will thin out, and a slight dressing of fresh loam, about half an inch in depth, should be spread over the bed. When this coating has been beaten down with a spade, the soil should be gently moistened with tepid water, and in a day or two a second crop of mushrooms (often better than the first) can be gathered. The second crop of mushrooms may last for three or four weeks, and about the latter part of December the spawn will be found to have exhausted itself, and fresh manure, fresh spawn, and fresh loam must be procured for the formation of new beds if another crop of mushrooms is desired. To grow mushrooms successfully great care must be taken to obtain fresh spawn, which can be bought in all the horticultural stores. But if the cultivator wishes to make his own spawn, he can do so by following these directions: Take equal portions of horse dropping, cow dung, and fresh loam, and mix the whole thoroughly together, as you would make mortar. Then form the matter into cakes about the size of a large brick. Place these bricks on edge under cover until they become half dry, then insert into each brick a piece of spawn half an inch or so square, and let the bricks remain until they are quite dry. Then spread about eight inches of horse dung over the floor of the shed, on which build the bricks in a pile, keeping the side in which the spawn has been put uppermost. Then cover the pile of bricks over with sufficient stable manure, so as to give a gentle heat, not exceeding 100 degrees, through the whole. In two or three weeks the spawn will have spread itself through the whole mass of each brick, and will be ready to plant at any time during the winter.

Anecdotes of Napoleon.

"There is one unpleasant feature about dying," said Talleyrand; "one cannot read one's obituaries. I should like very much to read my obituaries."

"So should I," returned Bonaparte, dryly; "hurry up and die, will you?"

"I think I shall write my autobiography," said Fouché one morning to the Emperor.

"I wouldn't if I were you," said Napoleon; "you know yourself too well, and if you told the truth it would ruin your reputation."

Napoleon was superstitious, and used to enjoy telling his fortune with the cards. At one time he drew three cards from the pack; two of them were two-spots and one of them was a king.

"Humph!" he said. "I seem to be raising the deuce, rather than a dynasty, by two to one."

At St. Helena Napoleon was asked what he would have done had he defeated Wellington at Waterloo.

"I should have smiled," replied the fallen Emperor.

A stout little boy having been presented to the Emperor, Napoleon took him on his knee.

"Well, children," said he, "what are your names?"

"Paul," said the boy.

"And the other?"

"I have no other," said the boy.

"What? Only one name for both of you?" asked Napoleon.

"I'm only one boy," returned the lad.

"Why, you surprise me," said the Emperor, with a laugh. "You are so heavy I thought you were twins."

"I really never loved but one woman," said Bonaparte.

"What?" said Bourrienne, with a doubtful smile.

"At one time," replied the Emperor.

"Prussia shall never wear your collar," cried the Prussian King.

"It will feel my cuffs, however," retorted Bonaparte, "and, what will be more ridiculous, it will get them in the neck."

"What is the matter, Bourrienne?" asked Napoleon of his secretary one morning; "you look blue."

"I am blue, sire," returned Bourrienne; "I've written you up, and, as far as you've gone, you won't make more than one volume. The public likes its biographies in two volumes."

"We'll fix that," said the Emperor, quickly; "I'll invade Russia. That will provide you with two more chapters, anyhow."

NEWSY TRIFLES.

There are sixty-four counties in Texas without newspapers.

The largest pear raised in Missouri this season weighed twenty-one ounces.

Part of the "Missouri on Wheels" exhibit will consist of tobacco leaves seven feet long.

There is talk of the restoration on the Missouri Pacific of the wages of two years ago.

More mountain-climbers have been seriously or fatally injured in the Alps this season than ever before in an equal length of time.

It is now claimed that the Connecticut pool law is thoroughly enforced and that there is not a pool-room doing business in the state.

Sturgeon fishing in Connecticut is about over for this season, though occasionally catches are made. The season has been a good one.

Neb State Historical Society

The Ord Quiz.

Established 1882 — *ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1895.* — *Vol. 14, NO 30*

Church Directory.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
REV. W. A. ALLAN, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Service—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Epworth League 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30
Strangers specially invited.

First Presbyterian Church.
REV. W. R. LEONARD, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Services—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church.
There will be preaching services at Baptist church every Sunday

Post Post No. 40 G. A. R. holds its regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at at the Knights of Pythias hall at 3 p. m.
DAVID A. GARD, Commander.
D. MCCALL, Adj.

Ord Circle No. 6, Ladies of the G. A. R. hold their regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at 1 o'clock sharp, at the Knights of Pythias hall. MRS. IDA STROUP, Pres.
MRS. MYRA WYGENT, Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

UNION PACIFIC.
Accommodation arrives.....8:15 p. m.
Accommodation leaves.....7:45 a. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
Accommodation goes East.....12:55 p. m
Accommodation goes West.....1:55 p. m.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
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A. A. LAVERTY,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
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CHAS. A. MUNN, County Attorney. — R. L. STAPLE Sec'y. Valley Co Abstract Co.

MUNN & STAPLE.
LAWYERS.
Collections, Insurance and Abstracts of Title.
Notary Public always in office.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

F. D. HALDEMAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office and residence opposite Presbyterian church.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

W. E. CRAMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in Quiz Block.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA

E. F. BOND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN.
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Office upstairs over Petty's Pharmacy.
Residence four blocks west of public square
ORD, - - NEBRASKA

F. MISKO,
DEALER IN HARNESS,
Saddles, whips, robes, blankets, collars, curry combs, brushes, and everything usually kept in a first-class harness store.
Shop on North Side Square.
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WENCEL MISKO,
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Fresh and Salt Meats and Bologna always on hand.
In Mardis's old stand.
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News Brieflets.

Electricity is likely to be adopted to run Brooklyn Bridge cars.

There are now twenty-five women in Chicago who are practising lawyers, and and fifteen more will soon be admitted to the bar.

Charles D. Brown, the first man who ever taught school in Chicago, died recently. He was born in Granville, N. Y., in 1816.

If the Atlantic Ocean would have a layer of water 6,000 feet deep removed from its surface it would only reduce the width of that body of water one-half.

In 1881 the paper mills of the United States had a daily capacity of 1,390,050 pounds. In 1886 it was 6,849,380 pounds, and now it is 14,102,580 pounds per diem.

An amusing incident occured in a Norristown (Pa.) court recently. John Shaw pleaded guilty of malicious mischief, but the Grand Jury ignored the bill indictment.

Ephraim W. Bull, the originator of the famous Concord grape, died recently at his home in Concord, Mass., at the age of eighty-nine.

There are three attachments aggregating $7,000, on Mrs. Langtry's ranch in Lake County, California, to which she is about to return.

Gen. Longstreet's tall form is somewhat bent with time. His eyes have lost their lustre, his hair is white and scant and his step is halting.

Buffalo raised about 12,000 bushels of potatoes and $5,000 worth of other crops on her Pingree potato patches this summer, and it is estimated that the returns will be about $5 for every dollar invested.

Denver, Col., was named after James W. Denver, an ex-Governor of Kansas. Denver is situated on the sites of two towns, St. Charles and Aurora, which were consolidated in 1860, and the new name adopted.

It is said that the sweeping of the streets of Paris costs about $1,340,000 a year. The pay of a sweeper is about seven cents an hour. The annual cost of watering the streets is said to be about $400,000.

At the Santa Caterins Cathedral, Genoa, may be seen a crescent made of an emerald, which is eight inches between the points. Tradition says that it was a present from Solomon to the Queen of Sheba.

A Berlin house painter who died recently of alcoholism was found to have swallowed varnish, which had hardened and filled the pit of his stomach solid.

Rev. Elijah Kellogg, whose "Spartacus to the Gladiators" has thrilled the blood of generations of school boy, is still preaching and farming, at the age of eighty-five at Harpswell, Me.

Dr. Theodore R. Trimby, the intentor of the American turbine wheel and many other important mechanical devices, is yet living. He is seventy-three years old and resides in Chicago.

One man in Chester, England, has been before the police justices 130 times for drunkenness or assaults; his father was up 33 times, one sister 67 and another 29. The cost in prosecuting the family and keeping it in prison has been over $10,000.

A race was recently rowed at Deal, England, between four four-oared crews of boatmen over sixty years of age. The winning oarsmen averaged seventy years while their coxswain was eighty-five.

Guerrita, who is now the first bull-fighter in Spain, has appeared in fifty-eight fights this season, and is engaged in eighteen more. He receives $1,200 for each appearance, and as his expenses average $400 a performance, his clear income amounts to over $60,000 a year, besides the presents made to him.

A ton and a quarter of par silver was stolen in the London streets the other day while being transported in a van from the railroad station to a bank. The men in charge stepped into a tavern for a few minutes for breakfast, when the van was driven off and was found in the street not far off soon after, with the silver gone.

James Guilford, of Kalamazoo, Mich., was summond home from California the other day to find his two sons, grandson and wife dead. Guilford himself was taken ill soon after reaching the place. Investigations showed that a number of dead rats in the well the water in which the family was in habit of drinking.

Two deaths occured near Sabula, Jackson County, Ia., recently as the result of a poisoning at H. D. Gage's wedding, three weeks ago, which has affected seventy-five or a hundred of 300 guests. The bridegroom's condition is dangerous. The physicians are unable to agree whether the poisoning was caused from pork or pressed chicken.

Reports from the lake regions of Minnesota and the Dakotas announce that the lakes in that section are not only greatly diminished in quanity but some have disappeared entirely. This state of affairs is largely attributable to the deficiency in rainfall for the past ten years.

Mille Julia-Celina Drouard, according to the decision of the Paris City Council, is to be the rose queen for this year. She is twenty-one years old, earns her living as a washerwoman and has supported her four brothers and sisters for years. She will now recieve $2,400 from the money left for the purpose by M. Batifol,

An interesting letter, the last written by the American explorer Grave, news of whose death on the Congo was recieved in June last, has recently been brought to light. In it Mr. Garve claims to have discovered the veritable tree under which was placed the heart of Dr. Livingstone. The tablet sent by Mr. and Mrs. Bruce was fastened to a tree six miles from the real tree.

After more then twenty-five years of service as sexton of the historic Old North Church in Boston, Charles Downer has resigned. During the quarter of a century he has met thousands of persons from all parts of the world who have visited the building. He has on the eve of April 19, every year, hung out the old signal lantern of Paul Revere from the belfry of the church, and this he will continue to do every year as long as he is able to preform the duty.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1895.

The republican national committee will shortly decide the time and place for holding the next national convention. Chairman Carter, who was in Washington today, says he has asked the opinion of every member of the committee by letter, and has within the last few days had personal conferences with a number of them. It is an inviolable rule that the committee meeting which decides the time and place for the convention must be held six months previous to the date upon which the convention meets. There is a difference of opinion, both in and out of the committee, as to whether the convention should be as early as May or whether it should be held after the democratic convention. In other words, whether the presidential campaign shall be a long or a short one. The decision lies entirely with the national committee, although the actions of its members will, of course, be largely influenced by the opinion of other leading republicans. Should a majority of the committee indicate their preference for holding the convention in May, the committee meeting will have to be held sometime next month.

Senator Cullom of Illinois was so much interested in the Waller case that he came to Washington with the Chicago colored lawyer who brought a petition signed by leading citizens of that city, asking Mr. Cleveland to secure the liberation of Ex-Consul Waller, now unjustly confined in a French prison. Mr. Cullom escorted the lawyer to the White House and introduced him to Mr. Cleveland, who referred them to Secretary Olney, who, he said, was conducting the diplomatic negotiations. Mrs. Waller, wife of the imprisoned ex-consul, and her children, arrived in Washington today and will remain until she finds out whether the administration really intends to do anything for her husband. She speaks hopefully; she is afraid to speak in any other way, lest it might make the administration still slower, but what she thinks is another matter.

The report that the president and vice-president are not on speaking terms, which was started during the last session of Congress, was revived when the announcement was made that Mr. Stevenson, who has been in Atlanta doing the exposition since the middle of last week, would start for his Illinois home today, at about the same time that Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet left Washington for Atlanta. Whether the two officials are on speaking terms is more than I can positively say—they probably are when they can't help themselves—but this is not the first time, by several, that Mr. Stevenson has by his actions made it plain that he did not wish to meet Mr. Cleveland in public, and it is perfectly well known in Washington that neither of the men likes the other, and that no man in public life has had less influence with this administration than Mr. Stevenson. It has always been understood that this question of influence was at the bottom of the trouble between the two men. Early in the administration Mr. Stevenson was, it is said, given to understand that his recommendation of any man for office was sufficient to keep the applicant out in the cold, and matters were not improved when Mr. Stevenson refused to ride rough shod over the rules and customs of the senate, at Mr. Cleveland's command, when the extra session was considering the silver repeal bill.

Col. John S. Mosby, of Virginia, who was one of the first prominent ex-confederates to become a republican, is in Washington again after a long absence—he was appointed a U. S. consul to China by President Grant and retained the position for many years. Although not a young man his talk indicates that he has half a mind to go into Virginia politics. He said of national politics: "The next campaign will show some remarkable changes in the political sentiment of the different sections, and if the republicans would give the second place on their ticket to an ex-confederate they would make some inroads into the south that would be surprising. I should like to see General James A. Walker, of Virginia, nominated for vice-president, and I believe if it were done, the republicans would carry Virginia and several other southern states." Col. Mosby expressed the belief that General Walker would succeed the late Gen. Mahone as leader of the Virginia republicans.

The Gorman ring has succeeded in raising a corruption fund far beyond its expectations in amount, and its members are now boasting of their ability to buy enough votes to carry Maryland next month. According to a published report, one Baltimore democrat openly said: "We have now money enough to buy up the whole republican party in Maryland and we are going to win." The republican leaders of the state are wide awake. They know the Gorman ring has plenty of money, and that prominent colored republicans have been corruptly approached, and they are determined either to stop the bribery or to send some of the bribed and bribers to prison, if it can be done, and they are satisfied that it can.

It is announced that ex-President Benjamin Harrison is engaged in writing a series of magazine articles for the Ladies' Home Journal, in which periodical they will begin in the December number. The series will be called "This Country of Ours," and will consist of ten articles and probably more. The papers are being written by General Harrison especially for women, to meet a growing, widespread desire on their part to intelligently understand the workings of our government and the great national questions. It will be the aim of the articles to explain in the clear and concise style for which the ex-president is famous, just what the United States government means; the origin and meaning of the constitution; how laws are enacted and enforced; what the powers of the President and other officials are; what the judiciary system means; how our foreign relations are brought about and their meaning; how Congress and the Senate legislate, in fact, a complete explanation of the government told in a popular way. General Harrison writes the article from the standpoint of a citizen who understands his subject. They have no bearing on politics whatever. While directly intended for women, the articles will naturally have a much broader scope and likewise interest men, especially young men.

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Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your ruggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. 27-6m

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There is one medicine which every family should be provided with. We refer to Chamberlain's Pain Balm When it is kept at hand the severe pain of a burn or scald may be promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than when medicine has been sent for. A sprain may be promptly treated before inflammation sets in, which insures a cure in about one-third the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate attention, before the parts become swollen, and when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is applied it will heal them without matter being formed, and without leaving a scar A sore throat may be cured in one night. A piece of flannel dampened with this liniment and bound on over the seat of pain, will cure lame back or pain in the side of chest in twenty-four hours. It is the most valuable, however, for rehumatism. Persons afflicted with this disease will be delighted with the prompt relief from pain it affords, and it can be depended upon to effect a complete cure. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

"While down in the southwestern part of the state some time ago," says Mr. W. Chalmers, editor of the Chico (Cal.) *Enterprise*, "I had an attack of dysentery. Having heard of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I bought a bottle. A couple of doses of it completely cured me. Now I am a champion of that remedy for all stomach and bowel complaints." For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

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"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition."
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CUT IN 2 SHIRTING.

Just now it is the fad with some merchants to get very loud, tell big tales to draw trade, and, figuratively speaking, to tear their shirts, in order to get you inside their doors. But you should not forget that I am doing business on business principles. I am not throwing out baits to draw you in and then skin you on something else. That's their way. It is not mine.

But speaking of shirts reminds me. I have a fine line of shirting. I don't tear my shirting, because it is too hard work. But I have actually cut the price in two—that is, the price these other fellows usually chargo.

See these goods. You'll always find my goods right and my prices are low as anybody's.

WM. FELLOWS,
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WHY? Because your Liver and Kidneys are out of order. For years and years housewives all over the country have used with best results
Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver AND Kidney Balm.
Try it, and you will agree with the thousands who say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at $1.00 per bottle.
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Special attention to correcting defects of sight with glasses.

W. C. T. U. MEETING.

22D ANNUAL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

Miss Willard Makes a Strong Plea For the Union of all Reform Forces—For Free Coinage of Silver at 16 to 1—Prohibition Party Should Change its Name.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—The twenty-second annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union began here to-day. The morning prayer meeting was led by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, national evangelistic superintendent. Then Miss Frances E. Willard took control and Mrs. C. Hoffman, of Missouri, the recording secretary, began the calling of the roll. Miss Willard then read her annual address.

In opening, Miss Willard reviewed the progress of temperance in every direction and lauded the constantly increasing participation of women in the affairs of the world. She dwelt upon the proposed union of reform forces to work for direct legislation, state or national control of monopolies, the election of president and vice president and United States senators by direct votes of the people, equal suffrage for men and women, no land tenure without use and occupation, prohibition of the liquor traffic, the issuing of all money by the government only and free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. She declared that labor movements were the natural allies of the temperance cause and lauded the unions and federations. She decried the revival of Napoleon worship. Social purity movements were praised in strong terms and an equal standard for the sexes called for.

Miss Willard urged determined action by women for the elevation of the stage, literature and of art and the establishment of places where young women and men could meet for harmless amusement. Of the public amusements, she said: "It is my deliberate conviction that until women are associated with men in the supervision of public amusements there is practically no hope of utilizing this mighty force for the purification and uplifting of humanity. We forget that since time began these amusements have been regulated by men, and the tendency has been constantly to degrade women for the purposes of gain; but if women had a voice in determining what spectacles should be put before the people, they would bring their higher sense of reserve and modesty to correct the low standards which even well intentioned men have learned by long familiarity to accept as a "necessary evil" It is the province of good women to deepen in the minds of men the perception that it is impossible to degrade one class of women without diminishing the public respect for all; and that the disgraceful exhibition of the woman who caters to the degraded taste of the men in the audience can but lower the standing of every man's sister and sweetheart."

Miss Willard holds to the idea that she has advocated so long, that the prohibition party should change its name to Home Protection party. She says that the use of the word prohibition as the name of a party has given excuse to the pulpits of the land to cease from advocating the principles of prohibition. The Boys' brigades are spoken of with great regret as fostering the military spirit. It was stated that the membership showed a gain, Pennsylvania being the banner state in this regard.

Mrs. Mollie McGee Snell of Mississippi, national evangelist, then led services through the "evangelistic hour" and "noon-tide prayer," after which the convention listened to the annual report of the treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker of Illinois. This showed an increase in membership over last year.

CAMPOS INSANE.

Startling Report From Tampa, Fla., About the Spanish General.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 19.—Yesterday reports were circulated that the Spanish consul had received an official cable that General Campos was no longer commanding the military affairs in Cuba. The inference was that Campos was either deposed, killed or captured by insurgents. The Spanish consul emphatically denied the report. Passengers arriving from Cuba last night report General Campos in Santiago completely insane. Should this be true General Polaviejo will probably be sent to Cuba and a vigorous policy pursued. Cubans know him as a relentless foe.

FLAMES IN CREEDE, COL.

Three Blocks of Business Houses Destroyed—Two Newspapers Burned Out.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 19.—Fire in Creede, Colo., last night burned over the three blocks between First and Fourth streets. Thirty-four business houses were destroyed, including the postoffice, the Tortoni hotel, and two newspaper offices, those of the Sentinel and the Candle. The loss is estimated at $500,000. This was the third big fire in that famous mining camp.

CHAPELS ATTACKED,

Chinese Rioters Destroy the Places of Worship of Two English Missions.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that it is reported that anti-foreign riots have occurred at Chang Pu, fifty miles southeast of Amoy, and at Fu Kien, where the chapels of the English missions were destroyed, the mandarins openly refusing to interfere.

Suicide Under a Train.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Dr. Abbie J. Seymour, a distinguished woman physician and artist, threw herself last night in front of a fast West Shore train near the water works station. She had been compelled to use crutches since last spring, when she suffered an accident to the nerves of her hip while attending the post graduate medical college at Chicago. This affliction preyed upon her mind until she succumbed to melancholia. She leaves a sister in Chicago, Mrs. Morris Gynne, and a stepmother and another sister in New York.

ENGLAND A BULLDOZER.

The Lion Preparing to Swoop Down Upon Midget Venzuela.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The St. James Gazette makes sensational statements regarding Venezuela, which seem to show that the dispute between that republic and Great Britain has assumed a very grave aspect. It says that since the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain assumed office as secretary of state for the colonies, he has paid close personal attention to the question of the relation between Great Britain and Venzuela, and that he has taken the initiary in directing the administration of the affairs of the British colony of Guiana, adjoining Venezuela. It adds: "We are now enabled to give the tenor of a remarkable dispatch, in which is outlined the imperial policy towards the colonies.

The document is of much importance, inasmuch as it was followed by cabled instructions from Mr. Chamberlain to the governor of British Guiana, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K. C. M. G., to obtain without delay a vote for the provision of two Maxim guns, one of which is to be stationed at Uruan or elsewhere along the frontier, where the Venezuelans may attempt to cross. The mere fact that Mr. Chamberlain cabled instructions for the defense of the frontier in this manner is positive proof that the imperial government will not tolerate a repetition of the Uruan incident and that it intends to hold the frontier within the Schomburgh line by force if necessary. In this dispatch Mr. Chamberlain advocates specially fostering gold mining and urges the cutting of a road from the upper Barimia river to Cuyauni, pointing out its importance from a military point of view, as it would enable the government to keep more closely in touch with the frontier and repel the attempts at Venezuelan aggression, adding that in view of the possibly early and rapid expansion of gold mining it will be necessary to provide adequately for the protection of the northwest district and recommending an increase of the number of military and police as well as the erection of barracks on the frontier."

LEO'S STAND IMPORTANT.

High Roman Catholic Authorities Discuss the Religious Congress Matter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Among high ecclesiastics here it is felt that the pope's letter to the American archbishops urging non-participation by Catholics in "promiscuous religious congresses" opens up a question of more importance than the sectarian school question, the Cahensley movement, or the other issues which have been presented in recent years.

It is said that the Pope's opposition to the religious congresses does not affect the Catholic church alone, but has a bearing on the entire movement toward Christian unity, which began in England, and has spread through this country, the purpose of which was to harmonize all divergent sects on non-essentials, bringing them together on the one essential tenet of Christianity. The broader sentiment found expression in the attendance of Cardinal Gibbons at the congress of religions at Chicago. At that time Mgr. Satolli was in Chicago, but took no part in the congress. The Cardinal's paper and subsequent magazine articles, showing the common grounds on which all sects might stand, attracted much attention.

The language of the pope's letter is said to leave no room for doubt as to the position of Rome on the holding of congresses, or the broader question of church unity, as the following direct statement makes clear: "But although these promiscuous conventions have unto this day been tolerated with prudent silence, it would nevertheless seem more advisable that Catholics should hold their conventions separately." It is said that this statement is so direct as not to be open to misinterpretation, and doubt is expressed as to the very liberal interpretation placed by Archbishop Ireland on such a clear statement from the pope. It is believed also that if there is any misunderstanding or broad interpretation given to the pope's language, he will speedily issue a second letter.

THE VERDICT TOO MILD.

A South Carolina Mob Hangs a Man Condemned to Life Imprisonment.

HAMPTON, S. C., Oct. 19.—William Blake, sr., Jackson Blake, Prince Graves and William Frazier were convicted last evening of the murder of Raymond Meares August 9, but old man Blake was recommended to the mercy of the court and his sentence was life imprisonment. The other three were sentenced to be hanged December 6.

After the prisoners were sentenced it was evident there was dissatisfaction at the jury's recommendation for mercy for William Blake, sr., and some were heard to say that Blake would never reach the penitentiary. The convicted men, as soon as court adjourned, were taken out of the court room. On their way to the jail, within a few feet of the prison, the sheriff and his constables were overpowered by a number of men and William Blake, sr., and William Frazier, who were handcuffed together, were forced from the custody of the constables and taken into the woods. The handcuffs were unlocked in some way and Frazier was returned to the custody of the jailer.

The crowd, numbering about fifty, proceeded to a dense piece of woods and hanged William Blake, sr., with a plow line to the limb of a tree. Several shots were fired into his body

Peat Beds Burning.

HORICON, Wis., Oct 19.—The peat on Horicon marsh is burning and hundreds of acres have burned over. The smoke at times is almost suffocating, and is so dense that it is impossible to see four rods. Unless rain comes soon the marsh will be destroyed for raising hay.

Fifty Egyptian Workmen Drowned.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 19.—A ferryboat having sixty passengers on board collided to-day near Cairo with a steamer which was at anchor, and capsized and fifty of those on board of her, mostly workmen, were drowned.

FIGHT SITUATION.

Matters More Complicated Than Ever Before—Managers Working Hard.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 19.—The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight situation is even more complicated to-day than it was when Governor Clarke first declared that he would use the full power of the law to prevent the contest. No one here now dares to say what will be the outcome, though the feeling at Hot Springs at present is that, if Fitzsimmons will agree to the changed conditions, making the match a soft glove limited round glove fight, the men will be able to meet at that place October 31 without interference.

It is said that the governor while at Hot Springs asserted that he would tolerate no violation of the law, but was willing to refer the whole question to Judge Duffie an', if he should conclude that no violation warranting interference was intended, the governor would be satisfied and in any event no state interference would be interposed unless the constituted authorities of that county should ask for such assistance.

Against this, however, is the statement made last night by Brigadier General Taylor, after a long conference with the governor:

"The fight will not occur at Hot Springs nor in Arkansas. There is no doubt on that score."

"Not even in a modified way, as now proposed?"

"No sir."

"What will be the effect of the court proceedings, if favorable to the fight, on the proposition to mass the militia at Hot Springs?"

"I don't feel at liberty to discuss that phase of the question. My duty is to carry out orders, whether right or wrong, but I believe the orders the Governor may issue will be right."

JOHL L. TALKS.

He Is Anxious to Have the Fight Come Off—Will Be a Great Battle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Ex-Champion John L. Sullivan said of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons matter that the fight might come off and that it might not. Asked whether he had any choice between the two men he replied that he had not, but thought it would be a great fight. "I wish in my heart to see it come off," said he, "as the future of boxing depends on its final outcome. They are knocking the game out all over the country, but it will rise again as sure as you live. Fitzsimmons and Corbett are good fellows and they should be allowed to box. When I was in the game, they never objected. I suppose that was because I was a good fellow. Who do I think will win? Well, as I said, I have no choice in the matter. It will be a fight for keeps, and both men will do their level best to win. Corbett is a clever man, and so is Fitz. They know how to use their hands and they are no novices at the game. Fitzsimmons is said to be a hard hitter; so is Corbett. He can hit as good as any one and I am sure I ought to know. How long do I think it will last? Well, to be plain, I have not the slightest idea. I should go about twenty rounds if anything. The men will fight cautiously at first, but will no doubt take things seriously as soon as they have sized each other up. I have no idea of returning to the ring."

Fitzsimmons Objects.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Oct. 19.—Fitzsimmons says he is disgusted with Brady for signing the new articles of agreement, and emphatically declares that Julian will not sign them.

"I am either going to fight Corbett to a finish or not at all," Fitzsimmons added, "and don't propose to go to Arkansas or any other place for the purpose of making a monkey of myself. I think it would please Jim mighty well to have the fight with soft gloves and limited number of rounds, but it won't please me at all, and it shall not be that way."

SECURITIES MISSING.

Commissioner Breidenthal of Kansas Very Careless.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 19—When State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, who had stopped at Kansas City Wednesday evening on his way from Ft. Scott to this city with the securities of the defunct State bank of Fort Scott, was about to take the Rock Island train for this city, he put the valise in which were the notes and securities of an aggregate value of $130,000, his overcoat and a box containing a new cloak for Mrs. Breidenthal upon a seat in one of the cars of the train and returned to the platform to talk to C. M. Sheldon of Burlingame and Lee Clark of Parsons. In some way he became confused and walked for some time beside what he supposed was the Rock Island train, but was in reality a Missouri, Kansas and Texas train. Before he discovered his error the Rock Island train had gone.

Breidenthal at once telegraphed to the conductor to take care of the baggage, but when the train arrived here no trace of the valise, overcoat or box could be found.

Mr. Breidenthal had not, up to noon to-day, recovered the valise, but says that he is satisfied that it went to Denver all right on the Rock Island train.

VAN LEUVEN PARDONED.

The Notorious Iowa Pension Fraud Worker Set Free by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A pardon has been granted by the president to George M. VanLeuven, sentenced in Iowa to imprisonment for two years and $1,000 fine for violation of the pension laws.

Bicycle Machinists Strike.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 19.—At noon yesterday 200 tool makers and machinists in the bicycle factories struck for an advance of ten per cent in wages. Every factory in the city is involved except one, which advanced wages of this class of workmen last week.

Long Sentence for a Firebug.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Morris Sheenone, the convicted fire bug, was today sentenced to forty-eight years in state's prison. Schoenholz broke down and was led from the court weeping.

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN.

ANOTHER U. P. ORGANIZATION SCHEME.

The Report of the Government Directors is in Secretary Smith's Hands and Recommends the Consolidation of Central and Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad company has been in the hands of the secretary of the interior for the past three days Its recommendations will act as a cold bath to the plan of reorganization proposed by the reorganization commission. The plan was to have been consummated practically without regard to the government debt while the report of government directors proposes a plan whereby the government may be reasonably sure of payment of a large percentage, if not all, of the debt due it by not only the Union Pacific, but by the Central Pacific also.

The basic proposition on which the report is made is the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific into a single trunk line extending from Omaha to San Jose, Cal., thus connecting the Pacific coast with one of the railway centers of the Transmississippi by the shortest line in existence and with ample terminal facilities at each end. Under existing conditions the various feeders of the Union Pacific will be lopped away from the parent system by foreclosure proceedings on the part of their respective bondholders, and save for the protection which the interstate commerce and various state railroad commission acts may afford the new trunk line would be placed at a disadvantage in securing the advantage which would naturally come to it from the lines in question. But as a trunk line it is pointed out that it would have vast advantages over any of the other Pacific roads on account of its shortness and natural sources. It is held that the lease of the Central Pacific by the Southern Pacific can be broken and set aside. This done, the way will be clear for the plan of reorganization with the two roads treated as one. It is shown that even in the year of the panic the net earnings were about $7,500,000, sufficient to pay five per cent on $100,000,000 bonds, and leaving $2,500,000 for distribution among shareholders. If this showing can be made with the Central Pacific, worked solely for the the profit of the Southern Pacific, and the Union Pacific consequently starved by deprivation of its rightful sources of income, it is argued that with the two roads worked in harmony, the enormous traffic that would immediately pass over them would at once increase their earnings to figures equal to, if not in excess of, their most prosperous days.

It is pointed out that under the proposed consolidation the interest of the Eastern trunk lines centering at Omaha will be at once gained, and it is suggested that if an open proposition were made by the government to lease or sell the combined system to that trunk line or combination of capitalists which would pay to the government the largest amount on the combined indebtedness of the two roads above a minimum fixed at, it is suggested, $75,000,000 would be strong competition to secure control. This plan, as outlined by the government directors, has been pronounced feasible by high officials of the Union Pacific. In California, especialy, has the project been strongly indorsed within the narrow circle of those to whom it could be submitted in confidence prior to the publication of the report. A bill has already been drawn by one of the government directors to carry out the subject sought, and will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General for approval. If favored by them, it will be introduced in the coming session of Congress.

To Bombard the Capital.

HONG-KONG, Oct. 21.—Dispatches received here from the island of Formosa announce that Takao, on the west coast of that island, was captured on Wednesday last, October 16, by the Japanese. The dispatches also state that the Japanese intend to bombard Tai-Wan-Fu, the Chinese capital of the island. That city is held by the Black Flag leaders, who refused to surrender unconditionally, and heavy fighting is expected.

More Gets Over Half a Million.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. — Assistant Secretary Uhl handed yesterday to Crammon Kennedy, counsel for Antonio Maximo Mora, a draft on the subtreasury at New York for $534,809.76 in full settlement of Mora's claim against the government of Spain for the confiscation of his Cuban estates. It is expected that the remainder of the claims under assignment will soon be adjusted and paid.

England Wants Ashanti.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—An ultimatum which Great Britain has sent to the King of Ashanti was forwarded from London on September 9, and its terms place Ashanti under the British protection and establish a resident British commissioner in that country. A British mission, bearing the ultimatum to Coomassie, left the Gold Coast on September 29, and the king was given until October 31 to reply.

Ravenna people propose to use a portion of the Loup river for irrigating purposes.

The town of Creston, in Platte county, is getting along without a newspaper.

Fitz Goes After Game.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Oct. 21.—Bob Fitzsimmons went hunting yesterday morning and returned in the afternoon with a large amount of game, consisting chiefly of quail and ducks.

When asked if he had anything for publication, he replied that he was simply waiting for instructions from Julian and would not leave here for Arkansas until he received word from Julian to come, and "he is not going to send me any such word until he has every assurance that I won't be arrested after getting there," added he significantly.

TO THRASH VENEZUELA.

Great Britain Threatens War on the Little Republic.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The St. James Gazette follows up its disclosures of yesterday regarding the policy of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, regarding Venezuela, and the apparent determination of the British government to uphold its claims by force of arms by making the following statement: "We are in a position to state that the Marquis of Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to President Crespo which not only sets out the demands of the British government for reparation on account of the arrest of the deputation and inspectors of police at Uruan, but it also states the terms upon which Great Britain will definitely determine the boundary dispute with that republic. The ultimatum is now en route to President Crespo if it is not already delivered to him. This final action was decided upon by the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain before the former's recent holiday in France. Both the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are in perfect agreement as to the necessity of ending the frontier dispute even if Venezuela has to be brought to terms by methods which are the most effective in reaching an understanding with South American republics. The instructions to station Maxims on the frontier are to be associated in the dispatch only in the sense that guns will be necessary to overawe those Venezuelans who are not likely to pay attention to President Crespo and the government of Caracas, whatever agreement the latter may make with Great Britain after a study of the Marquis of Salisbury's message."

The Westminster Gazette, commenting upon a report from New York that a joint refusal of the European powers to accept the Monroe doctrine was believed to be in the Marquis of Salisbury's mind, says: "There is no such thing. The Monroe doctrine is a matter entirely between the old country and the United States and if the time ever comes for Great Britain to take sides on the subject, we shall stand with the Americans and not against them."

Venezuela Will Stand Firm.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The answer of Venezuela to the British ultimatum appears to be clearly foreshadowed in an official statement from the Venezuela minister of foreign relations received here. It states with positiveness the attitude and policy of Venezuela upon the exact subjects covered in the ultimatum and in Minister Chamberlain's letter to the governor of British Guiana, and shows that the present ultimatum is a repetition of the demand made by Great Britain in November last. As Great Britain had no minister in Venezuela, relations being broken off, the German minister consented to act in presenting the British demand. Venezuela promptly rejected the demand and refused to give the assurances Great Britain asked.

HARRY GARFIELD.

The Family of the Dead President Will Answer Sherman and Others Later.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 21.—The eldest son of the late President, Harry A. Garfield, while averse to expressing himself in regard to Senator Sherman's statements, finally said: "It has been the policy of the family not to reply to charges that are made against my father, and so we have never given any attention to such as the Roscoe Conkling matter and other things of that kind. There is in the possession of our family all the letters, manuscripts diaries and such matter that was left by my father, and it is our intention to answer all charges in the form of a biography rather than as the charges are made. I do know one thing. I am and have been a warm admirer and friend of Senator Sherman's and I know that my father always was. Of course, Senator Sherman has a perfect right to his own opinions, as has everybody else. The nomination in 1880 was considered by my father's friends and nearly everybody so be the result of a peculiar condition of affairs. Whatever Senator Sherman may think of it is his own matter, and he has a right to his own opinions. It may be that we will have something to say regarding this matter, but I will not say that we will or will not. I could only say that after a conference with the family and looking over some of the papers, it does not seem to me right or proper for anyone to make charges by inference, but they should be substantiated by papers and documents. I do not care to enter into a controversy over it and prefer not to discuss the matter until I have seen the book, which I have ordered. I think whatever reply we may decide to make will likely be made in the form of a biography, but at the same time it is possible we may decide otherwise and make a statement regarding it.

The Beales Have Separated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It seems very well settled in Washington social circles that ex-Minister to Persia Truxton Beale and his wife have separated permanently and will not again come together. It will be remembered that Mr. Beale married with great social display, some eighteen months ago, the youngest daughter of the late James G. Blaine. The young couple had not been married long before there were frequent rumors of incompatibility, and it is now believed, as Mr. Beale has undertaken a lengthy and indefinite voyage to Europe, that the matter has reached a calm nation.

A Michigan Lumberman's Generosity.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 21.—Charles H. Hackley, the wealthy lumberman, who has made several munificent gifts to the public, last night announced the gift to the city board of education of $30,000 to be used in building a normal training school for the boys and girls of the city and $5,000 per year for providing instructors. At his death he will endow the institution with $100,000 with which to pay its future instructors.

Hamlet Hardupton unmusingly—Things are all out of place with me. I wish I could only get the shine of my coat and put it on my shoes.—Truth

THE CAPITAL MAY BE SOLD.

Editor Hudson in Great Danger of Being Overwhelmed by His Debts.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 21.—S. B. Isenhart, who was appointed special master by United States Judge Williams, to hear the evidence and take the depositions in the foreclosure case and application of J. E. Baker of St. Louis for a receiver for the Topeka Capital, announces that he will take depositions next week. He is expected to make his report to Judge Williams when the United States court sits at Wichita, November 18, and it is also expected that the Capital will be ordered sold.

One of the present stockholders says the present management will be utterly unable to hold on if the paper is ordered sold to satisfy the C. C. Baker mortgages, which amount to $19,000. J. E. Baker has a claim against Major J. K. Hudson for $1,500 and the holders of the mortgages are fighting this. Other creditors of the paper are Mrs. P. B. Plumb of Emporia, who holds a $10,000 mortgage, John R. Mulvane of Topeka for $5,000, and E. B. Merriam of Topeka, for $5,000.

It is said that a company is now being organized here of which John R. Mulvane is a member, which, with a capital stock of $100,000, proposes to buy the Capital if it is sold at foreclosure sale. Another prospective purchaser of the paper is E. P. Greer of Winfield, who is now said to be in Chicago making arrangements. It is asserted that W. D. Boyce, editor of the Chicago Ledger, is Greer's financial backer.

AGAINST WHISKY MEN.

Kentucky Masons in the Grand Lodge Pass Resolutions to That Effect.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21. — The Grand Lodge of Masons of Kentucky practically drew the line on saloon keepers by the adoption of the following resolution by unanimous vote:

Whereas the retailing of spirituous liquors has been so abused as to become a great evil in the social life of our country, so that prosecution of the business by a master mason is inconsistent with his profession of a moral character and conduct and calculated to bring the order into public disrepute; therefore be it

Resolved, That this grand lodge disapproves the conducting of such a business by a master mason.

The resolution has created quite a stir in Louisville.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

The Maffitt-Francis Wing Said to Have a Majority of the State Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—The Maffitt-Francis wing of the Missouri Democratic state committee believes that it controlls the organization and will prevent any early meeting or any other hasty or unwise action.

The situation seems to be that Francis and his friends have stolen a march on Governor Stone. It is claimed that a number of the new committeemen have been won over and that it will be impossible for Stone and J. W. Farris to secure the signatures of a majority of the committeemen to call a meeting over the head of Chairman Maffitt.

M'KINLEY IN A WRECK.

Desperate, but Unsuccessful, attempt to Injure Ohio Republican Leaders.

PAULINA, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Just after leaving Vanwert last night the special car of the Ohio Central line, in which were Governor McKinley, General Bushnell, Railway Commissioner Kirkley, A. B. Holcomb, Frank S. Monnett, Urban H. Hester, Colonel William Gaitree and others, jumped the track at the switch or was thrown off by some scoundrel shifting the switch as the cars passed, but no one was hurt.

A bystander says a man changed the switch just as the special car reached it and then ran away.

HIS FORGERIES HEAVY.

A. K. Ward of Memphis Accused of Issuing $200,000 of Crooked Paper.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 21. — A. K. Ward, the absconding treasurer and manager of the Memphis barrel and heading company, left here with his wife on the southbound Illinois Central train Tuesday afternoon and, it is thought, took passage for Honduras on the steamer Breakwater which left New Orleans Thursday.

It is now thought that Ward's operations in forged paper will exceed $.00,000.

YOUNG MACKAY KILLED.

The Bonanza Mine Owner's Son Meets Death While Riding in Paris.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—A cablegram received here last night from Paris announced that John W. Mackay, jr., oldest son of John W. Mackay, was thrown from a horse in Paris yesterday and died last night without recovering consciousness. The deceased was about 25 years of age.

FLAMES IN ODESSA, MO.

Seven Business Houses and the Southern Methodist Church Destroyed.

ODESSA, Mo., Oct. 21.—Fire broke out about 1:30 o'clock this morning in a small frame building in the business center of town and was driven by the driving north wind to other buildings. In less than half an hour seven business houses and the Southern Methodist church were ablaze.

"Human beings cannot see in the dark remarked the teacher.

"Sister can," replied the small pupil resolutely.

"Are you sure?"

"Yes'm. The hall was dark the other night, but sister knew that Mr. Jones had shaved off his mustache before he said a word about it."

Accidentally Shot While Hunting.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Oct. 21—F. Caress, while hunting accidentally shot himself in the breast and died in a few minutes. He was a single man and a member of the Kansas National Guard.

THE RUSSIAN KNOUT.

BARBAROUS INFLICTIONS OF THE WORST TORTURES.

Its Inhuman Use on Victims—Only Lately Abolished in the Czar's Domains—Cruel Instrument Obsolete—Politics of Enlightened Russia.

EXPANDING civilization sheds very slowly its forms of legal cruelty. England, less than a century ago, used to hang men for trifling crimes against the sacred rights of property. Russia only just lately has abolished the use of the knout, though the father of the present Czar favored the removal of this blood-stain from Russian rule. Alexander II. invited all the governors of provinces and penal settlements to report upon their experience with the knout. Without exception they had favored its abolition. In many places it was revealed that the local police resorted to it on the slightest provocation; that they spared neither age nor sex; that delicate women and tender children were frequently maimed for life by its use. Nor was this all. Statistics were submitted which showed that within the past ten years 3,000 persons, convicted of petty offenses, had died from its effects.

The knout is first heard of in the reign of Ivan III. This was toward the close of the fifteenth century. It was an instrument even more hideous than anything now known in Russia—a whip with a handle nine inches long, and a very complex lash composed of six pieces held together by two metal rings and ending in a beak-like hook.

The edges of the lash were sharpened to a fine point. Every blow cut as with a two-edged sword. To heighten the effect, the trained executioner, by a deft and artistic motion, pulled the lash toward him while recovering, so that the cunningly devised hook brought off a long, thin strip of flesh at every blow.

The trousseau of the gentleman who was being operated upon, consisted only of a pair of drawers. He was fastened flat on his belly on an inclined frame, the hands and feet extended at full length and firmly bound to iron rings at the extremity of the frame. With a refinement of ingenuity, the head of the sufferer was often so closely confined that he could not get relief for his feelings in howling.

Not every one could handle the knout successfully. It required a nice combination of qualities, native and acquired. Having first been born, the executioner must be made. A cold and cruel spirit, an iron nerve and great strength—these were the gifts which some fairy godmother must have showered upon him in his cradle. A long apprenticeship would be necessary to develop these excellent attributes. Usually the chief executioner was some criminal who had himself been condemned to the punishment he was saved to administer.

During his moments of leisure from active employment it was his business to give instructions to pupils. A sort of lay figure was used for practice. The chief executioner instructed his apt and willing scholars in the art of dealing their blows so that the injury might be graduated according to the nature of the crime or the size of the bribe which the executioner might have surreptitiously received.

If the executioner were inclined to mercy he could inflict immediate death by making the victim dislocate his own neck. Or he could protract the agony for an hour or so by cutting into the loins.

With the original knout, a sentence of from 100 to 120 lashes was equivalent to a sentence of death. Indeed, in many cases the victim died under the operation long before the number was completed. That was a pity. The kindly Russian heart, with kindness tempered by a severe sense of justice, looked on the criminal as a cheat if he died without receiving his entire sentence. Therefore, from time to time the severity of the knout was modified until the offender could receive a sentence of 2,000 lashes.

The last knout in use—the knout which has just been abolished—was an ordinary three-thonged lash tipped with leaden balls, and known as a pletol. It is only fair to say that since the accession of Alexander II. even this had been used only in certain penal settlements—notably in Siberia.

The horror of the present day, however, is as nothing to the horror of the past, but stories of executions by the knout in comparatively recent times are horrible enough.

Take for example the testimony of a British merchant, resident in Russia in 1836. The condemned criminal was a murderer, twenty-five years of age. He was stripped to his trousers and boots and fastened to the stage. The knout in this instance consisted of a handle a foot long, with a piece of twisted hide of similar length. To this was attached by a ring a piece of thong of almost metallic hardness, perfectly flat, about an inch broad and four or five feet long. After every seventh blow the thong was changed lest it might have lost some of its hardness by use. The executioner stood some five feet from the victim. He slowly raised the knout till it had attained the proper elevation, then he brought it down with awful force upon the middle of the culprit's back.

A deep, crimson mark nearly an inch in breadth and extending from the neck to the waistband of the trousers showed where the horrid thong had hit. A scream, or rather a yell, of agony rang through the air. Every fibre of the poor wretch's body seemed in a state of violent and instantaneous contortion. Whack! whack! whack! came the blows in quick succession till the eighth had been reached. Each blow was followed by the same frightful yell and shudder. Then the chief executioner gave place to an assistant, and so one relieved the other until the tale was completed. The screams of the victim became weaker until about the fiftieth blow, when the criminal's head fell to one side and he seemed unconscious of any further pain. When all was over his back presented a hideous spectacle. It was one mangled, bloated mass of deep crimson hue. He was returned to the prison, where he died next day.

Even more frightful are the accounts of the punishment known as running the gauntlet, which was practiced until a comparatively recent period in the Russian army. One cannot help but shuddering at reading the accounts of eye-witnesses to these hideous proceedings.

DEATH OF THE BIRDS.

The Fearful Effect of the February Cold Snap in the South.

The readers of "Our Boys and Girls" have been told of the great damage done to the orange-groves and the fig trees of the south by the cold "snap" of last February, but there is another loss that we who live there have suffered, about which very little has been said. The severe weather not only killed our trees but the thousands of bright-plumed birds that have heretofore enlivened our forests and groves with their beautiful coats and their sweet songs.

The bluebird, that harbinger of the early spring, did not give us his merry greeting this year. His bright blue jacket and brown-red breast were missed by everybody. Seven little blue forms, dried and decayed, were found in one old post on our place, where the poor creatures had fled in vain for shelter.

The blue jay still struts about with his usual dignity, but only here and there, showing that his tribe has suffered fearful losses. The peculiarly sad note of the turtle-dove this year seems to mourn for the death of all her family.

The effects upon the several tribes of the oriole seem to be the most curious. They evidently look upon man as the worker of all the evil they have suffered. Formerly it was an easy matter to find their swinging nests near to almost any country house, and they appeared not to be afraid of men. Now they have hidden their nests far out in the forests and they are shy even of the breeze as it rocks the cradle of their young. Even the few humming birds that are left will not come to suck the pot plant as was once their daily habit. The woodpecker, though only a summer visitor, is spending his vacation at other resorts this season. His lazy call and his constant drumming upon some dead tree, so common in summer before, are conspicuously absent this year. But the fell destroyer was no respecter of persons or rank; the royal family succumbed as well as the peasantry. The mocking-bird, the queen of the bird race by virtue of her genius and inheritance, is almost destroyed, except along the Mexican Gulf. A hundred miles back it is hard to find one. The gum-tree and its berries, which have been held as her home and her feeding ground as far back as bird history runs, is now the feeding ground of her commonest subjects, the sap-sucker and the yellow-hammer. I have heard but two singers this year within a scope where in former years I have heard 200.

In losing a crop of oranges, figs and vegetables, we lose dollars and a few luxuries whose place may be supplied by the other sweets. The trees will grow again after a few years, but it will be many years before our groves and forests are full of birds again.

G. W. H.

A Commonplace Life.

The trouble is with you, my dear girl, that you count little things as of no worth. Where we have one great renunciation to make we have a thousand little ones, and life, which you are inclined to call commonplace, is not so, for every day can be made rich in beautiful deeds. God, who is just, is merciful, and when temptation comes to you, even if you fail, He remembers that you tried to do what was right, and so is tender in His thought of you. There is not one of us who achieves, even for one day, what we long to. But, my dear, we can aways try for it. We can be ready for the trouble that is before us and equip ourselves by prayer and good thoughts so that we can meet it bravely, and, possibly, overcome it. Of course, that is what we wish to do, and yet if we are not strong enough, if we fall by the wayside, we must get up and try again, and keep on trying. That, in itself, will give us strength. And as the years go on and youth belongs to the past, it will always, because of this trying, be easier to do that which is right and merit "that peace which passeth all understanding."

A Blunt Man.

An intensely reserved man, Ibsen is not at all fond of talking of himself or of his works. At a dinner some time ago the wife of a well-known artist, being seated beside him, insisted on conducting the conversation to that end and finally maintained at length that his "Hedda Gabler" was an impossible woman. "But, madam," he answered, "I drew her from the life." "Yes, Herr Doktor, but I am a woman. I should know. I say again, it is impossible that such a woman should exist." This was too much for Herr Doktor; like a flash he turned on her. "Idiot!" he ejaculated, which was naturally the end of that conversation.

MRS. GLADSTONE AS A FAIRY.

A Pretty Story About the English Statesman's Amiable Wife.

A pretty story of Mr and Mrs. Gladstone's kindness to a young woman is thus reported by a lady correspondent of the Liverpool Echo: The young woman was the daughter of a music teacher, who, many years ago, was engaged to teach Mr. Gladstone's children. This young woman was anxious to enter the musical profession. In some way, says the correspondent, she became known to Mrs. Gladstone—perhaps through her daughters, the young girl's fellow pupils—and that lady, hearing her sing, showed her recognition of the ability she displayed in many ways, especially by inviting her to their house that others might hear and admire her also.

At last the music teacher proposed giving a concert, at which his best pupils were to perform. Of course, Miss —— was among them, and very much excited she felt at the prospect of making her debut before the very select audience which was secured for the performance, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, of course, conspicuous among its members. She was not afraid of the ordeal, being modestly confident of her ability to pass it with credit to herself and master, but she was a woman, and a very young and rather pretty one, and it so damped her anticipations of coming triumph to look at her old shabby evening dress, the only one she possessed, and think of appearing in it before the brilliant audience among her well dressed fellow pupils. In vain did her mother remind her of the admiration her superior singing would excite; she felt that a new evening gown, smart and pretty, would effect far more wonderful results than any effort of her own, and so, in rather a disconsolate mood, she practiced away and waited the eventful hour.

One day, to her surprise, she received an invitation to dine with the Gladstones on the evening of the concert and drive with them to the hall. Very gladly she accepted it, and thought how good it was of them to let her make her debut, as it were, under their wing, besides saving her the expense of a cab. So, though still in rueful contemplation of her toilet, she felt a little better, and in due time arrived at the hospitable door. There she was shown into a bedroom, and smilingly told that whatever she found laid out for her was for her use as she saw fit. Surely the days of fairy god mothers are not over, for on the bed, spread out in dazzling whiteness, reposed a marvel of muslin, ribbon and lace, a charming evening gown, fresh from the modiste, and simple and pure as any "sweet girl graduate" might wish to wear at her first appearance in public. There was no doubt about it, it was really for her—this thoughtfully arranged gift of the kind lady, whose motherly heart had silently understood what the feelings of the girl under the circumstances would be.

So, very happily and gratefully, the pretty gift was donned, and the blushing recipient hastened down to join the family whose venerated head was quite as much interested in the little surprise as any one else concerned.

The Value of Trees.

How many farmers and others, too, whose places are destitute of fruit and shade trees. Again, how many rented places are devoid of trees of all kinds. Has the land-owner ever stopped to consider that a small orchard, a few yard trees around every tenement house will greatly enhance the value, attract and hold a better class of tenants, make life more enjoyable and that too at practically no cost? We tell you there is a great deal of selfishness when we look abroad and see how stingy and selfish many are with their tenants, and oftentimes perchance some good farmer rents his farm and moves away and is so selfish as to reserve all, yes, all the fruit produced, denying even this to his tenant. Land-owners owe their tenants and the public generally, a duty by planting at least a moderate quantity of trees. This is a wise public policy.—Ornamental Tree Growing.

Joy in Worship.

The Hebrew worship, we are apt to think, was awe-inspiring and therefore gloomy; but it had, nevertheless, large room for gladness. The magnificent collection of Psalms which have come down to us give token that the element of joy predominated in the worship of their assemblies. To this day we can find no better expression of exultant emotion than these songs supply. We do not think we are wrong in asserting that the tone of public worship today is quite below that of the Hebrews, and certainly below that of the early Christians in gladness. In our hymns and liturgies we use their words; but it is seldom that in the worship of a modern congregation one is conscious of the exultant note of joy.

Valid Objection.

Once upon a time a Fox, who enjoyed a great reputation as a humorist, met a Boar Hound. "Do you know," he asked, "why I have no use for you?" "No," replied the Boar Hound, preparing to laugh. "Because," observed the other, "if there is anything that makes me tired it is a living pig chewer."—Detroit Tribune.

Chances of Death in Battle.

At the battle of Solferino, according to M. Cassendi's carefully deducted calculations, a comparison of the number of shots fired on the Austrian side with the number killed and wounded on the part of the enemy shows that 700 bullets were expended for every man wounded and 4,200 for each man killed! The average weight of the ball used was thirty grains, therefore it must have taken at least 126 kilograms, or 227 pounds of lead for every man put out of the way. Yet Solferino has gone into history as a most important and bloody engagement.

Bogert, in the light of the above, was not far from right when he quaintly said: "War is awful, but the sound of it is awfuler."

Like a Venomous Serpent

Hidden in the grass, malaria but waits our approach, to spring at and fasten its fangs upon us. There is, however, a certain antidote to its venom which renders it powerless for evil. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is this acknowledged and world-famed specific, and it is, besides this, a thorough curative for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, la grippe and nervousness. In convalescence and age it is very serviceable.

Dinner for Two.

Mr. Newedd—How is that, my love? Nothing in the house to eat? I gave you money this morning. Mrs. Newedd—Yes, I know; but I ran across the most exquisitely charming London dinner gong—awfully fashionable, you know—and I couldn't resist the temptation to buy it. "But what shall we do for dinner?" "We can listen to the gong."—New York Weekly.

"AMONG THE OZARKS."

The Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of South Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains to fruit raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozards, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and homeseeker looking for a farm and a home.

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Walking would often be a pleasure were it not for the corns. These pests are easily removed with Hindercorns. 15c. at druggists.

The greater the house built on the sand the greater will be the loss.

The more one uses Parker's Ginger Tonic the more its good qualities are revealed in dispelling colds, indigestion, pain and every kind of weakness.

Hypocrites do the devil's drudgery.—Mathew Henry.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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Far From the Sidewalks.

"Why, you poor man! how did you come to lose your foot—in the war?" "No, ma'am. I used to live in the suburbs, and in running for a train on an early spring morning I caught my foot in the mud and left it there."—Judge.

Experienced.

Editor—Mr. Keating would be just the man for our "information department."

Assistant—Why?

Editor—He has raised a family of thirteen children.—Truth.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure, be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists; price, 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

The Rapid Messenger Boy.

Tommie—Mamma, I want to be a messenger.

Mamma—Very well, my son. I'll send you to Philadelphia and educate you.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

There would be more revivals if more of the preaching were done to the sinners in the churches.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

If some people would think twice before they speak they would keep still most of the time.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

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Striking manners are bad manners.—Robert Hall.

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The poorest people in the world are those who try to keep all they get.

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Trivvet—Young Spadds takes Miss Munn's refusal very much to heart.

Dicer—Well, it is a very serious matter with him. He'll have to try to earn his own living now.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Talent is a cistern; genius, a fountain.—Whipple.

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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For Regents of the State University,
C. H. MORRILL.
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VINCENT KOKES.
For County Treasurer,
S. J. W. BROWN.
For Sheriff,
ADAM SMITH.
For County Judge,
LEWIS THOMPSON.
For Superintendent of Schools,
C. E. MAIMANN.
For Coroner,
DR. A. E. BARTOO.
For County Surveyor,
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Constable—W. H. CARSON.
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Dist. 11, ROMAN IWANSKI.
Dist. 12, H. H. BAILEY, JR.
Dist. 31, GEORGE PRATT.
For Supervisors—
Dist. 1—E. HARROW.
Dist. 2—W. J. SAVILLE.
Dist. 3—S. L. PERKINS.
Dist. 4—H. C. PERRY.
Dist. 5—L. D. TIMMERMAN.
Dist. 6—R. T. HONNOLD.
Dist. 7—GEORGE STRATHDEE.

Here is a word to the young voters. Every vote you cast will be a thing of no little importance, but there is a special significance attached to your first vote. You may forget later votes, but you will never forget your first vote. It will be a watch-word to you in all your later years if it is wisely cast. How often we hear men tell with pride that their first vote was for Lincoln, or Grant, or Garfield, or that it was to further this or that great cause. They take just pride in it and so will you later on in the vote you cast next November. How important, then, that you ponder well and weigh matters carefully before casting your ballot. How essential you cast it in a line with the abiding principals that have made this nation great and prosperous and will do so again when republicanism and republican principles are reinstated in the economy of our land. No man yet unless momentarily beside himself was ever ashamed that he voted the republican ticket. That party stands for all that means prosperity to the people and the nation. The democratic party has demonstrated the inability of its principles to maintain republican prosperity, and the populist party is not claimed, even by its own advocats, to be an abiding organization. You can never be proud of having cast your first vote for either of these. Cast your first ballot be right.

The Ord *Journal* professes to feel very badly because some citizen of Greeley county wrote a letter to a St. Paul paper against the populist candidates for district judge, without signing his name, and calls this way of campaigning "unfair and degrading." However that may be the writer of the Greeley letter is a great deal more honorable than the editor who will talk for a set of candidates when he intends to vote for but one of them. May be the Greeley writer is "cowardly" as the *Journal* calls him, because he does not sign his name, but he is at any rate sincere. The editor who talks for Thompson and Doyle, intending to vote for only one of them, is not only cowardly but dishonest and deceitful. The *Journal* man had better keep still.

The Grand Island *Republican* is making a good strong consistent pull for the straight judicial ticket. Mobley is fully aware of the dangers and injustice of slaughtering a part of the republican ticket in the interest of home candidates, and declares that Hall county will stand by Kendall and Price loyally. We hope, and are almost inclined to believe, that Hall county will do as the *Republican* says. It would certainly be folly for them to do otherwise.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll has a new lecture against the Bible and delivers it with his matchless eloquence and power. But the Bible still is, and human faith in it grows stronger and more general as the years go.

President Cleveland and party are on a tour of the south, and are being received with honors due their stations.

The Burwell *Progress* is progressing. It appeared last week greatly enlarged and improved.

The republican ticket! It's a good thing. Push it along.

Two district judges are to be elected at the coming election to serve the people of this judicial district during the next four years. It is important that they be honorable, upright men, of careful, methodical habits, and well versed in the law of the land.

A knowledge and belief in the Divine law to "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and the Golden Rule is also essential. A judge should be morally and physically clean. Morally clean that he may dispense justice without regard to position, caste, color or condition. Physically healthy that he may have a clear brain at all times and under all conditions.

The office of a judge should be a non-partisan one and where it is possible should be considered from a non-partisan standpoint. As Hon. W. A. Poynter said in the populist county convention when he recommended no opposition to the republican county superintendent, "it should be raised above partisanship." Democrats are happily situated in this respect, there being no democrat running for the office of district judge. They can therefore, if they wish, make this excellent theory practical without offering their principles or in any way injuring a member of their party.

A judge may be as eloquent as a Webster or possess the legal knowledge of a Blackstone; he may be a companionable man socially or a giant in intellectual attainments; he may be wealthy or a leader among men, yet having all these qualifications, be unfit to sit in judgment over his fellow men if he is lacking in moral principle, is vindictive resentful or will allow his political, religious or personal interests to influence his decisions.

J. A. Price, a citizen of Albion, has been honored by being nominated for the important office of judge. He has lived here about twelve years and has been prominently before the people all that time. He has filled many positions of local importance and performed his duties carefully and impartially. Most of those positions have not benefited him financially, yet he has given the same careful attention and performed his work as faithfully as though they lined his pockets with gold. As an attorney he has had many cases in court and ranks high as a counselor. He has collected many debts for clients, yet he does not bear the reputation of having been oppressive. He is very strong with the people, yet he is not an orator or even a brilliant conversationalist.

His strength comes from a well grounded belief among the people that he is honest, careful and pains-taking, is a good man and possesses a profound knowledge of the law. No charge of betraying his client for a "retainer," from the other side has been made nor has complaint been heard that he failed to remit collections that he has made.

This paper has opposed him when he was a candidade for a political office, and will do so again under like conditions. That opposition was made with a great deal of zeal, yet no indication of vindictiveness or malice was afterward shown by Mr. Price.

It appears to the writer that Mr. Price possesses the qualifications of a competent, upright and honest judge, and one from whom all classes can expect fair and impartial treatment. Politically he is as near democrats as the populists. The editor of this paper expects to give him a vote for judge, but would not do so were he a vindictive, dishonest or narrow-minded man. Nor would he do so if a democrat had been made a candidate for the office.—*The Albion Argus* (dem.)

There is no denial of the fact that Judge Thompson has made a good judge, and that in his official acts has been as little influenced by the party as any judge we have ever had, but that by no means, entitles him to the vote of a single republican and he has no right to lay claim to any such vote, and republicans who knife their party candidates to favor a home candidate of some other party, will sooner or later find their chickens coming home to roost. The republican nominees, Messrs Kendall and Price will make equally good judges and will be equally non-partisan in their official conduct and they are entitled to and should receive every republican vote in Hall county. Let it be admitted that in the position of Judge, national politics cuts no figure, so far as the duties of the office go. You cannot deny the other fact that it does make a difference, and a vital difference too, in maintaining party organizations, as nothing will destroy a party quicker than general disposition to let the consideration of locality outweight the consideration of party principles, and override the obligation following party nomination. It is the duty of every republican in Hall county to vote for Messrs. Price and Kendall and for every other republican nominee, and the republican party will be the sufferer if any other course is made.—*Grand Island Republican.*

The exposure of T. J. Doyle's connection with the infamous Cashman steal in Greeley county has stirred up the animals surprisingly. The Grand Island Free Press gnashes its teeth in impotent rage and vows all kind of vengeance for the facts which have been published about "Judge" Doyle; Mr. Doyle himself, we are informed, took the *Republican's* Scotia letter for his text in his Dannebrog speech last Friday and the briny tears coursed down his fat and flaby cheeks as he denied the whole thing and also swore revenge.

Let the heathen rage; let them "give Judge Kendall his belly full of this kind of campaigning" if they can. The threats are, in our opinion, merely idle "bluffs," but if they have any charges to make against the character of Judge Kendall no time should be lost in doing so.

Personally we dislike to expose the venality and corruption of a fellow-being probable as much as Doyle and his disciples dislike being exposed, but the district bench is an honorable position and no man of Doyle's calibre is fit to be placed upon it. Unpleasant as the task is, our duty demands that we show the imposter in his true light.

In reply to the threats made, all we have to say is, Go ahead with your "rat-catchin." Lay on Mac Duff; and thrice damned be he who first cries, Hold! Enough.—*St. Paul Kepnblican.*

Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker
Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker
Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker
or all diseases of the blood. A positive guarantee with every bottle. Call for and be sure you get Beggs' and take no other. Sold by Bridgford & Nichols.

FOUND AT LAST.

A sure cure for Diarrhea and Summer Complaint. It is Beggs' Diarrhea Balsam. Druggists do not KEEP it. They SELL it. For sale by Bridgford & Nichols, the popular druggists.

SHELDON, Mo., Oct. 13, 1895.

Editor Quiz:—In some way or other the idea is firmly rooted in the minds of many residents in the north that southwest Missouri is rough, hilly, rocky, barren, and more or less a desert. This impression reaches them from the knowledge of the existence of what is called the Ozark Mountains in this region, and from lying land sharks in northern Missouri, Iowa and Kansas. Now the Ozark Mountains are no mountains at all; only a water shed across a great, fertile and almost level prairie, in which are located productive farms, thriving towns, and acres of orchards. From each side of this ridge run streams, small and slow at first, but which gather and grow as they wind their way either to the Missouri or Arkansas rivers. These creeks are usually about ten miles apart and on either side for a mile or two they are settled and the wide sloop between them is prairie, of which nearly all is now covered with well-improved farms and here and there are thriving towns.

From Kansas City to Joplin the Missouri Pacific Railway passes through not fifty miles of timber, in the one hundred and seventy five miles, about forty of which are in the first seventy-five miles. After leaving Pleasant Hill, and while in view of orchards in the distance the road passes through not over a mile or two of timber in one place till Joplin is reached.

If Vernon county is compared with other counties in the United States at least seven out of ten will fall below it in prosperity and natural resources. We have within our borders 130 miles of railroad property assessed at $11,288,936. We have at present 10,375 school children and 35,000 inhabitants. There are no colored people here; not three hundred in the country, and they are in the cities. Nearly all our people come from the northern and eastern states. We have no foreigners and no paupers ex-except those which are brought here Kansas. We always raise good crops of corn, oats, flax, hay, and castor beans. There are not three months in the year that fruit of some kind cannot be gathered fresh from the vines or trees. Vernon county is all right in getting better each year. Immense crops, as usual, are now being harvested. Any further information about this country can be had by dropping a postal to A. O. St. John, Sheldon, Missouri.

Yours Respectfully, H. A. BRAY.

A person is prematurely old when baldness occurs before the forty-fifth year. Use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep the scalp healthy and prevent baldness.

In many cases, the first work of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is to expel the effects of the other medicines that have been tried in vain. It would be a saving of time and money if experimenters took Ayer's Sarsaparilla *at first* instead of *at last.*

North Loup News.

Oct. 24, 1895—Valley county is again filling up with the old settlers who have been wandering around upon the face of the earth and are now returning like the Jews to Jerusalem.

N. K. Redlon and Charley and Jim Thrasher all arrived within the last week from southern Missouri.

Mrs. J. J. Abbey left Monday for her home in Erie, Pa. She has been visiting her parents, W. A. Prentice and wife, for the last six weeks.

The potato business had quite a boom here this fall. Twenty-five carloads have been shipped out to various points in this state and farmers are generally well satisfied with the returns, although the price has been extremely low. The average return to the farmer will be about $35 per acre. A much larger acreage will be planted next season.

We don't hear much kicking against irrigation this fall but Mr. I. A. Manchester seems to be about the only man about here who has taken the trouble to measure his land and the crops grown. He has just finished threshing his oats and reports a yield of one hundred and fourteen bushels p r acre actual measure. His corn, he says, is going an even hundred bushels per acre while corn growing beside it was burned up for want of water. This will, I think, take the hoe cake and settle the question of whether irrigation pays. Other farmers report correspondingly large yields but no measurement; actual results speak louder than whole acres of arguments.

John Sheldon is running his sorghum mill with steam power, his horse power having played out.

Some notes of improvement are sounding in various parts of town. E. S. Sears has given his house a coat of paint and the school board have had the school building painted. Charley Wellman is building a house on his farm south of town.

Ed Haskins is going to Omaha soon to buy cattle to feed.

I hear that Mrs. Brace is much improved in health since going to Chicago and that she edpects to return home soon.

Chas. Watson has moved into town and is occupying the Moses Honeycutt property.

J. P. Goodrich went to Grand Island Monday on business.

Mrs. Jaynes and sister are in Scotia,

Ralph Craft has been confined to the house for a week with bilious fever.

Dr. Coffin has at last received his reward and has a roost in the public henery. Himself and family moved to Lincoln last week to take up the work of assistant physician in the hospital for the insane.

Arcadia Items.

Oct. 24, 1895.—Every body is husking corn.

J. S. Wheeler of Geranium, was seen on our streets Sunday.

Judge Wall of Loup City, was in town Tuesday.

Nina Landers is on the sick list.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Thompson a boy. Mother and child are doing nicely.

Calvin Landers went to Loup City Wednesday.

Frank Mallory of Ord, will have a cloak sale here Saturday.

Myrtle Johnson has taken Nina Landers place in John Walle's store.

The Rev. Charles Fenton, our paster, has moved to Ainsley, Nebr.

It would have done your republican heart good to have with us last night to hear Rev. Miamann's speech. Pop as I am, I must admit that all spoke as gentleman. There was no slander, no backbiting, every thing passed off pleasantly and everybody seem to enjoy it if one was to judge by the cheering. The band played several selections which we all enjoyed. I am afraid I must close, hoping this will not be late for this week's Quiz. EUGENE RIVERS

Last Friday furnished us the only dust storm of importance that had been experienced for some time.

Pleasant Valley Pick Ups.

Oct. 25, 1895.

Mrs. Fred Foster is reported as able to be out again.

Mrs. W. J. Saville has the erysipelas in her face quite bad.

Mr. William McClary had a "bee" last Friday and invited the ladies in to tie some comfortables.

Among the Ord visitors last week from this vicinity was William McCary, P. M. Dunlap, Mabelle Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Burdick, Willie Burdick, Miss Hattie Smith, Mrs. Easterbrook Edith and Mr. D. B. Smith.

Ord seems to catch the principle trade from this vinicity this fall. It is a pity that Arcadia merchants do not wake up to business and rake in their share of the fall trade.

Oct. 24, 1895—Rev. Bohart is moving with his family back onto his farm.

Mrs. Foster, of Ord, was in the vicinity the fore part of the week.

Died—At the home of J. B. Hughes, last Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Jarvis Royal. Deceased was taken in charge by the G. A. R. of Ord on Wednesday and taken there for burial.

DR. WARREN'S English Cotton Root Pills "For Ladies!" Safe, sure, prompt. A perfect remedy in all cases. Ask for Dr. Warren's English Cotton-Root Pills and take no other. For sale by all druggists or sent direct securely packed. Price $2.00, advice free. Dr. Warren Medicine Co. Box 1472, Providence, R. I. For sale by JOHNSON BROS., Drug gists, Ord, Nebraska.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 20 cents. Dr. SWAYNE & SON Philadelphia. 27-6m

WANTED:—Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in Nebraska for established, reliable house. Salary $750 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Third Floor, Omaha Building, Chicago. 29-26t

LOANS negotiated on real estate, collaterals, and life insurance policies. We conduct a general brokerage business in real estate, business chances and exchanges. If you wish to sell or rent farms or city property, correspond with us, we have agents in all sections.

We make a specialty of promoting business of any kind that wishes to interest capital. Local agents wanted. Address, Jameson & Co. Financial Brokers and Promoters, 115 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WANTED--AN IDEA, Who can think of some simple *thing* to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN EDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

Notice.

Minnie E. Payton, plaintiff.
vs.
Willis Payton, defendant.

The above defendant Willis Payton, will take notice that on the 24th day of October, 1895 the plaintiff, Minnie E. Payton, filed her petition and commenced her action in the District Court of Valley county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is that she may be divorced from you and have decreed to her the care and custody of her minor child, Ida May Payton, on the grounds of non support, cruelty and desertion exercised by you toward her, the said plaintiff. You are required to answer said petition on the 2nd day of December, 1895, or the allegation in said petition will be taken as true.

MINNIE E. PAYTON, Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, her attorney. 30-4

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of Oct. 1895, the petition of A. J. Firkins and others duly presented to the board of supervisors of Valley county, Nebraska praying for the organization of an irrigation district was granted and the name of said district was designated and fixed as the "Springdale Irrigation District" and the boundaries thereof established as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the north bank of the North Loup river where the north township line running east and west on the north boundary line of township No. 20 north, range No. 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian intersects said north bank of said North Loup river, at the water's edge at low water mark, and running thence east to a point 80 rods west of the northeast corner of section 5, township No. 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east 400 rods to the east line of section 4, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 240 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 160 rods, to the east line of section 10, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east one mile to the east line of section 14, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods; thence east 400 rods to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 18, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods to a point on the east line of section 17, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south in a straight line 80 rods, thence south 80 rods to the south line of section 20, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 160 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence south 80 rods to a point on the south line of section 28, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 160 rods to the center of section 33, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods to the northeast corner of section 4, township 19 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east on section line one mile, thence south one mile, thence east one mile, thence south 160 rods, thence east one and one-half miles to the center of section 7, township 19 north, range 13, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south one mile, thence east one mile to the center of section 17 township 19 north range 13, west of the 6th Principal Meridian thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east in a direct line to the east bank of Spring creek, thence following the east bank of Spring creek in a southeasterly direction to a point where said stream intersects and enters into the North Loup river at the water's edge at low water mark, thence in a northwesterly direction along the north bank of the North Loup river at the water's edge at the low water mark to the place of beginning.

And that pursuant to an order of said board of supervisors of said Valley county, Nebraska, made on the 5th day of October, 1895 a special election will be held in said Springdale Irrigation District on the second day of November, 1895, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said day for the purpose of determining whether or not said district shall be organized under the provisions of the Irrigation laws of the state of Nebraska and for the purpose of electing an assessor, a treasurer and a board of three directors for said irrigation district. The electors of said district shall cast ballots at said election, which shall contain the words "Irrigation District—Yes," and "Irrigation District—No," or words equivalent thereto, and also the names of persons to be voted for to fill the offices of assessor, treasurer and one director for each of the three divisions of said Irrigation District, numbered First Division, Second Division and Third Division respectively.

The places of voting in each voting precinct of said Irrigation District is as follows: Division No. 1 at the school house in District No 12 in said Valley County; Division No. 2 at the school house in District No. 40 in said Valley County; Division No. 3 at the Springdale school house, the same being in School District No. 6 in said Valley County.

Dated at Ord, Nebraska, this 10th day of October, 1895. V. KOKES,
[SEAL.] County Clerk.

In District Court, in and for Valley County, Nebraska.
Carrie M. Ressignie plaintiff.
vs.
Herbert Ressigule, defendant.

To Herbert Ressigule, defendant:—You are hereby notified that on August 27th, 1895, the above named plaintiff filed her petition and commenced her action in the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is that she may be divorced from you and have decreed to her the care and custody of the minor child, Frances Leo Ressigule, on the ground of non-support on your part.

You are required to answer said petition on the 28th day of November, A. D., 1895.

CARRIE M. RESSIGUIE, Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, her Attorney. 29-4

Notice of Indebtedness.

Office of Nebraska Irrigation & Power Co., Ord, Nebraska Sept. 9th, 1895.

In compliance with section 18 chapter 16 compiled statutes of Nebraska for 1893, entitled "Notice of Indebtedness," the Nebraska Irrigation & Power Company hereby gives public notice that all its existing debt amount to the sum of nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and forty-two cents.

H. L. BABCOCK, President.
GEO. H. HANCE,
L. EVERETT,
C. S. LEFFINGWELL,
E. EVERETT,
C. E. M. CAMPBELL,
Directors.

J. H. CAPRON

Invites your patronage, and calls your attention to the following lines:

REAL ESTATE — Offerings now include a large number of improved farms with lands and town properties on which the price has not been raised since the drouth. If you want anything in this line you should buy at once, and you can buy at this office as cheaply as if you go direct to owners, and can find what you want without trouble or expense. Buy now and profit by the raise which this crop is sure to bring.

FARM LOANS — are very hard to place now, and only a limited number of very attractive applications can be filled. Company rates are 8½ to 9 per cent. for five year loans. Private funds can be had for two or three years at 10 per cent.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE — will be furnished promptly to any tract of land or town lot in Valley county, at the usual rates. This is the only complete set of books in the county, and the correctness of abstracts issued is guaranteed by a bond of $10,000. Defective titles perfected and property transfers made.

Office—First National Bank Building, Ord.

Notice For Publication.

In the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska.
Maggie N. Carrie, plaintiff,
vs.
Orson S. Haskell and Emma L. Haskell, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 22nd day of January, 1895, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Orson S. Haskell and Emma L. Haskell to Maggie N. Carrie, the plaintiff, upon the following described premises, to-wit: Lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), in Block forty-four (44), in the original townsite of Ord, in Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note made by the defendant, Orson S. Haskell, dated April 21, 1888, for the sum of $575.00, due and payable in twelve months from date, that there is now due and payable upon said note and mortgage from the defendants, Orson S Haskell and Emma L. Haskell the plaintiff the sum of $317.80, with interest ten per cent from January 22, 1895. For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

27-4 MAGGIE N. CURR
By Herman Westover, Her Attorney.

IN District Court in and for Valley county Nebraska.
W. S. Wescott, plaintiff,
vs.
Charles H. Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson wife of Charles H. Wilson, Charles Bo administrator of the estate of Charles H. Wilson, deceased, Clara B. Wilson and George Wilson, defendants.

Charles H. Wilson, Elizabeth Wilson, his wife, and George Wilson, defendants, will take notice that on the 2nd day of May, 1894, W. S. Wescott, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Valley county, Nebraska, and on June 7, 1895, filed an amended petition against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by said defendants to E. A. Chandler, and by him assigned to plaintiff herein, upon the north half of the nw ¼ of section 28, and the east ½ of the ne ¼ of section 30, all in township 18, north of range 18, west of the 6th P. M. in Valley county Nebraska to secure the payment of one certain first mortgage coupon note, dated November 1, 1888, and due and payable November 1, 1893. That there is now due upon said note and coupons and mortgage the sum of $763 and interest from May 1, 1894, for which sum plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer this petition on or before November 4, 1895.

Dated September 26, 1895.
26-4 W. S. WESCOTT, Plaintiff.
By H. E. Babcock, His Attorney.

Notice for Publication.

In the district court of Valley County, Nebraska.
Martin L. Friss, plaintiff,
vs.
Mary B. Brown, George Brown, Arcadia Co-operative Company, James Stringer, Carrie Stringer and Benjamin Post, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 28th day of September, 1895 plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Mary B. Brown and George Brown, to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to-wit: All of Lots one (1), two (2) and three (3) Block one (1), in Reynolds' First Addition to the Village of Arcadia, Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their two promissory notes, dated April 1, 1894, for the sum of $150.00, that there is now due and payable upon said notes and mortgage from the defendants Mary B. Brown, George Brown and James Stringer, to the plaintiff the sum of $170 interest at ten per cent. from Jan. 1, 1894, for which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

MARTIN L. FRISS,
By Clements Bros., his Attorneys. 27-4

Notice for Publication.

In the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska.
Geo. H. Kinsey, plaintiff,
vs.
Orvill D. Crane, Susan E. Crane and John Prall, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 8th day of Sept., 1895 plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Orvill D. Crane and Susan E. Crane, to the defendant, John Prall and assigned to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to-wit: All of Lot 15, Block 3, in Haskell Orne's Addition to the Village of Arcadia, Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their five promissory notes made by the defendants, Orvill D. Crane and Susan E. Crane, to the plaintiff the sum of $400.00, with interest at ten per cent from Nov. 7, 1894. For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

27-4 GEORGE H. KINSEY.
By Clements Bros., His Attorneys.

Notice for Publication.

In the district court of Valley County, Nebraska.

Peter Mortensen, special administrator of the estate of Hans C. Sorensen, deceased, and Francis E. Lloyd and Henry E. Babcock, plaintiffs,
vs.
Charles McMullen, ——McMullen, wife of Charles McMullen, first name unknown, Frank McMullen and Albert Dye, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 8th day of October, 1895, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Charles McMullen, to Hans C. Sorensen, Francis E. Lloyd and Henry E. Babcock, the plaintiffs, upon the following described premises, towit: The southwest quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section five (5), in Township eighteen (18), north of Range seventeen (17), west of the 6th P. M., in Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their six promissory notes dated Aug. 12, 1893, for the sum of $150.00, in part payable Jan. 1, 1894, and Jan. 1, 1895, but plaintiff elects to declare said notes due on account of default of the payment of the interest thereon, that there is now due and payable upon said notes and mortgage from the defendants, Charles McMullen, Frank McMullen and Albert Dye, to plaintiffs the sum of $1,200, with interest at ten per cent from Jan. 1, 1894. For which sum the plaintiffs pray for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

PETER MORTENSEN,
Special Administrator of the Estate of Hans C. Sorensen, FRANCIS E. LLOYD,
HENRY E. BABCOCK.
By Herman Westover, attorney.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

Republican meetings will be held at the following times and places: Arcadia, Wendesday, Oct. 23; Yale, Dan Smith's school house, Oct. 24; Vinton, Loomis school house, Oct. 25; Davis Creek school house, Oct. 28; Elyria, Calamus school house, Oct. 30; Elyria, Post's school house, Oct. 31; Noble, brick school house, Nov. 1; Michigan, Zabloudil's school house, Nov. 4. These meetings will all be held in the evening and will be addressed by C. E. Maimann, L. Thompson and Adam Smith. Hon. A. E. Cady will speak at Ord, Tuesday evening, October 29. At these meetings the political issues of the day will be fairly and candidly discussed. You are invited to attend.

S. L. PERKINS, Secretary. H. C. PERRY, Chairman.

W. A. Anderson was working a good sized force until a few days ago, gathering in his sugar-beet crop. Work was progressing finely and a car was partly loaded when word came from the factory at Grand Island that the beets could not be received. Accordingly work was stopped and the matter rests in statu qua at this writing. This is a very serious affair to Mr. Anderson and will be a great drawback to beet raising if it proves true that the factory will persist in refusing the beets. Coupled with reports from Norfolk and vicinity it would seem it is not at all improbable. Farmers are complaining of the low analysis of their product and the frequent rejection of their beets for the reason that they do not contain the necessary 12 per cent of saccharine matter. They are told that their beets are not ripe enough, but this they construe as meaning that the factory people want the farmers to leave their beets in the ground or store them. Then, if loss occurs it will fall on the farmers and not on the factory. One thing is sure, more beets are in sight for which the factory has contracts, than the factory can handle.

The ownership of the bridge in the southeast corner of the corporation is in dispute, some claiming that it belongs to the city, others that it is a county affair. In the meantime the bridge is out of repair; it is in a dangerous condition, and some day in the near future it will go down under a loaded team and in all probability human life will be sacrificed, suffering entailed, and long and expensive litigation will be the result of the refusal of those in power to perform their duties. The bridge is surely public property. It is on one of the most frequented thoroughfares leading into town from North Loup and the Mira valley. This road cannot be abandoned because of the expense of building or repairing this bridge. But action in the matter will most likely hang fire under a mistaken notion of economy until a miniature Ashtabula disaster occurs and the consequences will be laid upon those who in official position were unwilling to perform their duty. X.

I'm sorry for the poor old bridge
Which no one wants to own.
It spans the creek from ridge to ridge
And bears its grief alone.

The county says it is not its,
The town that 'tis not "hern."
Betwixt, between the old bridge sits
Abused by all in turn.

And so it is with things grown old,
Since many years ago
That bridge has stood through heat and cold,
Through rain and driven snow,

And borne its burdens, as on wings,
Nor uttered once a word
Of lovesick talk and other things
That it has seen and heard.

But now the bridge is old and weak,
And shaky in the limb.
The swain goes further up the creek
For noises frighten him.

The teamster treads the bridge in fear,
The farmer with his load
Calls on the shining stars to hear,
"The blamed old bridge be blowed!"

But though this bridge is old and weak
It will not be content
Till awful vengeance it will wreak
On some poor innocent.

You may expect some peaceful day,
When fears have been forgot,
To hear an awful crash that way.
Then hurry to the spot.

From out the wreck will issue groans.
And when you clear away
For wagon, horseflesh, human bones
Someone will have to pay.

Jesse Laverty has resigned as candidate for town clerk, having had honor enough in that line. Accordingly the republican central committeemen have named J. F. Colby for the place. The selection is a good one. Mr. Colby's experience in similar work and his record as a public official shows that he will fill the office satisfactorily to all the people.

Do you want a 10-acre farm at Ord City limits? I have three fine tracts to choose from, two with buildings and one without. Price low, terms easy.

J. H. CAPRON.

Thread, 3 cents, at Milford's.

Lunch is served at Lloyd's.

Wear Milford's Shoes.

Handkerchiefs, 1 cent, at Milford's.

Quiz until Jan. 1, 1897, for only $1.50 cash.

Vote the republican ticket straight, boys.

Don't be a stay-at-home on election day.

Fresh, Sweet Cider for Mince Pies at Russell's Grocery.

Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1896 for only 25 cents.

Remember the show tonight at the Opera house.

Remember Cady's talk at Ord, Tuesday evening, Oct. 29.

Remember the date of Cady's speech at Ord—Tuesday, Oct. 29.

All kinds of hard and soft coals at the lumber yard of J. B. Kroetch.

Mrs. W. F. Reinert of Denver, is visiting her sister Mrs. A. M. Daniels.

One week from next Tuesday is election day. Make your plans to vote.

Mrs. E. C. Wolf has gone to Arcadia where she has found employment.

New subscribers can get Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50 cash.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

Go to Lloyd's for anything you want that is usually kept in a first class Bakery.

Miss Angie Ramsey has returned from her Denver trip, having had a delightful time.

A. Rowen is back to Ord again, not having gone to the south as he thought he might do.

Farmers are still fall plowing. The ground is in unusually good shape for this season of the year.

Dr. Cramer returned Tuesday from a trip to the south. He did not visit Chicago as stated last week.

I have a team to trade for hogs or cattle three miles east of Ord.
29-2 WILLIAM STANTON.

Kit Carson has accepted a position in Milford's store, where he will be found hereafter doing buisness in his usual proper way.

Will Tim dropped into Ord again Tuesday evening after several months traveling in various parts of "Uncle Sam's" domain.

The republican central committee have prepared a list of dates for speeches in all parts of the county. See the list published elsewhere.

A daughter of regulation weight was born unto Mr. and Mrs. Ira Scot, Oct. 11, and all parties, including grandma Sowers, are doing well.

One thing is sure, the populist bosses are not being so roundly received by the faithful in their speeches as they have been in years gone by.

The Ord State Bank has twenty head of good horses for sale on time at lowest prices. If security is satisfactory you can make the time to suit yourself. 27-7

A great many important elections have been lost by the indifference of many people. You neglect a sacred duty and your own best interests if you do not vote.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office cannot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

Miss Birdie Ratliff sustained a fracture of her wrist while playing "pull-away" at school last week. She stuck to her work, however, till evening, although the injured member was very painful.

Vince Kokes has made an efficient and painstaking clerk. He is better qualified for the office than his opponent and has no outside cares to detract his mind from his work. He should be and will be elected.

Hon. A. E. Cady will address the people of Ord and vicinity Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, upon the subject, "Young Men in Politics." Mr. Cady is a very pleasing speaker and you miss a treat if you do not hear him.

Jeppe Smith lost a coat of Old Country make, cloth outside, rubber inside, on the road between Ord and North Loup last week. The finder will greatly oblige by leaving it at the Quiz office or handing it to the owner.

The Arcadia *Champion* ought to read proof with copy when quoting other papers. An "out" in one of its extracts from Quiz last week took all meaning out of the extract. But this is one of the inevitable misfortunes of newspaper life.

Our superintendent should be a man familiar with modern education and methods. He should also be highly educated, energetic and progressive. Just such a man is C. E. Maimann, the republican nominee. When elected to that office he will give his entire time and attention to its duties, and you will see the efficacy of Valley county's schools materially improved.

A CHALLENGE AMD REPLY.

The Populist Bosses are Famishing for a Joint Debate.

THE CHALLENGE.

To Dr. H. C. Perry, Chairman of Republican County Central Committee of Valley County:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with a resolution passed by the county central committee of the people's independent party, on the 19th inst. The undersigned were appointed a committee to arrange for joint discussions with the party you represent. And said county central committee having appointed a series of meetings to be be held in various parts of the county between this and the close of the present campaign, in which will be discussed the deplorable financial condition of our country and its producing classes, farmers losing their homes, mechanics and laboring men begging for an opportunity to labor to keep their families and loved ones from starving, corporation rule, bonds and mortgages eating up the substance of and fast reducing the great common people to mere serfs and paupers. And this in a land blest with unbounded resources, the development of which is just begun. At these meetings the republican party will be charged as being responsible in a great measure for this deplorable state of affairs in our country, and as it would seem to be cowardly and unfair to make such grave charges without giving your party an opportunity to defend its record, we hereby invite and challenge you to a joint discussion, at these meetings, of local, state and national issues. Equal time and opportunity will be given you at each meeting to vindicate your party from these grave charges.

The speakers chosen to represent their respective parties will act as the attorneys, the people and taxpayers of the county and state to be the jurors, and the verdict will be handed in on November 5th.

A. V. MENSING,
F. E. HEWETT,
I. S. FRETZ,
Committee.

THE REPLY.

To A. V. Mensing, F. E. Hewett and I. S. Fretz, Committee of the Populist County Central Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—Your challenge is received addressed to me as chairman of the republican central committee, wherein you state that the populists are to have a series of meetings throughout Valley county, in which meetings you are to discuss the deplorable conditions of our country, the iniquitous proceedings in issuing bonds to eat up the people's substance, etc., etc. All of which in a measure you are to charge the republican party with being the cause of.

Now, as was the case one year ago, we respectfully decline to enter into any joint discussion. We will have a few meetings in different parts of the county and will conduct them in a manner as we hope will offend no one, and you are cordially invited to attend. But we shall not allow any other party to dictate as to how we shall conduct our meetings. You have the same privilege.

You say you wish to be fair and give the republican party a chance to defend its record.

In reply we would say to you, state the facts as you know them and we shall be satisfied. We believe, however, if you state the facts as they are that you will have a long story to tell. The record of the republican party is, as it were, the history of the United States for the past thirty-five years. Kindly go over it, give us the history, from Abraham Lincoln down to three years years ago. Then take up the record of your own party. It has no record, it is a party of negation. It pleases you best being non-progressive. Your party's only record is local. You might give your record as regards to this county during the past four or five years. State increase of taxation, the eagerness with which you are willing to vote bonds, which you so much decry, and adeptness with which you can find flaws and technicalities by which you can refuse to pay them when they become due, and the astonishing contracts you can enter into to cheat and defraud the bond-holders whom you honestly owe.

Yes, give us a true history, do not make charges which, being bare assertions, cannot be proven. Do not overdraw your picture.

If you read the papers you will learn that labor is finding abundance of employment east of us in the manufacturing districts and mechanics are not out begging for work to keep their families from starvation. Don't try to make it worse than it is.

Yours Truly,
S. L. PERKINS, Secretary. H. C. PERRY, Chairman.

We want to assure the Ord Quiz that notwithstanding surface indications to the contrary the republicans of Hall county will stand loyally by the nominations of Kendall and Price, with not more than the usual complimentary vote for Thompson and falling to the lot of a home candidate. Hall county has a band of true blue republicans and their votes will be cast for Messrs. Kendall and Price. Good republicanism, good sense and future welfare of the party all dictate such a course.—*Grand Island Republican.*

Muslin, 4 cents, at Milford's.

South Sea Islanders, 5 cents, at Milford's.

Fall walking hats and sailors at Mrs. Brown's.

Frank Mallory went to Omaha Wednesday on business.

You will always find a good cup of hot coffee at Lloyd's.

Lloyd's is Headquarters for Oysters. He serves them in any style.

25 cents pay for Quiz till Jan. 1, 1896, to persons living in Valley county. Subscribe now.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office office or residence.
F. J. AGNE.

The continuation of populists in office means the continuation of pop extravagence, such as $10,000 lawyers fees.

Dear people, havent we had enough of populist foolishness in our local affairs? Let's go back to the republicanrule.

What's the use of having a county attorney if we must have other lawyers every times a special case comes up?

The ladies of the G. A. R. will give an "Old Folks" concert in the near future. Fuller particulars will be given next week.

The water was shut off around the square the major part of the afternoon yesterday in order to make connection from the court-house water main.

At the fair two girl's capes—one a plush and the other a more ordinary kind of goods—were lost. The finder will confer a favor by returning them to the Quiz office.

ELYRIA, Oct. 18, 1895.

Editor Quiz:—Please state in your next issue that I am not a candidate for treasurer of Elyria township and will not serve if elected. Yours Truly,
A. S. ADAMS.

N. K. Ridlon, of North Loup, was in the city yesterday looking none too well in health. He has but recently returned from a sojourn in the Ozark region of Missouri, which climate seemed to agree with him pretty well.

Mrs. J. M. Stone was called to Lincoln last Saturday by the sickness of Virgil's little son. She writes, however, that Louie is much better. Mrs. Stone will remain a few days in the city for rest and recreation before returning to Ord.

Mrs. Robert McMullen returned from Iowa Wednesday, having driven there and back again unaided and unattended except by a small boy. She was bound to see relatives and as ten-cent oats would not pay the railroad fare she took the more primitive way—overland. This we call pluck, the pure article.

J. S. Wheeler was in the city Saturday after another load of prepared feed for his baby. The little fellow is recovering from a very severe sick spell, and has now got his second appetite. It takes ninety cents every two days to supply him, which is liable to create a panic in John's bin of ten-cent oats. But the main thing is the boy is improving.

A vote for S. J. W. Brown for treasurer will be an honorable thing. He is possessed of the highest qualifications for the office. Not a scratch of a pen will appear on the treasurer's records after his election that will not be correct. He is a neat penman, an expert accountant and an honest, upright citizen and tax-payer. There is no reason on earth why he should not be elected. The county will be the loser if he is defeated.

The times draws near for election. The populist bosses are out in force ransacking the county and trying in everyway to be continued in office for another term. What have they done to merit this continuance?

They have greatly increased our taxes.

They have run the county deeper in debt.

They have used public funds to aid the populist party.

They have paid the populist organs many hundreds of dollars which would have been saved to the county had republicans been in power.

They have increased the publishing fees for foreclosures by more than a half, taking so much more from the poor man who is so unfortunate as to lose his land.

They have impaired the county's credit.

They have attempted to repudiate the honest dedts of the county.

They have mortgaged the county to a syndicate of lawyers for the sum of $10,000, when no good can possible accrue to the county.

They have deceived the people.

Claiming to be for "reform" they have squandred the county's money for personal and political ends.

They have paid not one dollar of the county's debt, very little of the accrued interest.

They have set out to be continued in power so that they may carry on their nefarious work even worse than ever.

Voter haven't you had enough of populism?

Jarvis Royal.

This ancient and eccentric character, whom every body knew and wondered at, was buried yesterday afternoon from the Methodist church, having died Wednesday, Oct. 23.

He was born in New Jersey, and according to the record of an old Bible in the possession of relatives, in 1813, which would make him 82 years old at death. But he always claimed that he was some ten years older still.

A great deal of mystery has surrounded his life, but a few facts have leaked out in one way or another. At an early age he boarded a merchant ship and spent four years on the seas along the eastern coast of South America and the West Indias. Returning to America he seems to have kept up a wandering life, and finally enlisted somewhere in the Ohio river valley for service in the Mexican war of 1846 and continued in military service for several years thereafter. Later he enlisted on a man-of-war and was sent to Algeria, where he was by some means left. Taking advantage of the opportunity, and following his inclination to see and observe, he travelled up the Nile and finally east across the Red sea.

In the early days of the Rebellion he came again into the service of his country and fought through the war. Returning with his victorious comrades he settled down on a farm near Rochelle, Ill., where he lived till about seventeen years ago, when he came to Valley county. His final days were spent on his place near Yale.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Hardaway and a recital of his history made by A. M. Bobbins, from whom we learn the facts above stated.

The populist bosses always round up Eureka on the night before election. The bills publishing the appointments for this fall's campaign are no exception to the rule. Eureka is to have the attention of the "reformers" on the evening of November 4, and our foreign friends will be filled with beer and lies to their fullest capacity, as usual. This is the strong point with our populist people. The necessity of having Eureka attended to at the latest possible moment is very apparent. The beer must be used so as to last till after the polls are open, and the lies must be told late so they cannot be refuted till after election. This is not very sweet work and hence is left to the charge of Mr. Rhodes. Moral men like Munn and Claflin are supposed to keep away on such occasions.

The teachers' meeting will be held at Ord, November 2, at 1 o'clock p. m.

PROGRAM.

Paper, "Writings of Longfellow,".....
.....Mrs. Nora Scringer
Paper.....Alta Jones
Recitation.....A. M. Jones
Paper.....C. E. Goodhand
Paper.....Prof. W. G. Herons

The intention is to organize for Reading Circle work. Also, there will be a lecture at the court house at 8 o'clock by the eloquent and celebrated W. E. Chancellor, president of the Lincoln Polytechnic Institute. His subject will be "Democracy and the Public Schools." All citizens are cordially invited the lecture. D. MCCALL, Supt.

Lewis Thompson, the genial, level-headed republican candidate for county judge, is the right man for the place. He is of the people. There is no reason why Ord lawyers should have a cinch upon the county court. The judge should be a man of the masses who will go into the office with the interests of the people at heart. He should not be a man who knows more about law than the principles of equity and justice between his fellow men. L. Thompson fills the popular ideal of what a county judge should be.

Good natured, firm, hard-working Adam Smith is just the man for sheriff. Now, is he not, fellows? He will attend to the affairs of the sheriff's office in the proper style, will not have to combat with an unruly temper and will make the execution of the duties of his office as pleasant and agreeable to the people as strict compliance with the law will permit. A hard-working man himself he will consider the worthy poor in all his official acts, as he has as a private citizen.

A history of the Ord Irrigation District and of the bonds issued for the construction of the Ord Irrigation canal is in press and will appear from this office next week. It is very full and complete and has taken no little of Secretary Clements's time compiling it.

About Cash.

Owing to hard times and the distresses of our farmer friends and patrons generally Quiz has said little or nothing about the amounts due on subscription. We have managed somehow to pull through and keep our bills paid. But a great small grain crop is now being thrashed and sold and we expect a small pittance of this to help out our depleted bank account. Your account is ready for you at the Quiz office and you will greatly oblige by calling in at an early date with a little cash, or its equivalent. Unless this is done, we will be compelled to make an effort, through a collector, to get the amounts long past due. You may expect a serious-faced gentleman in your neighborhood soon. See if you can't head him off by calling in ahead of him.

Chickens wanted at the Ord Hotel.

S. J. W. Brown is in the city today.

Make an X after every republican's name and you will not miss it.

Anyone having an organ to rent drop a card to P. O. Box 65, Ord, Neb. tf

An eleven pound daughter was born unto Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Barnes this morning.

There will be an Epworth League social at Miss Leola Glover's home next Wednesday evening. Every one is cordially invited.

Episcopal services will be held at the Baptist church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. CHAS. E. MAIMANN.

The chemistry department of the Ord high school sustained a very good sized explosion Wednesday. The laws of chemistry do not seem to change. Certain things should be kept apart now as years ago. No particular danger was done except burning the table in a few places.

Strayed or Stolen.

My black cow has disappeared from Perry's elevator. Any information concerning her will be rewarded.
JAMES BARTA.

Notice.

I want corn, wheat and oats on accounts due me. Will pay 45 cents for wheat, 20 cents for oats and 20 cents for corn. 29-2 J. O. WORK.

For Sale.

A span of large Mules, kind and good workers, on N. W. quarter, section 24 Liberty township. E. M. POTTER,
Yale P. O.

Notice.

Owing to the failure of the Sugar Co. in fulfilling their contract with me, I have a lot of Sugar beets to dispose of for stock feed. No better feed for milk cows is known if the reports from Agricultural Experiment Stations are to be believed. Beets will be delivered any where in town at $3.50 per ton. Those having teams can get them at the field, expense of hauling deducted.
W. A. ANDERSON.

We know whereof we affirm when we state that Ayer's Pills, taken promptly, at the first symptoms of colds and fevers, arrest further progress of those disorders, and speedily restore the stomach, liver, and bowels, to their normal and regular action.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Ord, Neb., for the week ending, Oct. 26, 1895:

Rev. Geo. Ferguson	Job Groom
T. M. Thompson	G. Vesper
Mrs. Belle Cragan	Mrs. Mary M. Fay
Rev. Geo. Ferguson	Job Groom
Frank Hughes	H. Harrell
John H. Lindquist	T. B. Smith
T. M. Thompson	G. Vesper

Mr. Nelson, father of Marsh Nelson

If not called for in two weeks these letters will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties claiming any of the above please say they were "advertised."
J. L. McDONOUGH, Postmaster.

A LOVELY HEAD OF HAIR.

Is something that every woman should be proud of and is something that every person can have if they use Beggs' Hair Renewer. A positive guarantee with every bottle. Sold by Bridgford & Nichols.

ROBBED

Of a nice head of hair just through negligence. When your hair begins to fall out, don't neglect it, but get a bottle of Beggs' Hair Renewer which will stop its falling out, and if turning gray, will restore its natural color. For sale by Bridgford & Nichols.

How in the world can you expect to be cured of the Piles unless you get a box of Beggs' German Salve? Sample boxes free. Equally good for Scalds, Burns, Old Sores, etc. Sold and warranted by Bridgford & Nichols.

Beggs' German Salve.
Beggs' German Salve.
Beggs' German Salve.

The greatest pile ointment in the world. It cures where all others fail. A positive guarantee with every box. Call for sample box. Sold by your popular druggists Bridgford & Nichols

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Oct. 24	Temperature Highest	Temperature Lowest	Sunshine (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Friday	62	54	90	.00
Saturday..	68	28	100	.00
Sunday ...	66	30	100	.00
Monday....	70	31	100	.00
Tuesday...	50	32	50	.00
Wedn'sd'y	56	29	100	.00
Thursday	65	31	85	.00
	Averages			Total
	62	33	90	.00

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

ORD, . . . NEBRASKA

The use of mail cars on the cable road has begun in New York.

We are never made better by our giving until we give enough.

Some men are born rich, some achieve richness and some marry American heiresses at the expense of very little effort.

There may be a change in public opinion about the brutality of prize-fighting after the Thanksgiving day football games.

A train on the Chicago and West Michigan railway was stalled by a sandstorm one day last week. That's the cold that's got the sand.

As near as can be made out at this distance Lord Dunraven is dissatisfied with Mr. Iselin because he offered him another chance to be defeated.

If the bloomer girl had lived in St. Paul's day there would have been some uncomplimentary remarks about her in the First Epistle to the Corinthians.

Whether or not there is anything in physiognomy, there is no doubt that some men's characteristics are betrayed by their faces. For example, if a man has a bottle nose you may know he is fond of liquor.

Chicago has 11,000 children too many for her schools and twenty new buildings have been erected during the past year. This gives one an idea how Chicago is getting there. The number of pupils enrolled this year exceeds 175,000.

The Olympian games are to be revived at Athens, in Greece, next April and it is time for the winners of the American events in athletics this year to put themselves in communication with the director of the games. The American universities ought to be well represented. In addition to taking part in the games they can brush up their Greek in conversation and reading the daily papers.

One thing may frankly and truthfully be said—in no part of this country today is the old-fashioned American Sunday—a day of cessation from secular labor, respectful quiet, and worship for all who are inclined—so generally observed as in the south. This fact is noted with extreme gratification by northern visitors, already unhappily familiar with current practices throughout this section and the west particularly.

A young man shot a young woman because she would not love him any more. It seems that some people will never learn that what may appear very romantic when enacted on the stage with subdued lights, soft music and blank cartridges is nothing more than the silliest sort of foolishness in every-day life. If our young people would be a little more careful about their diet they would not be so liable to lose the little brains with which they were endowed.

A Pittsburg dispatch says the boom in structural iron is so great the manufacturers are unable to supply the demands. For two months the Carnegie structural mills have been running to the limit. The company put a time limit on the delivery of contracts for all kinds of material for structural work. It was announced two weeks ago that no orders for material to be delivered within sixty days would be accepted. This week the limit has been raised, and orders for delivery under three months are refused. The same conditions apply to other large structural mills. It is estimated that the Carnegie Company has contracts on hand at present aggregating almost 1,000,000 tons of structural material. The limit of production for the remainder of the year will not go much beyond 100,000 tons, and the contracts on hand will run well into 1896.

The International Co-operative Congress at London was attended by delegates from Italy, from the people's banks of Belgium, the French Agricultural Syndicates, from British Co-operative Stores, and from similar and other co-operative organizations in the United States, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Russia, Servia and Australia, the primary purpose being to ascertain how far the co-operative principle had been or was capable of being applied to industrial enterprise in their respective countries. The discussion on the co-operative store movement, particularly in the United Kingdom, seemed to evoke great enthusiasm, most satisfactory results at co-operation having apparently been achieved in that direction. Less success had evidently resulted from efforts at co-operative production, so far as shown in papers read and addresses made.

Evidently, the teaching that "righteousness exalteth a nation" is played out. We have tried for a century to maintain this against the world, and we have been flattering ourselves that we were doing something for civilization. But civilization is only a barren ideality. Washington and Jefferson and Monroe and the rest of them were old fogies. Let us go back to the barbarism from which we came, to the ancient idea that self-interest, real or apparent, is the only guide to political action, and power the only measure of national policy

TO HARMONIZE ERIN.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH PROPOSES A CONVENTION.

Representatives of the Clergy and People of Ireland and Advisers From Abroad to Meet and Stop the Bickrings and Jealousies Among the Leaders.

TORONTO, Oct. 18.—As the result of his recent visit to Ireland, Archbishop Walsh of the Roman Catholic church last night made public his propositions for harmony in Ireland as follows: "Let a great national convention be held in Dublin, composed of chosen representatives of the clergy and people of Ireland, and of an advisory representation of the Irish race abroad. In that convention let Ireland speak out her mind; let not her voice be like a broken musical instrument, emitting discordant notes and jarring sounds, but let it, on the contrary, be clear, loud and emphatic, insisting on unity and condemning faction. Let her point out and uphold her parliamentary representatives whose methods and conduct she approves, and let her mark out and condemn those whose intolerance of control, personal jealousies and animosities have done so much to break the unity and waste the strength of the National party. Dissensions and feuds have in the past been the ruin and curse of Ireland. Let her stamp them out and cast them from her as things more noxious than the serpents St. Patrick banished from her shores. In that convention let the voice of Ireland's sons abroad be heard and their advice considered. They live under free institutions and are accustomed to the workings of deliberative assemblies and representative governments, and hence the advice and experience of their chosen delegates, in the present condition of Irish affairs, would be of the utmost value and importance. A great national convention, such as I venture to suggest, speaking with authority of the nation and voicing its fixed and unalterable purpose to labor for and to win the right of self-government, would give new hope and heart and energy to Irishmen at home and abroad, and it would be able to restore unity amongst the ranks of the Irish National list representatives, to make of them once more a compact body and irresistable power in the imperial parliament. When Ireland speaks to Englishmen through such a body her just demands cannot be long refused her."

Edward Blake, member of parliament for Longford, Ireland, heartily concurs in the propositions, and urges their acceptance by all the factions in Ireland.

MAHOMMEDAN UNREST.

Storm Brewing Which Will Sweep Away the Hamidian Dynasty.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times dwells upon the vague rumors current there and upon 'the feeling of unrest manifesting itself by a decline upon the bourse, by long faces in the bazars and by mysterious whisperings of massacres in the provinces, which are wholly unsubstantiated. Mahommedans declare a storm is brewing which will sweep away the whole dynasty and liberate Islam from the thraldom of the hated Hamidian system, which cramps its energies and paralyzes all its forces. The activity at the Dardanelles continues, and 10,000 additional men are under orders to join the garrison. New batteries are building at Dardanos, Namazie and Madjidieh, armed with heavy guns. All the flannel in town has been bought up for cartridge making, and all the whitesmiths are busy making lanterns and canteens. Many Mahommedans have been arrested in different parts of Stamboul for using seditious language.

NEW BISHOPS ELECTED.

The Episcopalian Prelates Fill the New Kioto and Alaska Dioceses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—The change of front of the house of bishops of the Episcopal convention in voting to name a missionary bishop of Alaska was due to the personal guarantee of the new bishop's salary for three years by Bishop Potter of New York. This guarantee is understood to have been signed by J. Piermont Morgan. The bishops this morning began balloting for bishops to preside over the new missionary jurisdictions. The Rev. J. M. Francis was elected on the first ballot bishop of Kioto, Japan. He is a missionary now resident in that country. The Rev. Peter J. Rowe of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was named as bishop of Alaska on the first ballot.

A message from the house of bishops announcing that it had declared against the erection of a missionary district in Western North Carolina and in favor of the erection of a diocese out of the missionary district of Northern Texas, was referred to the proper committee.

Increase in Postal Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The postoffice department has compiled the receipts of the thirty leading cities of the United States for the third quarter of 1895 and a most gratifying increase is shown. The total receipts for the quarter ended September 30 were $7,400,403, against $6,703,719 for the same quarter in 1894, an increase of 9.9 per cent. Every city shows an increase. Postal officials say these receipts are a sure index of increasing business throughout the country.

The Pallium Conferred.

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 18.—The pallium was conferred this morning upon Archbishop P. L. Chapelle in the Cathedral, which will be dedicated tomorrow, Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, officiated and other distinguished prelates were in attendance. At 1 o'clock the archbishop gave a dinner to the visiting prelates, territorial and federal officers, judges of the United States land court and territorial supreme court. In the evening a public reception was given at the archepiscopal residence in honor of the cardinal.

THE POPE ON CONGRESSES

Text of the Letter of the Pontiff Concerning Mixed Religious Meetings.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—Archbishop Katzer has received a copy of the letter of Pope Leo, sent to Monsignor Satolli, bearing on religious congresses. It is typewritten, in Latin, and addressed to Monsignor Satolli. Following is a translation:

"Venerable Brother: Health and apostolic benediction. We have learned that in the United States of America conventions are sometimes held in which people assemble promiscuously, Catholics as well as those of other denominations, to treat upon religion as well as upon correct morals. In this we recognize the desire for religious things by which this people is animated more zealously from day to day. But although these promiscous conventions have unto this day been tolerated with prudent silence, it would nevertheless seem more advisable that the Catholics should hold their conventions separately and that, lest the utility of these conventions should result simply to their own benefit, they might be called with the understanding that the admittance should be open to all, including those who are outside of the church.

"Whilst we consider it incumbent upon our apostolic office, venerable brother, to bring this to your knowledge, we are also pleased by our recommendation to promote the practice of the Paulist fathers, who prudently think to speak publicly to our dissenting brethren, in order to explain Catholic dogmas and answer the objections against them. If every bishop in his own diocese will promote this practice and a frequent attendance of these sermons, it will be very pleasing and acceptable to us, for we are confident that not a small benefit for the welfare of souls will arise therefrom.

"Wishing you in the meantime, venerable brother, the gifts of divine providence, we impart to you with the most loving spirit the apostolic benediction, a proof of our special love.

"Given in Rome at St. Peter's, September 18, 1895, the eighteenth year of our pontificate.

HIS GRANT NOT HOPELESS

Waller's Concession in Madagascar to Be Looked After.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. — Counselor Kennedy of the Waller case is of the opinion that the turn which the course of military affairs has taken in Madagascar in favor of the French will favorably affect the financial interests of the ex-consul in that island. He holds that the ownership of the land conceded to Mr. Waller by the Hova government is a question entirely separate from that of his guilt or innocence of the charge of aiding and abetting the Hovas in their war with the French. He bases this opinion upon the fact that the grant was made previous to the French conquest, and says that while France, at the time, questioned the right of the Hovas to make the concession, the government of the United States had not conceded France's right to interfere in the management of the internal affairs of Madagascar. When France assumes an undisputed protectorate in the island, as it is presumed she will, in view of the recent success of her arms in that quarter, it will find that various grants have been made to citizens of other countries, not only of England and Germany, and it is supposed that the Waller grant will be put on the same basis as these.

THE MISSOURI MASONS.

A. M. Hough Elected Grand Master—Appropriations for the Year.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—The state Masonic grand lodge held a protracted session this forenoon and disposed of much important business. Contrary to expectations there was no contest over the next place of meeting, St. Louis winning without a struggle. The by-laws allowing delegates to the grand lodge and officers $3 per day and two cents mileage each way were adopted.

In accordance with the report of the committee on ways and means, appropriations of funds were made as follows for the ensuing year: Printing, $1,200; postage, $1,375; rent for grand secretary, $1,000; salary of secretary, $2,500; committee on correspondence, $55; grand treasurer, $150; grand lecturer, $2,500; grand master, $250; special deputies, $100; grand tyler, $150; The following officers were next elected: Grand master, A. M. Hughes of Jefferson City; deputy grand master, D. H. Jamison of St. Louis; senior warden, F. J. Tygart of Butler; junior warden, E. F. Allen of Kansas City; treasurer S. M. Kennard of St. Louis; secretary, J. D. Vincil of St. Louis.

EX-PRIEST WAGNER.

He Offers to Pay $1,000 in Settlement of Embezzlement Charge.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 18.—A story is in circulation about the court house to the effect that Dominick Wagner, late pastor of St. Mary's church, has made an offer to pay over to the church $1,000 cash in the hope of having the charge of embezzlement pending against him dismissed. Bishop Burke, so it is said, declined to discuss the matter and pointedly refused to have anything to do with Wagner.

War on Late Chicago Saloons

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Chief Badenoch has begun war on saloon-keepers who keep open after midnight. One hundred warrants for North side saloonkeepers were served last night. The war will be carried all over the city.

Not All Good Germans.

PARIS, Oct. 1 .—A dispatch to the Journal from Metz, published to-day, says that while the emperor and empress of Germany were on their way to the cathedral there, some persons shouted from a window, "Vive la France!" Several arrest were made in consequence of this demonstration.

Mrs. Waller Has Arrived.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The steamer Amsterdam, with Mrs Waller on board, arrived at Quarantine at 10:30 last night. Mrs. Waller was accompanied by her three daughters and one young son.

A GIFTED ACTOR.

Who Was Enabled to Draw the Pensions of Two Soldiers.

A regular personification of deceased pensioners has been discovered at the station of Dapoolie. This is a delightful, healthy place in the district of Ratnagiri, about five miles from the sea, at an elevation of 600 feet. It was the residence of veteran sepoys who had been pensioned after doing good service in 1857-5. An anonymous petition brought to light the distressing fact that pensions had been drawn long after the decease of the real incumbents, and that there was, besides an original scheme by which pensions still due to survivors had been intercepted and were in the main enjoyed by money lenders in the bazaar and by the native clerks of the department, says the Saturday Review.

A long investigation followed, in which the military authorities were all but baffled. But by the skill of an Englishman in the ordnance department and of an intelligent Parsee books were seized, rolls were inspected, and it was found that one Tannak, who had originally been intended for the army, had been in the habit of dressing himself up as a pensioner and drawing the allowances. This enterprising individual, from his photograph and from the letter press, must have had a lively sense of humor. He was sagacious enough not to personate more than two pensioners on the same day, one in the morning and one in the evening, except on special occasions, when he appeared five times.

His military salute was admirably given and he subsequently related, with just pride, how he had managed to draw the allowance of the subhadar major and of Sirdar Ramnak Bahadur for four years. Of course this gifted actor had got his own "commission" every time. The sharpness of the English superintendent in detecting a series of interpolations in the native account-books would have done credit to the best officers in Scotland yard.

Bagging Trousers.

A genius, who has devoted a great deal of his time to the question, has, he says, discovered how to prevent trousers from bagging at the knee. This is a piece of news which should send the public, or at least the male portion of it, into transports of joy. It will be no longer necessary for the poverty stricken dude to put his trousers under the mattress at night, nor for wives, who are proud of their husbands, to iron their trousers—the husband's trousers—after they have gone to bed.

The theory which has been evolved is that all trousers are cut from cloth in which the thread runs up and down and straight across the leg. Hence, when the strain comes on the knee of the trousers, those threads stretch, because the strain is directed upon them, and the trousers bag. A tailor has made a pair of trousers so that the threads run diagonally across the leg, and the result is said to be highly satisfactory. The strain is distributed indirectly upon the threads of the cloth, and the trousers fall back into their proper shape as soon as the strain has been removed.—N. Y. Sun.

Insuring Consumptives.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—Special.—Reports say that a leading life insurance company is accepting risks to the amount of $300,000 on lives of consumptives taking the Amiek Chemical Treatment for lung disease. The Amiek Chemical Co. of Cincinnati is actually paying the premiums on this insurance and presenting policies to their patients. This company claims to have the most complete statistics on consumption in the world, and that these risks are good, providing the patients take a course of the Amiek treatment

Pedal Grip.

An English device for enabling cyclists to obtain a firm grip on the pedal is now in use. It consists of steel plates with leather blocks for fastening to the sole of the shoe, with the object of affording cyclists a firm grip on the pedals. It is claimed that by using this appliance the shoe cannot slip, and the rider is able to "claw" the pedal round, so to speak, a new method of riding recommended, we understand, by well-known cyclists as the correct way of pedaling, since, to a great extent, it overcomes the "dead center."

A great advantage in connection with these blocks is that, when not required for riding purposes, they can be readily removed, thus making walking easier and more pleasant than when the blocks are nailed to the shoe, as in the old system.

Do You Speculate?

Then send for our book, "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stock Markets." Mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Company, Rialto Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

There's Nothing Like Leather.

The "thrift and economy" of French methods have found a use for old leather. This heretofore almost useless article is put into vats, boiled, and being subjected to hydraulic pressure, yields a greasy liquid that, after treatment with sulphuric acid, is run off into barrels to cool. After passing through various purifying processes it is fit for the uses to which low grades of oil are put.

An Earthly Eden.

Off the northeast coast of New Guinea the island of Kitaba, surrounded by a wall of coral 300 feet high on the outside and from fifty to 100 on the inside, maintains twelve villages of natives, to whom war, crime and poverty have been unknown since the beginning of their traditions.

A Matter of Tuppence.

"No," mused the editor, "this poem of Timmins' is not exactly the thing. For two cents I'd send it back to him, but he has inclosed no stamp."—Indianapolis Journal.

THREE THOUSAND A DAY.

Amount of Bounty Being Paid Sugar Beet Raisers in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Oct 21.—Daily reports are received by the secretary of state concerning the sugar industries at Grand Island and Norfolk. The season commenced October 1. Up to the 15th inst. the receipts of sugar beets at the Grand Island factory amounted to 4,429 tons. The amount of granulated sugar manufactured to that date amounts to 400,000 pounds. The Norfolk factory has received 5,017 tons of beets. It has manufactured 330,000 pounds of granulated sugar, making a total of sugar made by the two factories of 760,000 pounds. These two factories receive on an average, daily, 2,000 tons of beets, or 1,500 apiece. The sugar bounty amounts to $1 a ton, in reality, to the producer, for it was with the understanding that the beet raiser was to receive $5 a ton for beets instead of $4, that the bounty of five-eights of 1 cent a pound was voted by the last legislature. Thus the two factories at Grand Island and Norfolk are distributing among the farmers who went into the beet industry about $1,500 a day each. The manufacturing season lasts about three months. One-sixth of that time has now elapsed. The same average kept up would give an output for the season for the two factories of 4,500,000 pounds of manufactured sugar. This amount would entitle the factories to a total bounty of about $23,000. In reality the farmer is now receiving this bounty in advance, as the legislature which passed a bounty law neglected to make any appropriation for paying it. So the sugar manufacturer who is now paying an extra dollar for beets to the farmer must wait until the next session of the legislature to get his money back.

BANK PRESIDENT JUGGED.

J. H. Stickel of Hebron Charged With Making False Returns.

HEBRON, Neb., Oct. 21.—The affairs of the Blue Valley bank of this place, recently closed by State Examiner J. A. Cline, are in a badly demoralized condition and President J. H. Stickel is under arrest. The bank had a paid up capital of $20,000. Deposits amount to $28,000 and bills receivable to $13,000. From the examiner's report it appears that M. H. Weiss, ex-cashier, owes the bank $8,500, secured only by policy of life insurance. C. M. Weiss, the present cashier, owes 3,000, which has been secured since the failure, and J. H. Stickel, the president, owes $10,000, with no security. The certificate of deposit account is short over $5,000. So far something over $3,500 in certificates of deposit have turned up which the president has converted to his own use. Quite a large amount of the deposits consist of the proceeds of farm loans which the bank has made throughout the county.

According to the examiner's report the president had used about $15,000 of the bank's funds for his own benefit.

Acting under the direction of Attorney General Churchill the president was placed under arrest on an information filed by County Skinner, charging him with falsifying reports to the state banking department. The information recites five counts. At the preliminary examination held Saturday Stickle was held over to the district court with bond fixed at $2,000, which was immediately furnished.

Yankton & Norfolk Engineers.

PIERCE, Neb., Oct. 21.—There was quite a bit of excitement here the other day when it was known that two men representing the Yankton & Norfolk railroad were in town. They were two engineers, their names being H. G. B. Swinhue and N. S. Miller, of Yankton and were on their way to Norfolk. They had been looking at the ground and what had been graded between here and Yankton and were very much pleased with the country. They thought that they could not ask for a better country for a railroad to run through than this. Their report will undoubtedly be in favor of pushing the road.

Clergyman Probably Murdered.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Oct. 21.—Rev. P. H. Rominel, a Methodist preacher, came here from Sac and Fox agency with his family. About dark Monday evening he left them to come up town for a few moments, and nothing has been seen or heard of him since, though the police have been hard at work on the case since Tuesday. He had $175 in his pocket when he disappeared, and it is feared he has been made away with for the money

Danville (Ill.) Mayor Indicted.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 21.—The grand jury found an indictment against W. L. Runyon, mayor of Danville, for malfeasance in office. The penalty is a fine not exceeding $10,000 and removal from office. It is charged that the mayor returned to F. S. Bradley a lot of gambler's implements that had been seized by the Danville police. There are four counts in the indictment.

Laughed at Prohibition.

ELDORADO, Iowa, Oct. 21.—In tearing down an old barn in the business part of Eldorado to-day, workmen discovered a complete saloon, with bar counters, all necessary fixtures and a complete stock of liquors. From appearances this place has been carrying on a regular business for several years. The occupants of the building have fled and the outfit and contents were seized by the authorities.

Evicted by Indian Police.

PENDER, Neb., Oct. 21.—The Indian police have adopted a new way of evicting settlers from the reservation. Claud Swanson was the first subject treated under the new method. Finding him at work in the corn field, with nearly a full load of corn in his wagon, they proceeded to bind him hand and foot, and load him into the wagon and drive to the agency. After unloading his corn they released him, with the suggestion that he wend his way to parts unknown. Evictions continue daily.

Nerves and Blood

Are inseparably connected. The former depend simply, solely, solidly upon the latter. If it is pure they are properly fed and there is no "nervousness." If it is impure they are fed on refuse and the horrors of nervous prostration result. Feed the nerves on pure blood. Make pure blood and keep it pure by taking

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heartburn, constipation, indigestion, flatulence, bad breath, palpitations, loss of appetite, etc. by gently acting on the liver and bowels. Purely vegetable and the only liver pills that don't gripe.

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EDITOR GODKIN'S REASON.

Makes a Great Noise So as to Appear to Be Earning His Salary.

The New York Evening Post said, "The accession of Mr. W. L. Wilson to President Cleveland's cabinet is a cause for genuine public congratulation." It is "a cause for genuine public congratulation" that Mr. Wilson is now removed from all possibility of tariff tinkering and mischief making. His career in the house of representatives has, in the opinion of The Evening Post, "shown him to be the possessor of a trained and philosophic mind, which he has devoted to the problems of government with absolute devotion and with unswerving allegiance to high ideals."

Recollecting how Mr. Wilson denounced the amendments that were made in the senate to his tariff measure and subsequently voted for them, and also how he denounced the payment of a subsidy to the American sugar producers and subsequently voted for it, we again agree with The Evening Post in its estimate of Mr. Wilson's "trained and philosophic mind," and, further, in his "unswerving allegiance to high ideals" —ideals that dominated at the White House.

Not long since the editor of The Evening Post made a remark concerning General Master Workman Sovereign. This remark, in view of the course of political events during the past two years, is extremely appropriate at the present time, and may be applied either to the new postmaster general or even to Mr. Godkin. It was this:

He is another of these agitators who finds it necessary to make a great noise in order to appear to be earning his salary.

Perhaps Mr. Godkin would prefer to reserve to himself the exclusive right of being a bad carpenter. Perhaps, too, he had been threatened with a reduction in salary during the hard times brought about by the congress that he helped to elect; hence he has recently been making a "great noise in order to appear to be earning his salary."

1892.

1895.

Free Trade Combinations.

In New Hampshire the wage earner finds just what benefit he is deriving from free Canadian lumber. A northeastern lumbermen's association has been formed which takes in the principal lumber manufacturers of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont and quite a number of important ones in the provinces. As we are informed by the Colebrook (N. H.) Press, this is not at all surprising, because it has invariably been the experience that free trade or any inclination to free trade forces a co-operation among producers and the formation of trusts, or else the closing of industrial establishments. In England there are more combinations of capital and more trusts than in any other country in the world. In the case of the lumbermen they find that "it is only through combination that the market can be steady on its feet and prices put on a fair basis." The newly formed association has drawn up a list of prices, so that the purchasers of lumber derive no benefit from open competition among the lumber dealers.

A Bad Tool Laid Aside.

The appointment of Professor Wilson to the office of postmaster general was, without any exception, by far the wisest official notion that President Cleveland has ever performed. The tool that the president used in wrecking American industries and ruining American labor has now been laid aside upon a shelf where it will be harmless. The master mechanic in the art of destruction will never find another tool so ready, so willing or so well molded to the shape of his hands, nor will he ever again have the occasion to use one.

Imports of Foreign Horses.

The department of agriculture reports a loss to farmers of $192,000,000 in the value of their horses during 1894. During that same year we imported foreign horses worth more than $1,000,000. Of course this is a trifling amount in comparison with the destruction of our home market wrought by the free traders, but the sale even for $1,000,000 worth of horses at home would be a consolation to farmers in these days.

A Diversity of Crops.

Less cotton and more sugar grown in the south would be an excellent policy of protection for the farmers to adopt in that section. It would not only enrich themselves, but would extend prosperity to other parts of the country.

Any one who is suffering from Constipation or Indigestion would do well to try Beggs' Little Giant Pills. They give perfect satisfaction. Sold and warranted by Bridgford & Nichols, our popular druggists.

Mr. J. K. Fowler, secretary and treasurer of the Corinne Mill, Canal and Stock Co., of Corinne, Utah, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says: "I consider it the best in the market. I have used many kinds but find Chamberlain's the most prompt and effectual in giving relief, and now keep no other in my house." When troubled with a cough or cold give this remedy a trial and we assure you that you will be more than pleased with the result. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

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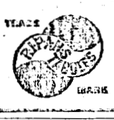

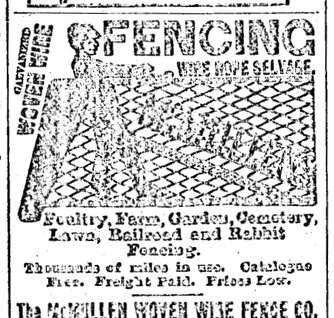

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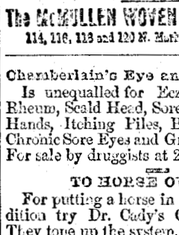

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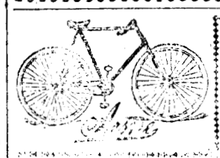

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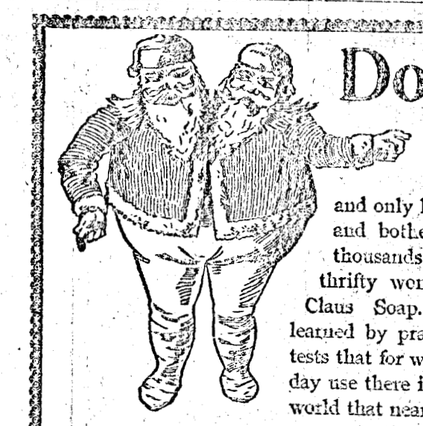

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TIOMANE.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

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CHAPTER I.

IOMANE?"

"Oh! There she is!"

"Hallo! Tiomane!"

"Tiomane?"

"Tiomane?"

"Tiomane?"

And the shouts redoubled, filling the whole beach with one name—Tiomane!

Little boys and little girls began running about on the sandy shore, others descending hastily the steps of the pretty cottages, others calling from the terraces—such a crowd! such confusion!—and all at the appearance of a jaunting car of rough, unpolished wood, drawn by a gray donkey and driven by a young peasant girl.

It was at Berck, on Sunday, a beautiful Sunday in September, and the air was filled with the golden sunshine of early autumn. Everything sparkled in its light—the sandy shore, the blue sea, the bluer sky, the tiled roofs, bathed in a glory of golden light.

The car had stopped at the head of the broad street which joins Berckville to Berck place, near a large and elegant cottage. A troop of laughing children having reached the rustic equipage, the clamorous shouts were renewed.

Standing in her cart, in her hand a branch of a hazel tree covered with its leaves, which served to drive away the flies, the little donkey driver smiled pleasantly on all these noisy, eager young people, and said, in a sweet, but firm, voice:

"Why no, it is impossible! I can not take you—not one of you—not one."

"Ah, Tiomane!"

"No, I am engaged for the whole afternoon; but there are plenty of others that you can hire," she added, pointing to a number of cars similar to her own, waiting at a short distance, whose drivers were making the most frantic appeals to the gay crowd on the beach. Tiomane was 12 years old, tall for her age, but her face, although bronzed by exposure to the sun and wind, was that of a child. With her little peasant's cap confining her abundant hair, her dress of coarse blue linen, and her bare feet, certainly the fashionable little misses of her own age who were spending the summer at Berck would never have discovered any charm in her. Nevertheless, hers was not an insignificant or vulgar face. The blue eyes—periwinkle blue—bright, loving, and intelligent, revealed a noble soul. The smile, which displayed two rows of shining pearls, was charming, and, lastly, the grave, dignified pose of the little donkey driver showed a native distinction, rare indeed among little peasant girls.

In spite of her very decided refusal, Tiomane did not find it easy to get rid of the eager boys and girls who wished to hire her car. In all situations and circumstances of life we find submissive ones and rebels. So it was in this little world of Berck. The former drew back and began to examine the other cars; the rebels, on the contrary—the little girls made up that camp—grew only more determined before the obstacle.

"To the assault! let us take possession of it!" was heard suddenly in the ringing tones of a little blonde of ten summers.

"To the assault!" repeated the merry crowd, and the attack began.

Pell mell, boys and girls jumped into the car, hung on the wheels, on the shafts, on the reins. The tumult was indescribable. Somewhat astonished at this unexpected onslaught, but not losing her coolness and presence of mind for a moment, the little donkey driver defended her property bravely. Installed in her usual place, she repulsed the besiegers vigorously, using her feet, her hands, and the hazel branch, which lost all its leaves in the blows which she dealt right and left on the elegant shade hats of the enemy. Suddenly a young, strong, but not unmusical voice was heard from the terrace of the cottage:

"Bravo, bravo, little donkey driver, you are a good, sensible girl."

Tiomane, looking toward the cottage, saw a tall boy of about her own age clapping his hands with delight. As if by enchantment, the rebels became quiet.

"Guillaume de Sorgnes!"

"Guillaume de Sorgnes!" The tone betrayed a shade of respect. "Yes, the car is mine, for I have hired it," said the tall boy imperiously. The terrace was now filled with ladies and gentlemen, and Tiomane, while adjusting her little cap and smoothing her worn cotton apron, heard a conversation between two ladies, "Impudence, impropriety," and the reply, in a silvery, but imperious tone:

"Why, yes, certainly, they can go about alone as much as they please at Berck, without the slightest impropriety."

"Yes, yes, mamma, you are quite right," interrupted the tall boy, and he rushed down the steps, followed by a charming little girl—a white cloud, a rustling of ribbons and lace, and a beautiful face framed in a capote of white surah, tied under her chin like a grandmother. The golden brown curls, which escaped from their confinement, were the only bits of color in all this dazzling whiteness. Behind her, Kifos, a tall lackey, with well waxed mustache, a jaunty cap, a short, white plaited skirt, and vest braided with silver, advanced with great dignity, his arms full of soft wraps. Having reached the bottom of the flight of steps, the tall boy took possession, rather unceremoniously, of the little moving mass of silk and lace.

"Come, hop in, Duchess," he said, putting her in the car.

After one moment of dazed wonder at this miracle of beauty and elegance, Tiomane somewhat timidly, as if afraid to sully all this splendor by contact with her coarse garments, adjusted the seat.

"Here! this is for her," said the boy, throwing in a cushion and a shawl which he took from Kifos, the Greek servant.

With one bound he seated himself beside his sister, who, comfortably installed on her embroidered cushion, clung to the edge of the car, with one delicate little hand, incased in a white silk glove.

The party on the balcony were watching them.

"Guillaume, do not stay late."

"No, mamma, we shall be home for dinner. Now, little donkey driver, let us start."

Tiomane gathered up the reins, but the tall boy said imperiously:

"No! no! give them to me." A sharp lash fell on the back of poor Grise, and she started off on a gallop.

CHAPTER II.

THEY FOLLOWED the turnpike to the village. The donkey trotted vigorously, urged on as she was by repeated blows from the boy, who stood up, in his almost childish eagerness.

"Decidedly, your donkey can trot," he said, addressing Tiomane.

"Yes," she answered timidly; "but you strike my poor Grise very hard, monsieur."

"Ah, Guillaume," said a sweet little voice from the white capote.

"Keep quiet, Duchess, you do not know anything about donkeys," replied the excited boy, shaking the reins violently, to increase still more the speed of the poor animal.

Everything can be exhausted, even the patience of a donkey and the eagerness of a spoiled boy.

Five minutes afterward, Guillaume seated himself, and the reins rested on the back of tired Grise, who had resumed her ordinary very sober gait.

Tiomane breathed freely once more.

Seated on the bottom of the car, her hands crossed on her knees, the young peasant girl looked shyly at the enormous white capote, and saw the end of a delicate little nose, with nostrils like a pink sea shell, and a small, very small mouth, with lips like rose leaves.

"What is your name, little donkey driver?" said the small mouth.

"Tiomane."

"That is not a name," cried Guillaume.

"No, it is not a name," echoed the roseleaf mouth.

With great prolixity and many childish gestures, Tiomane explained that her name was Armande. In the Picard patois, tiote means little. The villagers had called her at first tiote Armande; then came the abbreviations tiote Mande, tiote Mane; and the visitors at the beach joined the two words and called her Tiomane.

"How old are you, Tiomane?" asked the duchess.

"I am 12."

"What! only one year older than you, Maritza," cried the boy. "Do you know you will have a great deal to do to catch up to her?"

"Oh! is the young lady 11 years old?" exclaimed the tall, strong peasant girl, looking with surprise, not unmingled with pity, at this wonderful animated doll, that she could easily have carried in her arms.

"Yes, certainly, I am 11 years old," said the wonderful doll sharply, drawing herself up with a very well developed feeling of pride, as if she had a full consciousness of her own supreme importance and loveliness.

"Come, little duchess," said Guillaume, seizing her by the neck to kiss her again and again, "that does not prevent your being the beauty of beauties, as every one says."

The sailor hat brushed against the pretty capote, and it fell back, revealing Maritza's lovely head.

Tiomane was speechless with admiration, although child as she was, she was quite incapable of appreciating the radiant beauty of the little girl. Nothing could exceed the purity, the exquisite delicacy, of this young face. Golden brown curls clustered around a brow which might have served as a model for a sculptor, blue eyes with long lashes, a complexion which could be compared to nothing but a cream white rose, a delicate Grecian nose, a laughing rose leaf mouth.

The tall brother replaced the silk capote, not however without inveigling—quite in man fashion—against the gew-gaws of girls, and the three children laughed more merrily than ever.

The little donkey driver, taking courage, said to the tall boy, "And how old are you, Monsieur Guillaume?"

"I am 15," he answered, in a tone of superiority.

Guillaume de Sorgnes was a perfect contrast to his charming little sister.

"FOLLOWED BY A CHARMING GIRL."

Well and firmly built, very dark, with brown eyes, a Roman nose, a wide mouth, a square chin, indicating great firmness—the ensemble was that of a handsome, chivalrous boy of gray disposition, brooking no restraint, good-hearted, frank, generous and courageous.

Accustomed as he was to give impression to every thought, and not thinking of the absurdity of talking of his private affairs to the little donkey driver, he told her, in detail, how he and his sister had happened to come to Berck, the day before, concluding by saying: "Our family physician ordered the duchess here for sea bathing, and besides we have a great many friends staying in the neighborhood." He also told the little peasant girl that he intended to be a soldier. He adored epaulets. He was now enjoying his school vacation. His father was consul general at Smyrna.

"At Smyrna?" echoed Tiomane, opening her great blue eyes to their fullest extent.

"Yes, at Smyrna. Do not trouble yourself about the name. You can not possibly know where it is. It is very far from here, very far indeed."

The little sister added that it was seven days by sea from Marseilles. And then both the children spoke enthusiastically of the beautiful land of their birth—the orange laden trees, the grapes as large as figs, the lemon trees, the golden sunsets.

"And you, Tiomane, tell us something about yourselves," said the little girl. "What do your parents do?"

"I have no parents. I am a child from the foundling asylum."

"From the foundling asylum!" repeated the brother and sister in concert, a vague vision of something very dreadful rising before their childish imagination.

In her turn, quite unconscious of the misery of her situation in the eyes of the young visitors, Tiomane told the short story of her life. She had been brought up in the foundling asylum at Boulogne, but for the last two years had been a servant in the employment of Mere Jean—Mere Jean Bousvuier, at Berck-ville.

"Poor little thing!" murmured Guillaume.

"Nonsense!" said Tiomane bravely; "in the summer I am a donkey driver, and I like my business. I love my employers, I love my Grise, I love the people who come to the beach, and they love me—I wish you could see how they love me," she added, with no little pride in her tone.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Survivor of the Grand Army.

It is seriously stated in the Russian papers that a survivor of Napoleon's grand army which went to Russia on the disastrous campaign of 1812 has died at Saratoff, on the Volga, at the age of 126 years. The man's name was Nicholas Savin. He was captured by Cossacks during the retreat across the Beresina. It is said that he was born in Paris on the 17th of April, 1768, that his father was in the regiment called the Gardes Francaises in the reign of Louis XV., and that he was educated at the Jesuit college at Tours. He used to speak of the reign of terror and the execution of Louis XVI., which he well remembered. After his release from captivity Savin settled down in Saratoff, where he is said to have been greatly respected. In 1887 the late czar presented him with 1,000 rubles on his birthday.—London Daily News.

A Rogue and a Vagabond.

Women who pose as professors of palmistry in this country will be glad that they are not residents of England where a woman has recently been convicted for such a performance. The conviction was under an old statute as "a rogue and vagabond," and would seem to have had some underlying motive, for the young woman was only practicing her character reading as a supplementary attraction to an exhibition of pictures.

Diary of a Queen.

The diary kept in 1810 by the beautiful Queen Louisa of Prussia has come into temporary possession of Poultney Bigelow, who is to make use of it in his work on the "German War Liberation."

Everyone will hope that the diary itself may be allowed to see the light. Everyone would enjoy reading the writings of the woman whom Napoleon affronted.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"DISSIPATIONS OF THE RACE-COURSE" THE SUBJECT.

Golden Text: Hast Thou Given the Horse Strength? Hast Thou Clothed His Neck With Thunder?—Job, Chapter 39, Verses 19, 21, 25.

WE have recently had long columns of intelligence from the race-course, and multitudes flocked to the watering-places to witness equine competition, and there is lively discussion in all households about the right and wrong of such exhibitions of mettle and speed, and when there is a heresy abroad that the cultivation of a horse's fleetness is an iniquity instead of a commendable virtue—at such a time a sermon is demanded of every minister who would like to defend public morals on the one hand, and who is not willing to see an unrighteous abridgement of innocent amusement on the other. In this discussion I shall follow no sermonic precedent, but will give independently what I consider the Christian and common-sense view of this potent, all-absorbing and agitating question of the turf.

There needs to be a redistribution of coronets among the brute creation. For ages the lion has been called the king of beasts. I knock off its coronet and put the crown upon the horse, in every way nobler, whether in shape, or spirit, or sagacity, or intelligence, or affection, or usefulness. He is semi-human, and knows how to reason on a small scale. The centaur of olden times, part horse and part man, seems to be a suggestion of the fact that the horse is something more than a beast. Job in my text sets forth his strength, his beauty, his majesty, the panting of his nostril, the pawing of his hoof, and his enthusiasm for the battle. What Rosa Bonheur did for the cattle, and what Landseer did for the dog, Job with mightier pencil does for the horse. Eighty-eight times does the Bible speak of him. He comes into every kingly procession, and into every great occasion, and into every triumph. It is very evident that Job, and David, and Isaiah, and Ezekiel, and Jeremiah, and John were fond of the horse. He comes into much of their imagery. A red horse—that meant war. A black horse—that meant famine. A pale horse—that meant death. A white horse—that meant victory. Good Mordecai mounts him, while Haman holds the bit. The Church's advance in the Bible is compared to a company of horses of Pharoah's chariot. Jeremiah cries out: "How canst thou contend with horses?" Isaiah says: "The horse's hoofs shall be counted as flint." Miriam claps her cymbals and sings: "The horse and the rider hath he thrown into the sea." St. John describing Christ as coming forth from conquest to conquest represents him as seated on a white horse. In the parade of heaven the Bible makes us hear the clicking of hoofs on the golden pavement as it says: "The armies which were in heaven followed him on white horses." I should not wonder if the horse, so banged, and bruised, and beaten, and outraged on earth, should have some other place where his wrongs shall be righted. I do not assert it, but I say I should not be surprised if, after all, St. John's descriptions of the horses in heaven turned out not altogether to be figurative, but somewhat literal.

As the Bible makes a favorite of the horse, the patriarch, and the prophet, and the evangelist, and the apostle stroking his sleek hide and patting his rounded neck, and tenderly lifting his exquisitely formed hoof, and listening with a thrill to the champ of his bit, so all great natures in all ages have spoken of him in encomiastic terms. Virgil in his Georgies almost seems to plagarize from this description in the text, so much are the descriptions alike—the description of Virgil and the description of Job. The Duke of Wellington would not allow anyone irreverently to touch his old war horse, Copenhagen, on whom he had ridden fifteen hours without dismounting, at Waterloo, and when old Copenhagen died, his master ordered a military salute fired over his grave. John Howard showed that he did not exhaust all his sympathies in pitying the human race, for when sick he writes home: "Has my old chaise horse become sick or spoiled?" There is hardly any passage of French literature more pathetic than the lamentation over the death of the war-charger, Marchegay. Walter Scott has so much admiration for this divinely honored creature of God that in "St. Ronan's Well" he orders the girth slackened and the blanket thrown over the smoking flanks. Edmund Burke, walking in the park at Beaconsfield, musing over the past, throws his arms around the worn-out horse of his dead son, Richard, and weeps upon the horse's neck, the horse seeming to sympathize in the memories. Rowland Hill, the great English preacher, was caricatured because in his family prayers he supplicated for the recovery of a sick horse, but when the horse got well, contrary to all the prophecies of the carriers, the prayer did not seem quite so much of an absurdity.

But what shall I say of the maltreatment of this beautiful and wonderful creature of God? If Thomas Chalmers in his day felt called upon to preach a sermon against cruelty to animals, how much more in this day is there a need of reprehensive discourse. All honor of the memory of Prof. Bergh, the chief apostle for the brute creation, for the mercy he demanded and achieved for this king of beasts. A man who owned four thousand horses, and some say forty thousand, wrote in the Bible: "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." Sir Henry Lawrence's care of the horse was beautifully Christian. He says: "I expect we shall lose Conrad, though I have taken so much care of him that he may come in cool. I always walk him the last four or five miles, and as I walk myself the first hour, it is only in the middle of the journey we get over the ground." The Ettrick Shepherd in his matchless Ambrosial Nights speaks of the maltreatment of the horse as a practical blasphemy. I do not believe in the transmigration of souls, but I cannot very severely denounce the idea, for when I see men who cut and bruise and whack and welt and strike and maul and outrage and insult the horse, that beautiful servant of the human race, who carries our burdens and pulls our ploughs, and turns our threshers and our mills, and runs for our doctors—when I see men thus beating and abusing and outraging that creature, it seems to me that it would be only fair that the doctrine of transmigration of souls should prove true, and that for their punishment they should pass over into some poor miserable brute and be beaten and whacked and cruelly treated, and frozen and heated and overdriven; into an everlasting stage-horse, an eternal traveler on a tow-path, or tied to an eternal post, in an eternal winter, smitten with eternal epizootics! Oh, is it not a shame that the brute creation, which had the first possession of our world, should be so maltreated by the race that came in last—the fowl and the fish created on the fifth day, the horse and the cattle created on the morning of the sixth day, and the human race not created until the evening of the sixth day? It ought to be that if any man overdrives a horse, or feeds him when he is hot, or recklessly drives a nail into the quick of his hoof, or rowels him to see him prance, or so shoes him that his fetlocks drop blood, or puts a collar on a raw neck, or unnecessarily clutches his tongue with a twisted bit, or cuts off his hair until he has no defense against the cold, or unmercifully abbreviates the natural defense against insectile annoyance—that such a man as that himself ought to be made to pull and let his horse ride!

But not only do our humanity and our Christian principle and the dictates of God demand that we kindly treat the brute creation, and especially the horse; but I go further, and say that whatever can be done for the development of his fleetness and his strength and his majesty ought to be done. We need to study his anatomy and his adaptations. I am glad that large books have been written to show how he can be best managed, and how his ailments can be cured, and what his usefulness is, and what his capacities are. It would be a shame if in this age of the world, when the florist has turned the thin flower of the wood into a gorgeous rose, and the pomologist has changed the acrid and gnarled fruit of the ancients into the very poetry of pear, and peach, and plum, and grape, and apple, and the snarling cur of the Orient has become the great mastiff, and the miserable creature of the olden times barnyard has become the Devonshire, and the Alderney, and the Shorthorn, that the horse, grander than them all, should get no advantage from our science, or our civilization, or our Christianity. Groomed to the last point of soft brilliance, his flowing mane a billow of beauty, his arched neck in utmost rhythm of curve, let him be harnessed in graceful trappings and then driven to the furthest goal of excellence, and then fed at luxuriant oat bins, and blanketed in comfortable stall. The long tried and faithful servant of the human race deserves all kindness, all care, all reward, all succulent forage and soft litter and paradisiacal pasture field. Those farms in Kentucky and in different parts of the North, where the horse is trained to perfection in fleetness and in beauty and in majesty, are well set apart. There is no more virtue in driving slow than in driving fast, any more than a freight train going ten miles the hour is better than an express train going fifty. There is a delusion abroad in the world that a thing must be necessarily good and Christian if it is slow and dull and plodding. There are very few good people who seem to imagine it is humbly pious to drive a spavined, galled, glandered, spring-halted, blind-staggered jade. There is not so much virtue in a Rosinante as in a Bucephalus. We want swifter horses, and swifter men, and swifter enterprises, and the Church of God needs to get off its jog trot. Quick tempests, quick lightnings, quick streams; why not quick horses? In the time of war the cavalry service does the most execution, and as the battles of the world are probably not all past, our Christian patriotism demands that we be interested in equinal velocity. We might as well have poorer guns in our arsenals, and clumsier ships in our navyyards than other nations, as to have under our cavalry saddles and before our parks of artillery slower horses. From the battle of Granicus, where the Persian horses drove the Macedonian infantry into the river, clear down to the horses on which Philip Sheridan and Stonewall Jackson rode into the fray, this arm of the military sevice has been recognized. Hamilcar, Hannibal, Gustavus Adolphus, Marshal Ney were cavalrymen. In this arm of the service, Charles Martel at the battle of Poitiers beat back the Arab invasion. The Carthaginian cavalry, with the loss of only seven hundred men, overthrew the Roman army with the loss of seventy thousand. In the same way the Spanish chivalry drove back the Moorish hordes. The best way to keep peace in this country and in all countries is to be prepared for war, and there is no success in such a contest unless there be plenty of light-footed chargers. Our Christian patriotism and our instruction from the Word of God demand that first of all we kindly treat the horse, and then after that, that we develop his fleetness and his grandeur and his majesty and his strength.

What a spectacle when at Saratoga, or at Long Branch, or at Brighton Beach, or at Sheepshead Bay, the horses start, and in a flash fifty or a hundred thousand dollars change hands! Multitudes ruined by losing the bet, others worse ruined by gaining the bet; for if a man lose in a bet at a horse race, he may be discouraged and quit, but if he win the bet he is very apt to go straight on to hell!

An intimate friend, a journalist, who in the line of his profession investigated this evil, tells me that there are three different kinds of betting at horse races, and they are about equally leprous: by "auction pools," by "French mutuals," by what is called "bookmaking"—all gambling, all bad, all rotten with iniquity. There is one word that needs to be written on the brow of every poolseller as he sits deducting his 3 or 5 per cent, and slyly "ringing up" more tickets than were sold on the winning horse—a word to be written also on the brow of every bookkeeper who at extra inducement scratches a horse off of the race, and on the brow of every jockey who slackens pace that, according to agreement, another may win, and written over every judge's stand, and written on every board of the surrounding fences. That word is "swindle!" Yet thousands bet. Lawyers bet. Judges of courts bet. Members of the legislature bet. Members of congress bet. Professors of religion bet. Teachers and superintendents of Sunday schools, I am told, bet. Ladies bet, not directly, but through agents. Yesterday, and every day they bet, they gain, they lose, and this summer, while the parasols swing and the hands clap and the huzzas deafen, there will be a multitude of people cajoled, and deceived, and cheated, who will at the races go neck and neck, neck and neck to perdition. Cultivate the horse, by all means, drive him as fast as you desire, provided you do not injure him or endanger yourself or others; but be careful and do not harness the horse to the chariot of sin. Do not throw your jewels of morality under the flying hoof. Do not under the pretext of improving the horse destroy a man. Do not have your name put down in the ever-increasing catalogue of those who are ruined for both worlds by the dissipations of the American race course. They say that an honest race course is a "straight" track, and that a dishonest race course is a "crooked" track—that is the parlance abroad; but I tell you that every race track, surrounded by betting men and betting women, and betting customs, is a straight track—I mean straight down! Christ asked in one of his Gospels: "Is not a man better than a sheep?" I say, yes, and he is better than all the steeds that with lathered flanks ever shot around the ring at a race course. That is a very poor job by which a man in order to get a horse to come out a full length ahead of some other racer, so lames his own morals that he comes out a whole length behind in the race set before him.

Do you not realize the fact that there is a mighty effort on all sides to-day to get money without earning it? That is the curse of all the cities: it is the curse of America—the effort to get money without earning it, and as other forms of stealing are not respectable, they go into these gambling practices. I preach this sermon on square, old-fashioned honesty. I have said nothing against the horse, I have said nothing against the turf. I have said everything against their prostitution. Young men, you go into straightforward industries and you will have larger permanent success than you can ever get by a wager; but you get in with some of the whisky, rum-blotched crew which I see going down on the boulevards, though I never bet, I will risk this wager, five million to nothing, you will be debauched and damned. Cultivate the horse, own him if you can afford to own him, test all the speed he has, if he have any speed in him; but be careful which way you drive. You cannot always tell what direction a man is driving in by the way his horses head. In my boyhood, we rode three miles every Sabbath morning to the country church. We were drawn by two fine horses. My father drove. He knew them, and they knew him. They were friends. Sometimes they loved to go rapidly, and he did not interfere with their happiness. He had all of us in the wagon with him. He drove to the country church. The fact is, that for eighty-two years he drove in the same direction. The roan span that I speak of was long ago unhitched, and the driver put up his whip in the wagon-house never again to take it down; but in those good old times I learned something that I never forgot, that a man may admire a horse and love a horse, and be proud of a horse, and not always be willing to take the dust of the preceding vehicle, and yet be a Christian, an earnest Christian, an humble Christian, a consecrated Christian, useful until the last, so that at his death the Church of God cries out as Elisha exclaimed when Elijah went up with galloping horses of fire: "My father, my father, the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof!"

The Usual Thing.

He staggered to his feet.

"You have broken my heart," he gasped.

She started in affright.

"No," answered the ambulance surgeon in answer to her swift glance of inquiry, "only a rib and the edge of the breast bone."

Reassured, she mounted her bicycle again and rode away.—Truth.

Neb State Historical Society

The Ord Quiz.

Established 1882 — *ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1895.* — *Vol. 14, NO. 31.*

Church Directory.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
REV. W. E. HARDAWAY, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Service—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Epworth League 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30
Strangers specially invited.

First Presbyterian Church.
REV. W. B. LEONARD, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Services—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:15 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church.
There will be preaching services at Baptist church every Sunday

FOOT Post No. 40 G. A. R. holds its regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at at the Knights of Pythias hall at 3 p. m.
DAVID A. GARD, Commander.
D. MCCALL, Adj.

Ord Circle No. 6, Ladies of the G. A. R. hold their regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at 1 o'clock sharp, at the Knights of Pythias hall.
MRS. IDA STROUP, Secretary.
MYRA WYGENT, Pres.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

UNION PACIFIC.
Accommodation arrives.....3:15 p. m.
Accommodation leaves.....7:45 a. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
Accommodation goes East.....12:55 p. m
Accommodation goes West.....1:55 p. m.

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News Brieflets.

The Florida Iowa Land Company bought 185,000 acres of land in Western Iowa.

"Ten Leagues or Fight!" is the cry of Alaska citizens who are alarmed about the claims of England.

An eruption of smoke and flame from a peak of the Olympic Mountains, Wash., points to the existence of a volcano.

Bushels of letters from England are now pouring in upon Edna Brown Gorman, of Kanville, Ill., who started the famous letter chain.

Forty-seven thousand tons of tea, valued at $17,000,000, have been received at Tacoma, Wash., from China and Japan this season.

After a five-year struggle the Peruvain House of Deputies has given permission to Dr. Deacon, an American physician, to practice homoeopathy in that country.

Falling in love with Samuel Clinch, who slew her brother, Mrs. Maggie Shea, a Chicaga widow, refused to testify against him, thus setting him free, and will wed him.

In attempting to blow up Hoge, Daly & Co.'s bank at Anaconda, Mont., A. L. Firpe, a mechanic, and W. P. Darling, a blacksmith, roused the whole town and were caught.

A rough estimate places the amount of fruit shipped from southern California this season at 8,000 carloads. For the transportation of this the growers have paid the railroads about $1,600,000.

Indian relics in great abundance were discovered near Milford, Mich., a few days ago, when workmen uncovered a prehistoric cemetery. There are said to be several thousand graves in the area of the burial ground, and in almost all so far opened pipes, spearheads and various trinkets have been found.

Nineteen hundred salmon were taken at one haul of a seine by a fisherman in Elliot bay, near Seattle, Wash., a few days ago. It was the largest haul ever made thereabouts. His catch loaded the fisherman's boat down to within three inches of the water. At the same time and place another fisherman took 1,600 salmon in one haul, and another took over a thousand.

During the first fifteen days of this month the carcasses of 334 deer, 20 caribous and 14 moose, huntsmen spoils arrived in Bangor, Me., by train from the forest of the interior of the state. This is said to beat all records, and bears out the prophecies made during the summer that game would be very plentiful in Maine this fall, and that it would be an unusually good season for the hunters.

In the time of Christ the seven bright stars collectively known as "the Big Dipper" were in the form of a diamond.

Pillsbury, the champion chess player of the world, is said to be an inveterate smoker of green cigars. He frequently consumes six or seven during the progress of a single game.

According to the figures and statistics prepared by the Provost Marshal the wars of the past thirty years have blotted out 2,500,000 lives.

Huburt, the great canadian authority on potatoes, says that 10,000,000 tubers of that species can be raised from a single one in four seasons.

St. Louis's new City Hall has been declared unsafe by reason of blow-holes in cast iron columns, and the cost of alteration will be heavy.

An idea of the number of postal cards used in the Utited States may be gleaned from the official announcement that it takes 921 tons of paper a year to make them.

The servants in a school for girls in Connecticut, while cleaning up the rooms after school closed, discovered 678 wads of chewing gum stuck about the various places.

Few people have any idea of the enormous expence of keeping the big ocean grayhounds in ship shape. It cost the International Navigation Company on an average of $10,000 a month for repairs to the various vessels. They are thoroughly overhauled every month, and the amount of small repairing necessary would astonish even the old voyager. In the shops of Jersey City there is a duplicate of every bit of machinery used in the make-up of an ocean liner, from enormous pieces of shafting down to the smallest bolt. At the conclusion of each voyage the company hires a professional rat catcher, who clears the ship of the little pests. He baits his traps with the core of a head of lettuce and places a rat in each one, his experience being that the others will than more readily enter. On an average of fifty rats are caught in this manner after every voyage.

Bridgeford & Nichols take the lead in everything. They have secured the exclusive sale of Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker, the most perfect medicine made. Try it for all blood disorders.

The first appearance of peanuts in the markets was when a consignment of ten bags was sent from Virginia to New York, in 1794. Over 2,000,000 bushels are now sold annually in the United States market.

The Most Wonderful Pill.

They relieve where all others fail. They are called Beggs' Little Giants, and are rightly named. Remember the name and call for them at the best store in town. Bridgeford & Nichols keeps them.

The saddle which Gen. George B. McClellan used when he was sent by the United States to report on the Crimean war is now in possession of John Wagner of Drifton, Pa. He received it from Gen. McClellan's brother.

The finest stock of goods in the country is to be found at Bridgeford & Nichols. He has secured the sale of Beggs' Family Medicines. Every bottle warranted. They will give you satisfaction.

Soap that contains acid almost caused the total blindness of W. C. Pumphrey, of Lancaster, Ky. He bought a cake of soap from a pedler, took it home and washed his face with it. The soap contained so much acid that he was made blind for two hours or more. His eyes are in a serious condition.

Beggs' Germon Salve—"The Perfect Ointment"—has cured thousands. One box is sufficient to cure any ordinary case of piles and only cost 25 cents It relieves at once. Bridgeford & Nichols keeps it, as well as all other reliable medicines.

The other day the wife of George Rhode, an employee of the Lockport Paper Company, of Lockpart, N. Y. gave birth to triplets—two boys and a girl. The father is German and the mother English, and they will name the babies William, in honor of the German Emperor; Victoria, for England's Queen, and Grover in deference to the President of the United States.

Beggs' Tropical Oil will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises and all deep seated diseases where a powerful liniment is required. Give it a trial and you will use no other. It acts like magic. Bridgeford & Nichols have it for sale and warrants every bottle.

When "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was put on the stage forty-five years ago Samual S. Sanford, of Philadelphia, was the impersonator of Uncle Tom. No man was given warmer greeting than old Sam Sanford when he appeared on the streets of Philadelphia recently bearing his seventy-five years of age with the gracefulness of youth, his short, stocky figure displaying vigor in every movement, his white mustache, chin whiskers and heavy shock of hair framing a face beaming with vivacity. He is properly proud of his virility and that of his ancestors. His dear old mother still treads the earth, lacking but one year of the century mark, and she has reason to expect that she will equal the longevity record of her father, who died prematurely when he was only 104 years old. His ambition to-day is to celebrate, five years from now, the semicentennial of that event by appearing himself as the leading actor in a presentation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

You Can't Cough

After taking 3 doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup. It is one of the most wonderful remedies ever put on market for Coughs and Colds. Sold and warranted by our popular druggists Bridgeford & Nichols.

Beggs' Hair Renewer

IS POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR TONIC ON THE MARKET. It will STOP hair falling out or turning gray Give it a trial. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction by your popular druggists Bridgeford & Nichols.

Any one who is sufferting from Constipation or Indigestion would do well to try Beggs' Little Giant Pills. They give perfect satisfaction. Sold and warrauted by Bridgford & Nichols, our popular druggists.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1895.

The republican national convention will not be held earlier than the tenth of next June. That was made certain when Chairman Carter of the national committee issued his call for the committee to assemble in Washington on the tenth of December to select the time and place for holding the national convention. From the talk of national committee men and other prominent republicans who have been in Washington within the last three or four days, the honor of being the convention city next year lies between Chicago and Pittsburg, with the chances slightly favoring the former. San Francisco has some earnest friends on the committee, but should they succeed in getting the convention held there it would surprise a great many people, themselves among the number.

The talk about there being serious dissension between Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Olney and other members of the cabinet over the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine by Great Britain in its dealings with Venezuela continues, notwithstanding a positive denial made several days ago by Attorney General Harmon. Those who insist that the dissension exists say that the denial to have carried any weight should have been made either by Mr. Cleveland or Secretary Olney, the two men who are reported to be at loggerheads. A semi-official statement has been made to the effect that the administration does not regard a crisis, requiring either a backdown or a fight, possible between this time and the assembling of congress, and that Mr. Cleveland intends sending a special message to congress accompanied by all the correspondence with Great Britain, asking for advice as to the next move on the part of this government, unless Great Britain meanwhile concedes our right to the application of the Monroe Doctrine. If he does there is not a semblance of a doubt about what will be done—the Monroe Doctrine will be upheld, by force if necessary. That has always been the position of the republican party.

It is an open secret among Mr. Cleveland's few personal friends that he regrets having gone to Atlanta. The reason for his regret is the lack of enthusiasm over his visit among the masses. His reception by the exposition and other officials, not only at Atlanta but everywhere he stopped, was all that could have been asked for, but the crowds which turned out to see him seemed actuated mainly by curiosity and displayed none of the spontaneous all-absorbing enthusiasm for which pleased southern crowds have long been famous. That was a blow to Mr. Cleveland's egotism, and the more he thinks about it the more he regrets that he did not stay away from Atlanta.

There has been a shake up in the financial branch of the state department, in consequence of an investigation by special agents of the treasury department. The chief of the bureau of accounts and the headbooker of the same bureau have been compelled to resign. The officials of the department will not say whether these changes are the result of a shortage in cash or of bad business methods. The chief of the bureau is under a $30,000 bond and handled something like $2,000,000 a year.

Ex-Congressman Brady, of Virginia, who was for many years an able lieutenant of the late Gen. Mahone, says that Mr. Reed is the present favorite of the Virginia republicans for the presidential nomination, but that he will not undertake to say what the sentiment will be when the time comes for selecting delegates to the nominating convention. Speaking of how the South will vote next year, Mr. Brady said: "The south is for protection. The issue is sometimes obscured, and sometimes adroitly forced into the background by the democratic leaders, but when it is fully and vigorously presented to her, the South, as well as the North, will vote for the further building up of this country."

No man in this country knows better how to keep his own counsel than does Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, who will be Speaker of the next house. Although the meeting of congress is only a little more than a month off he has kept his own counsel so well that the best informed political writers can do no more than guess at the names of those who will be chairmen of such important house committees as those on ways and means and appropriations. For the first committee the guessers are divided between three men—Dalzel, of Penn.; Payne, of New York, and Hopkins, of Illinois. Dalzel has the largest number. The guessers name Cannon, of Ill., and Henderson, of Iowa, as the two between whom lies the chairmanship of the appropriation committee, the majority guessing Cannon, who was chairman of that committee when Mr. Reed was last speaker of the house; but those who guess Henderson say he has the best chance because he has been continuously a member of the house, while Cannon has missed one term since he was at the head of the committee. But there is one chairmanship upon which all the guessers agree. That is Hitt, of Illinois, to be chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. There are three reasons for this agreement—each good, Mr. Hitt's friendship for Mr. Reed; his preeminent fitness by education, temperament, and experience, for the place, and his record as chairman of that committee.

Why Will You Cough?

Bridgeford & Nichols your druggists ask you why? You can be so easily cured. Three doses of Beggs, Cherry Cough Syrup will relieve you at once. We guarantee every bottle, and no monkey work.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 20 cents. Dr. SWAYNE & SON Philadelphia. 27-6m

Best quality numbered line parchmen legal cap at the Quiz office.

FAIR FACES
Disfigured by Eruptions
ARE CURED BY
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

"Some years ago, I was in a terrible condition with a humor, or eruption, which broke out all over my face and body. Seeing the testimony of others as to the efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in like cases, I concluded to give this medicine a trial, and the result was a thorough cure, no sign of the complaint making its appearance since. I have no hesitation in recommending Ayer's Sarsaparilla for any kind of skin disease."—J. W. DEAN, Moss Point, Miss.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
The Only
Admitted at the World's Fair.

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Etc. quickly obtained; No Atty's fee unless allowed. Send full description and sketches or model, and we examine and report as to patent ability without charge. Book and advice free; all we ask is that you read one before selecting your Attorney, and note our square methods and low term.
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We will ship to you direct, mixed cars of Lumber, Sash, Doors and Interior Finish and will save you at least one profit. Send us your bills for estimate.
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CUT IN 2 SHIRTING.

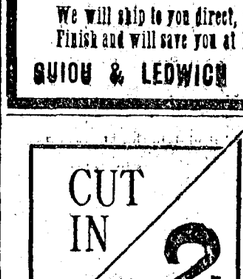
Just now it is the fad with some merchants to get very loud, tell big tales to draw trade, and, figuratively speaking, to tear their shirts, in order to get you inside their doors. But you should not forget that I am doing business on business principles. I am not throwing out baits to draw you in and then skin you on something else. That's their way. It is not mine.

But speaking of shirts reminds me. I have a fine line of shirting. I don't tear my shirting, because it is too hard work. But I have actually cut the price in two—that is, the price these other fellows usually charge.

See these goods. You'll always find my goods right and my prices are low as anybody's.

WM. FELLOWS,
ORD, NEB.

BACKACHE.



WHY? Because your Liver and Kidneys are out of order. For years and years housewives all over the country have used with best results

Dr. J. H. McLean's
Liver AND Kidney Balm.

Try it, and you will agree with the thousands who say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at $1.00 per bottle.

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. SUMNER DAVIS,
Specialist in Diseases of
EYE AND EAR
Grand Island, Nebraska.
Special attention to correcting defects of sight with glasses.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

UNCLE SAM WILL FIRMLY UPHOLD IT.

Administration Not Seeking a Quarrel With Great Britain. But Determined to Prevent the Extension of European Domain on this Hemisphere.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—While it is absolutely true that for the first time in many years work at the navy yard and gun factories goes on night and day and that the successive notes on the Venezuelan affair have brought that controversy to a stage where England must assent or dissent to the Monroe doctrine, with hostilities in the latter event, there is no basis whatsoever for attributing to the administration the purpose to seek a quarrel for the quarrel's sake as a domestic political expedient and there is not in the existing situation the least suggestion of theatrical display. There is a firm, well considered determination to prevent the extension of European domination on this hemisphere under any guise, though the petty turbulences of the sub-tropic regions will not be regarded by the United States.

Diplomatic circles are growing somewhat skeptical respecting the correctness of the London dispatches which announces that the ultimatum has been sent by Lord Salisbury to Venezuela. It is shown in the case in point that, although the arrest of colonial officers at Uruan occurred in November last, no official cognizance of the matter was taken by Great Britain until recently. Under these circumstances the probability of an ultimatum being suddenly sprung is seriously doubted, though it is not questioned that Lord Salisbury has sent a communication to the Caracas government directing their attention to the arrest of Sergeant Behrens and asking for an explanation. If the Venezuelan explanation should not be satisfactory, then, it is said, Great Britain might, with propriety, respond with an ultimatum.

Senator Cullom said last night just before his departure for Illinois: "There is no question about the sentiment in Congress being in favor of the upholding of the Monroe doctrine. I suppose the doctrine will be declared in some more or less formal manner by Congress, and if the situation demands that anything be done to enforce its observance Congress, I think, can be relied upon to act promptly. Great Britain does not seem to care very much for our opinion or our wishes and we must maintain our own dignity and uphold our own rights. It looks as if most of the foreign powers had begun to feel that the United States was getting too powerful to maintain the old attitude of indifference toward the affairs of the world, and as if they saw in our increasing strength some imagined danger to themselves. They seem to be bridling up and displaying a disposition to press us back, forestalling any possible aggressiveness on our part.

CLASH IN THE ORIENT.

Japan and Russia Preparing to Scrap Over Corea.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that a Russian squadron of fifteen ships has left Vladivostock for Chemulpo and Fusen. The Japanese fleet in Formosan waters, it is also stated, has been recalled and it has been announced, on excellent authority, that several British warships have been ordered to sail for Corea.

It is stated at Shanghai that Japan's reply to the demand of Russia that the former evacuate Corea is couched in pacific but firm language, and protests against dictation by Russia in affairs. It is regarded at Shanghai as certain that Russia will permanently occupy Fusen.

The Shanghai dispatch says that the situation of affairs is most grave and that preparations for the expected struggle are visible on all sides; but it is hoped a solution of the difficulty will be found in Russia and Japan agreeing to divide Corea.

LAWYERS FIGHT IN COURT.

Still Another Fracas as a Result of the Post-Dispatch Complication.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—To-day the Pulitzer Publishing Company appeared in Judge Wood's court and filed a motion for a change of venue in the hearing of the Editor C. H. Jones injunction suit. Judge Finkelburg, attorney for the Pulitzer side, in presenting his motion, averred that Colonel Jones had undue influence over Judge Wood.

This brought Attorney Lewis to his feet, and a heated argument ensued, in which Finkelnburg, ordinarily very calm and judicial in his speech, called Lewis a liar. The latter sprang at the aged attorney and struck him on the cheek with his clinched fist.

It looked for a time as if a riot would take place in the court room, but the bailiffs finally succeeded in restoring order, and Judge Wood fined each of the offenders $100.

Judge Wood granted a change of venue, and the full hearing of the injunction, which will decide whether or not Colonel Jones shall continue as editor of the Post-Dispatch and make the paper an exponent of free coinage, will be had before Judge Valliant, a sound money Democrat.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck Dying.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. — The death of ex-Senator Charles Van Wyck of Nebraska may come any moment.

A Marquis Commits Suicide.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Marquis of Waterford committed suicide with a revolver at Curragmore. He has been in failing health, owing to an accident to his spine while hunting years ago. Lord Marcus Beresford says his brother has suffered greatly from despondency, and it is feared his wife's health will be seriously affected, as it is delicate. Lord Waterford underwent a surgical operation in 1894 which afforded him great relief, but a second accident last June caused a recurrence of the trouble, and subjected him to great pain.

FAST RAILWAY TRAVEL.

Phenominal Time Made Between Chicago New York and Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The world's records for railroad time over a great distance was broken to-day by a special train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, which ran from One Hundredth street in Chicago, to Buffalo Creek here, a distance of 510.1 miles, in 481 minutes and 7 seconds, an average speed of 63.60 miles an hour. This time includes stops. Exclusive of stops the run was made in 470 minutes 10 seconds, an average speed of 64.98 miles an hour. The New York Central's record September 11 was an average speed of 63.61 miles an hour including stops and 64.26 miles an hour exclusive of delay.

The train left Chicago this morning at 3:59:27 a. m., (Central time) and arrived at Buffalo creek at 11:30:34. Four minutes later the train came to a stop in the Central station in Buffalo. It was made up of three coaches, an engine and a tender. The coaches were two Wagner drawing room cars and Dr. Seward Webb's private car, Ellesmere, the combined weight of which is 304,500 pounds. The weight of the engine and tender was 184,000 pounds, making the total weight of the train, 488,500 pounds. Those on the train were Dr. Webb, third vice president of the New York Central, who, September 11, lowered the world's record on that line; his secretary, Mr. Leopard, who was the official timekeeper of the run; General Superintendent W. H. Caniff of the Lake Shore; A. J. Smith, general passenger agent; A. Handy, chief engineer; Assistant General Superintendent Blodgett; S. P. Gage, chief clerk to the general superintendent, and E. B. Cook. The superintendents of the various divisions accompanied the party over their respective sections.

Every arrangement had been made to expedite the run, switches being spiked and all trains sidetracked for the flyer.

Across the Illinois prairies, through the Michigan farms and along the smooth stretches bordering the edge of Lake Erie the flyer sped. Brief stops were made at Hillsdale and Toledo to change engines and Cleveland was reached 320 minutes out of Chicago.

Different engines were used on each of the divisions and the runs for the divisions were: Chicago to Elkhart, 87.4 miles, in 85 minutes 26 seconds; Elkhart to Toledo, 133.4 miles, in 124 minutes 35 seconds; Toledo to Cleveland, 107.8 miles, in 100 minutes 6 seconds; Cleveland to Erie, 95.5 miles, in 85 minutes 32 seconds; Erie to Buffalo, 83 miles, in 70 minutes 16 seconds.

Between Chicago and Elkhart the train was obliged to slow down for railroad crossings eight times and to scoop up water once. The engine which pulled the train over this division was 937, Mark Floyd engineer. This engine is a standard Lake Shore passenger engine (eight wheeler) built by the Brooks Locomotive works at Dunkirk, N. Y., and designed by George W. Stevenson, superintendent of motive power for the Lake Shore. The diameter of her drivers is seventy-two inches; of cylinders, seventeen by twenty-four; weight on drivers, 65,000 pounds; total weight, exclusive of tender, 104,000 pounds.

SENATOR HILL SPEAKS.

Makes a Characteristic Speech at a Big Democratic Rally.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Senator Hill was the central figure in the great Democratic mass meeting under the auspices of the State committee, which was held at Cooper Union last night. Fred R. Coudert acted as chairman, and with a few complimentary remarks introduced Senator Hill.

The Senator declared that the principles of the Democratic party were so plain and explicit that they do not need to be avoided. We have dodged nothing in the campaign and we are attempting to deceive no one. If we are right we want to win, and if we are wrong we deserve defeat.

On the tariff bill enacted in 1894 by the Democratic party he said: "It has been in operation only a little over one year. That time has not been ample to demonstrate its value and usefulness. It is to be regretted that it has not met the full expectations of its friends in realizing sufficient revenue to prevent deficiencies, but this consolation exists, that even if there must be some deficiencies for a brief period, there has been no unnecessary extravagant taxation imposed under its provisions. Sufficient time has not elapsed to determine accurately whether its reduction were all wise or justifiable, but it is believed in the end it will result in damages."

VENEZUELA WILL RESIST.

President Crespo Says They Will Oppose Any English Aggression.

CARACAS, Oct. 25.—President Crespo was asked to outline the position of Venezuela in regard to the demand of Great Britain that reparation be made for the arrest of British subjects and that a settlement of the boundaries between the countries be arranged. While the President of the Republic maintained a certain degree of diplomatic reserve, it is said on the highest authority that the government, as well as public opinion, does not expect any attempt at unjust aggression on the part of England, and confides in the Monroe doctrine.

Should, however, such aggression occur, Venezuela will resent heroically. The Venezuelan government is still officially uninformed in regard to England's ultimatum.

Internal Revenue Receipts Small.

WASHINGTON Oct. 25. — The statement prepared at the internal revenue bureau of the collections of internal revenue during the first three months of the present fiscal year show the total to have been $37,744,478, as against $53,048,108 for the same period last year. The amounts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, $18,852,028, decrease from the same period last year, $21,-302,354; tobacco, $8,075,545, increase, $400,000; fermented liquors, $10,350,100, increase $722,020; oleomargarine, $338,-334, decrease $137,504; miscellaneous, $89,470, decrease $113,092.

KANSAS VETERANS.

Only About Thirty-Five Thousand Old Soldiers Now Left in the State.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 25.—The state board of agriculture to-day finished the tabulation of returns of the assessors as to honorably discharged volunteer Union soldiers in Kansas in March last. This enumeration is the first made under the present law, and is in compliance with an amendment in 1885 to the act providing for a census each tenth year, beginning with and following 1875.

In 101 counties the count shows 35,-045 veterans. Assessors in Comanche, Finney, Saline and Seward counties failed to make an enumeration or return, but applying the same per centage of soldiers—2.62—to their last year's population, as is shown for the remainder of the state this year, there would be in Comanche 45, Finney 92, Saline 458 and Seward 21, or a total of 616. These, added to the 35,045 actually enumerated in the other counties, would make the grand total of 35,661. The census shows a remarkable falling off in the number of old soldiers in Kansas, as ten years ago an enumeration by another state department placed the number of Union veterans at almost 100,000. Of the present 35,661 veterans in the State, 17,000 are members of the G. A. R. The only counties having over 1,000 veterans are Shawnee with 1,310, and Sedgwick with 1,057. Cowley comes next with 934, and Wyandotte has 816.

ALASKA EXCITED.

England's Claims to the Entrance to the Yukon Country Objected to.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 25.—The agitation of the Alaska boundry question has been taken up by the American residents of Juneau, and a move is now being made to form a boundary club at that place to keep the people and the government fully alive to the danger of losing the invaluable Yukon mines.

The situation is given by G. B. Swineheart, editor of the Alaska Mining Record, at Juneau, who is now in this city. "If England can effect an entry to the Yukon country," he said, "she will be satisfied, and she hopes to accomplish that object by securing Dyea Inlet as a port of entry. She will also try to obtain Annette Island, but will waive that and all other considerations in order to control the rich mines of the North. She would undoubtedly relinquish all claims to the rest of the territory to gain her end and, if she succeeds, we might as well give up any claim on Alaska."

NOT FOR 'FRISCO.

Carter, Clarkson and Platt Will Work for Chicago or Pittsburg.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Following the conference last night, which resulted in the issuing of the call for the meeting of the Republican National Committee on December 10, there was a dinner at the Brunswick, at which Chairman Carter, General J. S. Clarkson and T. C. Platt were present. It is said that it was decided at this dinner, so far as the will of three men could decide it, that the national convention should be held either in Chicago or Pittsburg, and probably on June 10.

It was said that seventeen members of the national committee had expressed a preference for San Francisco as the convention city, while twenty-five votes are necessary to a choice. San Francisco, it was declared, could not obtain the requisite eight additional votes.

WHAT IT ALL COST.

"Thirty Thousand Dollars to Find We Were on a Dead One," Says Vendig.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct 25 —Dan Stuart left yesterday for Dallas and Vendig will leave to-day. Vendig said upon hearing of the Supreme court's decision: "It cost us $30,000 to find we were on a dead one."

Corbett will probably furnish peace bonds and start for Chicago via St. Louis. There is no forfeit in the Maher-O'Donnell fight, but Smith and Ryan will be paid $500 apiece.

Val Hoffman, the Chicago brewer, offers $5,000 for a private meeting between Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

Garfield True to Sherman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25.—In an interview Colonel W. R. Holloway of this city said that on the second day of the Republican national convention at Chicago, in 1880, he dined with General Garfield and Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. Holloway expressed the belief that Garfield would be nominated at the end of a hard fight. Garfield turned to Holloway and said: "That is impossible, and I hope you will not talk that way. I am here for Sherman, and am doing everything that it is possible for me to do to secure his nomination. You are known to be a friend of mine, and if you should repeat that remark it might be misunderstood."

Aged Love Not Serene.

WASECA, Minn., Oct. 25.—C. G. Jennings, aged 88, and Mrs. Freda Engling, aged 70, both of New Richland, were married yesterday. The match was opposed by Jennings' children, especially as his first wife had been dead but four months. In his settlement with his children, before the marriage, it developed that he was worth over $30,000, mostly in notes, while the assessor's books showed his personal property to be valued at but $200. The grand jury investigated and indicted him.

Child Devoured by Hogs.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25.—The 2-year-old child of Mrs. George Richards of Ford county was pulled into a hog pen by the hogs and was devoured before the mother, who was attracted to the spot by the child's screams, was able to render any assistance, though she caught an arm of the child, which the hogs then severed from the body.

Flames in a Texas County Seat.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 25 —Fire destroyed more than $200,000 worth of property in the business part of McKinney, the county seat of Collin county, this morning.

OLNEY TO JOHN BULL

CONTENTS OF HIS NOTE ON VENEZUELA.

The Monroe Doctrine was so Clearly Expounded That There Could be no Possible Misunderstanding of America's Position—Eleven Weeks and No Reply.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says that additional particulars have just been ascertained concerning the contents of Secretary Olney's note to Great Britain on the Venezuelan matter. It is a communication of about 8,000 words and contains a full review of the efforts which the United States has repeatedly made to secure a settlement of the long standing dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. It describes the history of the Monroe doctrine, points out the applicability of this doctrine to the boundary dispute, and then declares the principle, which is the vital part of the note and the great principle for which the United States is now contending—namely, that no European power shall enlarge its territorial dominion on the American continent by means of force.

From this basis Secretary Olney proceeds to declare that arbitration is obviously the only just method by which Great Britain can hope to reach a settlement of her dispute with Venezuela. Such arbitration, he says, the United States is now, as formerly, willing to promote and facilitate. But he is as emphatic as language permits in the declaration that any attempt to reach a settlement of the contention by means of force would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.

Secretary Olney is careful to point out in this note that the United States has no opinion to offer concerning the merits of Great Britain's dispute with Venezuela. So far as the United States knows, either party to the contention may be in the right. But he reviews the history of the territorial misunderstanding between Venezuela on the one side and Great Britain on the other in order to show most conclusively that doubts do exist as to the right of either disputant; that Great Britain has at various times herself admitted the existence of the doubt, arising through a series of complications, imperfect descriptions and indefinite treaties. He establishes, as it appears, beyond contravention, that the dispute is of that character where no absolute right nor clearness of title exists with either party, and that the quarrel is essentially one of those misunderstandings between nations which, by innumerable international precedents, are properly to be adjusted by means of arbitration.

Having thus effectually estopped any possible plea that the territory in question is indisputably English soil and therefore coming within that rule that no nation can submit to arbitration as to title to its own territory, Secretary Olney again declares that, through the Monroe doctrine, the United States has a right to a voice in the settlement of this matter, and that his voice is raised to urge that the dispute be settled by arbitration.

The Secretary takes the ground that arbitration may confirm Great Britain's jurisdiction over all the disputed territory. If this should be the finding of the tribunal, the United States would henceforth respect that decision; but, he holds, that until Great Britain's title shall have been passed upon by such tribunal, the United States is and will continue to be a party to the question.

Ten or eleven weeks have now elapsed since this important communication was placed in the hands of the British government, and no other response has been received than a formal acknowledgement. The officials would very much like to have a reply before Congress convenes, but they are by no means sanguine that their wishes will be complied with. In any case, the probabilities are that the President will officially make known the contents of Secretary Olney's note in his annual message.

The Latest Prussian Census.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Prussia has just completed a census and some of the results are given in a report to the state department by United States Consul General Dekay at Berlin. The entire population June 14 last was 31,491,209, an increase of 1,535,928 since December, 1890. The males increased 775,051 and the females 762,877. In Berlin the increase of females was especially marked, being two and one-half times that of the men. One of the surprises of the new census was the small increase of Berlin's population, it having been only 326,288, or 2 1-5 per cent for the past four and a half years.

The Cuttings Reconciled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 —The Morning Advertiser says that Robert Livingston Cutting, who married Minnie Seligman, the actress, and was disinherited by his father, has effected a reconciliation with his family. The young man and his wife are traveling in Europe with his mother and it is said Mrs. Séligman Cutting has promised to leave the stage and that Mrs. Cutting will leave most of her fortune to her son.

Sir Robert Peel Compromises.

LONDON, Oct. 26 —Sir Robert Peel has compromised with his creditors at 50 per cent. Mrs. Langtry, who, it was rumored about a month ago, was contemplating marriage with Sir Robert as soon as she obtained a divorce from her husband, was among these persons to whom he was indebted.

Van Bokkelen Pleads Guilty.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Ross C. Van Bokkelen, ex-teller of the Merchants Loan and Trust company, who was brought back from Mexico, charged with stealing $40,000 of the company's funds, pleaded guilty to-day and was given an indeterminate sentence. He was of good family, and had been a society and club man.

An Assemblyman Shoots Himself.

SHAWANO, Wis., Oct. 26 —Chris Bonnin, member of the assembly for Shawano county, shot himself in the head yesterday morning. He was not dead at last report.

ENGLAND STIRRED UP.

Greatly Alarmed Over the Latest Russian Movement.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The dispatch from Shanghai announcing the departure of the fleet of nineteen Russian warships from Vladivostock for Chemulpo and Fusan, Corea, and that from Hong Kong have caused intense excitement in official circles here as well as those having commercial relations with the far East, and are looked upon generally as being a sudden reopening in an unexpected quarter of the far Eastern question in its widest sense. It is admitted that the situation presented is so grave that should the news prove true it would make war in which several nations will take part more than probable.

The afternoon papers all publish long articles agreeing that British intervention in the far East is necessary. The St. James Gazette says: "Even war with Russia would be less disastrous than to allow her without a blow to get such a grip upon China. She could throttle all the other powers and choke off their commerce. Unless Russia and China give the necessary assurance, it is a case for an ultimatum, and perhaps the most serious step our diplomacy has had since the Crimean war."

The impression is general in the official world, and it is re-echoed by the press, that neither America nor Germany can allow the Pacific to become "a Franco-Russian lake," as the Globe puts it, and it is generally thought that the diplomats will be sufficiently strong to combine to resist Russian aggression.

The Pall Mall Gazette *sums* up the news from the far East with the statement that "Russia has annexed China," and in the course of a long article on the subject adds: "If this treaty is to stand, roll up the map of Asia." In conclusion it urges the reoccupation of Port Hamilton by the British and the immediate strengthening of the British fleet in Chinese waters, "lest Japan lose her fleet at the first blow."

The greatest activity has been displayed in the government offices here, particularly at the Foreign office and at the Admiralty, and the coming and going of messengers was continuous throughout the morning and business hours of the afternoon.

At the different clubs the "war scare" in the East is eagerly discussed, the situation in Venezuela being almost completely forgotten in the alarm of the moment. Nobody seems to doubt the report that by the recently agreed upon Russo-China treaty, Russia has obtained rights to which the most favored nation clause is not applicable, which may cause a great war.

The correspondent of the Times at Hong Kong, who sent the sensational news, is described by his paper as being in "close relations with men who are able to penetrate beneath the surface of things," and it is therefore concluded that the news he has just sent cannot be disregarded. Naturally the public mind will be in a state of great unrest until some official utterance either denies or confirms the report. Its confirmation would fill Great Britain's hands with troubles, large and small, including the dispute with Brazil regarding Trinidad, the misunderstanding with Venezuela on the subject of the boundary lines, the expedition preparing to reduce the king of Ashantee to submission, the still serious state of affairs in Armenia, the unsettled state of the Egyptian question and now the grave condition of affairs in the far East.

PARIS, TEXAS, SENSATION.

Rev. Mr. Hardin Assaulted by Editor O. H. P. Garrett.

PARIS, Texas, Oct. 26.—There was a lively affray on the streets yesterday afternoon between Rev. Mr. Hardin, pastor of the West Paris Baptist church, and O. H. P. Garrett, city editor of the Daily News. It had been reported that Rev. Mr. Hardin had denounced the Catholic church and had said that he had as soon his family would associate with the most abandoned and degraded women as with the Sisters of Charity and that these women were of easy virtue. Garrett, whose wife is a Catholic and a most estimable lady, approached Hardin and asked him if he had said it, with a view to publishing it as a news item. Hardin said he had and reiterated it in the strongest language he could employ. Garrett censured Hardin severely, when the reverend gentleman became angry and declared that he was not afraid of any Catholic, their kin folks or friends. As he turned away he applied an insulting epithet to Garrett, who struck him over the head with his umbrella. A policeman immediately arrested Garrett, whereupon Hardin drew his knife and made several efforts to cut him. Hardin was then arrested for disturbing the peace and making an assault.

FOR TRAIN ROBBERS.

American Express Messengers Well Armed and Trained to Use Weapons.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 26.—All the messengers in the employ of the American Express Company have been furnished with Winchesters and revolvers to resist train robbers. Under new rules they are required, when they come in from a trip, to remove the cartridges from their Winchesters and revolvers, examine them and the ammunition and report the condition. The company also advises its men to become proficient in rifle and revolver practice and hints that in the near future prizes will be awarded to the most proficient marksman.

DISASTROUS RUNAWAY.

Two Persons Killed and Two Injured, One Fatally, Near Troy.

TROY Mo., Oct. 26.—A runaway accident, in which two persons were killed and others probably fatally injured, occurred about twelve miles north of Troy Wednesday evening. Miss Lena Motley, aged about 20 years, was instantly killed. Her brother, Henry, aged 19, had his arm broken in two places. Another boy, 7 years old, was instantly killed. Lee Robinson, an orphan boy, had his head crushed and is not expected to live.

VAN WYCK IS NO MORE.

Nebraska's Ex-United States Senator Dead—His Career.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — Ex-United States Senator Charles H. Van Wyck of Nebraska, died at 4:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his apartments at the Portland flats, of apoplexy.

Charles Henry Van Wyck was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 10, 1824. He graduated at Rutgers' in 1843, and soon afterward entered upon the profession of law. From 1850 to 1856 he was district attorney of Sullivan county, N. Y. He served in the lower house of congress two terms, from 1855 to 1863, as a Republican. Before the close of his last term in the

house he was chosen colonel of the Tenth legion, or Fifty-sixth regiment, of New York volunteers. He went to the front and served with General McClellan in the Peninsula campaign. In 1865 he was breveted brigadier general. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession and was again elected to congress in 1867 and again served two terms. In 1874 he removed from New York to Nebraska and engaged in farming. But he soon drifted back into politics and in 1876 was a member of the constitutional convention. He was then elected to the state senate, where he served until 1880, when he was elected to the United States Senate. He retired from the Senate in 1887 and returned to Nebraska, where he was subsequently twice a candidate for re-election, without success. Mr. Van Wyck, although a very rich man, was an implacable foe of corporations. He was a great lover of antiques and during his residence here haunted the auction rooms. In many things he was regarded as eccentric. Mr. Van Wyck married a daughter of General Broadhead of Pennsylvania, whose brother, Rev. Augustus Broadhead, is a well known missionary in India. Mr. Van Wyck had been in poor health for several years. About two years ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis. His widow and a daughter survive him.

WAS FORCED TO CONFESS

A Negro Strung Up to Tell of a Most Foul Crime.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Oct. 26.—About two weeks ago a negro brutally assaulted Miss Bratvogel, white, near this city. At the time five young negroes who had been in the neighborhood just previous to the crime, were arrested, but they could not be identified by the girl and were released.

Yesterday afternoon Harry Smith, one of the five, was caught near Bogard and was hanged for a few moments. When he was let down he told the following story: "At the time we were shooting craps at the depot 'Pi' Brown (another of the five) was not with us, but joined us about 5:30, or just the time, I think, that it would have taken him to get to the depot from where the crime was committed. When we got back to the jail 'Pi' Brown told me he committed the crime and that he had changed his clothes and burned his cap so that he could not be recognized. I was afraid to tell it and we were released. I went to Bogard, to my Uncle Jim Smith's, and told him all I knew; also told another party, and that was how the story got out." "Pi" Brown was arrested this morning by Policeman Lane and is now in the county jail. The cap he tried to burn and the clothes he wore the day the crime was committed have been found and will be put on him and the girl be called to see him again.

End of a Famous Suit.

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 26.—The supreme court of New Mexico has rendered a final decision in favor of the Maxwell Land Grant Company in the suit of the Bent heirs involving a twelfth interest in the Maxwell land grant valued at $500,000. This celebrated case has been in the courts for over thirty years. It grew out of a claim of the children of Governor Charles Bent, who was killed in the revolution of 1847 at Taos. The present decision quiets the title in the Maxwell company.

Shot Each Other to Death.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 26.—Sidney Lane, a Southern Pacific brakeman, started out yesterday with blood in his eye and pistol in hand to hunt Conductor C. H. Neville. The latter had been warned, and when he saw Lane opened fire on him. Lane returned the fire and a desperate duel ensued. Neville was struck three times and died in an hour. Lane was hit twice and will die. Neville refused to let Lane run on his train because he disobeyed orders.

Fine Offer for a College.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Dr. D. K. Pearson last night offered to give $150,000 to the Mount Holyoke, Mass., Female college, provided the Chicago alumnae should raise the endowment to $200,-000. The occasion was the annual meeting of the alumnae.

Fatally Injured by a Stag.

SALEM, Mo., Oct. 26.—Judge W. R. Love, aged 72 years, who has for a number of years resided on his farm about two miles south of this city, was at an early hour this morning fatally gored by a stag.

Scarlet Fever Settled in the Back

AN OPERATION WAS UNSUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED.

The Patient Was Finally Restored, After Eighteen Years.

From the Evening News, Newark, N. J.

About eighteen years ago, when Mrs. Annie Dale, of 88 Bruce Street, was a bright, merry school girl, she was taken ill with scarlet fever. She recovered, but she was a very different girl from a physical standpoint. She was cured of the scarlet fever but it left her with an affection of the back. As she grew older the pain seemed to increase. Her sufferings were intensified by her household duties, but she never complained, and with one hand pressed tightly to her back she did her work about her cozy home.

"I was fourteen years old when I was attacked with scarlet fever, and have now suffered with my back for eighteen years.

"Night and day I suffered. It really seemed as if I must succumb to the pain, and then to make matters worse, my head ached so badly that I could scarcely see, at times. Finally I went to St. Michael's Hospital, at the corner of High Street and Central Avenue, and there the surgeons performed a difficult operation on my back but it did no good; it was like everything else. I was told at the hospital to return for another operation, but the first had left me so weak I could not go back. Then again I had become discouraged and my three children needed my attention and care at home. The pain became harder to stand and my back was almost broken, it seemed. I thought I would never know what it would be like to be well again when I was told to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. With many doubts, a faint heart and an aching back I went to get the pills, and little dreaming that they would prove the elixir of a new life to me, I began to take them. Only a short time elapsed before I began to improve. Could it be possible that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were doing what everything else had failed to accomplish? I asked myself the question many times and before long I was enabled by my improved condition to answer the query with an emphatic 'Yes.' Now the pain of almost twenty years is cured by these Pink Pills in a few months. I have no pain of any kind now, but I have got some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and while I do not think it will ever be necessary to use them again, I shall certainly never be without them in the house."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

AN ACTOR'S HAVEN.

How "The Little Church Around the Corner Came to Be Named."

"The Little Church Around the Corner" has become world famous, yet very few know how it came to be called by that name, or that Joseph Jefferson was indirectly responsible for the christening.

Upon the death of George Holland, the comedian, Mr. Jefferson, who was a personal friend, called upon his widow and at her desire sought the minister of the church which she attended with the request that he officiate at the funeral of Mr. Holland, as it was desirable that it should take place in a public place of worship in order to accommodate the many friends of the deceased, who wished to pay their last respects to the dead. "Something," said Mr. Jefferson, "gave me the impression that I had best mention that Mr. Holland was an actor. I did so in few words, and concluded by presuming that probably this fact would make no difference. I saw, however, by the restrained manner of the minister and an unmistakable change in the expression of his face that it would make, at least to him, a great deal of difference. After some hesitation he said he would be compelled, if Mr. Holland had been an actor, to decline holding the service at the church.

"While his refusal to perform the funeral rites for my old friend would have shocked me under ordinary circumstances, the fact that it was made in the presence of the dead man's son was more painful than I can describe. I turned to look at the youth," continued Mr. Jefferson, "and saw his eyes filled with tears. I was hurt for my young friend and too indignant with the man to reply, so I rose to leave the room. I paused at the door and said:

"'Well, sir, in this dilemma is there no other church to which you can direct me from which my friend can be buried?'

"He replied that there was a little church around the corner where I might get it done,' to which I answered," said Mr. Jefferson:

"'Then if this be so, God bless the little church around the corner,' and so I left the house."

The minister had unwittingly performed an important christening, and his baptismal name of "The Little Church Around the Corner" clings to it to this day.

Do You Speculate?

Then send for our book, "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stock Markets." Mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Company, Rialto Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Following Directions.

Mr. Grogan—Oi tuk the powders, docthor, but it is sicker Oi am than when Oi was before Oi began.

Dr. Bowloss—Did you follow the directions—as much as could be heaped on a ten-cent piece every three hours?

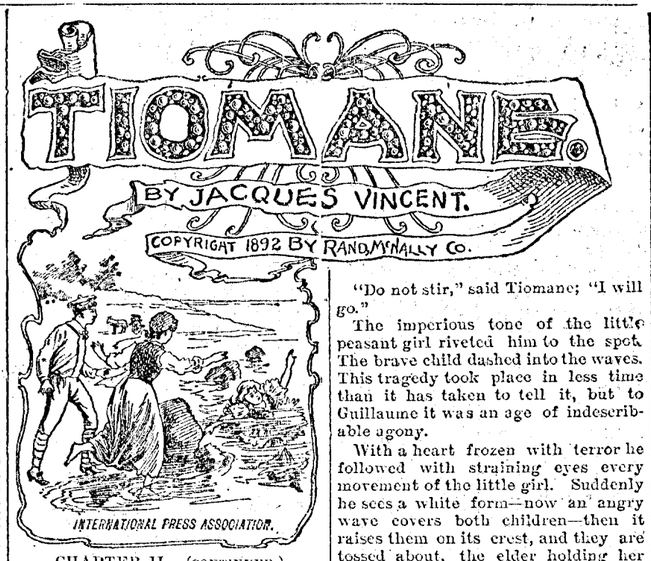
Mr. Grogan—Oi followed thim as near as Oi cud, docthor. Oi had no tin-cint piece in the house, so Oi tuk as much as Oi cud heap on a nickel ivery hour and a half.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Correction.

Hazel—Did you know that Sadie Sandstone supports her mother.

Nuttie—Why, I thought her mother was an actress.

Hazel—Then I guess I'm wrong. She must support her father.—N. Y. Sun.



CHAPTER II.—(CONTINUED.)

"But in winter, when the gay city visitors have gone away?" questioned the warm hearted boy.

"Oh, in the winter it is a little hard, but then I sometimes go fishing with Pere Jean."

They had now reached the village. As they had been out only an hour, they had still time to prolong their drive. Tiomane proposed returning by the bay of Authie, driving on the beautiful sandy beach. The suggestion delighted the little boy and girl, and they turned to the right. After a short drive, the car and its happy occupants reached the sea.

"Let us get out and walk on the beach," exclaimed Maritza.

The tide, low just then, left a great stretch of hard, sandy shore, most inviting to pleasure loving little people.

The three children alighted. Grise appreciated these halts keenly, and Tiomane, knowing that she could trust her donkey to take care of herself, yielded to the entreaties of her little patrons, and accompanied them to the beach.

The sandy shore was very wet. It did not matter, as far as Guillaume was concerned, for he was clad in school boy's dress—thick boots included—and Tiomane, in her bare feet, ran about gaily; but the duchess, in her dainty white kid boots, hesitated. However, after a few moments she could not resist the temptation of following the example of her companions.

What a happy time children have at the seashore!

Guillaume, who was passionately fond of boating, examined with true boyish interest the boats drawn up on the beach, the sea shells, and the varieties of sea weed. Long dissertations followed each new discovery. Tiomane's good luck caused much surprise and amusement. She found a bar of rusty iron lying on the beach, and used it as a shovel to dig in the sand. There was a tripple hurrah. "Scallops! scallops!" cried Guillaume, seizing a handful of these delicate shell fish, so much prized by the visitors at Berck. Guillaume and Maritza at once wished a similar implement. Guillaume thought of a stake in one of the boats, and went in search of it. Little Maritza siezed a narrow pointed piece of board, and the three children set to work digging in the sand, with great glee. The harvest was not what they expected. They toiled in vain, there was no new windfall.

"The water is rising," cried Tiomane suddenly, in a terror stricken tone;

"HOLDING HER SLIGHT BURDEN FIRMLY."

"the water is rising, I say! we must go away at once."

But Guillaume was deaf, quite absorbed in his pleasant work, running about in every direction; and his sister, no less excited, followed him, not heeding the little donkey driver's warning voice.

"Monsieur Guillaume! Mademoiselle Maritza!" repeated poor Tiomane, "the sea is rising, the sea is rising, and it rises so quickly here!"

The sea was indeed rising very fast, leaping with gigantic bounds, like a living thing. The happy, self willed, busy children did not hear or did not heed the warning of the half distracted little donkey driver.

"Dear me!" she cried in despair. "I tell you this is a dangerous place—there are holes—do you hear, Monsieur Guillaume, we must go home at once."

She followed them, nevertheless, fully conscious of the risk she ran in doing so. She seized Maritza's arm, to draw her away, but the willful little girl slipped from her grasp. A frightful cry was heard, or rather three cries in one. Maritza had disappeared in one of the holes against which Tiomane had so vainly warned them. There was one moment of silent, breathless stupefaction. Guillaume, who did not know how to swim, was about to rush to his sister's rescue, when he felt himself restrained by a strong hand.

"Do not stir," said Tiomane; "I will go."

The imperious tone of the little peasant girl riveted him to the spot. The brave child dashed into the waves. This tragedy took place in less time than it has taken to tell it, but to Guillaume it was an age of indescribable agony.

With a heart frozen with terror he followed with straining eyes every movement of the little girl. Suddenly he sees a white form—now an angry wave covers both children—then it raises them on its crest, and they are tossed about, the elder holding her slight burden firmly in her strong arms. He hardly breathed. At last the sea, as if tired of its frolics, threw the little girls on the shore. The poor boy heaved a sigh of gratitude. Tiomane alone preserved her presence of mind.

"Quick, quick," she cried, panting and breathless, "carry your sister to that house—there."

Half distracted, but obedient, he took the rigid, pallid form in his arms and ran to the cottage, like one in a horrible dream.

CHAPTER III.

THEY soon reached the house. Tiomane opened the door, and they entered a small room with an earthen floor. A sweet faced sister of charity was seated beside a straw armchair in which an old woman, apparently suffering from paralysis, was half reclining.

At the sudden entrance of the unexpected visitors the sister sprang to her feet.

"Ah! what does this deluge mean?" she exclaimed.

"Sister Victoire!" cried Tiomane, as if there were safety in the very presence of the good sister.

The young face under the snowy cornette showed a union of prudence and energy.

With one glance she guessed all. She ran quickly to the fireplace, where there were a few smoldering embers, and threw on them some fagots which were heaped in the chimney corner. After which, taking Maritza from her brother's arms, she said: "My little boy, go as quickly as possible with Tiomane to the village—to Pauline's shop—bring me some rum—the best. Say it is for Sister Victoire."

At the end of the quarter of an hour, when Guillaume and Tiomane returned, there was a cry of surprise and joy from both, for Maritza was resuscitated and seated comfortably on Sister Victoire's lap. On seeing her brother she stretched out her arms to him, and was pressed fondly to his heart.

"Maritza! Maritza! your are living! Oh! my pretty darling, my dear little duchess."

But how ridiculously the little "duchess" was dressed. A fustian skirt, much too long, pinned up here and there, a corsage of course merino, and enormous slippers, in which her little feet were quite lost. Sister Victoire had borrowed the holiday dress of their hostess, and although weeping with joy, Guillaume could not help laughing at this strange costume.

Noticing, for the first time, Tiomane's dripping dress, Sister Victoire said:

"And you, too, come from a bath?"

"Why, Sister," said Guillaume excitedly, "it was she who plunged into the sea; it was she who saved Maritza."

He too was thoroughly wet from having carried his poor little darling. While he dried his dripping clothes at the blazing fire which the sister had kindled, and Tiomane, in the next room, was putting on some dry clothes, borrowed also from the scanty wardrobe of the paralytic, a luncheon of brown bread, and hot rum and water, quickly prepared by the good sister, completed the entire restoration of the three children. It was long past the hour fixed for their return; indeed, it was nearly night, and Guillaume, having now time to think of his mother's uneasiness, urged the necessity of starting for home at once. Tiomane went for her car, which she found with Grise just where she had left it. Maritza was lifted to her cushion, and well muffled in the shawl—which fortunately had been left in the car—and after many loving kisses, exchanged with Sister Victoire, the party started for home, brave little Tiomane driving. The drive home, under a starless sky, on the deserted beach, bordered on one side by high dunes, which in the dim light looked like phantoms, was very melancholy. Maritza, with her pretty head resting on her brother's shoulder, slept soundly. Guillaume, absorbed in the anxiety which his mother was suffering, did not speak. As for Tiomane, while guiding her donkey over the dark road with infinite skill, she trembled at the thought of what was to come. Would she not be scolded, perhaps severely punished, for this accident, which she could not have forseen or prevented? At last they reached the flight of steps leading to the cottage. At the sound of the donkey's bells several persons rushed out to meet them.

"It is we! it is we!" cried Guillaume, in his clear, boyish voice. Tiomane, trembling from head to foot, stopped her donkey. The magnificent Kifos took Maritza in his arms, and Guillaume dragged the little donkey driver along by main force. Confused, frightened, stupefied, the little peasant girl found herself in an elegant drawing room, flooded with light, and, as a dream, she saw a beautiful lady weeping bitterly, whom Guillaume and Maritza were caressing tenderly. The ladies who had been trying to comfort the distracted mother, now pressed around the brother and sister, asking a thousand questions:

"What has happened?"

"What does Maritza's strange dress mean?"

"Where do you come from?"

For the last two hours a great number of persons had been sent to search for the lost children in every direction—on the beach, in the streets, at the houses of friends. Guillaume told the whole story. He praised Tiomane's courage and presence of mind, and the frightened, dazzled little peasant girl

FOUND HERSELF ON THE LAP OF A BEAUTIFUL LADY.

found herself on the lap of the beautiful lady, who kissed her again and again, while tears still coursed down her cheeks—tears of joy. Tiomane never knew how she got back to her car and her village. She remembered vaguely, as in a dream, that Guillaume had taken her by the hand and led her away, filling the other hand with gold pieces. A distinguished escort of admiring ladies and gentlemen accompanied the brave little peasant girl to her car.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NEXT DAY, as if nothing unusual had happened, Tiomane and Grise took their accustomed place on the beach. It was not on the gay, fashionable bathers at Berck alone that our little heroine made an impression. Her rude, uncultivated companions recognized her superiority, and felt its influence, but without any bitterness, any jealousy, saluting her always as she passed with frank cordiality. Never taking any part in their rude sports, she was knitting as usual that day, but not without turning her eyes often to the terrace of the cottage where her new friends lived. Suddenly she heard Guillaume's voice:

"Ah, little donkey driver, how do you do to-day?"

He ran nimbly down the steps and bounded into the car. In vain she protested. He carried her off to his mother's cottage, where a gay and distinguished company gave her a warm welcome. The first person she recognized was pretty Maritza, in one of her elegant white dresses. As on the day before, her beautiful golden hair was tied with a great bow of white satin ribbon, and fell in curls on her shoulders, and, as the day before, the little peasant girl, looking at the fairy like creature, was filled with respectful admiration.

"Come, duchess, kiss the brave girl who fished you up out of the sea," cried Guillaume.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Rings Cut from Diamonds.

Everybody knows how difficult it is even for expert lapidaries to cut diamonds, not only on account of their hardness, but by reason of their structure and veins, which must be well defined before the cutter begins his work. M. Antoine, one of the best known jewelers of Antwerp, has, after many fruitless attempts and three years of arduous, patient toil, at last succeeded in cutting a whole ring out of a block of diamond. The ring is perfectly round, with a diameter of 10 millimeters (about three quarters of an inch). It was exhibited for some time in Antwerp, and was very much admired. Its value is not given, as the maker will not sell it. Outside of this ring there is but one other ring known to be cut out of one stone, and that is the beautiful sapphire ring in the Marlborough collection.

Lady Roseberry's Necklace.

Some years ago an old Frenchwoman died in a poor part of Dublin and her little effects were put up for auction. Among other odds and ends was a necklace of dirty looking green stones, which did not attract much attention. However, a shrewd "pair of Jews" thought there might be "money in it" and decided on purchasing, clubbing together £5 for the purpose. On taking it to a well known jeweler he promptly offered £1,500, which sum they refused, and sold the necklace of purest emeralds for £7,000 in London, where Lord Roseberry on his marriage purchased it for something like £20,000. The old Frenchwoman's mother had been attached to the court of France, and the emeralds had once formed part of the crown jewels.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Mountain Sinking Into the Earth.

Dshebel Naibo (The sinking mountain), an isolated Algerian peak, now only about 800 feet in height, is known to be slowly but surely sinking out of sight. In the time of the Cæsars it was 1,400 feet, or nearly twice its present height. There are several sections of Algerian soil where the earth's crust is known to be very unstable. Near the "sinking mountain" there is a large clear lake called Fezzara, which is said to have risen over a large city which sunk in the year 400 A. D.

A Big Regular Army.

The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel. Malaria, la grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys, are conquered by the Bitters.

Opinions Differ.

Jeanette—Don't you think that Isabel moves her hearers when she recites?

Toynebee—Yes, I noticed that there was a general exodus when she began.—Truth.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

The Publishers of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION have just made a remarkable offer to the readers of this paper. New subscribers, who will send at once their name and address and $1.75, will receive free a handsome four-page calendar, 7 x 10 in., lithographed in nine colors, retail price 50 cents, THE YOUTH'S COMPANION free every week to Jan. 1, 1896, the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers free, and THE YOUTH'S COMPANION 52 weeks, a full year, to Jan. 1, 1897. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 199 Columbus Ave., Boston.

In olden times the cross, appended as a signature, was no indication of ignorance. Educated persons often used it, with the name, as an attestation of good faith.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

Hair dealers say that the English women wear more false hair than those of any other nation.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Lightning is said to attack by preference trees covered with lichens and mosses, trees with bare trunks rarely falling victims to it.

FITS—All Fits stopped freely by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"If you ever come within a mile of my house, stop there," said a hospitable man, who was unfortunate in choosing his words.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

The tortoise is the longest lived of all animals, frequently reaching the age of 250 years.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it

Take the doughter of a good mother.—Fuller.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle on hand.

At the Buyer's Price.

At Athens the Greek government has recently declared the whole region lying between the Thoseion and the monument of Lysicrates archæological ground, thereby compelling the proprietors to sell at prices to be fixed by a commission.

What a sense of relief it is to know that you have no more corns. Hindercorns removes them, and very comforting it is. 15c. at druggists.

Carbonic acid is now being used as the refrigerating agent in vessels engaged in the frozen meat trade.

Parker's Ginger Tonic Is popular for its good work. Suffering, tired, sleepless, nervous women find nothing so soothing and reviving.

The daily average number of marriages throughout the world is 8,000.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

WANTED—Any lady wishing to make some money quickly and needing steady employment should work for me selling medicated waters. Address A. M. DAN, M. D., 212 Columbus Ave., Boston.

Omaha STOVE REPAIR Works

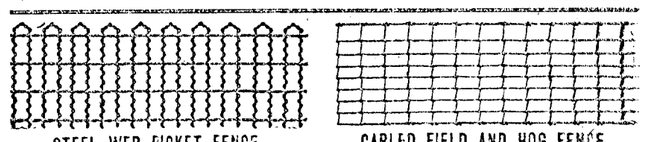
Stove Repairs for 10,000 different stoves and ranges. 1209 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

The nervous system is weakened by the

Neuralgia Torture.

Every nerve is strengthened in the cure of it by

SAINT JACOBS OIL



STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE. CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE,

Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE.

We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. If you consider quality we can save you money. Catalogue free.

De Kalb Fence Co., 121 High Street, DE KALB, ILL.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of **Walter Baker & Co.** (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

germ-life

The doctors tell us, now-a-days, that disease germs are everywhere; in the air, in the water, in our food, clothes, money; that they get into our bodies, live there, thrive and grow, if they find anything to thrive on.

Consumption is the destruction of lung-tissue by germs where the lung is too weak to conquer them. The remedy is strength—vital force.

Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, means the adjustment of lung strength to overcome germ-life. It is fighting the germ with the odds in our favor. These tiny little drops of fat-food make their way into the system and re-fresh and re-invigorate it. Whether you succeed with it or not depends on how good a start the germs had, and how carefully you can live. The shortest way to health is the patient one. The gain is often slow.

50 cents and $1.00 SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

The Ord Quiz.

W. W. HASKELL, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Ord, Nebraska, a second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, if paid in reasonable time, $1.50
If unpaid year after year, $2.
Extra copies to be sent abroad per year $1.00.

Republican Ticket.

STATE.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
T. L. NORVAL.
For Regents of the State University,
C. H. MORRILL.
H. L. GOULD.

JUDICIAL.

For Judges of the District Court,
A. A. KENDALL.
JOHN A. PRICE.

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Clerk,
VINCENT KOKES.
For County Treasurer,
S. J. W. BROWN.
For Sheriff,
ADAM SMITH.
For County Judge,
LEWIS THOMPSON.
For Superintendent of Schools,
C. E. MAIMANN.
For Coroner,
DR. A. E. BARTOO.
For County Surveyor,
C. J. NELSON.

ORD TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Clerk—J. F. COLBY.
Treasurer—J. W. BERAN.
Assessor—H. W. NELSON.
Justice of the Peace—A. A. LAVERTY.
Constable—W. H. CARSON.
Road Overseer—
Dist. 11, ROMAN IWANSKI.
Dist. 12, H. H. BAILEY, JR.
Dist. 31, GEORGE PRATT.
For Supervisors—
Dist. 1—E. HARROW.
Dist. 2—W. J. SAVILLE.
Dist. 3—S. L. PERKINS.
Dist. 4—H. C. PERRY.
Dist. 5—L. D. TIMMERMAN.
Dist. 6—R. T. HONNOLD.
Dist. 7—GEORGE STRATHDEE.

Vote the republican ticket straight and you cannot possibly go amiss.

Vote for T. L. Norval—he has made a clean, honest supreme judge.

Vote for Adam Smith—he is the right man to place in the sheriff's office.

Vote for S. J. W. Brown—he is possessed of the right qualifications for treasurer.

Vote for C. J. Nelson—he is a surveyor by profession and the proper man for the place.

Vote for A. A. Kendall—his excellent record on the district bench deserves your support.

Vote for Dr. A. E. Bartoo—he is not racing after the office but will make an excellent coroner.

Vote for John A. Price—he is capable, honest, conscientious and just the man for the place.

Vote for C. E. Maimann—his management of the schools will be vigorous, progressive and effectual.

Vote for Lewis Thompson—he will make an excellent judge, being a man of experience, good judgment and strictest probity.

Vote for Vincent Kokes—in him Valley county has a neat, careful, pains-taking official. No one can do the work better than he.

A vote for Judge Thompson is a vote to let Hall county hog all the offices possible.

Make your little X after every republican's name on the ticket and you will live to see the wisdom of your act.

The scurrulous attacks upon Judge Norval in last week's Ord *Journal* and other populist papers, the supplement being furnished by Judge Maxwell, will have the effect of making votes for Judge Norval.

Quiz believes that to the rapid destruction of our forests is due in a large measure the tendency of late years toward dry summers.

General Van Wycke, who has been a noted Nebraska personage, died at his home in Washington City last week Thursday. He had a few days previous sustained a second stroke of paralysis from the effects of which he could not rally.

The Pawnee *Independent* is one of the populist papers who inserted the scandalous supplement last week such as the Ord *Journal* and other populist papers did. But the *Independent* has the honor and fairness to print a review of the supplement in its next issue and thus set the matter right as far as possible.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons way of fighting has several advantages. It leaves no wounds to heal; costs no money, but plenty of wind; is not prescribed by Queensbury or other rules; and can be carried on indefinately. But it is a darned sight more exasperating to the public and destructive of public morals.

There is a good deal of talk about subsoiling in Nebraska, but not as much as there should be. Nebraska is admirably adapted to deep plowing. Did you ever think how impossible or at least impracticable subsoiling in a great many states of the Union is owing to stumps and stones? Not so in Nebraska. There is no limit to the depth to which the ground can be stirred. The soil is good at any depth and there are no subterranean interferances.

Said in Few Words.

A very small way of campaigning, the truth of which is vouched for by any number of reliable men of Vinton township, is the manner in which S. C. Brace, populist candidate for sheriff, tried to break up the meeting at the Dan Smith school house last night by putting in the entire day yesterday telling people of that vicinity that the meeting would be held at the Hayes Creek school house. It was immediately nailed, however, as a campaign lie, and will not be apt to make many votes for Mr. Brace. —Arcadia Champion.

Senator Sherman's book recalls how public men write history in this country, and how some of the most interesting pages show where they have been turned down.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Alaska boundary dispute is a question of vastly greater importance to the United States than the Venezuela boundary dispute. If it would violate the Monroe doctrine to let Great Britain annex Venezuela territory, much more would it violate the Monroe doctrine to let Great Britain grab territory belonging to the United States.—*Buffalo Express.*

Subsoiling Experiments.

A Bee representative took a trip over Cass county for the express purpose of obtaining some information regarding the past season's experience, and found the chief improvment or experiment tried by a large per cent of the Cass county farmers was the subsoiling of their land for a crop. Out of nineteen men interviewed, sixteen had made it a point to try subsoiling, every one of which spoke in the highest term of the use of the subsoiler in the raising of a large crop. The experiment was tried chiefly by putting one-half of a field in subsoiled ground and the other half of the same piece of land in without.

"In the matter of the work," as one tiller of the soil said, "to subsoil a piece of ground the work is from one-third to one-fourth greater in the start, but the ground is much easier kept of weeds after it is subsoiled than the other, but the difference comes in the crop. That piece over across the creek contains 112 acres, and was not touched with a subsoiler. From that piece I expect to shock from forty-three to forty-eight bushels to the acre. But this piece on this side of the streem contains about thirty-seven acres and I subsoiled it, and as near as I can estimate I will get from forty-five to sixty-five bushels to the acre from it, or there will be about the difference in the two pieces, all of which I attribute to the subsoiler."

On the point of the difference in the crop of corn raised by the different farmers it was learned that the man who planted his corn neither early or late is the one to get the best yield, because the corn planted early was caught by the hot winds in July and was cut short in size, while that planted late was caught by the state fair hot winds and was cut very short in weight, while that planted "bechuxt and bechune" escaped both and has a good yield.—*Omaha Bee.*

Potatoes An Unhealthy Food.

John Gilmer Speed, Dr. Cyrus Edson (ex-president of the New York Board of Health,) and Mrs. S. T. Rorer learnedly discuss "The Potato as a Daily Diet," in November *Ladies' Home Jonrnal*, and pretty conclusively prove that the humble but popular tuber is not a healthful article of food. Mr. Speed asserts that the potato as a food is not nearly so valuable as we have very generally esteemed it to be. It is quite deficient in nitrogen, and as a sole diet is therefore unsuitable. It is hard to digest and therefore should be partaken of very sparingly by all save those who live active lives out-of-doors. The potato provokes our great national ailment, dyspepsia, and the sooner the consumption of the mealy tubers begins the sooner will the dread fangs of the dyspepsia appear.

Dr. Edson in a rejoinder to Mr. Speed writes: "I must quite agree with Mr. Speed in his condemnation of the potato. I am sorry to have to say anything against the humble tuber, but the truth, especially when it is scientific, and more especially medico-scientific, must be told. It is certain no one can at all times eat the potato with the assurance that it will do him no harm.

The practice of feeding potatoes to infants and young children cannot be too strongly condemned. A potato diet may not kill them outright at once, but it is certain to injure their digestive organs permanently and effectually, so as to make their lives a burden to themselves and those who are brought in contact with them. Dr. Edson also contends that the potato is very deficient in nutritive qualities, and has less value as an article of food than most other vegetables and cereals."

Mrs. Rorer writes: "I am not a potato prohibitionist, but I firmly believe that potatoes should be served only with strongly-concentrated nitrogenous food, such as roasted beef, or, for the vegetarian, with beans, peas or lentils.

Fascinating Golf.

Do you play golf? If you do, you are bound to be an enthusiast or nothing, and never tire of telling or listening to tales of prowess on the "green;" and if you do not, and have any "golfing" friends, you should make haste to learn all you can about it, or reconcile yourself to losing their friendship, for not to know golf places you in another sphere entirely, and the golfer will tell you frankly, "You have no soul." That it is a charming and health-giving game, no one can deny; and after reading the handsomely illustrated article, "Fascinating Golf," in Demorest's Magazine for November, one can understand something of the enthusiasm it arouses, and the fascination it exercises over its devotees. Another article of interest to all women is "Woman Guardians of Patriotism," which gives many interesting facts about the Daughters of the American Revolution which have never before been published, and the illustrations include portraits of the national organization, and most of the State regents. The same number is replete with charming stories by Joseph Hatton, Margaret Sutton Briscoe, Sarah Bierce Scarborough, and other well-known writers, and everyone is bound to find something interesting and useful in the different departments for which this magazine is noted.

The Christmas number of this ideal Family Magazine is to have numerous holiday attractions, among them a charming water-color of "Chrysanthemums," by the eminent flower painter De Longpre, which is to be given as a Christmas supplement; and anyone may obtain it, also a December number of Demorest's, by cutting out this notice and forwarding it, with twenty cents in stamps, to the address below. No one should neglect to take advantage of this exceptional offer. Demorest's is published for $2.00 a year by the Demorest Publishing Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

James Whitcomb Riley has completed a new series of poems in which he varies the treatment of each one to such an extent that they are said to show the Hoosier poet's versatility to a remarkable degree. He has given the series to *The Ladies' Home Journal*, in which the first is about to be published. A. B. Frost has been engaged by the magazine to illustrate the poems.

Sore Throat. Any ordinary case may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm as directed with each bottle. This medicine is also famous for its cures of rheumatism lame back and deep-seated and muscular pains. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists

Johnson Brothers, the druggists, will tell you that no one is better qualified to judge of the merits of an article than the dealer, because he bases his opinion on the experience of all who use it. For this reason they wish us to publish the remarks of other dealers about an article which they handle. Messrs. C. F. Moore & Co., Newberge, Ore., says: "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than all others put together, and it always gives good satisfaction." Mr. J. F. Allen, Fox, Ore., says: "I believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best I have handled." Mr. W. H. Hitchcock, Columbus, Wash., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy sells well and is highly praised by all who use it."

Mrs. W. B. Meek, who resides at Camptonville, Cal., says that her daughter was for several years troubled at times with severe cramps in the stomach, and would be in such agony that it would be necessary to call in a physician. Having read about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy she concluded to try it. She found it always gave prompt relief. It was seldom necessary to give the second dose. "It has not only saved us lots of worry and time," she says, "but also doctor bills. It is my opinion that every family should have a bottle of this remedy in the house." For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

Improper and deficient care of the scalp will cause grayness of the hair and baldness. Escape both by the use of that reliable specific, Hall's Hair Renewer.

The only permanent cure for chronic catarrh is to thoroughly expel the poison from the system by the faithful and persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful remedy proves successful when all other treatment has failed to relieve the sufferer.

Every Lover Of Horseflesh

should attend the Race Meeting to be held at Lincoln Park, Lincoln. Oct. 28—Nov.1.

"Alix", "Flying Jim", "Azote", "Directly", "W. W. P.", "Strathbury", "Carbonate", "Sulphide"—all the speediest trotters and fleetest pacers in the country will be there.

New track; new stabling; new management. Every day a big day.

HALF RATES via the Burlington, Oct. 28—Nov. 1. from stations within 200 miles of Lincoln.

Get tickets from local agent of the B. & M. R. R.

DR. WARREN'S English Cotton Root Pills "For Ladies!" Safe, sure, prompt. A perfect remedy in all cases. Ask for Dr. Warren's English Cotton-Root Pills and take no other. For sale by all druggists or sent direct securely packed. Price $2.00, advice free. Dr. Warren Medicine Co. Box 1472, Providence, R. I. For sale by JOHNSON BROS., Drug gists, Ord. Nebraska.

Chairs.

The best cabinet makers insist that mahogany is entirely too brittle a wood for the manufacture of chairs, since it does not resist the strain of use. Mahogany is particularly unfit for chair rungs, and the factory made chairs usually have rungs of cheaper wood stained to imitate mahogany. Maple is regarded as a much more durable wood for chairs than mahogany. In fact, it is said to be better for chairs than oak. The competition of the factories has had a good deal to do with the unwillingness of the best cabinet makers to manufacture chairs. The factory made chair can be sold for half the price of a cabinet made chair. The best of the former are often very durable, especially in houses that are not overheated in winter, but they lack the perfection of finish, especially in decoration, that one sees in the cabinet made chairs sent out by the best shops. The cheapest factory made chairs are shameful counterfeits of stain and glue, ready to fall to pieces with the slightest strain.—New York Sun.

Punishing Prisoners In China.

The unhappy prisoners were flogged as they were ignominiously paraded round and dragged mercilessly along, for they could hardly move, each having a large wooden collar board 3 feet by 3½ feet and 3½ inches thick attached to his neck. The board is in two parts, each of which contains two semicircular apertures. The half boards are screwed together so as to form a huge collar frame, leaving the head and one of the hands visible above. A chain is attached to the board, by the other end of which the warder drags the prisoner. On the board are inscriptions in Tibetan and Chinese giving an account of the nature of the crime and penalty inflicted. The poor wretches were ready to sink under the weight of the board, but this they were not allowed to do. Whenever one attempted to sit down, the whip of his cruel warder served to keep him up.—Nineteenth Century.

Mr. Backlog's Boomerang.

"Did you ever remark," said Mr. Backlog meditatively, "that the people who tell us that there are no good restaurants or hotels in Brooklyn are the ones who invariably patronize the free counters the most liberally?"

"No, I can't say I have," replied Mrs. Backlog, "as I am not in the habit of frequenting saloons. What you mean is, I suppose, that you have noticed it to be a fact, and I must say that I think you might make observations of a more profitable nature."

At this Mrs. Backlog resumed her sewing, with her face wearing such a virtuous look that Mr. Backlog said no more.—Brooklyn Life.

Culminating Record of Bulls.

Sir, if you admit the following "ower true tale" to be an illustration of absentmindedness, I think it will be accepted as the culminating record. A gentleman returned this answer to a bookseller who sent in his account for a book some time before delivered: "I never ordered the book. If I did, you did not send it. If you sent it, I never got it. If I got it, I paid for it. If I didn't, I won't."—London Spectator.

The beaver hunters of the early days of this country believed that the severity of the coming winter was indicated by the thickness of the beaver huts.

Nature is an æolian harp, a musical instrument, whose tones are the re-echo of higher strings within us.—Novalis.

J. H. CAPRON

Invites your patronage, and calls your attention to the following lines:

REAL ESTATE — Offerings now include a large number of improved farms wild lands and town property on which the price has not been raised since the drouth. If you want anything in this line you should buy at once, and you can buy at this office schoeply as if you go direct to owners, and can find what you want without trouble or expense. Buy now and profit by the raise which this crop is sure to bring.

FARM LOANS — are very hard to place now, and only a limited number of very attractive applications can be filled. Company rates are 8½ to 9 per cent. for five year loans. Private funds can be had for two or three years at 10 per cent.

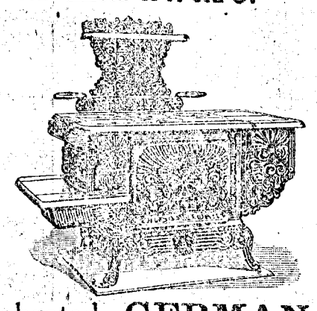
ABSTRACTS OF TITLE — will be furnished promptly to any tract of land or town lot in Valley county, at the usual rate. This is the only complete set of books in the county, and the correctness of abstracts issued is guaranteed by a bond of $10,000. Defective titles perfected and property transfers made.

Office—First National Bank Building, Ord.

ORD PLUMBING CO.

Carries a full line of **Stoves, Ranges, Tinware and General Hardware.**

Our Ranges are the original square oven line.



Call and see the celebrated **GERMAN HEATERS.** Something new and correct in construction. A revolution in Heating Stoves. Save money and fuel by buying the **GERMAN HEATER.** Every stove warranted.

ORD PLUMBING CO.,
Ord, Nebraska.

WANTED--AN IDEA. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN EDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington D. C., for their $1 800 prize offer.

Notice.

Minnie E. Payton, plaintiff.
vs.
Willis Payton, defendant.

The above defendant Willis Payton, will take notice that on the 24th day of October, 1894 the plaintiff, Minnie E. Payton, filed her petition and commenced her action in the District Court of Valley county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is that she may be divorced from you and have decreed to her the care and custody of der minor child, Ida May Payton, on the grounds of non-support, cruelty and desertion exercised by you toward her, the said plaintiff. You are required to answer said petition on the 2nd day of December, 1895, or the allegation in said petition will be taken as true.

MINNIE E. PAYTON, Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, her attorney. 30-4

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of Oct. 1895, the petition of A. J. Firkins and others duly presented to the board of supervisors of Valley county, Nebraska praying for the organization of an irrigation district was granted and the name of said district was designated and fixed as the "Springdale Irrigation District" and the boundaries thereof establishe! as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the north bank of the North Loup river where the north township line running east and west on the north boundary line of township No. 20 north, range No. 15, westof the 6th Principal Meridian intersects said north bank of said North Loup river, at the water's edge at low water mark, and running thence east to a point 80 rods west of the northeast corner of section 5, township No. 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods thence east 400 rods to the east line of section 4, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal meridian; thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 240 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 160 rods, to the east line of section 10, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east one mile to the east line of section 14, township 20 north, range 15, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods; thence east 400 rods to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 18, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south 160 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods to a point on the east line of section 19, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south in a straight line 80 rods, thence south 80 rods to the south line of section 20, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 160 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence south 80 rods to a point on the south line of section 28, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 160 rods to the center of section 33, township 20 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods to the northeast corner of section 4, township 19 north, range 14, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence east on section line one mile, thence south one mile, thence east one mile, thence south 160 rods, thence east one and one-half miles to the center of section 7, township 19 north, range 13, west of the 6th Principal Meridian; thence south one mile, thence east one mile to the center of section 17 township 19 north, range 13, west of the 6th Principal Meridian thence south 80 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east in a direct line to the east bank of Spring creek, thence following the east bank of Spring creek in a southeasterly direction to a point where said stream intersects and enters into the North Loup river at the water's edge at low water mark, thence in a northwesterly direction along the north bank of the North Loup river at the water's edge at the low water mark to the place of beginning.

And that pursuant to an order of said board of supervisors of said Valley county, Nebraska, made on the 5th day of October, 1895 a special election will be held in said Springdale Irrigation District on the second day of November, 1895, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said day for the purpose of determining whether or not said district shall be organized under the provisions of the irrigation laws of the state of Nebraska and for the purpose of electing an assessor, a treasurer and a board of three directors for said irrigation district. The electors of said district shall cast ballots at said election, which shall contain the words "Irrigation District—Yes," and "Irrigation District—No," or words equivalent thereto, and also the names of persons to be voted for to fill the offices of assessor, treasurer and one director for each of the three divisions of said Irrigation District, numbered First Division, Second Division and Third Division respectively.

The places of voting in each voting precinct of said Irrigation District is as follows: Division No. 1 at the school house in District No 12 in said Valley County; Division No. 2 at the school house in District No. 40 in said Valley County; Division No. 3 at the Springdale school house, the same being in School District No. 6 in said Valley County.

Dated at Ord, Nebraska, this 10th day of October, 1895.

[SEAL.] V. KOKES,
County Clerk.

In District Court, in and for Valley County, Nebraska.
Carrie M. Ressiguie plaintiff.
vs.
Herbert Ressiguie, defendant.

To Herbert Ressiguie, defendant:—You are hereby notified that on August 27th, 1895, the above named plaintiff filed her petition and commenced her action in the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is that she may be divorced from you and have decreed to her the care and custody of the minor child, Frances Leo Ressiguie, on the ground of non-support on your part.

You are required to answer said petition on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1895.

CARRIE M. RESSIGUIE, Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, her Attorney. 29-4

Notice of Indebtedness.

Office of Nebraska Irrigation & Power Co., Ord, Nebraska, September 11th, 1895.

In compliance with section 136, chapter 13 compiled statutes of Nebraska for 1895, entitled "Notice of Indebtedness," the Nebraska Irrigation and Power Company hereby gives public notice that all its existing debts amount to the sum of nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and forty-two cents.

H. E. BABCOCK, President.
GEO. B. TZSCHUCK,
L. EVERETT,
C. S. LEFFERTS,
E. EVERETT,
C. E. H. CAMPBELL.
Directors.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, 1895, the Board of Directors of the Ord Irrigation District of Valley county, Nebraska, filed in the district court of said Valley county a petition praying that all of the proceedings heretofore had for the organization of said Ord Irrigation District and providing for and authorizing the issue and sale of the bonds of said District in the sum of $50,000, for the purpose of constructing an irrigation canal and works for the use of said District, be examined, approved and confirmed by said court; that the time and place fixed for the hearing of said petition is November 22, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the court house in Ord, Nebraska, at which time and place all persons interested in said proceedings are ordered to appear and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition shall not be granted, and said proceedings examined, approved and confirmed.

[SEAL.] V. KOKES.
Clerk of District Court of Valley Co., Neb.

Notice For Publication.

In the District Court of Valley County, Nebraskas.
Maggie N. Currie, plaintiff,
vs.
Orson S. Haskell and Emma L. Haskell, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 22nd day of January, 1895, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Orson S. Haskell and Emma L. Haskell to Maggie N. Currie, the plaintiff, upon the following described premises, to-wit: Lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), in Block forty-four (44), in the original townsite of Ord, in Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note made by the defendant, Orson S. Haskell, dated April 21, 1888, for the sum of $375.00, due and payable in twelve months from date, that there is now due and payable upon said note and mortgage from the defendants Orson S Haskell and Emma L Haskell to the plaintiff the sum of $617.80, with interest at ten per cent from January 22, 1895. For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

27-4 MAGGIE N. CURRIE.
By Herman Westover, Her Attorney.

Notice for Publication.

In the district court of Valley County, Nebraska.
Martin L. Fries, plaintiff,
vs.
Mary B. Brown, George Brown, Arcadia Lumber Company, James Stringer, Carrie Stringer and Benjamin Bond, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 28th day of September, 1895, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Mary B. Brown and George Brown, to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to-wit: All of Lots one (1), two (2) and three (3) in Block one (1), in Reynolds' First Addition to the Village of Arcadia, Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their two promissory notes, dated April 1, 1890, for the sum of $254.80, that there is now due and payable upon said notes and mortgage from the defendants, Mary B. Brown, George Brown and James Stringer, to the plaintiff the sum of $170 with interest at ten per cent. from Jan. 1, 1894. For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

MARTIN L. FRIES,
By Clements Bros., his Attorneys. 27-4

Notice for Publication.

In the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska.
Geo. H. Kinsey, plaintiff,
vs.
Orvill D. Crane, Susan E. Crane and John Prall, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 28th day of Sept., 1895, plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Orvil D. Crane and Susan E. Crane, to the defendant, John Prall, and assigned to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to wit: All of Lot 15, in Block 8, in Hawthorne's addition to the Village of Arcadia, Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their five promissory notes dated November 7, 1894, for the sum of $460.00 that there is now due and payable upon said notes and mortgage from the defendants, Orvil D. Crane and Susan E. Crane, to the plaintiff the sum of $400.00, with interest at ten per cent. from Nov. 7, 1894. For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

27-4 GEORGE H. KINSEY.
By Clements Bros., His Attorneys.

Notice for Publication.

In the district court of Valley County, Nebraska.
Peter Mortensen, special administrator of the estate of Hans C. Sorensen, deceased, and Francis E. Lloyd and Henry E. Babcock, plaintiffs,
vs.
Charles McMullen, ——McMullen, wife of Charles McMullen, first name unknown, Frank McMullen and Albert Dye, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 4th day of October, 1895, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants, Charles McMullen, to Hans C. Sorensen, Francis E. Lloyd and Henry E. Babcock, the plaintiffs, upon the following described premises, to-wit: The se quarter and the s half of the ne quarter of sec. five (5), in Township eighteen (18), north of Range fifteen (15), west of the 6th P. M., in Valley County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their six promissory notes dated Aug. 12, 1893, for the sum of $18,000 due and payable Jan. 1, 1896, and Jan. 1, 1899, but plaintiff elects to declare said notes due on account of default of the payment of the interest thereon, that there is now due and payable upon said notes and mortgage from the defendents, Charles McMullen, Frank McMullen and Albert Dye, to the plaintiffs the sum of $1,400, with interest at eight per cent. from Jan. 1, 1894. For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1895.

PETER MORTENSEN,
Special Administrator of the Estate of Hans C. Sorensen,
FRANCIS E. LLOYD,
HENRY E. BABCOCK,
By Herman Westover, attorney.

APPEAL FOR FAIR PLAY

Sham Honesty Exposed and the Facts in Regard to Decisions of the Supreme Court Fairly Stated.

POLITICAL LIE NAILED.

A Complete Refutation of Anonymous and False Charges Made Against the Supreme Court of the State.

THE STATE IS BEING FLOODED,

with supplements to Populist papers purporting to give a record of the Supreme Court.

The animus of the publication is evidenced by its headlines from which may be selected; "With and without Max; well," "Railroads can d stroy crops," "A Railroad can defy laws," "Railroads vs. Farmers," "Railroads can kill men," etc., etc.

The supplement is a mass of distortion, misrepresentation and falsehood, unworthy any party and upon which are based wholly unfounded charges against Judges Norval, Post and Harrison and fulsome praise of Judge Maxwell.

It is an appeal to passion and prejudice made in the desperation of certain, overwhelming and merited defeat.

WHAT ARE THE CHARGES?

In substance, that Judges Noval and Post were B. & M. attorneys whose nomination and election together with that of Judge Harrison as well, were PURCHASED by that Railroad and that an examination of the cases decided shows "the influence of the railways in placing unnatural and forced constructions upon contracts and laws in favor of such corporations, not only against the public at large but as against railway and other employees as well."

Wonderful ability, marvelous industry and a monopoly of honesty are claimed for Judge Maxwell.

The entire screed may be reduced to this formula: "D—n the Supreme Court, Bless Maxwell."

To maintain the charges and claims, a garbled and false startement of numerous cases decided by the Supreme Dourt is made.

WHO MAKES THESE CHARGES?

The author of the supplement is not given. The communication is anonymous. The assault is made from behind cover. No responsible man ever has or will over his own signature justify any part of it.

WHO IS THE MAN?

Has he a direct personal interest in this campaign? What are his means of knowledge? What is his name?

What is his business? Why has he so long kept silence? What prompts him to write now and withhold his identity? Come out of the brush into the open.

WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

No proof is submitted to bolster up the malicious charge of purchased nominations and elections.

Judge Maxwell himself supported and voted for Judges Norval and Post when they were elected to the Supreme Co rt. So did his friends. That ought to be sufficient on the point. Judge Maxwell knew all about their nomination then. No one claims to have learned more since.

If those elections were purchased, who sold out? There can be no purchase without a sale. Certainly no Republican was purchased, as he was necessarily for those gentlemen.

Do Populists and Democrats appreciate the delicate compliment paid them by the Supplement published in the interest of Honesty (?) and Reform (?).

FAIR THEN, FAIR NOW.

If the nominations of Judges Norval and Post were fair in the eyes of Judge Maxwell at that time when he was looking forward with eager gaze to a renomination by the same party, they ought to be deemed fair by him and his newly found allies at this late date when he opposes Judge Norval, who was renominated by acclamation without a dissenting voice by the largest and most representative convention ever assembled in the state.

NOT TRUE.

Neither is it true that Judge Norval was ever B. & M. attorney. He was never employed by the B. & M. railroad company—he never received nor accepted a retainer or fee fr m that corporation nor did he ever try a case or render any service to that corporation. To attempt to make capital out of employment as an attorney is in any case contemptible.

The best attorneys may be and are daily employed to defend persons charged even with crimes. Shall he not accept a fee if tendered by a responsible corporation to look after its legitimate civil business?

But *Judges Norval and Post have been on the District and Supreme Courts continuously since March, 1883, now more than 12 years and hence entirely out of all practice.* Every one should know this. Did the fact escape the memory of the young (?) man who inspired the so called "Record" and whose literary earmarks appear on almost every paragraph?

The supplement charges all the decisions to which it refers to Judge Norval and seeks to leave the impression they were written by him.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH IS JUDGE NORVAL DID NOT WRITE A SINGLE ONE OF THEM.

They were in fact written as the record shows by other members of the courts, and it so happens that a majority of them were written by Commissioners Ragan and Irvine, the Populist and Democratic members of the Commission. The decisions were nonpartisan and right. When truthfully presented they will be found satisfactory to a fair minded public.

It is a significant fact, and affords the highest possible tribute to his legal ability, that while Judge Norval during his service on the Supreme Court has written between 500 and 600 DECISIONS, OR ONE FOR EVERY THREE WORKINGS DAYS OF HIS ENTIRE TERM, all of which decisions are on record, open to inspection, his assailants have been UNABLE TO DETECT the LEAST FLAW IN ANY OF THEM.

MAXWELL CONCURRED.

During the first four years of Judge Norval's term, Judge Maxwell was also on the bench.

In that time sixty-two railroad cases were decided, of which twenty-nine resulted in favor of the corporations. In every one of them except two, Judge Maxwell concurred.

ONLY TWICE IN FOUR YEARS DID JUDGES MAXWELL AND NORVAL DISAGREE ON RAILROAD CASES.

It does not lie in the mouths of Judge Maxwell and his friends to now claim that Judge Norval was partial to the railroads. In two other cases AFTER HE HAD CONCURRED, and the decisions had been published, and only a few days before his term of office expired Judge Maxwell filed dissenting opinions.

Even his most ardent friends will hardly claim much credit for him because of such conduct.

Every fair minded man however, must see how absurd is the attempt to determine the QUALITY of a court by reference to the business of the litigants.

Fveay case must be decided according to the law and facts involved.

A case comes up to the Supreme Court on error or appeal from the trial court.

Error may have intervened in the trial. If so the case must be reversed. The more blundering the trial court, the more frequent are reversals. This however, is not the fault of the Supreme Court. The people of this state want *fair courts.* Courts which decide cases upon the law and evidence.

A PREJUDICED MAN CANNOT BE A JUST JUDGE.

A judge who decides cases because of spite or by noting the business of litigants, the votes they command, or the pull they have, is *unfair* and *dangerous.*

No man who makes a campaign for a judicial position on the proposition that he will decide cases *against* corporations, or a certain class of individuals, regardless of the merits, is fit for the place.

A SAMPLE OF DECEPTION.

Capital is sought to be made of the action of the court in the case of Low vs. Reese Printing Co. 41 Nebr. 127.

This case was brought under the eight hour law which arbitrarily doubled wages for each hour after the first eight. Under the operation of this law, should an emergency arise by which to save property or the like, a man working for $2.00 a day should put in 16 hours, he would be entitled to sue for and recover $129.50 for the 16 hours' work.

Judge Wakeley, Doane and Davis of the Douglas County District Court geutlemen of the highest character and eminent as Judges, decided the law to be unconstitional and void on the ground of class or special legislation.

The case was taken to the Supreme Court. It was allowed to linger without any attempt to prepare it for trial until the motion to advance it on the docket was made. Judge Maxwell agreed with his associates that in the circumstances the case was not entitled to advancement over other cases where diligence had been exercised and he therefore in his own hand wrote the order of the court denying the motion.

The action of the court was clearly right but even if wrong was not Judge Maxwell equally to blame?

Is it HONEST to take an active part in making and recording an order and then afterwards assail the integrity of associates because of their acquiescence in such action?

THE ARGUMENT OF NUMBERS.

Another argument sought to be made in favor of Judge Maxwell is based upon the large number of opinions he prepared. This is a sorry plea. As well may it be claimed that a senator who speaks for fourteen hours is the greatest statesman who ever appeared in a hall once graced by a Webster, Douglas, Conkling or Blaine.

BUT HOW ABOUT THE NUMBER?

During his first term, 1876-81, Judge Maxwell wrote 325 opinions or only a trifle more than half as many as Judge Norval has written during his term, covering the same number of years.

A certificate of these facts made by Hon. D. A. Campbell, Clerk of the Supreme Court, is appended.

Judge Reese during his term wrote 549 opinions. He is praised for his ability and industry and rightly so and yet Judge Norval has already filed as many opinions as did Judge Reese. Why not be at least "middling honest" and give him credit too?

The average number of opinions filed per year by each member of the Supreme Court of the United States is 81, or less than one third the number filed by Judge Norval,

The average number of opinions per year filed by the members of the Iowa Supreme Court, a court noted for its industry, is 55 or about one-half the number filed by Judge Norval.

In no state of the Union can a more industrious Supreme Court be found that we now have in this state.

Not a single charge made against that Court can be sustained.

THE CHARGES ARE NOT TRUE.

If we deemed it proper it would be an easy matter to assail Judge Maxwell personally in return.

His coarse treatment of his associates on the bench, his uncontrolable prejudices which cropped out on too many occaeions doing injustice to the District Judges, practicing attorneys and litigants who came before him, his activity, not limited to the discharge of Judicial duties, but finding large scope in the preparation of books and lectures for his pecuniary profit while his time belonged entirely to the Sta e; his thrift is drawing a warrant for each quarter's salary in advance and before he had earned a cent of it, and causing it to be registered that he might, as he did, draw interest for three months from the State without an equivalent. his ingratitude to his party, all these would afford an ample field for retributive warfare. No such emergency is laid upon us. We bespeak only a careful perusal of the cases to which attention has been called elsewhere in other columns.

The malicious attack made on Judge Narval will recoil upon those who made it. No reform or good has ever been accomplished by foul means.

No party can win by falsehood. The people of this state are heartily tired of hatred and strife. They cannot be stampeded by the cry of Railroads. They will not place in high positions any one whose highest claims are based on enmity to any legitimate business. The Republican party presents to the voters of this State for the position of Supreme Judge, Judge Norval, who in his speech of acceptance said:

"I accept the nomination as a Republican and if elected my official oath, the constitution and the law of the land, shall be my platform and chart.

"It shall be my endeavor to discharge the duties of my high trust impartially, faithfully and fearlessly.

"To administer justice without regard to who may be the litigants, their position, business, wealth or standing, shall be my constant purpose."

With this we respectfully submit the case to the fair minded, lawabiding voters of the state for their considerate judgement.

E. J. HAINER,
Chairman Republican State Com.
T. E. SEDGWICK,
Secretary Republican State Com.

THE REVIEW REVIEWED.

H. T. Conley, a populist attorney, of Pawnee City, answers the false charges made against our Supreme Court.
From the Pawnee Independent, Oct. 25, 1895.

To the editor of the Independent:

I have just read the supplement sent out to the subscribers of your valuable paper of last week, in which some one pretends to review a few of the decisions of our State Supreme Court, upon questions relating to railroads; and as the author or authors strongly intimate that Judge T. L. Norval, the present Chief Justice and the Republican nominee, is a tool of the railroad corporations, I respectfully ask that you give me a limited space in your paper to review some of the cases in that supplement, as well as some of the other decisions of the Supreme Court on questions relating to railroads.

I am led to make this review because I am a friend of Judge Naval, and have had a personal acquaintance with him for more than twenty years and know him to be an honest, upright man and a just judge.

While I am, and have been for years an Independent, yet I can not remain silent when I know an injustice is attempted upon an honest, faithful and worthy official, even when to remain silent might benefit my party candidate.

The C. B. & Q. R. Co. vs. Wymore, 40 Neb., 645, 58 N. W. 1120, the opinion was written by Commissioner Irvine, and not by Judge Norval as stated. The cou t did not hold that because the widow received the $500 from the Relief Association neither she nor her children could recover, nor did it hold that she could not avoid the effect of her release by proving it had been procured by threats of turning her out of the house. What the court did hold was that if she voluntarily accepted the money and released the railroad from liability she could not recover in her own right but that her children might nevertheless recover. On the question of "duress" the district court had excluded all evidence and the Supreme Court remanded the case for a new trial without deciding that question. It could not be decided as the case then stoon. In Burlington Volunteer Relief Association vs. White, 41 Neb. 547, 41 Neb., 561, the court has held the association to the highest degree of accountability. Its decisions on these questions are in accord with those of practically all the courts jn the country.

The opinion in C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. v Howard, 63 N. W. Rep., 872, was prepared by Commissioner Ryan. Howard was a brakeman on the C B. & Q. R. R. company's line and as such had directed where a loaded coal car should be placed on the main line. This was so placed that there was no room for a car on the side track to pass in switching. Notwitostanding this fact Howard requested his fello brakeman to signal to send back a show car on the side track so as to give the occupants thereof a "damn good shaking up." This was done with the result that a draw bar of the show car was displaced and caught the foot of Howard who was on the end of a freight car immediately in front of the show car. It was held he could not recover from the result of his own negligence.

Howard sought to hold the company liable for the alleged negligence of the surgeons in amputating his foot. It was held that as Howard had alleged in his petition that these surgeons "possessed a high degree of skill, ability and knowledge of medicine and surgery" the railroad company could not be held liable under the circumstances for a mistake or negligence of the surgeons, following Hewitt v Eisenbart. 36 Nebraska, 794, a case in which Judge Maxwell himself as judge fully concurred.

In C. B. & Q. v Landaur, 36 Neb., 642 the undisputed evidence is that the usual stop was made; that the other passengers for the station had alighted and most of them had reached the park gate 50 feet distant. After the brakeman on the platform had shouted "all aboard," the train started up and had got well under way when the plaintiff rushed to the door of the car and jumped without warning to the trainmen or care for her own safety. The court in awarding a new trial merely followed O. & R. V. Ry Co. v Chollette, 33 Neb., 143, where the rule which should govern in all such cases was stated by Judge Post in the district court of Saunders county and affirmed by the Supreme Court in an opinion by Maxwell, J. It is true that Judge Maxwell in his dissenting opinion refers to a number of cases, but he has unfortunately copied his citations from the wrong note to page 662, 2 Am and En. Encyclopaedia of Law. Another fact overlooked by the gentleman who inspired the recent assault upon the court is that a rehearing was allowed in the case which Judge Maxwell was a member upon which the former conclusion was adhered to, the judges and commissioners all concurring.

In C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. v Grablin, 38 Neb., 90, it is said that the Supreme Court held that if an engineer should be asleep and kill a child on the track that the railroad company would not be liable for such negligence. The court held no such thing, but exactly the contrary. Read the opinion, It says: "Where a child, no contributory negligence appearing, while trespassing on a railroad company's track is struck by an engine and killed, the railroad company IS LIABLE FOR DAMAGES, if the engineer in charge of the engine by the exercise of such careful and vigilant lookout as was consistent with his other duties, could have seen the child in time to have prevented the accident." This opinion was prepared by Ragan, C. and concurred in by Judge Maxwell Oct. 18, 1893, when it was filed and published. On Dec. 29, however, after the Judge had failed to obtain either the republican or populist nomination, he filed a disenting opinion. This was evidently done through a mistake as the decision follows an opinion of Judge Maxwell in Huff v Ames, 16 Neb., 139; and no doubt the dissent came about through the confusion incident to the selection of campaign material for 1895-7, etc.

In State v Hill, 38, Neb., 698, 57 N. W. 548, Judge Davis in the District Court of Douglas county had held that the court had no jurisdiction of the case. Commissioner Irvine wrote the majority opinion in the Supreme Court affirming Judge Davis' judgement. In the opinion of the majority the question was considered as one of law, and not in the light of a judicial trick to obtain a particular result in spite of the law. The Supreme court has since on application of the attorney general taken original jurisdiction of the case, and it is now pending, awaiting a trial on its merits Being so pending any comment on the merits is contemptuous and indecent, and none will here be indulged in.

In Morrissey v Railroad Company, 38 Neb., 406, was deeided in the district court by Judge Broady, and the supreme court merely held that if a railroad company properly constructed its embankment it was not liable for incidental deflection of surface water, affirming the judgement rendered by Judge Broady. The opinion was prepared by Commissioner Ryan and was filed November 21st, 1893. On December 29 following, Maxwell, C. J., filed a dissenting opinion. This was just three days before the commencement of the year when Judge Harrison assumed his duties. A note by the reporter accompanies Judge Maxwell's dissenting opinion in this language: "The opinion in this case at the time it was filed was concurred in by all members of the court. Subsequently the chief justice furnished the reporter the above dissenting opinion."

In O. & R. V. v Clark, 53 N. W., 970, 35 Neb, 863, 57 N. W. 545, 39 Neb. 65, it was in the first opinion declared that if an engineer unnecessarily opened the valves of his engine and horses were thereby frightened the railroad would be liable. A rehearing was allowed while Judge Maxwell was himself a member of the court. The court had before that time repeatedly held—Judge Maxwell concurring in the decision—that negligence was the doing of something which a man of ordinary prudence would not do or the omitting to do something which such a man would do under the circumstances, and that the existence of negligence was a question for the jury where different reasonable inferences might be drawn from the evidence. The court therefore, on rehearing, brought the case into harmony with all these other decisions by holding that whether or not the opening of the valves was negligence depended upon whether a prudent or reasonable man would under the circumstances have opened them. The final opinion was written by Commission Irvine.

In Erb v Eggleston 60 N. W., 98; 44 Neb. 860, the mendacious author of the so called "Official Record or Supplement" would have his readers believe that the brakeman signalled the engine to stop after he fell upon the track and leads one to infer that he was injured by the engineer's failing to respond to the signal. The facts were that the brakeman himself directed every movement which was made, tried to jump on the car when the engine was only 8 or 10 feet away, and fell because he had misjudged the speed of the car. He gave no signal after he fell and every signal he had given was promptly obeyed. The "Supplement" says that an examination of the opinion shows that if there can be no recovery in this case there cannot be in any. On the contrary such an examination, which is invited, will show that if there could be a recovery here there could be in every case where a man is injured in consequence of his own carelessness. The opinion was by Commissioner Irvine.

The opinion in Low v Rees Printing Company 41 Nebraska, 127, and which was prepared by Ryan, C., it was held by the Supreme Court that special legislation in favor of or against any class of laborers was unconstitutional and that the same objection obtained as to the attempt by legislation to deprive laborers of the right to contract with reference to compensation for services to be rendered. This was the holding of Judges Wakely, Doane and Davis who together heard and decided this case in the Douglas county District Court. It is intimated, upon Judge Maxwell's suggestion, doubtless, that before he retired from the Supreme bench he favored advancing this case to a speedy hearing.

The ruling in denial of the motion to so advance was entered by Judge Maxwell in the court calendar and there may now be found in his own handwriting. It would be gratifying if the venerable jurist referred to would indicate what would have been his dissending opinion, if as chief justice, he had marked the case to be advanced.

In C., B. & Q. v Coceran 42 Neb. 531, a position as billing clerk was reserved for the plaintiff for more than a week and his excuse for not accepting it was that the letter notifying him of his appointment which was written Saturday night was not posted until Monday following The fact is as shown by the opinion that the plaintiff was at the time in the service of the Lincoln Street Railway company and his conduct amounted to a deliberate rejection of the proferred position.

Omaha Fair & Exposition association vs. Mo. Pac. R. R. 60 N. W. 890; 42 Neb. 105, was a contest between several corporations. Commissioner Irvine wrote the opinion. The jury had found the facts in favor of the railroad company and the judgment was affirmed. It is false that the court held that the owner of property must guard against fires neglectfully set. The court held directly the contrary, that is, that the owner of land must take such precaution as one of ordinary prudence would take to guard against the ordinary hazard of fires but that he need not guard against the negligence of railroads. The Exposition Co. lost its case because the jury found that the railroad company had not been negligent.

An examination of the published decisions of the supreme court of this state is sufficient to show that our highest court is no more under the control of railroad corporations than before Judge Maxwell left the bench. During the last four years he was a member of the bench, there were opinions filed in 63 railroad cases, of which 28 were in favor of the corporations and 35 against. The record further shows that Judge Maxwell concurred in all of these 28 decisions for the railroads, excepting two, in which he filed dissenting opinions. As elsewhere stated he filed dissents in two other cases long after he had concurred in the judgments. In no case decided against a railroad, since Chief Justice Norval has been a member of the court, has he dissented against the judgment rendered. From the time Judge Maxwell retired to private life to the beginning of the present year there have been 40 railroad cases determined in one-half of which alone the decisions were given to the railroads, and in some of these the judgements in the trial courts were also for the corporations. During the entire period Chief Justice Norval has been a member of the supreme court he has filed opinions in but 17 railroad cases, as follows: State ex rel v C. B. & Q. R. Co., 29 Neb., 412; Black v C. B. & Q. R. Co., 30 Neb., 197; C. B. & Q. R. Co. v Hogan, 30 Neb, 686; O. & N. P. R. Co. v Janecek, 30 Neb., 276; U. P. Ry. Co. v Broderick, 30 Neb., 735; D. T. & G. R. Co. v Hutchins, 31 Neb., 572; C. B. & Q. v Moore, 31 Neb., 91; C. R. I. & P. R. Co. v Witty, 32 Neb., 275; C. B. & Q. R. Co. v Barnard, 32 Neb., 306; Trester v M. P. R. Co. 33 Neb., 171; F. E. & M. V. R. Co. v Sebright, 34 Neb., 253; State ex rel C. B. & Q. R. Co. v North Lincoln Street Ry. Co. 34 Neb., 634; B. & M. R. Co. v Koonce, 34 Neb., 479; A. & N. R. Co., v Boerner, 34 Neb., 241; Anderson v C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. 35 Neb., 95; O. & R. V. R. Co. v Rickards, 38 Neb., 847.

In eight of these the decisions were in favor of the corporation, and they were decided while Judge Maxwell was a member of the court, and the opinions were concurred in by him. It should be stated that in three of the cases, Trester v. M. P. Ry. Anderson v. C. B. & Q. and Black v. C. B. & Q. the Supreme court affirmed the judgement of the trial court. The case of C. B. & Q. v. Hogan, 30 Neb. 686, in which the opinion prepared by Judge Norval sustaining the position of the corporation, was a rehearing of the case reported in 27 Neb, 801. The first opinion was by Judge Maxwell and it too was in favor of the railroad company and this opinion was adhered to on the second hearing. In A. & N. R. Co. v. Boerner, 34 Neb. 241, the opinion was written by Judge Norval reversing the case tor errors occurring during the trial. After which another trial was had resulting in a verdict and judgment for Boerner. The railroad brought the case to the Supreme court again for review, the judgment was affirmed after Judge Maxwell had left the bench, the opinion being reported in 63 North Western Reporter, 787. The other cases decided by Judge Norval in favor of railroads we will not stop to review.

Judge Maxwell's friends must concede these cases were correctly decided for he concurred therein.

Had the friends of Judge Maxwell been disposed to be fair in their criticism of the Supreme Court they would not have omitted mention of numerous important decisions rendered during the same term against railway corporations.

Among these may be noted State rel Lancaster county v C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., 29 Neb., 412, sustaining the law compelling railroads to make and keep in repair suitable crossings and approaches when they cross highways, O. & N. P. R. R Co v Janacek, 30 Neb., 270, awarding damages to property resulting from smoke, soot and cinders from engines.

U. P. R. R. Co. v Brodrick, 30 Neb., 735, sustains a judgment for $1,995 damages for personal injury and holds when the employee without fault on his part is injured by the company providing him with improper and unsafe apparatus, the company is liable.

C. B. & Q. R. Co. v Gorecke, 32 Neb., 90, sustains a judgment rendered against the company for the value of a cow. This case ought to be allowed as a set off to the great credit claimed by Judge Maxwell in the cow case reported in 12 Neb., 77, nine years before Judge Norval became a member of the court.

C. B. & Q. R. Co. vs. Witty, 32 Neb. 275, was to recover the value of a stallion killed while being transported over the defendant's road. There was a verdict for $400. The bill of lading contained a stipulation limiting the liability of the company for damages to live stock at $100 to each animal, and further that the company assumes no responsibility for safety of stock in charge of the shipper or his agent, from any cause or a cident, or injury except those occasioned by reason of gross negligence of the company. By reason of this stipulation the railroad contended that it was released from liability. There is a conflict of authorities upon the question in the different states, yet Judge Norval in his opinion held that a "common carrier of live stock, cannot by a contract with a shipper, release itself, either in whole or in part, from liability from injury or loss resulting from its own negligence-" This cannot be claimed as "an unnatural and forced construction upon contracts and laws" and "an unnatural and forced construction upon contracts and laws in favor of corporat ons."

This last is a most important decision In each of these cases the opinion was prepared by Judge Norval. Decisions should be treated on their merits, not by the person in whose favor or against whom they may have been rendered.

In conclusion I would say, that I consider the Populist Party in VERY SMALL business when it goes outside of its own ranks for a candidate for Supreme Judge, and then makes a wilful and malicious mistatement of facts and by such disreputable tactics seeks to obtain votes for such nominee.

H. T. CONLEY.

Dated Pawnee City, Nebraska, October 23, 1895.

READ THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss

I, D. A. Campbell, clerk of the Supreme Court of said state, do hereby certify that during the last four years of Judge Maxwell's term on the bench of the Supreme Court, which period covers the first four years of Judge Norval's term, there were filed opinions in sixty-two cases in which a railroad company was a party. In twenty-nine of these the decision was in favor of the corporations, and thirty-three against, that Judge Maxwell concurred in all these decisions at the date they were filed except two.

I further certify that during said period Judge Norval filed sixteen opinio s in cases in which a railroad company was a party, of which eight were against the corporations and eight in favor of the corporations. Of the latter three affirmed the decision of the District Court, He has since January 1, 1894 filed but one opinion in a case in which a railroad company was a party, which opinion was adverse to the railroad company. All of which appears from vols. 28 to 43, Nebraska Reports.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of said court this 25th day of October, A. D. 1895.

{ SEAL }

D. A. CAMPBELL,
Clerk and Reporter.

Fairness in Politics.

From Pawnee Independent:

We give space this week to an article from Attorney Conley of this city reviewing the supplement which was issued to the readers of the Independent last week. We have no desire to be unfair in our treatment of political matters, and do not want to advance Maxwell's chances by misrepresenting his opponent or by stating that which is not true in regard to the past record of Judge Maxwell or Judge Norval.

The foundation principles of the populist party are broad enough for all campaign purposes without resorting to the time worn methods of detraction used by the old parties. We are assured by Mr. Conley, who is a gentleman of good repute, that the matter contained in the supplement was wholly partisan and intentionally misleading. The supplement was printed and prepared by the populist state central committee and had not been examined by us at the time it was issued. We therefore willingly grant the required space so set the matter right.

The appearance of our supplement aroused all the Irish in Mr. Conley in defense of Judge Norval; for, although an independent, he has for years been a warm personal friend of Norval, the result of earlier association together, and while in Lincoln the past week he took occasion to look up the cases referred to in the supplement, with conclusions as shown.

The American people are at all times in favor of fair play, and if the conclusions stated by Mr. Conley are correct the supplement which was sent to all the independent papers of the state and issued by them to their readers will prove a boomerang to Judge Maxwell, and lose him thousands of votes which would rightfully belong to him. It will also prove a warning to the state central committee of the independent party to hereafter use none but honest methods in pushing their campaign.

The Partisan Organ Played Out.

The partisan journalism which sees nothing but virtue on its own side and only sin on the other is gradually going out. There is an almost universal popular demand for the truth. There is a public protest against the old-time practice of humbugging. There is hope that a time may come when a man or woman may expect to find, in any reputable newspaper that may be at hand, the truth about political meetings and other events in politics.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

For Supreme Judge.
T. L. NORVAL, Seward.
For Regents of the State University.
C. H. MORRILL, Lincoln.
H. L. GOOLD, Keith County.

Vote for Prosperity.

Vote for Honesty in Politics.

Vote for T. L. Norval.

Vote for C. H. Morrill.

Vote for H. L. Goold.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

For several days last week a great prairie fire was visible along the northern horizon. The fire spread until it extended far to the east of Ord. At this writing no great individual losses are reported but the loss in the aggregate must be serious. Much hay has been burned and thousands of acres of winter range, on which the farmers were depending for feed for their stock, have been burned off.

The worst of evils I have seen
Is the abuse of hallowe'en.
Of all the evenings of the year
This one we ought to most revere.
The eve which all saints celebrate,
When holy powers predominate,
Should be to us a time for song
With not a thought of doing wrong.

But such a view seems not to hold
Within the minds of young and old.
For on that eve the hoodlum sprite
Seems to break loose to rule the night,
And things unseemly and uncooth
Are done in saintly names, for sooth,
And sacrilege goes hand in hand
With every demon of the land.
The eve which should bring hope and cheer
We look for now with dread and fear.
The hoodlum children vex me sore
But still I blame their parents more.

More hallowe'ens are coming on,
On one of which, if my son John
Slips from my cottage and away
He'd better not show up next day.
Well, yes, he had. The more I wait
To wreak my vengeance on his pate,
The fiercer will my vengeance be.
Take pattern, parents, after me.
Chastise your son with blows severe
Which he can memorize a year.
How better, people, it would be
If on that happy evening we
Would go in orderly parade
To cheer our friends with serenade,
To laugh and sing and merry be
From thoughts of grosser actions free.

A fine snow storm set in Wednesday morning in spite of the weather bureau's prediction of fair weather. The snow came down gently and rapidly with a very mild south wind blowing.

Misses Ada and Maud Turner had quite a runaway Sunday afternoon. Ada was going to her school at Fort Hartsuff and Maud was going along to bring back the team. When near their destination one of the lines was accidentally dropped and before it could be recovered the team upset the buggy and struck out for home. The horses arrived home safe, but the greater portion of the buggy was left with the young ladies.

I was busy Wednesday eve;
Hardly could find time to leave
Just to hear a populist
Stamp his foot and shake his fist.
But I left my work at 8,
To the court house went and sate,
Drank the inspiration there
From the cold and clammy air.
(Col. Fritz was in the chair.)
Barry spoke a little while
In his slow and easy style
Tried to warm the ancient ire
Of the pops without a fire.
But with every breath he drew
Less enthusiasm grew.
Jumped the job soon in despair;
Told a lie and took his chair.

Then, of course, began the fun.
Chairman called out little Munn.
Munn, you know, is not a boss.
Neither is he king nor joss.
Simply speaks a mild behest;
Claf. and Staples do the rest;
Rules his flock with beck and nod;
Pops obey him as a god.

When the county bonds were due
Which a heavy interest drew,
Munn advised they be not paid.
And his word was quick obeyed.
Why not pay he never said,
Kept the reason in his head.
But those bonds ('tis plain to me)
Helped him in elections three.
Then, elections being done,
Munn spoke out again for Munn.
He is naught if not astute;
Makes the county stand a suit,
Hire a lawyer syndicate,
Pay ten thousand, any rate.
Lawyers quibble, suit hangs fire,
Interest and costs grow higher.
Foot along, refuse to pay.
Soon will come the judgment day.
We must pay it any how
In a few years if not now—
Lawyers' fee and costs so tall,
Bonds and interest and all.
Valley county in distress
Just to help this man progress.

But as I set out to say,
Munn arose to save the day.
Told of sins, in accents hoarse,
Back to Adam's time, of course,
Sins of Moses, Cæsar's greed,
Sins of Harrison and Reed,
Sins of great Napoleon
Sins of all men but his own.
But somehow his old address
Telling of our wretchedness
Failed to make the mountains flow
As it used to years ago.
All his ravings wild and loud
Didn't seem to move the crowd.
Maybe people have grown deaf
Waiting vainly for relief
Promised to them long ago
Which is coming very slow.
Maybe Munn was sick abed
With a cold in throat and head,
But I think the reason is
Folks are sick of talks like his,
Followed in his lead enough,
Sneeze no more when he takes snuff,
Going to lay him on the shelf,
Each man thinking for himself,
Had enough pop foolishness
Which has only brought distress.
Bound to quench the county's shame
Winning back her once good name.
This is why the meeting was
Such a burlesque to the cause.
So you needn't wonder that
Charley's ravings fell so flat.

Do you want a 10-acre farm at Ord City limits? I have three fine tracts to choose from, two with buildings and one without. Price low, terms easy.

J. H. CAPRON.

Lunch is served at Lloyd's.

Mittens at Milford's.

L. L. Muslin, 4c at Milford's.

C. M. Jaques was in Ord Tuesday night.

Quiz until Jan. 1, 1897, for only $1.50 cash.

Fresh, Sweet Cider for Mince Pies at Russell's Grocery.

Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1896 for only 25 cents.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Goodrich this morning.

All kinds of hard and soft coals at the lumber yard of J. B. Kroetch.

The snow melted slowly so as to go into the ground where it belongs.

New subscribers can get Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50 cash.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

Go to Lloyd's for anything you want that is usually kept in a first class Bakery.

A good many visitors were in Ord Tuesday evening to hear Mr. Cady's speech.

C. E. Paist, the lightweight U. P. agent at Elba, was in Ord Tuesday evening.

During the absence of F. W. Weaver W. B. Keown is assisting in the hardware store.

Old Folks' Concert at the Methodist church Wednesday evening, Nov. 6. Admission 10 cents.

If you want to save a little money, procure your winter apples from the car just received by F. E. Lloyd.

Only 10 cents will pay your admission to the Old Folks' Concert at the Methodist church, Wednesday evening, November 6.

The Cady speech Tuesday night was a very successful affair. Mr. Cady always says something when he speaks and says it forcibly.

Will Foght, who has been on the Niobrara for two or three years herding cattle, returned to Ord the other day on a few weeks visit.

The Ord State Bank has twenty head of good horses for sale on time at lowest prices. If security is satisfactory you can make the time to suit yourself. 27-7

It will be refreshing indeed to know that populism in Valley county is dead There is no hope for Valley county so long as it is controlled by populists.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the QUIZ office cannot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

J. R. Williams returned home from Omaha Wednesday evening with a lame hand. He got a finger tangled up in the tail of one of his steers and the digit was drawn through the bars of the car and dislocated.

Mrs. Warren Collins slipped on the icy walks yesterday while in town and sustained a fracture of her arm. She was promptly cared for and is doing as well as possible. Mr. Collins' family seem to be in hard luck lately.

Episcopal services in Baptist church, Sunday, Nov. 3. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of evening discourse: "Is it Manly to be a Christian?" CHAS. E. MAIMANN.

The Christian Endeavor society will give a social Friday, Nov. 8 at the Emig Building, the present church home. Every one is requested to bring as many pennies as he or she is years old. A good programme will be rendered.

Sunday, November 10, the Rev. Anson R. Graves, D. D., bishop of the Platte, will conduct services in the Baptist church morning and evening. Baptism, celebration of holy communion and confirmation will be the order of services for day.

It is of the highest importance that every republican stand by his colors next Tuesday and cast his vote for the annihilation of populist rule in Valley county. The election of the republican candidates for county offices is very important. Defeat the populists once and they are defeated forever. This is the history of that party. Wherever they are once routed from local control they never return. The people have had enough of them. The election of the republican ticket this fall means that the incompetency of populism will be forever at an end. Now is the time to strike.

A very fair sample of republican and populist faith in their respective chances of success is in a comparison of the attendance at the two meetings in Ord. The republican meeting Tuesday was attended by a crowded house and the speaking heartily cheered. On the following evening at the same place the populists met to hear several imported speakers who had been advertised to come. But not over thirty voters were present to hear them, and the meeting was tame indeed. This is a republican year, and republican years are going to come right along hereafter until people forget these depressing demo-pop times.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Monday Morning Adds One More Scalp to its String.

At six o'clock Monday morning when the "women folks" in the writer's household stepped out of doors on some errand associated with wash morning, they were startled by hearing our next door neighbor, Mrs. Mortensen, call out through the darkness "your house is afire!" A glance at the roof confirmed the announcement. Buckets were at once brought into requisition, but it took only a few trips from the hydrant to prove that the fiend had gained too much headway to be put out that way and work of removing the valuables was at once commenced. Help soon came and the removal of property was rapidly done. The house was a one story cottage, so that the contents were easily gotten at, and removed in pretty good shape. The books and some of the heavy furniture suffered most of all. In the garret, where the fire started, was stored a considerable quantity of clothing and other dry goods, which, of course, was entirely lost.

The fire must have started in some way from the chimney, but how will never be known. The garret was easily accessible through an outside hinged window from the roof of the cellar. When first inspected the flames had spread over the entire loft, so that the exact starting place of the fire could not be located.

The fire company was very slow in responding. By an error a hydrant on the way was passed by and the hose cart run to the top of the high hill back of the fire. The error was due, no doubt, to the fact that the cart was run out mostly by those not members of the company, who of course, did not know the location of the hydrants, and the gong being broken the later-arriving members of the company could not locate the cart. All things seemed to conspire to help the fire on.

The walls of the building are left standing, and a small "lean-to" is not much harmed.

Fortunately, all members of the family were up and dressed.

The loss is covered by a policy in the Home Fire Insurance Co., of Omaha, for $375 on the building and $75 on the contents.

Arctics at Milford's.

J. R. Williams shipped a car of cattle Monday.

A Heater that heats—THE GERMAN HEATER.

Anyone having an organ to rent drop a card to P. O. Box 65, Ord, Neb. tf

THE GEM STOVES are the best.
ORD PLUMBING CO.

Mr. Sundeem, the Racket clerk, went to Lincoln on a visit with friends this week.

E. N. Mitchell and family returned from their visit to Michigan last Friday evening.

The Ord Dramatic Club has in preparation a four-act comedy, which will be presented under the auspices of the Ord Band. Look out for the date in the near future.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at the Parsonage on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at two o'clock. The ladies are earnestly requested to be present. There will be election of officers.

Strayed or Stolen.

My black cow has disappeared from Perry's elevator. Any information concerning her will be rewarded.

JAMES BARTA.

J. C. Williams, who still owns a farm in Mira Valley, is here looking after it. He says times are very bad in Clay county as crops were a failure there this year. In the spring he will return to Valley county and resume a residence on his farm.

Owing to hard times, I have decided to reduce my prices. I will make good suits for $14 up, and pants from $3 up I guarantee good work and fit. Come and examine my good before you buy any where else. 31-3 J. A. VELEBA.

Although not hearing from the Oxnards about his beets, and in face of their disposition to refuse beets, W. A. Anderson shipped two car loads of beets this week. He has a contract with them and does not propose to be humbugged with keeping them until they spoil.

The early naturalists differ greatly as to the origin of the potato, writes John Gilmer Speed in November *Ladies' Home Journal*. In England it was said to have originated in Peru. Modern opinion holds that it is indigenous to the elevated tablelands of Chili, Peru, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Mexico and southwestern United States, It probably got to Virginia by the hands of some early Spanish explorers. It is certain, however, that it was not cultivated in Virginia till far into the eighteenth century, and then it was introduced in the American colonies on account of the esteem in which it was held in Europe.

A cough which persists day after day, should not be neglected any longer. It means something more than a mere local irritation, and the sooner it is relieved the better. Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is prompt to act and sure to cure.

Thread, 3c at Milford's.

Oysters in bulk at Lloyd's.

Misses' Arctics, 65c at Milford's.

You will always find a good cup of hot coffee at Lloyd's.

About 4 inches of heavy, wet snow fell Wednesday forenoon.

G. W. Milford is building a fine barn 22x32 back of his residence.

B. H. Smith shipped his goods by wagon to Ericson Wednesday.

Lloyd's is Headquarters for Oysters. He serves them in any style.

J. T. Johnson returned from Omaha Friday evening of last week.

H. P. Eastman has moved back to his old homestead in Springdale.

Frank Mallory got back Friday last from his business trip to Omaha.

Miss Alice Robbins went to Grand Island last week and back the same day.

The Epworth League social was held this week at the Glover residence and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Sleighs were out Wednesday taking advantage of the first snow of the season.

Joe Watt has moved into the old Cissell store, where B. H. Smith has been keeping.

25 cents pay for Quiz till Jan. 1, 1896, to persons living in Valley county. Subscribe now.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

Frank Smith was in the county last week. He shipped a car of cattle to Omaha Monday.

Editor Morgan, of the Greeley *Leader*, was in the city Tuesday night returning on the noon train.

Timely snows are what this country needs. With plenty of them crops next year will be assured.

B. H. Smith, postmaster at Sumter, has resigned the office. His family will move to Ericson soon.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office office or residence.

F. J. AGER.

Morten Anderson returned from his trip Tuesday evening. He went to South Dakota where he joined a threshing outfit.

J. C. Hayes has erected a very neat cottage near the Hayes brick, as a home for his father and mother, who have been living on the Hayes farm in Springdale.

The treasurer will begin offering lands for sale for taxes Monday. But there will be but few bidders, none except by those interested in the lands offered.

Mrs. Smith, mother of Frank Smith, is in the city as the guest of Mrs. Neff. She is afflicted with asthma, and is trying the genial climate in Valley county as a remedy for it.

B. H. Smith had an auction sale of his stock last Saturday and has moved what remained to Ericson, where he has opened up a store. He found the market over-crowded with stores here.

Word has just reached us that a son, and fourth child of S. S. Haskell, who lives in Adair county, Iowa, is the happy grandpa of a girl. By this means grandpa Haskell becomes a great-grandfather.

G. T. Hather and Fred Divine have swapped homes. Mr. Divine has been living on the Hather farm for some time but the old people have decided to live there themselves. Hence the change. Fred's family will live in the Hather residence in Ord.

There is no neater book-keeper, competent accountant nor upright, honest man in valley county than Sam Brown. If you knew him and had the good of the country at heart, you would surely vote for him. The county's money in is hand will be absolutely safe and his records will be clean and neat.

By order of Foot Post No. 40, G. A. R. and in behalf of the comrades I extend the thanks of the Post to Prof. Geo. I. Kelley for the loan of the school flag and to Capt. S. A. Stacy and Company B. N. N. G. for their assistance at the burial services of the late comrade Jarvis Royal.

A. WILCOX,
Post Quartermaster.

The appearance of the Heyword Celebrities at the Opera House last Friday evening was greeted by a good sized audience, in spite of the fact certain persons were busy saying that the company was a weak affair. Those who went were glad that they witnessed it, and those who stayed away because the show would be a snide were accordingly regretful that they did not go. The fact is, the Heyword Celebrities are the best performers in their line that ever struck Ord. The company is a small one, but all of the best. Ray L. Royce is an artist of impersonation ranking with the highest. His lightning changes are simply wonderful, and his general acting excellent. Lottie Waters is also an artist, as a singer, dancer and general performer, and their support is all that might be wished.

SOUND WORDS.

Patriotic Utterances Which Have the Right Ring.

In the quiet evening hours of last Wednesday I heard from the court house a plaintive song; it was the populist's miserere:

"I am starving, I am starving,
I will fill a pauper's grave."

Easily as my sympathy for suffering can be awakened, I failed to be moved by the above refrain. Despite quotations from learned men as to the fact that great misery exists in many places of our country, I am yet of the opinion that fairness, mercy and justice are the prevailing controlling influences governing our country's affairs. When a person with good common sense will consider the question of the day—the scheme of government, as proposed by the independent party, he must admit that it is a one-sided concern. Viewed philosophically and historically this party is one of the sad abnormalities which, at certain intervals visit the human family, and with their pessemistic doctrines and spirit of anarchy gain a few devotees to propagate the new faith, not by enlightening and morally cleansing what may be wrong in the present but by stirring the lower sentiments and emotions in man by wild exaggerations leading unlearned men into the labyrinth of doubt and uncertainty.

What we need in our day of unrest and worry is not a voice to call forth in man the beast, but the voice which will calm and give assurance for the future. A political faith founded on uncertainty will never lead to rest and satisfaction. Let it not by any reasonble being be charged that the United States government is a machine existing for the simple purpose of manufacturing paupers. The man who makes such a charge insults not only the flag protecting his interests, but places himself in a doubtful position as an American citizen. Let us learn to be more law-abiding men; let us teach our children the true principles of American liberty, not by instigating doubt, but by obedience and respect to her laws. Forward in true patriotic spirit let the words and principles of republican government, as expressed by Abraham Lincoln in his Gettysburg speech be ever cherished: "It is rather for us, the living, to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we highly resolve, these dead shall not have died in vain, that the nation shall have a new birth of freedom and that goverment of the people by the people for the people shall not perish from the earth." Though there may be those in our own day who cry with one of old: "Sic semper tyrannis," we yet believe the government of which Lincoln spoke to have for its motto: "E pluribus unum."

CHAS. E. MAIMANN.

The teachers' meeting will be held at Ord, November 2, at 1 o'clock p. m.

PROGRAM.

Paper, "Writings of Longfellow,".....
.....Mrs. Nora Scringer
Paper.....Alta Jones
Recitation.....A. M. Jones
Paper.....C. E. Goodhand
Paper.....Prof. W. G. Herons

The intention is to organize for Reading Circle work. Also, there will be a lecture at the court house at 8 o'clock by the eloquent and celebrated W. E. Chancellor, president of the Lincoln Polytechnic Institute. His subject will be "Democracy and the Public Schools." All citizens are cordially invited the lecture. D. MCCALL, Supt.

Of courtship as it is known in America or England there is none whatever in Jerusalem, writes Edwin S. Wallace in *Ladies' Home Journal*. A young Mohammedan never sees the face of the girl who is to become his wife until after marriage. His mother and sisters may see her and report their impressions, but if it is a case where the union is by them considered a desirable one they are likely to accredit her with charms she does not possess. Among Jews and Christians there is a greater latitude in this respect, though the young people are never permitted to see each other without the presence of a third party. In every case the services of an intermediary are necessary. Brides at fourteen are not uncommon and at twelve occasion little remark. I have known of one bride ten years of age. She was a Moslem.

About Cash.

Owing to hard times and the distresses of our farmer friends and patrons generally QUIZ has said little or nothing about the amounts due on subscription. We have managed somehow to pull through and keep our bills paid. But a great small grain crop is now being thrashed and sold and we expect a small pittance of this to help out our depleted bank account. Your account is ready for you at the QUIZ office and you will greatly oblige by calling in at an early date with a little cash, or its equivalent. Unless this is done, we will be compelled to make an effort, through a collector, to get the amounts long past due. You may expect a serious-faced gentlemen in your neighborhood soon. See if you can't head him off by calling in ahead of him.

For Sale.

A span of large Mules, kind and good workers, on N. W. quarter, section 24 Liberty township. E. M. POTTER,
Yale P. O.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Ord, Neb., for the week ending, Nov 1, 1895:

Wm Hill Job Groom
Noah Tages.

If not called for in two weeks these letters will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties claiming any of the above please say they were "advertised."

J. L. MCDONOUGH, Postmaster.

North Loup News.

Nov. 1, 1895—It snowed. This October is something unusual for Nebraska. I do not remember seeing so much since 1880. If that winter is to be repeatd we had better order some snow-shoes.

By the way as QUIZ has been enquiring as to the cause of so many early morning fires, while I sympathize with you for the loss entailed, perhaps you might rise and explain.

Twenty-five car loads of potatoes were shipped from here this fall, and it is estimated that one thousand acres will be planted next spring. With a yield like that of the present year, it will require nearly 500 cars to move the crop.

Samuel McClellan's wife returned lately from a summers stay with relatives in Wisconsion, and Sam has been confined to the house with illness ever since. He must have been cutting up some awful capers while she was gone to get such a punishment. He is much improved now.

Mrs. R. W. Dunn returned from Omaha this week.

Will Wetzel returned from Sheldon, Ia., this week leaving his family here. He returned to Sheldon Thursday to look for a location for the coming year. Wesley Hutchins went with him.

Mrs. Hamer went to Grand Island Thursday.

Threshing is about over for this season and most of the small grain has been marketed with the exception of oats. On account of the extremely low price of oats the farmers are holding back as much as possible.

J. P. Goodrich returned from Hall county overland, driving through with his team. He is intending to make a sale of his live stock and farming implements soon.

Quite a large acre of Alfalfa was sown here last spring. Most of it is going into winter in good condition.

H. H. Studley shows a specimen of the fourth cutting that is nearly two feet in leangth.

Arcadia Items.

House cleaning seems to be the order of the day.

John Wall boarded the train for Palmer Thursday.

Arcadia was treated to a gentle Nebraska wind Saturday.

Mr. Oliver and child are quite sick with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Frank Mallory and Claudia Provins, of Ord, were in town Saturday doing business for the Ord Racket store and if reports are true they did quite well.

Calvin Landers returned from Loup City Friday.

Have you had the whooping cough? then come to Arcadia and get it.

There will be a dance here Friday night.

Mrs. P. W. Round entertained a few friends Saturday night.

Rev. C. E. Fenton moved to Litchfield instead of Ansley, as reported last week.

John Wall went to Lincoln Tuesday to be gone several days.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bentley a son.

James Landers is having an addition put to his house.

Mr. Oberg and family started overland for Deadwood, S. D., where he has found employment.

Arcadia had a fine snow storm Wednesday.

There will be a populist meeting Friday night and it is to be hoped that all my brother pops will be out as one of the best speakers in the state will be with us. EUGENE RIVERS.

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Oct. 31.	Temperature Highest	Temperature Lowest	Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths.
Friday	70	30	100	.00
Saturday..	70	36	65	.00
Sunday ...	49	34	100	.00
Monday....	44	14	100	.00
Tuesday...	40	15	98	.00
Wedn'sd'y	40	91	00	.00
Thursday	40	31	40	.38
	Averages			Total
	50	27	72	.38

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

ORD, - - NEBRASKA

Elsie Bates of Webster, Mass, is 12 years old and weighs 310 pounds.

John Bull can make dukes and counts, but he can't score as an athlete

Now that snow has fallen in Pennsylvania it is time to sharpen up your skates.

Coffee went up a cent a pound last week, but it goes down as easy as it did the week before.

Potatoes went to smash in St Joseph, Mich., last week. They were ten cents a bushel.

Jared Ferguson, a pensioner of the war of 1812, died at Deborah, Iowa, last week, aged 101 years.

Patrick Carroll of Chicago drew two pair last week—two boys and two girls. He now has a "full house."

A Connecticut lady climbed a telegraph pole to fix a wire and was nearly electrocuted. How shocking!

The world not only moves but shows signs of coming to an end. Park policemen are beginning to ride bicycles.

The Monroe doctrine might not be so distasteful to J. Bull if he would accustom himself to chewing on it oftener.

A special dispatch from the far west says that "the Arapahoes are becoming ugly." Well, they never were beauties, anyway.

If you have faith in the article you offer, if you can honestly indorse the price you ask for it, why indulge in hyperbole? Drop it!

The Northwestern railway has abandoned its pay car and will hereafter settle with its employes by check. Too many train robbers.

Gen. I, a Tartar commander in the eastern war, has about the shortest name known. A great many very ordinary people, however, are known by their I's.

Maybe there is a chip on Mr. Olney's shoulder, but there is reason for believing that many of the observers are viewing it through a powerful magnifying glass.

Many orchard trees have been forced into blossom by the heat from the forest fires that have been burning in the vicinity of Coloma, Mich., during the past few weeks.

The way to bring the sultan to an understanding of the moral duty of keeping promises is to surround him with enough European troops to prevent him from breaking them.

Pennsylvania comes to the front with "a monster snake which swallows china nest eggs." This is probably due to the fact that some special correspondent down there swallows something worse than that.

The Illinois Steel Company has at last decided that it will not force tags upon its employes. Tags and time-clocks are now wearing black eyes, much to the enjoyment of workmen everywhere.

"Jack the Hugger," one Alexander Adams, was thoroughly thrashed the other day at Cloquet, Minn., by Miss Helen Leonard, a typical new woman. If there is any excuse for the new woman it is that unholy combination the masher and hugger. If she will wipe up the earth with the woman-insulter wherever and whenever she finds him, an indulgent public will forgive her the clothes she wears.

Two very old empires are in danger of disruption in our time—China, the oldest existing empire in the world, and Turkey, which has lasted for several centuries. The trouble with both of them is that they have not kept up with the civilized countries, politically or otherwise. Their governments are of a kind that cannot endure modern progress. Yet the Turks are brave as ever, and the Chinese are the most industrious of all the races of mankind.

In the contest as to the respective merits of the horse and the bicycle the friends of the noble animal have always been able to claim for him one point of superiority, generally stated thus: "You can't make canned corned beef out of a bicycle." This claim can no longer be made. It is no longer possible to make canned corned beef out of the bicycle's rival. Secretary Morton has ordered that hereafter canned horse must be plainly marked "Horse," so that no innocent purchaser may be a hippophagist against his will.

Six members of Princeton college's football team have been compelled to quit the team and study their lessons. Too much football and hair and too little study and intellect interferred with their usefulness as students. The faculty began to do some kicking and threatened to show the young men the flying wedge method of leaving college. The youths may not become great football players, but they will know a great deal more. Princeton seems to have administered a body blow to the modern idea that colleges are run for athletic purposes alone.

ENGLAND WAR CLOUD.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE DEAL EXCITING.

Men of Weight Agree That the Prospect Is Graver than Since the Time of the Crimean—The Westminster Gazette Advocates Alliance With America.

LONDON, Oct, 28.—Many people here whose opinions are worth weighing do not hesitate to say that Great Britain, if the report of the Russo-Chinese treaty should turn out to be absolutely correct, would have to face a crisis equal in gravity only to the one which preceded the Crimean war. The diplomats have not yet recovered their equanimity so rudely disturbed and it seems likely that they will not do so for some time to come.

Some of the newspapers, usually very conservative, the St. James Gazette, for instance, have gone so far as to say that "Even war with Russia would be less disastrous than to allow her, without a blow, to get such a grip upon China." The Globe expressed the opinion that neither Germany nor America could allow the Pacific to become "a Franco-Russian lake," and the Pall Mall Gazette said, resignedly: "If this treaty is to stand roll up the map of Asia," and at the same time advised the reoccupation of Port Hamilton by the British and the immediate strengthening of the British fleet in far Eastern waters.

An editorial in the Chronicle says: We think that thus menaced by Russia Japan will refuse to evacuate Port Arthur. It is not inconceivable that if Russia attempts such a step, England and Japan will form an offensive and defensive alliance. If Lord Salisbury will only be able to make up his mind what to do and how to do it, he has a chance to gain high credit for himself.

The Standard (Conservative), editorially considers that the Times' Hong Kong dispatch, reporting important concessions to Russia by China, is a balloon d'essai on Russia's part. Even if the mandarins sanctioned such a treaty, it declares, it would only be with comforting assurance that they would face the opposition of Japan and the powers. The covenant would be mere waste paper.

The Westminster Gazette holds that an excellent opportunity is now offered for making a beginning with what it describes as "the union in higher diplomacy of the United States and Great Britain, to which all thinking men in the English-speaking world so confidently look forward." "America, with ourselves," it says, "is a pacific power. For years back she has taken great interest in the development of Japan, Corea and China. The interest of John Bull and Cousin Jonathan is identical. Neither desires to disturb the statu quo; both wish to get a fair share of what commercial advantages may be going. Should the Times' Hong Kong dispatch be confirmed and the czar's advisers unfortunately persevere in their determination to disturb the balance of power in the far East, Japan will look for friends, and those friends are obviously Great Britain and the United States. The little anxiety in the foreign office now would be cheaply bought if it is led thereby to carefully consider the future diplomatic and naval relations between the old country and her strenuous sons across the Atlantic and to realize that the English-speaking world can better employ its strength than in international squabbling over such petty matters as the boundaries and obligations of Venezuela and Nicaragua."

Stanley Does Not Expect War.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Henry M. Stanley, the British member of Parliament, speaking of the diplomatic situation in the East last night, said: "England will not find it necessary to fight Russia. The English are a quiet, peace loving people. They are too commercial, and the government will not rush into war because of Russia's action. Because Russia has been enterprising in acquiring commercial rights, I do not see that it is anything to be very bitter about or to cause violent measures. If Russia has acquired the sole right to undertake commercial operations in China, any rival may feel embittered that the privilege was lost to such rival. Still, I deem it is not sufficient cause for war China has the right to give it to whatever power she chooses. Russia simply saw her advantage.

"As to China's object in the alleged cession of the territory, safety in the future is the only one I can see. China, having been defeated by Japan, has been persuaded that by sacrifice she can secure the future."

Cuban Citizens Disarmed.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—The governor of the province of Santa Clara has ordered all of the citizens within his jurisdiction to deliver up the arms in their possession to the authorities, and officers of the volunteer corps have been detailed to search all houses. These officers have already found numbers of concealed carbines and revolvers. The governor has also ordered Nunez, a popular leader of that province, to emigrate with his family to another province, at least thirty miles from Santa Clara.

Sues Her Husband's Slayer.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Kate M. Sanford filed suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against Senator William Goebel for $100,000 damages for the killing of her husband, the late John M. Sanford. The homicide was committed on the steps of the First National bank on April 11 last. The tragedy grew out of an attack published in a weekly paper.

The New St. Paul a Flyer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The new American line steamer St Paul, Captain Jamison, dropped anchor at quarantine at 3:44 o'clock yesterday morning, having made her maiden voyage from Southampton to this port in the short time of six days seventeen hours and fifty-one minutes.

A Legislator Indicted.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 28.—The grand jury has returned an indictment against Simon Schafer of Chicago, representative in the last legislature, for offering to receive a bribe.

WORLD'S GOLD OUTPUT.

The Total Increase is Figured at the Sum of $20,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—R. E. Preston, director of the mint, in discussing his report on the world's production of gold and silver in 1894, makes the following statement: "I am satisfied that the gold product of the world will not be less than $200,000,000 for the calendar year 1895, which will be an increase of $20,000,000 over 1894. Of this increase the United States will contribute not less than $7,500,000. Colorado will furnish from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000, California $2,000,000 and Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho and Montana will make handsome showings. In Colorado the principal increase will come from the Cripple Creek district. This district altogether will probably produce $15,000,000 this year. It required some time to convince capitalists that this was a wonderfully rich district. The shipments of rich ore made in the last year have removed all doubt about the future of the Cripple Creek country. Leadville will also show an increase this year in the output of gold. Some of the mines in this region are very productive. In the Leadville region there are found gold, silver, copper, lead and iron. There is a general revival of gold mining throughout this region.

"California mines are sure to show an increased output from this time forward. The establishment of the debris commission in California has given a great impulse to hydraulic mining, which is exceedingly profitable. Where there is placer mining, particularly in Montana and Idaho, the product of gold will not be so great as it would have been had there been heavy snows in the mountains. There is a shortage of water in those states which serves to handicap the miners. The returns from quartz mining there are very satisfactory. Some heavy shipments of ore are being made from Helena. Everywhere I went in the mining regions of the West I saw evidences of great activity and prosperity.

"Not alone in the United States is the output of gold increasing. South Africa has gone ahead of Australia in the amount of its gold product, and will produce this year a vast quantity of the precious metal. Australia probably will contribute $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 of the increase. Russia will produce from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 more than it did last year. Russia's output last year fell off, but the increase in Siberia this year will be marked, judging from the information I have received from our minister at St. Petersburg. Mexico, which contributed $4,500,000 in gold last year, will make a far better showing this year. We gained last year for the gold stock of the world about $7,000,000 of the gold formerly hoarded in India, and we have every reason to look for an increase this year and for a number of years to come."

MUCH MAIL BURNED UP

The Collision at Timmers Rock, Pa., Worse Than at First Supposed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The losses in the collision at Trimmers Rock, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railroad, early Thursday morning, were greater than at first supposed. Of the six mail cars four were destroyed in the fire which followed the collision. The registered letter pouches from New York, Boston, Hartford and Harrisburg, for delivery at Pittsburg and Chicago, were burned, so were also the entire cargo of newspapers for Indian Territory, Illinois, Texas, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Oregon, New Mexico, St. Louis and Kansas City.

The letter mail for Pennsylvania, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, the Indian territory, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Texas was in the third car. Such of it as had not been wholly destroyed by the fire was gathered up into bags and sent back to this city. Among the fragments spread upon the desk of Superintendent Jackson of the railway mail service yesterday was one in which the writer told of the death of his mother. The total loss through the destruction of mail matter will, it is believed, amount to $100,000.

SETTLED ON BRIDE ONLY.

The Vanderbilt $10,000,000 Will Not Be in the Duke of Marlborough's Control.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—In arranging the settlement preparatory to the Vanderbilt-Marlborough wedding there were three family lawyers engaged.

It has been reported that Miss Vanderbilt's portion would be $10,000,000. It has been learned, that, princely as was Mr. Vanderbilt's settlement on his daughter, it has a condition attached to it, namely, that the income from the $10,000,000 shall be for the use of the future duchess during her lifetime. At her death the principle will go to the issue of her marriage with the Duke of Marlborough.

It is understood that upon his side the prospective bridegroom deeded to Miss Vanderbilt large estates in England which have been in his family for years. While the intrinsic value of these estates may not be equal to Mr. Vanderbilt's gift to his daughter, yet they have heretofore always been considered too valuable to be permitted to pass out of the Marlborough family.

The United States on the Lookout.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The navy department is giving careful attention to the situation in Corea. The United States has no special interest in the complication beyond the protection of American interests there, and probably under no circumstances would do more than take precautions to this end by sending some of the ships now in Asiatic waters to the scene, in case official advices should confirm the reports of prospective trouble.

Francis Coffin Sentenced.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—Judge Baker of the federal court this morning sentenced Francis A. Coffin, the former president of the Indianapolis Cabinet company, found guilty of aiding in wrecking the Indianapolis National bank, to eight years in the penitentiary on seven counts of the indictment against him.

Honor for a Chinese Girl.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 28. — The senior medics elected a Chinese girl, Miss May Stone, otherwise known as Meiyii Shei, as their secretary.

HIS BIGGEST SCARE.

Awoke to Find His Bed Companion Cutting His Throat.

"The biggest scare I ever had," said Police Captain "Jack" Campbell, of St. Louis, as he sat swapping stories with a party of friends, "was long before I joined the police. It happened up in the mountains of Tennessee when I was a boy about 16 years old. I was traveling across the country on horseback on an errand for my father, and about dark came to a tavern called 'McBride's Inn,' where I put up for the night. Owing to the crowded condition of the tavern I was compelled to share my bed with a stranger whose appearance was anything but prepossessing. He was one of the toughest looking customers I ever saw, but as there was no vacant bed in the house I had no alternative but to sleep with him.

"We retired early, but somehow or other I could not sleep. I tried to engage my bed-fellow in conversation, but, as he was surly and uncommunicative, I gave it up. Towards morning I was awakened out of a little catnap by my companion moving about in the bed. On looking around at him I was somewhat astonished at beholding him sitting bolt upright, but the next minute my astonishment was turned to terror at seeing him reach under his pillow and draw forth a razor. I thought sure my time had come and that he intended to murder me. I was just on the point of making an attempt to wrest the weapon from his grasp, when, to my horror, he threw back his head, and drawing the blade of the razor across his neck, nearly severed his head from his body.

"The blood gushed forth in torrents and he fell back on the pillow without a sound. It happened in a good deal less time than it has taken me to tell it, but as soon as I saw what he had done I gave a yell, and springing out of bed jumped through the window, taking sash and all with me. Luckily for me the room was on the ground floor, but if it had been on the top floor of a 10-story building I would have gone through the window just the same. When I got my nerves quieted down a little I alarmed the household and they had the body taken care of. No one ever identified the man, and what cause led him to commit the rash act has always remained a mystery."

Insuring Consumptives.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—Special.—Reports say that a leading life insurance company is accepting risks to the amount of $300,000 on lives of consumptives taking the Amick Chemical Treatment for lung disease. The Amick Chemical Co. of Cincinnati is actually paying the premiums on this insurance and presenting policies to their patients. This company claims to have the most complete statistics on consumptives in the world, and that these risks are good, providing the patients take a course of the Amick treatment.

A Mountain Sinking Into the Earth.

Dshebel Naibo (The sinking mountain), an isolated Algerian peak, now only about 800 feet in height, is known to be slowly but surely sinking out of sight. In the time of the Cæsars it was 1,400 feet, or nearly twice its present height. There are several sections of Algerian soil where the earth's crust is known to be very unstable. Near the "sinking mountain" there is a large clear lake called Fezzara, which is said to have risen over a large city which sunk in the year 400 A. D.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Gigantic Earthworms.

The giant of the earthworms is a creature of Australia known to the scientists as Megascolides Australis. Although it is a monster from four to six feet in length, and from an inch to an inch and three-quarters in diameter, it is as harmless as our common angleworm, which it much resembles both in color and bodily structure. Like our common angleworm, it can only be removed from its burrows with great difficulty. If a portion of the creature's body be uncovered, and grasped with the intention of pulling it from its sinuous burrow, the experimenter is likely to be disappointed, because the worm can hold to the sides of his den until his body is pulled in two.

Sublimity of Selfishness.

"Take off my hat in the theater?" she exclaimed. "No, indeed."

"But the people came to see the play; not your hat."

"Oh, did they?" and she spoke with infinite scorn; "well, as it costs only $1 to see this performance, while this hat is worth $17 at least, they deserve to suffer for their lack of discriminating appreciation."

Not to Touch Water.

The Salesman, in the dry goods store—Yes, this is a very pretty piece of goods, but, to be honest about it, I must tell you that it will not wash.

The Fair Purchaser—Oh, that doesn't matter. I only want it for a bathing suit, anyway.—Chicago Record.

Slow.

Evelyn—Did you see anything while in New York that reminded you of Philadelphia?

Sargent—Yes, a Fifth avenue stage.—Truth.

WAS A TIGHT SQUEEZE.

Guests at the Burned Exeter Hotel Barely Got Out.

EXETER, Neb., Oct. 28. The Merchants hotel, which burned yesterday morning, was owned by Mrs. Maria Greenawalt. The insurance was as follows: Traders' of Chicago, $700 on building and $300 on furniture; Queen, $500 on building. The fire originated in the kitchen, but the cause is unknown.

The following persons were in the building and narrowly escaped in their night clothes: J. M. Robinson, representing Massasoit Shoe company, Boston; Dr. C. Sigel, Omaha; Mrs. E. C Hafer and Miss Ella Hafer, Geneva M. C. Eberstein, the prior, his wife and two children; Miss Tony Kotrous, servant; James Kelly and John Crowley.

Mr. Robinson lost his trunks and samples, valued at $375. Mrs. Hafer fainted and was removed with great difficulty. Miss Hafer broke a bone in her foot in trying to escape and she and the servant saved only their night clothes.

Left His Estate to a Catholic Bishop.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 28.—Difficulty is met in Judge Keyser's court in obtaining a jury to try the controversy over the will of the late Joseph Creighton. Since Thursday the attorneys have been engaged in trying to obtain twelve good men who are neither A. P. A. nor Roman Catholics. The litigation is over land, by the will of Mr. Creighton, left to the Bishop of Omaha for charitable purposes. The property is valued at $80,000. Mary A. Shelby, a daughter of Joseph Creighton, and who claims to be the sole heir at law of the deceased, contested the will on the grounds that her father was mentally incompetent to make a will and that undue influence had been brought to bear upon him.

Vendetta in Saunders County.

ASHLAND, Neb., Oct. 28.—Last evening Ad Tarpenning and Herman Harrison got into an altercation over the stakes of a foot race that had come off Saturday afternoon, One word brought on another until Tarpenning struck Harrison under the ear with his fist, whereupon Harrison jumped on to him and gave him a terrible beating. They were separated and Harrison and a friend of his, who urged on the fight were arrested and fined. As both of the combatants have friends who are ready to fight at the drop of the hat, it is thought more trouble will ensue.

Vegetable Thieves.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 28—An industrious citizen last Saturday night entered the cellar of the Cottage house in this city and carried away most of the winter vegetables the proprietor had stored away for his own use. Out of eight bushels of potatoes one-half bushel was left, and of sixteen bushels of apples the thieves left but two.

The residence of Perry Marsh, located seven miles south of here, caught fire and was entirely consumed. The family had a narrow escape. The loss will reach $1,800; no insurance.

Ackley's Assailant Goes Free.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 28.—Deputy Sheriff Hasto Branneman, who shot and fatally wounded Ed Ackley at Winthrop Thursday, surrendered himself to Sheriff Audriano here, but the latter refused to lock him up because no commitment had been issued, and no warrant as yet had been sworn out for Branneman's arrest. Sheriff Larkin of Atchison is here trying to take Branneman, claiming the crime was committed on the Kansas side of the river. Witnesses say the shooting occurred in Missouri.

Reformed Church Synod Officers.

ABILENE, Kan., Oct. 28.—The Reformed church synod to-day completed its list of officers by selecting D. S. Rouse of Lisbon, Iowa, for treasurer and D. E. Sharey of Emporia for clerk. It was voted to continue the publication of the Church Herald at St. Joseph, Mo. The synodical missionary society elected Mrs. L. C. Summers of Liscomb, Iowa, president, Jean Love of Kansas City vice president, and Jennie Erb of Lincoln, Neb., secretary.

Postmaster Bound and Gagged.

MINDEN, Iowa, Oct. 28.—This morning about 2 o'clock two men entered the general store of George Groneweg, in which the postoffice is located, blew open the safe and took $75 in cash and postage stamps. Deputy Postmaster Stuhr, who sleeps in the store was bound and gagged, but he released himself before they got through their work and gave the alarm. The robbers fled and no clew has yet been obtained as to their identity.

Honor Van Wyck's Memory.

NEBRASSA CITY, Neb., Oct. 28.—A mass meet of citizens was held at the court house Saturday night for the purpose of passing resolutions on the death of Hon. C. H. Van Wyck. Many eulogistic speeches were made, and all present united in sorrow over the loss of the great soldier, statesman and philanthropist.

Stock Suffering for Water.

MARSHALL, Mo., Oct. 28.—Never before at this season of the year was drouth so great as it is now in this section. Cisterns are dry, stock suffering for water and farmers in constant dread of fire. The Chicago and Alton has to haul water from Glasgow to Slater for use in their shops, roundhouse, etc. Business is generally depressed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Edna Schmidt, the youngest child of K. G. Schmidt, the millionaire brewer, knelt by her mother's grave in Graceland cemetery last Tuesday morning, celebrated her eighteenth birthday that afternoon, and the next day eloped with the coachman her father had discharged three weeks before.

GOTHENBURG, Neb., Oct. 28.—The State bank has closed its doors. The failure is due to the slowness of collections. From the best information obtainable, the deposits amount to about $8,000, while the assets are about $25,000, but part is uncollectable.

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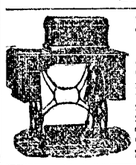

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A Candid Critic.

It is not generally known that the present shah of Persia is not only a prose writer of considerable merit, but has also some pretensions to the character of a poet. Like the German king who, according to Carlyle, declared himself to be above grammar, so does the Persian monarch consider himself above criticism. Yet, like all poets, he is glad to lend an ear to it when it is favorable.

One day, however, having completed a poem which particularly delighted him, he deigned to read it to one of the most prominent men of letters attached to his household.

"What do you think of it?" he asked after reading his verses aloud.

"I do not altogether like the poem," was the candid reply.

"What an ass you are to say so!" replied the offended sovereign, and there was certainly much wisdom in the royal words, for the misguided critic was forthwith ordered to the stables to be flogged.

A few days later the shah, having written another poem, once more desired to hear the opinion of the learned scribe whom he had consulted before. Hardly had he read a few lines of his latest lucubation when the learned man turned abruptly away and prepared to run out of the room.

"Where are you going?" thundered his majesty.

"Back to the stables," cried the critic in desperation. So amused was the king of kings by this repartee that he forgave the delinquent and forebore to have him flogged a second time.—Exchange.

Pretty Poll In a Fix.

A showman at the fair possessed a beautiful parrot, which accompanied him everywhere on his peregrinations through town and country and excited the admiration of the gaping crowd by its capital imitation of the showman's voice and tones when inviting the public to step into the booth. One day the faithless creature broke its chain and escaped into a neighboring plantation. Soon a number of men and boys were on its track, but before they had gone far they heard a loud noise caused by the screeching of birds in the wood.

On arriving at the spot whence the sounds proceeded, they found poor poll perched on the withered branch of a tree bereft of most of its feathers and surrounded by a flock of screeching crows that were mercilessly pecking at it with their beaks. Notwithstanding this pitiable state of affairs, the crowd of seekers could not refrain from laughing as they heard the poor victim scream out at the top of its voice: "One at a time, gentlemen! Don't crush so, please! Take your time! There's plenty of room!"—Internationale Curgast.

He Prontoed.

There is an anecdote told of an Indiana man who was presenting a letter of introduction to a merchant in the Ecuadorian capital, Quito. Ecuador is famous for its earthquakes. All the houses there are but one story in height, and the windows and doors of the thick walls are the universal niches for safety. The Indiana man had just finished an elaborate pantomime in an attempt to convey without words his joy at meeting the Spanish merchant. In the middle of it came an earthquake shock. Like a flash the merchant shot into one of the window niches, yelling to the stranger, "Pronto! Pronto!" ("Quick! Quick!")

The traveler was narrating it subsequently when earthquake stories came up.

"I didn't know no Spanish, and I didn't know what 'pronto' meant, but you bet I prontoed," said the Indiana man.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Extensive Land Owners.

Henry Miller and Charles Lux, cattlemen of San Francisco, confess to owning more than 14,000,000 acres of land in three states. As the San Francisco Examiner puts it, this makes an estate equal in area to the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut together. It is half the size of New York and three times the size of New Jersey. It is about the size of West Virginia and an eighth the entire area of California. It is as large as Greece, with the Ionian isles, of which Byron wrote. It is four times the area of Alsace-Lorraine, over which France and Germany fought. It is but little smaller than Ireland and half again as large as Switzerland. It is twice as large as Belgium and one third the size of England and Wales together. These two remarkable men are natives of one of the Rhenish provinces of Germany.

A Small Boy's Wish.

The idea of heaven possessed by young hopefuls was well expressed by a South Side lad of 4 years the other day. It was during a thunderstorm. He was with his mamma at home.

"Mamma, does God make thunder?" he asked.

"Yes, Willie. God makes thunder."

"Well, mamma, do you know what I am going to do when I get to heaven? I'm going up to God and ask him, 'Dear God'—and I'll say it very gently, mamma—'dear God, can I make just a little thunder? I'd like to make some ever so much.' Do you think he will let me make thunder, mamma?"—Chicago Chronicle.

A Good Time to Be Absent.

Cincinnati people were surprised to see a couple of women at work piling up bricks in a brickyard. That's all right. Just wait till the women go on strike, and begin to throw the oblongs of burned clay, and then will be the time for alarm.—Chicago News.

Sweet Peril.

Wiggles—I hear Bjenks has been very ill. Is he out of danger yet?

Waggles—Well, he's convalescent, but he won't be out of danger until that pretty nurse who has been taking care of him has gone away.—Somerville Journal.

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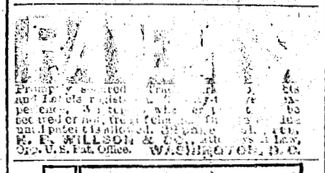

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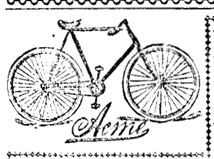

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HEAVEN IS LOOKING.

DR. TALMAGE PREACHES HIS FIRST WASHINGTON SERMON.

Chooses the Famous Passage from Hebrews: "Seeing We Are Also Compassed About with So Great a Cloud of Witnesses."

IN this, my opening sermon in the national capital I give Christian salutation. I bethink myself of the privilege of standing in this historic church, so long presided over by one of the most remarkable men of the century. There are plenty of good ministers beside Dr. Sunderland, but I do not know of any man except himself with enough brain to have stood successfully and triumphantly forty-three years in this conspicuous pulpit. Long distant be the year when that Gospel chieftain shall put down the silver trumpet with which he has marshaled the hosts of Israel, or sheathe the sword with which he has struck such mighty blows for God and righteousness. I come to you with the same Gospel that he has preached and to join you in all kinds of work for making the world better, and I hope to see you all in your own homes and have you all come and see me, but don't all come at once, and without any preliminary discourses as to what I propose to do. I begin here and now to cheer you with the thought that all heaven is sympathetically looking on. "Seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses."

Crossing the Alps by the Mont Cenis pass, or through the Mont Cenis tunnel, you are in a few hours set down at Verona, Italy, and in a few minutes begin examining one of the grandest ruins of the old world—the Amphitheater. The whole building sweeps around you in a circle. You stand in the arena where the combat was once fought or the race run, and on all sides the seats rise, tier above tier, until you count 40 elevations, or galleries, as I shall see fit to call them, in which sat the senators, the kings, and the twenty-five thousand excited spectators. At the sides of the arena, and under the galleries, are the cages in which the lions and tigers are kept without food, until, frenzied with hunger and thirst, they are let out upon some poor victim, who, with his sword and alone, is condemned to meet them. I think that Paul himself once stood in such a place, and that it was not only figuratively, but literally, that he had "fought with beasts at Ephesus."

The gala day has come. From all the world the people are pouring into Verona. Men, women and children, orators and senators, great men and small, thousands upon thousands come, until the first gallery is full, and the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth—all the way up to the twentieth, all the way up to the thirtieth, all the way up to the fortieth. Every place is filled. Immensity of audience sweeping the great circle. Silence! The time for the contest has come. A Roman official leads forth the victim into the arena. Let him get his sword, with firm grip, into his right hand. The twenty-five thousand sit breathlessly watching. I hear the door at the side of the arena creak open. Out plunges the half-starved lion, his tongue athirst for blood, and, with a roar that brings all the galleries to their feet, he rushes against the sword of the combatant. Do you know how strong a stroke a man will strike when his life depends upon the first thrust of his blade? The wild beast, lame and bleeding, slinks back toward the side of the arena; then, rallying his wasting strength, he comes up with fiercer eye and more terrible roar than ever, only to be driven back with a fatal wound, while the combatant comes in with stroke after stroke, until the monster is dead at his feet, and the twenty-five thousand people clap their hands and utter a shout that makes the city tremble.

To an amphitheatrical audience Paul refers when he says: "We are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses."

The fact is, that every Christian man has a lion to fight. Yours is a bad temper. The gates of the arena have been opened, and this tiger has come out to destroy your soul. It has lacerated you with many a wound. You have been thrown by it time and again, but in the strength of God you have arisen to drive it back. I verily believe you will conquer. I think that the temptation is getting weaker and weaker. You have given it so many wounds that the prospect is that it will die, and you shall be victor, through Christ. Courage, brother! Do not let the sands of the arena drink the blood of your soul!

Your lion is the passion for strong drink. You may have contended against it twenty years; but it is strong of body and thirsty of tongue. You have tried to fight it back with broken bottle or empty wine flask. Nay! that is not the weapon. With one horrible roar he will seize thee by the throat and rend thee limb from limb. Take this weapon, sharp and keen—reach up and get it from God's armory—the Sword of the Spirit. With that thou mayest drive him back and conquer!

But why specify, when every man and woman has a lion to fight. If there be one here who has no besetting sin let him speak out, for him have I offended. If you have not fought the lion it is because you have let the lion eat you up. This very moment the contest goes on. The Trajan celebration, where ten thousand gladiators fought, and eleven thousand wild beasts were slain, was not so terrific a struggle as that which at this moment goes on in many a soul. That combat was for the life of the body; this is for the life of the soul. That was with wild beasts from the jungle; this is with the roaring lion of hell.

Men think, when they contend against an evil habit, that they have to fight it all alone. No! They stand in the center of an immense circle of sympathy. Paul had been reciting the names of Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Joseph, Gideon and Barak, and then says: "Being compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses."

Before I get through I will show you that you fight in an area, around which circle, in galleries above each other, all the kindling eyes and all the sympathetic hearts of the ages; and at every victory gained there comes down the thundering applause of a great multitude that no man can number. "Being compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses."

On the first elevation of the ancient amphitheater, on the day of a celebration, sat Tiberius, or Augustus, or the reigning king. So, in the great arena of spectators that watch our struggles and in the first divine gallery, as I shall call it, sits our King, one Jesus. On his head are many crowns! The Roman emperor got his place by cold-blooded conquests, but our King hath come to his place by the broken hearts healed and the tears wiped away and the souls redeemed. The Roman emperor sat, with folded arms, indifferent as to whether the swordsman or the lion beat; but our King's sympathies are all with us. Nay, unheard-of condescensions! I see him come down from the gallery into the arena to help us in the fight, shouting, until all up and down his voice is heard: "Fear not! I will help thee! I will strengthen thee by the right hand of my power!"

They gave to the men in the arena, in the olden time, food to thicken their blood, so that it would flow slowly, and that for a longer time the people might gloat over the scene. But our King has no pleasure in our wounds, for we are bone of his bone, flesh of his flesh, blood of his blood.

In all the anguish of our heart,
The Man of Sorrows bore a part.

Once, in the ancient amphitheater, a lion with one paw caught the combatant's sword, and with his other paw caught his shield. The man took his knife from his girdle and slew the beast. The king, sitting in the gallery, said: "That was not fair; the lion must be slain by a sword." Other lions were turned out, and the poor victim fell. You cry, "Shame! shame!" at such meanness. But the King in this case is our brother and he will see that we have fair play. He will forbid the rushing out of more lions than we can meet; he will not suffer us to be tempted above that we are able. Thank God! The King is in the gallery! His eyes are on us. His heart is with us. His hand will deliver us. "Blessed are all they who put trust in him!"

I look again, and I see the angelic gallery. There they are: the angel that swung the sword at the gate of Eden, the same that Ezekiel saw upholding the throne of God, and from which I look away, for the splendor is insufferable. Here are the guardian angels. That one watched a patriarch; this one protected a child. That one has been pulling a soul out of temptation! All these are messengers of light! Those drove the Spanish Armada on the rocks. This turned Sennacherib's living hosts into a heap of one hundred and eighty-five thousand corpses. Those yonder, chanted the Christmas carol over Bethlehem, until the chant awoke the shepherds. These, at creation, stood in the balcony of heaven, and serenaded the new born world wrapped in swaddling clothes of light. And there, holier and mightier than all, is Michael, the archangel. To command an earthly host gives dignity; but this one is leader of the twenty thousand chariots of God, and of the ten thousand times ten thousand angels. I think God gives command to the archangel and the archangel to the seraphim, and the seraphim to the cherubim, until all the lower orders of heaven hear the command and go forth on the high behest.

Now, bring on your lions! Who can fear? All the spectators in the angelic gallery are our friends. "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways. They shall bear thee up in their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone. Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder; the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under foot."

Though the arena be crowded with temptations, we shall, with the angelic help, strike them down in the name of our God, and leap on their fallen carcasses! Oh, bending throng of bright, angelic faces, and swift wings, and lightning foot! I hail you, today, from the dust and struggle of the arena.

I look again, and I see the gallery of the prophets and apostles. Who are those mighty ones up yonder? Hosea, and Jeremiah, and Daniel, and Isaiah, and Paul, and Peter, and John, and James. There sits Noah, waiting for all the world to come into the ark; and Moses, waiting till the last Red Sea shall divide; and Jeremiah, waiting for the Jews to return; and John, of the Apocalypse, waiting for the swearing of the angel that Time shall be no longer. Glorious spirits! Ye were howled at; ye were stoned; ye were spit upon! They have been in the fight themselves; and they are all with us. Daniel knows all about lions. Paul fought with beasts at Ephesus.

In the ancient amphitheatre, the people got so excited that they would shout from the galleries to the men in the arena: "At it again!" "Forward!" "One more stroke!" "Look out!" "Fall back!" "Huzza! huzza!" So in that gallery, prophetic and apostolic, they cannot keep their peace. Daniel cries out: "Thy God will deliver thee from the mouth of the lions!" David exclaims: "He will not suffer thy foot to be moved!" Isaiah calls out: "Fear not! I am with thee! Be not dismayed!" Paul exclaims: "Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!" That throng of prophets and apostles cannot keep still. They make the welkin ring with shouting and hallelujahs.

I look again, and I see the gallery of the martyrs. Who is that? Hugh Latimer, sure enough! He would not apologize for the truth preached; and so he died, the night before swinging from the bed-post in perfect glee at the thought of emancipation. Who are that army of six thousand six hundred and sixty? They are the Theban Legion who died for the faith. Here is a larger host in magnificent array—eight hundred and eighty-four thousand—who perished for Christ in the persecutions of Diocletian. Yonder is a family group, Felicitas, of Rome, and her children. While they were dying for the faith she stood encouraging them. One son was whipped to death by thorns; another was flung from a rock; another was beheaded. At last the mother became a martyr. There they are, together—a family group in heaven! Yonder is John Bradford, who said, in the fire, "We shall have a merry supper with the Lord to-night!" Yonder is Henry Voes, who exclaimed, as he died, "If I had ten heads, they should all fall off for Christ!" The great throng of the martyrs! They had hot lead poured down their throats; horses were fastened to their hands, and other horses to their feet, and thus they were pulled apart; they had their tongues pulled out by red-hot pincers; they were sewn up in the skins of animals, and then thrown to the dogs; they were daubed with combustibles and set on fire! If all the martyrs' stakes that have been kindled could be set at proper distances, they would make the midnight, all the world over, bright as noonday! And now they sit yonder in the martyrs' gallery. For them the fires of persecution have gone out. The swords are sheathed and the mob hushed. Now they watch us with an all-observing sympathy. They know all the pain, all the hardship, all the anguish, all the injustice, all the privation. They cannot keep still. They cry: "Courage! The fire will not consume. The floods cannot drown. The lions cannot devour! Courage! down there in the arena."

What, are they all looking? This night we answer back the salution they give, and cry, "Hail! sons and daughters of the fire!"

I look again, and I see another gallery, that of eminent Christians. What strikes me strangely is the mixing in companionship of those who on earth could not agree. There I see Martin Luther, and beside him a Roman Catholic who looked beyond the superstitions of his church and is saved. There is Albert Barnes, and around him the Presbytery who tried him for heterodoxy! Yonder is Lyman Beecher, and the church court that denounced him! Stranger than all there is John Calvin and James Arminius! Who would have thought that they would sit so lovingly together. There is George Whitefield, and the Bishops who would not let him come into their pulpits because they thought him a fanatic. There are the sweet singers, Toplady, Montgomery, Charles Wesley, Isaac Watts, and Mrs. Sigourney. If heaven had had no music before they went up, they would have started the singing. And there, the band of missionaries: David Abeel, talking of China redeemed; and John Scudder, of India saved; and David Brainerd, of the aborigines evangelized; and Mrs. Adoniram Judson, whose prayers for Burmah took heaven by violence! All these Christians are looking into the arena. Our struggle is nothing to theirs. Do we, in Christ's cause, suffer from the cold? They walked Greenland's icy mountains. Do we suffer from the heat? They sweltered in the tropics. Do we get fatigued? They fainted, with none to care for them but cannibals. Are we persecuted? They were anathematized.

Nothing Unscaled Among the Alps.

To-day, when every great peak has been thoroughly explored, when famous climbers have achieved the most difficult summits alone, or at least without professional guides, but few remain the mere ascent of which confers any brevet of distinction in this field of athletics. As in all professions, and in all sports which boast semi-professional experts, the standard has been raised. In order to take a high rank, or to "make a record," the aspirants for the honors of the Alpine club must traverse such peaks as the Matterhorn and descend on the opposite side, or across the Dom du Mischabel, the highest peak on Swiss soil, which presents little difficulty until one descends the steep rock face above Saas. There are still a few summits left which are admitted to be somewhat "tough," and one of the most successful enthusiasts in the matter of rock peaks has recently given his verdict in favor of Chamouny as a happy hunting ground. —Scribner's Magazine.

In Railroad Circles.

The railroad conductor was talking to the new brakeman about the small business the road was doing in their department.

"I never saw it so bad," said the conductor.

"Why, this ain't a smell to what I've seen it out West five years ago," protested the brakeman.

"It couldn't have been much worse."

"Couldn't it? Well, I don't think. Why, on one road where I was for better'n a year they used to make us train hands pay our way, so's to show any business at all for the passenger department. Talk about small business: why, you don't know a little thing about the real thing, you don't," and the brakeman got off the woodbox and tried to work the train boy for a twoferio perfecto.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

THE disease is one which calls for skilled advice whenever this is attainable, and one in which a fatal result may easily be produced by improper treatment. Any methods and remedies which cannot be applied with safety by the farmer himself would manifestly be out of place in this article. The directions here given, however, if carefully followed, should be the means of saving many animals which otherwise would be lost.

As a result it is found that the sooner the disease appears after calving the more likely it is to prove fatal. The suddenness and severity, or comparative mildness, of the onset also supplies an indication as to the result. In all cases it is important that the first symptoms should be recognized in order that treatment may be commenced early. In the case of cows which have already suffered from a previous attack, and even in the case of others which present conditions very favorable for the disease, such as already described, preventive treatment should be commenced before parturition. This consists in limiting the supply of food during the time that the cow is dry, and keeping the bowels open by one or more doses of salts. The most suitable purgative for a cow is one to one and a half pounds of Epsom or Glauber's salts with an ounce of ginger and about a pint of molasses in a large quantity (two quarts or more) of tepid water.

After calving a free flow of blood to the udder should be encouraged by frequent milking even if the calf is allowed to suck, and the animal of course should be protected from exposure to severe weather or to unusual cold or heat, although a certain amount of daily exercise is desirable. If the first symptoms of the disease should appear the purgative medicine should be given again at once.—Bulletin of Arkansas Experiment Station.

Linseed Meal.

If you have a little money that you want to spend in a profitable manner, a good way to do it is to lay in a supply of linseed meal for the coming winter. It is much cheaper now than it will probably be in the winter, and it is an excellent thing to have in the fall when the fall calves are expected. I never knew of a case of trouble at calving when a little meal had been fed for a short time before, and while this is not so necessary in summer as it is in winter, when the feed is almost exclusively dry, still a little is a very good thing to use at such a time.

A neighbor of mine some time ago asked me what was the best thing to give a cow that had failed to drop the placenta. I told him that I did not know as I had never had any trouble in that line, but I could tell him what would prevent it, and recommended linseed meal. The medical profession generally recommends a dose of physic as a first course in certain cases of ailments that affects animals, and while Epsom salts may have their place, yet it is much better, I think, to use linseed meal and do away with the need of such medicines. The above mentioned medicines are called "cathartics," which is derived from a word in some ancient language which means to kick. The idea is that when these medicines are taken into the stomach and intestines they irritate the linings to such a degree that in the efforts to expel the foreign substance a watery secretion is poured out in such profusion that the desired end is accomplished, or it is "kicked" out. Now, it seems to me that it is better to use some feeding stuff that has a value as a means of giving nourishment and will at the same time act as a cathartic does, than to use a catharic which only acts by irritating the system into which it is taken.—National Stockman.

Dorkings.

This breed of fowls is very old, older, some say, than the Roman Empire. They are described by old Roman writers, and so clearly, that there seems no doubt that they were the most prominent breed of that early age. From that time to this they seem to have held characteristics distinct from other breeds. Writing of this breed Manly Miles says: "They are what would be termed at the present day pre-eminently an English breed of fowls, and are, as they always will be, a general favorite wherever known. The English regard them as superior to all other breeds as a table fowl, and they probably are unsurpassed by any and equaled by none, except, perhaps, the game. Yet it has the advantage when compared with the latter, producing a greater proportion of breast meat, being so very broad, deep, full-breasted and plump in general contour. The average weight of the cock is from nine to ten pounds, though they occasionally weigh over eleven pounds; the hens weigh from seven to eight pounds.

"One peculiar marking of the Dorking is the fifth toe, which is placed above the fourth, distinct from the others and curves slightly upward. The head is rather large, though not coarse, beak stout and slightly curved; the comb of the colored varieties being either rose or single; the white variety always having the rose comb. The ear-lobes and wattles, like the comb, are bright red in color, the wattles being quite large and broad. The neck is large, of medium length, the back broad and long, the breast deep, broad and full, the wings and general make-up of the fowl being compact and plump.

"They are quiet and docile in habits, and not extensive foragers, though they always thrive best with a good run, such as the liberty of a farm. The principal varieties with us are the Colored, Silver Gray, White and Cuckoo, though the latter is less common with us than the English, being rarely seen in this country.

"It is generally conceded by most poultry breeders that while the Dorkings may be called fair layers, with good care, yet they are inferior in the egg-producing quality to most of our standard breeds, taking the year through.

"As a table fowl the Dorking stands unsurpassed, being peculiarly delicate in flavor, tender and juicy, with an abundance of breast meat. Their large size, early maturity, and rapid growth also tell much in their favor, while their beauty of form and plumage are not the least of their merits. Gentle in disposition, they make the best of pets, and seem to enjoy being petted, almost as much as a cat does, being fully equal to the Brahma in this respect. They also make the best of mothers, never leaving their chickens until they are old enough to take care of themselves in a measure, and are in this respect better than even the Cochins and Brahmas, as they remain longer with their broods than most other breeds. Their eggs are large and round, and nearly equal in size at both ends.

"The Dorking breed of whatever variety, should always have a dry soil, otherwise they will not thrive well. The breed is valuable to cross with the Brahmas and Cochins. The result of this cross usually excels the Dorking in laying qualities."

Corn and Pumpkins for Hogs.

When I feed hogs for health, as well as profit, I want the pigs farrowed early in the spring—say in March or April—for early pigs will grow faster and do better than late ones. I would feed the mother liberally on kitchen slops, and wheat shorts, and corn meal, together with a moderate allowance of whole corn, and always give her ample room to range around in a lot well set in grass so she can have a good supply of green food, which I regard as essential to health, both in mother and pigs. As soon as the pigs will eat, which will be at from two to four weeks old, I feed them separate from their mother in a pen where they can go in and out at will. I would wean the pigs at ten to twelve weeks old, and keep them on good pasture during the summer and fall, and get all the growth possible from grass and clover. Meantime I would give only a moderate supply of corn, for heavy feeding of corn is not conducive to health; and I must always be sure they have a good supply of pure water, for nothing is more injurious to the health of hogs than to be compelled to drink filthy, stagnant water. In September, as soon as new corn is hard enough to feed economically, I would commence feeding it very moderately until it is hard enough to shell. I would then increase the amount until they were nearly on full feed. By this time I would have a lot of ripe, sweet pumpkins, and feed liberally of these once every day, and, if I have plenty of sweet apples, I will give them a feed of these about three times every week; but never neglect to feed liberally of ripe pumpkins. Hogs "must" have something more bulky and less concentrated than corn if the feeder expects to keep them in a healthy condition for any great length of time.

I find pumpkins the cheapest and best feed to give in connection with corn of anything I ever tried, and hogs will fatten much faster when so fed than when confined exclusively to corn, and as pumpkins are so easily and cheaply raised, it will readily be seen that pork thus made is much cheaper than when produced exclusively on corn, and the hogs in a much more healthy and natural condition, hence more profitable; and as profits is what we are all after I would recommend this plan for health and profit. When hogs are so fed and have the run of a grassy lot or field, they will be in fine condition for market in November or early in December, and the pork thus made is cheaper and healthier than that made from hogs carried over winter and marketed at eighteen to twenty months. Pigs, when fed on my plan, will be eight to nine months old when ready for market, and if of a good breed (like the Berkshires) will weigh from 275 to 300 pounds.—I. N. Barker.

Watch the Sheep.—When you see a sheep biting itself lose no time in looking for the cause and removing it. It may be ticks or fleas, or some trouble with the skin; but, whatever it is, it is taking your profit away. The sheep should be dipped in any good standard dip without loss of time. The profit from a lamb or a sheep is so small that one may think it does not pay to do this for one sheep. But remember that our great corn crop of two hundred thousand million ears goes through the farmers' hands, one ear at a time, and if one ear is not worth saving, on this principle, the whole crop might be thrown away, one ear at a time. The great ocean is made up of single drops of rain, that have fallen one by one. And a shepherd that despises one single lamb will never have a profitable flock. —Am. Sheep Breeder.

The health of your manure must be studied the same as the condition and health of your seed. If you permit it to become foul your crops will become foul.

There is no shame in paying, no shame in receiving, an honest compliment.

The Guinea Fowl.

The Poultry Monthly says: We are glad to see that the Guinea fowl is receiving so much attention at the hands of breeders and farmers generally, for they have merits of no mean order—merits which are just beginning to be fully appreciated.

Despite the many years of domestication which the Guinea fowl has undergone, it still possesses in a marked degree, its wild, untamed nature, preferring to roost in trees to roosting in an inclosure, and almost invariably stealing their nest in some secluded, far-away spot, where they shell out the eggs in great numbers.

Young Guineas are the prettiest, cutest little things imaginable, reminding one of young partridges, which we often come across in the woods and openings during the early summer. When quite young, before they change their dress of soft down for one of feathers, they are exceedingly tender and difficult to raise; but after they have passed this critical period, they are just the opposite, and assert their wild nature by preferring to care for themselves in a great measure. Corn meal should never be fed to the young Guineas during their "babyhood," but the food should be the same as that given to young turkeys—such as stale bread soaked in fresh milk, cottage cheese (made from thick milk after the whey has been strained off), bits of hard boiled egg, chopped onion, toast, etc., not forgetting that, when feathering up, they require the food little and often, as much as they will eat at a feed, and no more.

Guinea fowls are very useful where there are many enemies to poultry—such as hawks, snakes, rats, etc., for they are ever on the alert to detect danger and give the alarm quickly, and in such shrill and oft-repeated tones, that the enemies generally leave ere the owner of the fowls can come upon the scene with his ever-loaded gun and dog. The flesh of these fowls is relished by many, in fact, by all who like a gamey flavor and dark meat, which the Guineas supply, while their eggs, though small, are exceedingly rich, and the numbers they lay fully make up for any want of size.

Pastures for Beef.

C. F. Curtis, of the Iowa Experiment Station, says that a point that is quite generally conceded in beef making is that the cheapest beef is always made on good pastures. The investigations made at the Station indicate that when other conditions are equal, gain in live weight can be made in fattening cattle on good pastures at from one-third to one-half less than is required to make it on grain and dry feed, and in many cases the difference is still greater. Cattle do not always gain as rapidly when fattened on grass as they do on dry feed, but right management will always give more economical gain, and many of the heaviest gains as well are also made on grass. The conclusion to be drawn then is that already reached by many of the most successful feeders, viz.: just as much of our beef should be made on grass, and properly grain finished, as our climate and season will permit. Grass is the cheapest and best factor that enters into our meat products. The cost of making a pound of gain at the Iowa station, where the average gain has ranged from 2 to 2½ pounds per day, has varied from $1.65 to 8 cents per pound, the former being made on grass, and the latter during the heaviest grain feeding toward the close.

Supply of Hogs.—The good corn crop and the unusually low point which provision prices have reached have excited more than usual interest in the probabilities of the hog market for the coming winter season. What the speculators think of the prospect is indicated to some extent by the prices ruling for product for future delivery. The "bears" seem to be more numerous than the "bulls" in speculative circles, and pork, for instance, has shown the enormous loss of nearly $5 per brl during the past two months. The point which seems to have the greatest weight with those who are predicting such low prices for hogs is the enormous corn crop in the west, which they say means plenty of hogs. It is usually a fact that a good corn crop means plenty of hogs, and good ones; but there may be other influences which modify this proposition materially. For instance, if the hogs are not to be had it does not matter how much corn is available; so that the question this year is largely in regard to the number of hogs to be fed. Of course in a year like this the same number of hogs will make more product, because with plenty of cheap feed they will be fed to greater weight.—National Stockman.

Dairy Education—The Columbia Creamery company of Sioux Falls, S. D., has undertaken a work which ought to be encouraged and which has in it the possibility of great good to the community. Manager Floyd of the company proposes to hold twice a month at Corson, Baltic and New Hope, meetings in the school houses for the joint and open discussion on how best to feed stock, to get the greatest returns, on the feeding value of the various grains, when to fertilize and how, and generally to discuss scientific farming. These discussions will be backed by scientific experiments made in South Dakota and elsewhere and the meetings ought to prove of large benefit to those who attend them. The meetings have nothing to do with the creameries controlled by the company but are calculated to result in bringing more scientific information to bear upon farm work.—Sioux Falls Press.

Sustain the Milk Flow.—It should never be forgotten that when a cow once shirks in her milk from lack of feed it is impossible to bring her up again as a producer. For this reason abundance of food should be supplied through August and September so as to keep the herd on a good producing basis the balance of the year when prices are high.—F

Neb State Historical S

The Ord Quiz.

Established 1882 — *ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895.* — *Vol. 14, NO. 32.*

Church Directory.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
REV. W. E. HARDAWAY, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Service—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Epworth League 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30
Strangers specially invited.

First Presbyterian Church.
REV. W. B. LEONARD, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Services—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church.
There will be preaching services at Baptist church every Sunday

FOOT Post No. 40 G. A. R. holds its regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at at the Knights of Pythias hall at 3 p. m.
DAVID A. GARD, Commander.
D. MCCALL, Adj.

Ord Circle No. 6, Ladies of the G. A. R. hold their regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at 1 o'clock sharp, at the Knights of Pythias hall. MRS. IDA STROUP,
MYRA WYGENT, Pres. Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

UNION PACIFIC.
Accommodation arrives.....8:15 p. m.
Accommodation leaves.....7:45 a. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
Accommodation goes East.....12:55 p. m
Accommodation goes West.....1:55 p. m.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC IN OFFICE.
Attention given to legal business in Valley and adjoining counties.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

BABCOCK & LAVERTY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Corporation Law a Specialty.
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ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

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Estate and Probate matters made a Specialty.
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CHAS. A. MUNN, County Attorney. R. L. STAPLE Sec'y. Valley Co Abstract Co.
MUNN & STAPLE.
LAWYERS.
Collections, Insurance and Abstracts of Title. Notary Public always in office.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

F. D. HALDEMAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office and residence opposite Presbyterian church.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

W. E. CRAMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in Quiz Block.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA

E. J. BOND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN.
All calls promptly attended day and night. Office upstairs over Patty's Pharmacy. Residence four blocks west of public square
ORD, - - NEBRASKA

F. MISKO,
DEALER IN HARNESS,
Saddles, whips, robes, blankets, collars, curry combs, brushes, and everything usually kept in a first-class harness store. Shop on North Side Square.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

WENCEL MISKO,
MEAT MARKET.
Fresh and Salt Meats and Bologna always on hand.
In Martin's old stand.
ORD, - NEBRASKA.

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News Brieflets.

One thousand Egytain quail have been imported by a New York caterer, who has brought the birds to this country as an experiment.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee will ask Congress for an appropriation with which to erect a statue to Gen. Grant, in Washington. Strangely enough, neither Grant, Sherman nor Sheridan have been remembered by a monuments at the capital.

The monument to be placed in the National Park at Chickamauga has a gift from the citizens of Lancaster, Pa., has just been completed by Sculptor Robert W. Bock, of Chicago. It represent in two heroic figures a falling standard-bearer and a comrade siezing the flag.

It is rumored that the oldest living man and wife in the United States are Louis and Amelia Darwin, of Black Falls, Wis. The husband was born in 1788, or one year before the inauguration of the first President of United States, and the wife was born in 1794. They have been married eighty years.

Dr. Jose Ignacio Rodriguez, the Spanish Secretary of the Bureau of American Republics, will receive in a few days from the Secretary of State a check for $200,000 upon the Treasurer of United States, which is his fee as attorney for the Mora claim that the Government of Spain paid through the United States Minister at Madrid the other day. This is one of the largest fees ever paid an international lawyer, and Dr. Rodriguez will receive it in greenbacks over the counter of the Treasury.

Shakespear 's grandmother's name has been discovered in some old wills at Northampton, England. She was Alice, sister of Francis Griffyn of Braybrook, descended from the old Walsh Kings of Powis.

Over $1,000,000 worth of land in Wyoming was lost to the Northern Pacific Railroad by a decision of the Land Office Commissioner.

One of the best paid governesses in Europe is the young English woman who bas charge of the little King of Spain. She receives abont $4,500 a year.

Surgeons say that the lungs of old people at Pittsburg are much darker in color than similar organs of folks in more favored cities. They attribute this blackish hue to the inhalation of the soot-laden air of the Smoky City.

So many sheriffs in the west and south have lately added bloodhounds to their force of criminal trackers that the price of the animals are increasing, and the raising of them is becoming quite a business, notable, perhaps, in Kentucky. One hundred dollars is said to be an average price for a good bloodhound pup now.

While excavating at Bellepille, N. J., workmen recently came across a cannon ball five inches in diameter, which is regarded as a relic of Revolutionary days. Two English coins were found, one dated 1731, and the other 1737. The relics were found near the old Dutch church, which was used for a fort by the British during the Revolution.

A bean has been in the ear of little Lizzie Dellicker, of Pottstown, Pa., for thirteen years. She is the daughter of William Dellicker, and when an infant she put a bean in her right ear. It has recently caused her much suffering, and a surgeon to-day performed an opperation which brought some relief. An effort will now be made to remove the bean.

A plan to supply London with pure water has been submitted to the County Council by which dams may be built in Welsh Mountains at the headwaters of the rivers Usk, Wye and Towey, and the water then conveyed across England by an aqueduct 170 miles long. The supply would be 415,000,000 gallons a day, and the estimated cost of the works $194,000,000.

Joseph Thompson, the young African explorer, who recently died at thirty-six, was the only man who penetrated into the interior of all four sides. From Morocco on the north he explored Mount Atlas, from the west he went up the Niger, from the Cape he reached the great lakes and the place where Livingstone died, and from the east he travelled through the Masai county to the lakes. In all his expeditions he never found it necessary to use a revolver or a rifle against a human being.

Mrs. John Y. Daniels, who lives at Elkton, Md., has a remarkable specimen of the night-blooming cereus. It is seven years old and has surpassed all previous records this season. It began blooming on July 18, and at midnight of September 1, it had twenty-five perfect flowers on it at once. Lovers of flowers come a great distance to see it. The plant is eight feet high. Its flowers are from eight to twelve inches in diameter, and a satiny white, with outside petals faintly tinged with reddish-brown. It is very fragrant. Although the plant is supposed to bloom only at night, Oct. 1, which was a dark day saw one flower open at 10 A. M. and close at 4 P. M.

Sarah Bernhardt is to begin her first tour of Germany next fall at the expiration of her American engagement.

Falling with a parachute with almost unchecked speed E. E. Craig struck a roof at Hancock, Md, and was probably fatally hurt.

Iowa's new census shows a State population of 2,057,250. In 1890 it was 1,911,896 thus making a net gain for half a decade of 145,354.

Shrimp-catching is a new industry in the Puget Sound region. The Sound shrimps are declared to be the finest yet found on the Pacific coast.

After a feeble existence for eight years the Wichita (Kan.) University has been abandoned by the Reformed Church and the porperty ordered sold.

John B. Curtis, of Portland, Me., is one of the largest land-owners in Nebraska. One of his pastures in that State is eight miles long by five miles wide, and is fenced in.

Rabah, now the head of the Sultanate of Bornu, Africa, was at one time a slave. He is a full-blooded negro of gigantic stature, and is said to be possessed of immense treasures of gold, silver and ivory.

Ex-Senator Reagan, of Texas, only survivor of the Confederate Cabinet, writes a letter denying that Jefferson Davis was autocratic. On the contrary, says Reagan, he was always considerate and respectful in his official relations.

"Turn the rascals out"—the familiar party cry—may be applied to microbes as well as to men. The germs of disease that lurk in the blood are "turned out" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla as effectually as the old postmasters are displaced by a new administration.

Patti's doing in Walse, at Craig-y-Nos, are old stories, but among her other charities to the Welsh, it is not generally known that the railroad she built to run from the castle to Swansea is used by all who wish free of charge.

Many people, when a little constipated, make a mistake of using saline or other drastic purgatives. All that is needed is a mild dose of Ayer's Pills to restore the regular movement of the bowels, and nature will do the rest. They keep the system in perfect order.

Mojaka Ranavalo III. Queen of Madagascar, was raised in the country by a butcher. Her aunt, Queen Ranavalo II disliked her. She is very dark complexioned; in fact, would pass, for a negro anywhere but for her long hair and the smallness of her feet.

Do not wear impermeable and tight-fitting hats that contract the blood-vessels of the scalp. Use Hall's Hair Renewer occasionally, and you will not be bald.

The shortest name in the world has been developed by the war between Japan and China. It is that of General I, a Tartar commander, who has perhaps, distinguished himself above other Chinese generals, having conducted a campaign—though a losing one—of some effectiveness.

Any one who is sufferng from Constipation or Indigestion would do well to try Beggs' Little Giant Pills. They give perfect satisfaction. Sold and warrauted by Bridgford & Nichols, our popular druggists.

Li Hung Chang is not as fearful of assassination as other men in his precarious position would be. He considers his narrow escape from death in Japan the fulfilment of a prediction made to him by a Chinese mystery-monger years ago that he would dodge death narrowly many times and live to be over ninety years old.

Beggs' Tropical Oil will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises and all deep seated diseases where a powerful liniment is required. Give it a trial and you will use no other. It acts like magic. Bridgeford & Nichols have it for sale and warrants every bottle.

Frederic Remington was a clerk in Mr. Pratt's express office before he essayed art, and the first products of his pencil was purchased by the Century Magazine, which "discovered" him though he is now more of a Harper man. Mr. Remington is by birth a New York country boy. He lost in sheep ranching the little fortune his father left him, but the knowledge he gained of frontier life has paid up for the lost.

Bridgeford & Nichols take the lead in everything. They have secured the exclusive sale of Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker, the most perfect medicine made. Try it for all blood disorders.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Most Wonderful Pill.

They relieve where all others fail. They are called Beggs' Little Giants and are rightly named. Remember the name and call for them at the best store in town. Bridgeford & Nichols keeps them.

Beggs' Germon Salve—"The Perfect Ointment"—has cured thousands. One box is sufficient to cure any ordinary case of piles and only cost 25 cents It relieves at once. Bridgeford & Nichols keeps it, as well as all other reliable medicines.

You Can't Cough

After taking 3 doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup. It is one of the most wonderful remedies ever put on market for Coughs and Colds. Sold and warranted by our popular druggists Bridgeford & Nichols.

Beggs' Hair Renewer

IS POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR TONIC ON THE MARKET. It will STOP hair falling out or turning grey. Give it a trial. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction by your popular druggists Bridgeford & Nichols.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. It allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 20 cents. Dr. SWAYNE & SON Philadelphia. 27-6m

Best quality numbered line parchmen legal cap at the Quiz office.

Abstract of vots cast at the general election of Nov. 5, 1895, in Valley county.

TOWNSHIPS	Total vote	Sup. Judge					Regents of State University									Dist Judge				Clerk		Treas		Sher'ff		Judge		Supt		Coro'r		Survr	
		T J Mahoney, D.	S. Maxwell, P. L.	T L Norval, R.	C J Phelps, D.	A G Wolfenbarger, P.	J H Ames, D.	W S Ashby, D.	James H Bayson, P. L.	A T Blackburn, D.	Josiah J Bryant, P.	H L Goold, R.	Robert Kittle, D.	C H Morrill, R.	Elia W Peattie, P. L.	Anna R Woodby, P.	T J Doyle, P. L. D.	A A Kendall, R.	John A Price, R.	J R Thompson, P. L. D.	Vincent Kokes, R.	Jorgen Moller, P. L.	S J W Brown, R.	H A Goodrich, P. L.	S C Bruce, P. L.	Adam Smith, R.	E L Staple, P. L.	Lewis Thompson, R.	C E Mainann, R.	D McCall, P. L.	Dr A E Barnes, R.	Dr E J Bond, P. L.	E T Garlet, P. L.	C J Nelson, R.
Noble	468	28	15		1		1	27		2	16	1	17	26	1	23	21	18	26	22	23	17	25	23	21	22	23	16	28	17	26	25	20
Elyria	87	2	67	10			3	4	69		1	10		10	67		63	17	12	60	27	57	14	68	67	19	65	19	10	70	14	70	66	17
Eureka	79	3	63	7			1		66	2		6	3	10	55	1	63	8	7	59	57	22	9	62	60	14	63	6	10	68	5	67	54	15
Geranium	106	2	73	19	4	2	4	1	77			23	4	22	38	2	68	30	22	67	70	34	56	77	47	57	81	21	93	79	24	76	75	26
Michigan	67	1	34	23	1	2	2	1	37	1	1	23	4	22	37	2	36	53	44	32	54	40	18	43	45	46	42	49	38	49	41	50	34	53
Ord Township	94	3	39	41	1	2	2	2	39	2	1	41	4	44	37	2	73	170	132	90	173	74	152	96	89	151	92	149	144	95	140	106	68	167
Ord City	250	13	76	137	7	2	20	14	62	4	7	138	3	32	17	1	20	35	33	17	39	18	35	20	21	33	22	34	34	22	32	23	18	36
Springdale	57	1	20	34	1		1		19		1	33	3	32	17	1	41	113	104	49	117	45	121	45	56	108	57	102	91	70	107	54	48	109
North Loup	168	11	49	95	4	6	8	6	42	3	8	98	5	94	42	8	26	36	36	29	41	26	42	27	37	32	28	41	41	28	40	28	25	43
Enterprise	70	1	33	35			1		30	1	1	34	1	32	30	1	32	27	26	32	35	20	27	36	41	23	23	40	22	40	29	34	27	35
Vinton	64		34	24		1			34		1	26	1	22	33	2	32	27	26	32	35	20	27	36	41	23	23	40	22	40	29	34	27	35
Liberty	63	1	40	19					41	1		18		19	39		39	21	19	37	29	34	17	43	33	29	42	19	12	50	22	40	44	17
Arcadia	190	7	64	111	1	2	5	3	59		4	112	1	108	61	3	50	128	110	54	126	60	122	66	64	120	65	122	120	66	121	61	83	98
Yale	48	1	27	18				1	23		1	22		20	23		22	24	21	21	26	21	21	25	25	20	22	24	20	24	24	21	26	19
Davis Creek	49	1	33	13	1		3	3	28		2	12		11	28	1	31	15	12	30	18	30	16	32	35	14	34	14	11	33	14	23	32	15
Independent	54		36	13		3	1	1	36		2	14		13	37	1	30	21	15	37	20	34	22	32	39	15	38	16	16	37	13	40	39	12
Totals	1492	47	716	614	20	21	51	38	689	14	32	626	32	608	671	28	350	748	636	675	887	579	714	735	719	730	732	709	635	797	663	767	704	711
Pluralities			102						63						63		14	71			308			21		11	23			162		104		7

CUT IN 2 SHIRTING.

Just now it is the fad with some merchants to get very loud, tell big tales to draw trade, and, figuratively speaking, to tear their shirts, in order to get you inside their doors. But you should not forget that I am doing business on business principles. I am not throwing out baits to draw you in and then skin you on something else. That's their way. It is not mine.

But speaking of shirts reminds me. I have a fine line of shirting. I don't tear my shirting, because it is too hard work. But I have actually cut the price in two—that is, the price these other fellows usually charge.

See these goods. You'll always find my goods right and my prices are low as anybody's.

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ORD, NEB.

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HOLMES CASE ENDED.

THE DEFENSE NO TESTIMONY TO OFFER.

Holmes Asks for Dismissal—The Motion Over-ruled and the Case to Go to the Jury on Argument Alone—Miss Yoke Testifies.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—When today's session of the Holme's trial was begun everybody was looking forward to the prospect of Holmes going on the stand as he announced the other day.

The commonwealth offered in evidence the letters, papers, pictures and the Holmes book and rested its case.

The defense opened by recalling Miss Yoke for re-cross-examination on the question of her marriage with Holmes, which was not brought out in her examination yesterday. She testified that she was married to the prisoner January 17, 1894, at Denver, by the Rev. Mr. Wilcox.

"At the time of this marriage did you know of the existence of this Williamette woman?" was asked by Mr. Rotan.

"I believe I did."

"Was she called Mrs Holmes?

"I don't remember."

"You were sure when you married him that he was not married to the Willamette woman?"

"I knew nothing of the woman."

"Did you know anything of any other marriage?" asked Mr. Graham. The witness replied that she had heard of another at Gilmanton, N. H., but did not know the name.

"Did his sister tell you what he said to her about it?"

'She did. His sister told me that he had told her he had been injured in a wreck and lay a long time in a hospital; that I was a patronass of the hospital and had asked the physicians to perform an operation on him which saved his mind and that I had married him before he realized who he was. I never met the Gilmanton woman."

"When you married him you believed you were becoming a lawful wife?"

"I did."

"Now tell what deception he used to bring about this marriage. What did he represent?"

"He told my mother that his uncle had died and left him certain properties in the South, the West and in Fort Worth, providing he took his uncle's name, Henry Mancill Howard. He said he had no relatives living except an aunt in Africa. I found that he had a father, mother, two sisters and two brothers. He explained his taking the name of Pratt in Fort Worth by saying his business complications required it.

Counsel for the defense made objections to the admission of this testimony or anything that did not relate to the murder of Pietzel. They also asked for an exception to the irrelevant matters mentioned by the district attorney in his opening argument but Judge Arnold said said that was not a matter of record and overruled the motion.

Court at 1 o'clock took an hour's recess and Lawyer Rotan said that he expected to close his side of the case in about two hours, and that there was every probability of the case going to the jury to-night.

Immediately upon the reassembling of court, Mr. Rotan advanced to the bar and said: "May it please the court, the commonwealth has closed its case, and we feel sure that it has proved its case. It is incumbent upon the commonwealth to prove murder beyond a reasonable doubt. It has not done so. It has proved that these men came here to carry out a fraud, but their testimony does not show that this man was not killed by somebody else. It may have been suicide, it may have been a killing, but, we feel sure, under the rulings, that there is a reasonable doubt, first, as to whether Pietzel was killed; second, as to whether the prisoner killed him. They have not made out what the law calls a corpus delicti. They have proved that a body was found, but not that anybody killed it. We must therefore pray that you take the case away from the jury or give it binding instructions."

"This is so ridiculous," interposed Mr. Graham, "that I decline to argue it."

"This is not the time to make a ruling," Judge Arnold decided. "I express no opinion. The jury must decide after they hear the evidence."

Judge Arnold told counsel they must make their election between calling witnesses or going to the jury on argument alone, but after a consultation, he ordered a recess of half an hour to permit them to confer with the prisoner on the question.

After a consultation lasting forty-five minutes, Mr. Rotan announced that the defense would call no witnesses. It was then agreed to begin arguments on the case to-morrow morning.

DEATH BY PRUSSIC ACID.

Miss Lucy Phelps, Whose Engagement to Marry Was Broken, Kills Herself.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2.—At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon Miss Lucy Phelps, daughter of Colonel John E. Phelps and granddaughter of ex-Governor John S. Phelps, committed suicide at her home by taking prussic acid. She was prominent in society circles in the state. The family give ill health as the cause.

For four years Miss Phelps was engaged to a well known young man, but the engagement was recently broken off. This, by many, was believed to be the cause, but the young man says that the engagement was broken by Miss Phelps herself.

Not Bogus, but Broke.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 2.—The Count and Countess Schellher succeeded yesterday in liquidating their hotel bills through the kind offices of a banker, who went security for them, and then left for St. Louis. The count is a genuine one, for he has proved his title by credentials. His wife is a nicce of ex-Governor Bishop of Ohio. The count's financial embarrassment was due to ill luck at poker. A constable [illegible] to arrest him for defrauding an keeper, but in response to his [illegible] the warrent was not served, [illegible] succeeded in settling the claim.

NO FIGHT THIS TIME.

Fitzsimmons Says He is Afraid of the Law Not Corbett.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 2.—No matter what the result of the legal proceedings may be, the chances are now 100 to 1 that there will be no fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. The latter said at 11 o'clock to-day, positively and in good, terse English, which admitted of no misunderstanding or misconstruction: "There will be no fight in Arkansas. I am done with the Florida Athletic club and have no use for the citizens of Hot Springs. I tell you that there will be no fight in Arkansas."

The assertion was made during a conversation in Fitzsimmons' room in the Capital hotel, Julian, his manager, made a long statement of the troubles he had endured from Corbett and Brady, and said: "We are going to Hot Springs when we get through here, but we will have nothing to do with the fight in which the Florida Athletic Club and the citizens of Hot Springs, Brady, Corbett and the rest of that gang have anything to do."

"Do you mean that you will not fight in any deal that may be managed by either the Florida Athletic Club or by the citizens of Hot Springs?" was asked of Fitzsimmons, and the reply came like a flash: "I mean just that. I will engage in no fight managed by the Florida Athletic Club or by the citizens of Hot Springs. There will be no fight in Arkansas."

Earlier in the interview Fitzsimmons declared that he would not fight in this state if it was against the law. "I am a law abiding citizen, I am," he said, "and I will not break the law. I do not want to go to prison if I know myself."

Harry White, trainer for Fitzsimmons said that he did not believe that there would be any fight at all between his man and Corbett. "The fact is," said White, "Fitzsimmons is afraid, and a span of oxen will not drag him into the ring. I know this is so and I have told Fitzsimmons that I will train with him no longer. I'm disgusted with the way he acts. He is afraid of Corbett and you will see that he will never fight him. I have nothing against Fitzsimmons except that I know he does not mean business in this thing."

In company with his manager, Brady, and his trainers, McVey, Delaney and Donaldson, Corbett arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning.

When asked as to the possibility of any trouble between him elf and Fitzsimmons here, Corbett said: "Well, something of that kind may happen, but if it does Fitzsimmons will have to start it. I won't begin it. But I want to say right now that if that fellow does begin any funny work he is going to get licked, and get licked good and hard. There is no kind of a fighting game at which I am not the superior of Fitzsimmons, and I will prove it in quick shape if he drags me on. I simply will wait for him to start things if he wants to, and then I'll lay him out cold. I am tired of all this fooling with him, and I won't stand any nonsense."

Preparing for Minor Fights.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 2.—Hot Springs is practically deserted, as Corbett, Brady, and the Hot Springs Athletic club's attorney's left for Little Rock this morning to have Corbett's case on the peace bond disposed of.

Much depends on the action of the Little Rock courts, the promoters here asserting that if Fitzsimmons and Corbett are released on peace bonds that they will surely return here and that the fight will positively take place.

Work is being pushed on the arena at Whittington park and Dan Stuart, who is now the recognized head of the Hot Springs Athletic club, says that he is quite confident that the Maher-O'Donnell fight will be pulled off Monday afternoon.

Ryan and Smith weighed in this morning and both were under the limit, but "Parson" Davies is not over confident that they will be got together here.

A COLLEGE IN DANGER.

Turkish Fanatics Try to Burn an American College.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.—Advices from Marsovan, Asia Minor, show that the trouble which was anticipated by United States Minister Alexander W. Terrell, in a dispatch to the state department at Washington in August last, has culminated in an attempt to burn the American college here. It is added that the would-be incendiaries have not been discovered.

The agitation against the Americans at Marsovan began about a year ago, when a number of pupils of the American college were expelled because their fathers were suspected of being implicated in the Armenian movement.

Counterfeiters Sentenced.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 1.—Judge Phillips quickly disposed of the cases against the four counterfeiters recently captured east of the city while in the act of making counterfeit coin. Ransom Smith, ex-United States Deputy Marshal and leader of the gang, is given two years in the penitentiary; John Brown gets two years, Charles Green one year and Hurley Williams, a 16-year-old boy, is sent to the reform school for a year.

The Newmans Held for Trial.

HOLTON, Kan., Nov. 2.—Samuel and James Newman will be held for trial in the district court for the murder of Charles Hoover on the night of October 17. Such was the decision of Justice of the Peace Shuck after hearing the balance of the testimony that was offered by the state.

WACO, Texas, Nov. 2.—Samuel Sewell, son of the president of the First National Bank of McGregor, robbed recently of $15,000, was arrested yesterday. It is claimed that the safe was first opened and the explosive placed inside and the doors closed. Frank Kennedy, a blacksmith, has also been arrested. The evidence is strong.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Standard says in its financial article: "The Chinese ambassador with great pomp has transferred $40,000,000 to the Japanese account. But the Japanese have not touched the money and are reticent as to what they intend to do."

FITZSIMMONS' HEARING.

It is Continued in the Little Rock Court —Sports Disgusted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 2.—"I am perfectly willing that this case be continued until to-morrow," said Martin Julian in Judge Joseph W. Martin's court yesterday afternoon. Had a bomb been exploded in the temple of justice it would have created scarcely less sensation among the throng of interested spectators than did these words.

"O, what a fluke."

"He don't want to go to Hot Springs."

"Well, what do you think of that?"

These are fair samples of the expressions of utter disgust which flew from mouth to mouth as the disappointed crowd filed out of the court room close upon the heels of Martin Julian and Robert Fitzsimmons as they made their way back to their suite of rooms in the Capitol hotel in custody of two deputy sheriffs of Pulaski county.

It is Governor Clarke's avowed purpose to have the cases contined from time to time until the pugilists become thoroughly disgusted and the fight is finally declared off. The report sent out from Hot Springs that the Maher-O'Donnell fight will be brought off next Monday is incorrect. No fight will occur until the cases against the pugilists and their managers are finally disposed of at Little Rock.

Julian and Fitzsimmons were seen immediately after reaching their hotel. Julian stated that the club had promised to send Colonel Murphy here, and as the lawyer had failed to arrive he had, on the advice of Colonel Murphy's stenographer, consented to the continuance. He said he knew he had no show against such a lawyer as the state had in the case, and that he did not know what to say in court. When asked what effect the postponement of the case would have on his claim of forfeiture from the club, he replied none whatever. The club had guaranteed him protection, and it was not his fault that he had been arrested. The fault was the club's, and he would demand the forfeit money, because he had gotten as near Hot Springs as he could on October 31. Julian and Fitzsimmons were driven over town in charge of Jerry South and later paid their respects to Governor Clarke at the executive office.

ROBBERY CLEARED UP.

One of the Bandits in the Kessler, Ind., Hold-Up Confesses After Two Years.

GOSHEN, Ind., Nov. 2.—The sworn confession of James W. Brown, who is a prisoner in the county jail at Allegan, Mich., clears up the mystery of the express robbery at Kessler's Siding on the night of September 12, 1893, when the engineer was shot and the express messenger badly hurt by masked men, who broke open the express car safe and emptied it of its contents.

Brown was arrested in Michigan five weeks ago on suspicion of having been concerned in the attempt to loot a Chicago and West Michigan passenger train.

He says that he, with John and Abe Smalley, were living in Allegan county, Mich., just before the Lake Shore hold-up. They planned the express robbery before entering the Indiana limits and executed it alone, entering the state on foot and traveling at night only. After dividing their booty, amounting to over $16,000 they separated. Abe Smalley went to Northern Michigan while John and Brown went West. All recently worked back to their former haunts near Allegan. John was killed six weeks ago, while resisting arrest. Abe disappeared after the attempt to rob the Michigan railway train.

Brown says he has his share of the spoils invested, but refuses to say where, and will give no account of the two years between the crime, to which he confesses, and the recent one. The three had a reputation for years as bad men in both Indiana and Michigan.

FILLED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Streams in the Indiana Gas Belt, Before Dry, Now Running Torrents.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2.—After the earthquake a number of the smaller streams having their source in the southern border of the gas belt suddenly filled with water though no rains had occurred in this state for months and in the case of Honey creek in the eastern part of Bartholomew county, it had gone dry several weeks ago, the water standing in pools, here and there. Now it is filled to the brim and in some places has overflowed and washed away fences on the adjoining farms. Sugar creek, that runs near Edinburg, Johnson county, was nearly dry, but is reported to be nearly filled. Smaller streams rising in the Hancock county gas territory have shown similar phenomena.

Colean Goes to Jail.

FORT SCOTT, Kan. Nov. 2.—R. J. Colean, the defaulting cashier of the State bank of this city, whose peculations are now estimated at $50,000, was yesterday removed from his sumptuously furnished bed room where he had been guarded since his arrest two weeks ago, to the county jail, where he is now confined. When he arose from his bed to go with the officers, a sharp pocket knife was seen and was quickly secured by Sheriff Allen. When Colean saw that he was not to be allowed to keep the knife he became angry and attempted to assault the sheriff. It is the opinion of the sheriff and the bank officials that had not the knife been taken he would have taken his own life rather than go to jail.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Minister Terrell has succeeded in moving the Turkish government to punish the men who murdered Bicyclist Lenz in Armenia. He has cabled the State department that the Kurds and Armenians who committed the murder are to be tried at Erzeroum, and that the United States will be represented at the trial by the British consul at that place. This official was the first person to learn of Lenz's murder, and as there was no American consul in that vicinity he actively interested himself in the case and reported the results of his investigation to Mr. Terrill.

DURRANT IS TO HANG

GUILTY OF THE MURDER OF BLANCH LAMONT.

The Verdict Greeted With a Mighty Roar of Approval—Maud Lamont Goes Into Hysterics of Joy—Durrant's Mother Breaks Down.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Theodore Durrant, assistant superintendent of Emanuel Baptist church Sunday school was convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont, for which he has been on trial since July 23 last. The jury was out twenty minutes and arrived at the verdict on the first ballot. As there was no recommendation of mercy the punishment was fixed at death.

As the aged foreman, pale and trembling, read the words that fixed Durrant's fate, a low, rumbling noise, like the roar of a mob, arose from the rear of the court room. The next moment men were cheering wildly,

THEODORE DURRANT.

while women wept hysterically in excitement. The bailiff rapped loudly for order, but the tumult continued for a minute before anything like quiet could be brought out of the disorder.

During the tumult that followed the announcement of the verdict Durrant and his mother were lost sight of, except by the few who sat nearest to them. As the last words of the verdict were uttered Durrant made a spasmodic effort to arise to his feet, but before he could do so his mother, with a half sigh, half moan, threw her arms around his neck and sunk back into her chair. His mother's grief seemed to make Durrant forget his own position, and for the next few minutes he sat with his arms around her neck trying to soothe her. The long strain of the trial, however, had completely shattered her self-control, and it was some time before Mrs. Durrant could leave the court room.

Durrant recovered his old-time composure as soon as he left his mother and prepared to return to the county jail. With his overcoat swung carelessly over his arm, he walked leisurely out of the room, twirling his slight mustache with apparently as little concern as if he were merely a spectator of, instead of the principal figure in, the exciting scene.

Aside from the spectators, Mrs. Noble, Blanche Lamont's aunt, and Maud Lamont, the dead girl's sister, were apparently the happiest persons in the room. When the verdict was announced Maud Lamont sprang from her seat, clasped her hands and then cried of sheer excitement. Mrs. Noble mixed smiles with tears and shook hands with a number of friends who crowded around to congratulate her.

The case will be appealed to the supreme court, and it is expected that nearly a year will lapse before a decision will be obtained.

THE HOLMES CASE.

Acquittal Is Predicted by Those Familiar With the Facts.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—Seats in the Criminal court were at a higher premium this morning than at any time since the trial began. Before 7 o'clock there was a pushing, surging crowd in the corridors, all eager to hear the address to the jury by District Attorney Graham. For the first time since the trial began the gallery was opened to the surplus portion of the public having the necessary credentials to pass the police lines. Most of the spectators therein were women.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that Holmes would be acquitted. Nine out of every ten persons questioned on the subject, be they lawyers or laymen, agreed that Holmes ought to be hanged "on general principles," enough crimes having been fastened upon him, but the murder of Pietzel has not been brought home to him beyond a reasonable doubt.

Proceedings opened by the argument of District Attorney Graham.

MEET IN THE DINING-ROOM.

Corbett Sneered at Fitzsimmons, but Fitz Didn't Want Trouble.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov 4.—Fitzsimmons and Corbett came together here at the Capitol hotel yesterday afternoon but no serious consequences followed. Fitz was seated in the dining room when Corbett entered. To get by the Australian Corbett had to walk within a couple of feet of him. As he neared him, Corbett poked his finger at Fitzsimmons in a derisive and insulting manner and at the same time muttering some uniatelligible sound. Everyone expected to see a fight, but Fitzsimmons was not game. He hastily looked up, flushed and Corbett walked on. The peacefully inclined breathed easier, while the "sporty" element collapsed. It was a chance for the pair to have one round at least.

The Choctaws Will Reject It.

HARTSHORNE, Ind. Ter., Nov. 4.—The Choctaw council appointed three members of the senate and four of the house to meet the Dawes commissioners and receive their proposition in writing. It is a foregone conclusion that the propositions will be rejected.

Captain Kirkman Exonerated.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Nov. 4.—Captain Joel T. Kirkman, who has been on trial before a court of United States army officers, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, has been acquitted on every charge and specifica tion.

WILL LEAVE ARKANSAS.

The Ping-Uglies and Their Managers Agree to Quit the State.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 4.—All prospect of holding the Corbett-Fitzsimmons, the Maher-O'Donnell or the Ryan-Smith prize fight in this state has been abandoned. Indeed when the Fitzsimmons-Julian case was called before Chancellor Martin this morning, Attorney General Kinsworthy, in moving for a continuance until afternoon, announced that it was quite possible that the court proceedings would be dismissed, an agreement having been reached with the pugilists that they should leave Arkansas as soon as possible. This was brought about by Governor Clarke himself.

After the adjournment the Attorney General and Attorney Martin went to the office of the Governor, and after an hour's conference, Attorney General Kinsworthy went back to the court and made arrangements with Judge Martin of the Circuit court to be in his office at noon. He was there on time, and in a few words Attorney Hemmingway, for the State, asked that the cases be dismissed, saying that he had full confidence in the promise of the defendants to do as they agreed. Fitzsimmons and Julian were not in court, but their representative, Mr. South, said the prisoners had agreed to leave as stated. The case was at once dismissed, but the Chancellor told them that if they violated the injunction restraining them from fighting they would get not less than two years in the county jail.

It is possible, however, that Corbett and Fitzsimmons will meet yet, either across the river from El Paso, Texas, or at Phoenix, Ariz. Brady declared yesterday afternoon that he and Corbett would not bind themselves to go to El Paso or Phoenix. Later, however, he made this proposition: "I will select one man for referee from the list prepared by Julian and select the battle ground. If he is not willing that I should select the fighting ground, I will let him select one newspaper man, I will select a second, the two to choose a third, and let them pick out the place for the fight. We will fight him for $10,000 a side, and for nothing less than that. Corbett will not fight him for nothing. I have my money right here and that is what talks. Now, what more can I do? We have agreed to allow him his own man for referee, will even fight on his own ground, if he knows of a place, or let a jury of newspaper men make it for him. Now, let him keep quiet or fight. Corbett and I will fool with this thing no longer. I have the thing in my own hands now, and no clubs will have anything to say about it."

Fitzsimmons and his manager, Julian, both expressed themselves to day as being anxious to accept either Brady's proposition of yesterday, or the Florida Athletic club's proposition to fight at El Paso. Julian preferred the Texas battleground, as the $5,000 forfeit offered would help to pay for the lost time, he said, in case the fight did not come off.

A MURDER MYSTERY.

The Body of a Young Man Found in an Orchard by His Sweetheart.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 4.—Miss Alma Crouch, the 17-year-old daughter of William O. Crouch, a Bourbon county farmer, was walking in her father's orchard last evening, when she suddenly struck her feet against the body of a dead man lying in the high weeds and recognized the face as that of her lover, Doc Ellington.

A few days ago Ellington had a difficulty with her father and the old man had ordered him off the premises, forbidding him to come to see his daughter again. They met again the next day when Ellington was talking across the fence to Miss Alma. The father attacked the young man and he drew his pistol and fired at the old man, the bullet striking him in the leg. He was put to bed and is thought not to have been out of his room since.

Fully forty shot had lodged in his face and head. There was no gun near, thus disposing of the theory of suicide. The sheriff of Bourbon county visited the scene, but no arrests were made. Crouch is in his bed and his family say he has not moved from his room since the shooting a few days ago.

A MILLIONAIRE KILLED.

Laurin P. Hilliard of Chicago Meets Instant Death at a Crossing.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Laurin P. Hilliard, one of the oldest residents of Chicago, whose estate is valued at millions of dollars, was driving this morning, attended by his groom, when his buggy was struck by a fast passenger train on the Panhandle road. Mr. Hilliard was thrown to one side of the street by the force of the collision and was dead when the people who witnessed the casualty reached him. The groom's left leg and several ribs were broken, and it is also feared that internal injuries will result in his death.

To Watch the British.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Governor Sheakley of Alaska, in his annual report to the interior department, recommends the establishment of a military post on the Yukon, which is regarded as especially significant in view of the action that has already been taken by Canada to the same effect, on its side of the line. The Canadians have established a post and garrisoned it with a force of mounted police, right at the mouth of Forty Mile creek, which is the entrance to the gold mining region at present in course of development. These police are soldiers in every sense of the word.

Monthly Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows the debt, less cash in the treasury, to have been at the close of business October 31, $946,431,108, which is an increase for the month of $5,241,472, which is accounted for by the loss of $5,457,364 in the cash in the treasury.

A St. Joseph Pioneer Dead.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 4.—John Buell, one of the early settlers of St. Joseph, died yesterday morning. The deceased was 88 years old and his death is attributed to old age.

THE BRITISH CRISIS.

Feeling General That War With Russia May Come Soon.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Nearly all of the English newspapers refer seriously today to the political crisis, the apparent isolation of Great Britain and the policy pursued by Russia in the far East, as well as the future steps which France may take. Even the most conservative of the London papers have become alarmed and the people here are gradually becoming convinced that British diplomacy has been outmaneuvered by Russia, and that in spite of denials, the latter country has obtained important concessions from China and is prepared to stop at nothing in order to compel the Japanese to evacuate Chinese territory, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of peace.

In Armenia the situation grows more grave in view of the spread of revolutionary feeling and the fact that England is liable to be left alone at any moment to deal with the Sultan, and that the latter will then be very unlikely to carry out reforms in Armenia.

Some of the English newspapers are finding consolation in the sympathetic utterances of some American papers, but there is no getting away from the fact that Great Britain is facing a dangerous crisis. Perhaps the matter can best be summed up in the following quotation from the St. James Gazette this afternoon: "It is such as to make us anxious not to lose time in getting our naval and military armaments in as complete state of efficiency as the circumstances will allow."

The report that thirteen Russian warships are assembled at Port Arthur has been confirmed. The latest advices respecting the Russian fleet stated that it was at Che Foo.

RUSSIA MASSING TROOPS.

Soldiers Being Gathered in Force on Armenia's Border.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—According to reliable information from Vienna, large bodies of Russian troops are being massed on the frontier of Armenia, and there is a general feeling in Eastern Europe that this portends Russian intervention on the slightest excuse.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily News says: "There is no reason to doubt the existence of a Turkish revolutionary committee here, Although it is difficult to ascertain whether it receives much support, it is certain that many decent Turks resent the persecutions of the Armenians. The aspirations of the young Turkish party to restore a parliamentary regime are, however, destined to disappointment."

Official news has been received in Constantinople of fresh disturbances in Erzeroum, Orfah and Zeitun. Fifty persons have been killed and wounded at Erzeroum.

FRAKER CASE SETTLED.

The Famous Insurance Litigation Compromised Out of Court.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.—The litigation that was threatened by the suits of the five insurance companies in the federal court to recover the $35,000 insurance money paid to Judge James E. Lincoln of Liberty, as the executor of the estate of Dr. George W. Fraker, will be but a legal formality, as the whole matter has been compromised out of court.

When the cases are called next week by Judge Philips the existing judgments against the insurance companies will be set aside and judgment by agreement entered against Judge Lincoln and the heirs of Dr. Fraker for the full amount of the insurance money they have in their possession. The money will be turned over, the judgment at once satisfied and the cases will then be closed.

This will not effect the criminal prosecution against Fraker.

FOR ANNEXATION.

The Late Archbishop Labastida Charged With Being Too Friendly.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 4.—Party feeling is being stirred up over an alleged plot on the part of the higher clergy in favor of secret annexation to the United States. It is charged in Liberal circles that the late Archbishop Labastida had before his death planned to erect here a church which should be built with American money and should be American in the personnel of the clergy attached to the church. This was to be in the nature of an overture to the Catholics of the United States and a manifestation of the desire of the Mexican clergy to bring bout a close understanding.

BOTH KILLED IN A DUEL.

Two Prominent Kentucky Citizens Kill One Another With Revolvers.

LONDON, Ky., Nov. 4.—News of a duel to the death between Hon. William F. Bentley, one of Leslie county's most prominent citizens, and "Bige" Hignite, a mountain outlaw, fought in Leslie county, two miles from Hyden, on Forks Road, Wednesday, has just reached this place. It seems that Bently made enemies while a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1887, and that Abija Hignite, who has borne the reputation of an outlaw and criminal since childhod, established himself at the head of the faction opposing Bentley. The climax of this political hatred was the duel in which both men lost their lives. When they met they began firing upon each other as they advanced with their revolvers.

A Runaway Boy Crushed to Death.

NEVADA, Mo., Nov. 4.—George Driscoll and John Yockey, two runaway youths, started for St. Louis this morning on a through freight train. Opposite Harwood, Driscoll attempted to climb on top of a car, but missed his footing and fell beneath the train. His body was badly mangled. He was 18 years old.

Mr. Cleveland an Arbitrator.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Italian-Colombian arbitration is now fairly before President Cleveland, who is the arbitrator chosen by both countries.

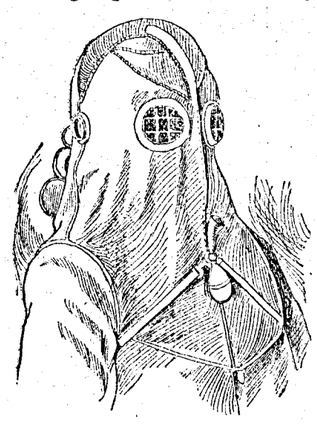
NEW FOE TO FLAMES.

A HELMET WHICH PREVENTS SUFFOCATION BY SMOKE.

Chicago Firemen to Be Equipped with a Head Air Reservoir Which Will Overcome Foul Gases and Choking Smoke.

(Chicago Correspondence.)

CHIEF Swenie, of the Chicago fire department, has found a new form of protection for his firemen, the property of citizens endangered by conflagrations and the lives of human beings imperiled by smoke and flames. While this new life saving instrument is known as the Bader firemen's smoke protector and is the invention and property of an Indianapolis resident, a majority of its vital principles have been the outcome of suggestions made by Chief Swenie in the last two years to the inventor. Since fire-fighting became a science, best exemplified by the conduct of the Chicago department, the first in the world, the one serious question before the fire chiefs and unanswered for many years, was how best to protect firemen from suffocation, or the contraction of pulmonary diseases when fighting what are technically



THE SMOKE PROTECTOR.

known as "smoke" fires. The best exemplification of a fire of this kind is to be found in a blaze in a tobacco factory, or where large quantities of oil are stored. The smoke in fires of this nature is usually so heavy and poisonous that no fireman dare enter the burning building without instantly endangering his life. Ordinarily the most daring fire chief will not let his men enter, with the result that the seat of the fire is not located and much property destroyed before the flames are finally subdued.

Chief Swenie put in service in the Chicago department two of the Bader machines the other day, and orders for others will be given as soon as these two are given a final practical test. He believes he has found the apparatus which for all time will make "smoke" fires in the big warehouses of Chicago child's play for his men.

Hitherto firemen in such a fire have had the use of a simple nose protector and mouth cover, which, while better than nothing, has really operated so that a fireman could not breathe through his nose, while, at the same time, he received air surcharged with gases and far different from what his lungs were accustomed to. Another machine, an improvement on the nose muzzle, has been invented, which is operated through the use of chemicals, but it has been found that these chemicals were unreliable when effectiveness was most desired.

The apparatus adopted by the Chicago department and which is to supplant all others looks like the headgear of a diver when he is preparing to descend into the waters with his bell. It consists of a helmet placed over the head and face and fitting closely to the shoulders. The outer construction of the helmet is an asbestos tanned leather or asbestos cloth which is proof against fire, heat, steam,

FIGHTING A FIRE.

boiling water and all poisonous gases or fluids. This helmet is held to the body by two straps which pass under the arms.

The contrivance is practically airtight, but has an apparatus of its own, a metal reservoir at its back, with a capacity of 100 pounds pressure of compressed air, which supplies the wearer with all the breathing material which he may need for from twenty minutes to one hour. This air supply before reaching the wearer of the helmet is filtered and comes to him, it is claimed, as pure as the air he would take out of doors. A guage is attached to the air reservoir by which the amount of air pressure can readily be determined at all times. The air pump which does the charging is operated by the wearer himself. He can charge the helmet in from fifteen to forty seconds. So ingeniously is the helmet constructed that a lever operated on the top of the reservoir forces the air through the supply tubes inside to a point directly in front of the nostrils and the mouth. In regard to this Chief Swenie has already experimented, having one of his firemen put the helmet on and remain inside for a sufficiently long period of time to demonstrate whether he suffered any inconvenience as to breathing. The fireman came out as fresh as when he entered.

Fresh air is constantly being forced into the inside and creates an outward pressure, while the foul air is forced out through the neck gear, and around the bottom of the helmet, which is lined with lamb's wool on the lower edge. The eye pieces or look-outs are made of clear mica and protected by cross-wires. The ear plates have a special diaphragm so as to make the hearing perfectly distinct.

A horn is placed below and in front of the helmet to be used for a call, and is convenient for a signal at any time. The helmet does not weigh over five pounds, and Chief Swenie believes it will afford full protection to the head from falling debris.

Chef Swenie points out that pneumonia is a very common disease among firemen and that the reason for this is the frequent inhalation of poisonous gases. He is convinced that the new helmet will remove this exposure and that eventually the entire department will be equipped with it or some improvement if that is possible. More than two years ago he was approached by the inventor with a helmet which he instantly rejected. The chief's long experience in fire fighting, though, led the patentee to consult him as to what he would suggest for a perfect head helmet. His advice was taken, with the result that the helmet now accepted by the Chicago department is practically something out of his own brain. He will take the helmets now purchased and place them on two of the trucks now doing service in the heart of the city. He will not make an experimental test of them, but give them their first real test trial in some great fire. If they prove themselves to be what he thinks they are he will immediately ask for authority to purchase enough to equip every truck company in the city.

"The helmet," he said to the writer recently, "will become part of the necessary equipment of every fire company. It will enable men to enter the densest smoke, live, locate the fire, get a lead of hose upon it and put it out before it has spread. The form which I have adopted carries no nose pressure with

MAKING A RESCUE.

it, leaving that and the mouth free. The ears and the eyes are amply protected, and the fireman gets the air to breathe which his lungs are accustomed to. He can practically go where he wishes to and have for a sufficient length of time all of the pure air he needs. One man can handle the machine, put it on, charge it and enter the burning building. He can do this in less than a minute. It is just what I have wanted, and will prove, I believe, of the greatest value to us."

A valuable gold medal is offered to the fireman who first saves a human life while wearing the helmet.

Chief Swenie is of the opinion that a householder could have one of these helmets in his bed room and use it in case of fire, not only for his own protection, but as a means of saving his family before the firemen arrived. On board of ship, he points out, where dangerous fires break out in the hold, the helmet could be used to enable the sailors to penetrate every part, which they cannot do now. But above all these considerations he is satisfied that he has found a new foe to fire in Chicago's great structures, which will be one of the most effective in enabling him to conquer his natural enemy.

Even Hornets Don't Like 'Em.

Mrs. Charles Orelup was attacked by hornets while riding on her bicycle near East Marion, N. J., and severely stung. She had halted to rest near the lane leading to the estate of Thomas A. Howell, and was propped against a post, still sitting in the saddle, when the swarm attacked her. She abandoned her wheel and ran for safety. She wore bloomers, and her legs, as well as her hands, arms and face, were badly stung. Egbert Griffin, who lives near the scene of the attack, finally succeeded in regaining the bicycle, and its suffering owner remounted and resumed her journey.

Six Russian noblemen are riding along the frontier line between Russia and British territory.

Co-operation.

A certain Mr. Davies, who began life as a sawyer and carpenter, and whose honesty and industry carried him on to wealth as a railway contractor, sunk all his money in boring for coal, no coal being found. Then he called a large meeting of his miners, and told them that he had spent the earnings of his life in the speculation and would have to abandon it. Holding up a half-crown, he declared that that was all he had left of forty thousand pounds, which he had sunk in the mine. A fellow called out: "And we'll have that, too." "And so you shall!" cried Davies, and threw the coin among them. This bit of desperation so delighted the men that they straightway determined to go to work again, wages or no wages. In a few days they found excellent coal, and plenty of it, and Davies was again a rich man.—Argonaut.

After Many Days.

A curious instance of home coming after many years is the return of the iron chain that was stretched across the Hudson in revolutionary days to Ringwood, N. J., where it was made. Ringwood is now the country seat of Abram S. Hewitt. Some time ago, when the chain was sold to a junk dealer for old iron, Mr. Hewitt heard of it, bought as much of it as was left, about 200 feet, and intends to use it as a low fence around a grass plot on his lawn. Not only this chain came originally from the old Continental foundry, but also on the land that forms part of Mr. Hewitt's place were cast most of the cannon balls used by the Americans in the revolution.

Resources of Genius.

The plantation melodist of the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" combination rushed into the little room where the manager was acting in the double character of property man and sheet-iron thunder purveyor. His voice trembled and his face looked almost pale through its burnt cork.

"Mr. Oleman," he said, "one of the Topsys is sick and can't go on."

"Tell Miss Pingle," exclaimed the manager in a ringing voice and without a moment's hesitation, "to black up and take the part. We'll get along with one Eva in the death scene to-night!"

They Opposed the Rule.

Boston letter carriers are somewhat pleased at the outcome of their opposition to the rule of the postal authorities requiring the men to purchase their uniforms and accessories from the tailoring firm to which a contract was awarded. The men all along felt that they could have outfits cheaper if permitted an option in the selection of a dealer. Accordingly the matter was brought to the attention of the authorities at Washington and it has been decided that the carriers may buy of any tailor they desire.

Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake
Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water is neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

A Clear Case.

"You applying for a pension? You were never in the war."

"No, but I knowed a feller in war times that I had a sure thing of winning $5 a week from at poker, and he went and got killed. Now, just figger up all them fives with the interest fer that time, and see if you don't think I am entitled to some recompense."

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

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

"De hypocrit," said Uncle Eben, "magines dat the maut o of charity was cut out exclusively ter fit him."

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

Teacher—How is the world divided? Tommy—Paw says it's divided between the corporations and the politicians.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."
Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

The half-year's dividend on the Bank of England is to be 4 per cent.

Mothers appreciate the good work
of Parker's Ginger Tonic, with its reviving qualities—a boon to the pain-stricken, sleepless and nervous.

England's fruit crop this year was above the average.

When you come to realize
that all your corns are gone, and no more pain, how grateful you feel. All the work of Hindercorns. 15c.

She—I am saddest when I sing. He—So are the neighbors.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

How They Do It in Paris.

There is to be a lawn tennis club established in Paris upon a grand scale. It will have eight courts, two of which will be covered and available for winter play; there will also be dining-rooms, dressing and bath rooms. It is the intention of the club to hold two tournaments each year, to which English players will be invited, and an English professional has been engaged who will look after the lawn and instruct players when necessary. The subscription is fixed at 150 francs for the first 100 members, after which it will be raised to 200 francs.

Do You Speculate?
Then send for our book, "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stock Markets." Mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Company, Rialto Bldg, Chicago, Ill.

He—That's a very extravagant coo't you've got. She—Yes, she seems to think we've got victuals to burn.

The Boston Commercial says: "The Electrical Review of New York, is a pronounced success in every sense, editorially, typographically, artistically and financially."

Judy, started as a rival to Punch in London twenty-six years ago, died the other day.

FITS—All Fits stopped freely Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Chicago Board of Trade has again declared war on the bucket shops.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS. FRANK MOSES, 215 W. 23d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1895.

By and by Marlborough will go to join Dunraven and we will be at rest.

The New York Sun says: "One of the most valuable and most instructive and interesting journals of the day is the Electrical Review, published in this city."

Commander Wm. A. Morgan, U. S. N., retired, is dead.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.
The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

A civil tongue is a better protection than steel armor an inch thick.

Philanthropic.

Editor—What are you going with these iron boxes.

Enterprising Publisher—Sh-, a scheme. Into each of these I am going to put a loaf of bre ten coupons cut from our p entitle a starving person to t a key.—Truth.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Pain often concentrates all its Misery in **RHEUMATISM**
Use at once **ST. JACOBS OIL** If you want to feel it concentrate its healing in a cure.

"WINDSOR HOUSE BOQUET!"
UNEXCELLED 10c CIGAR.
"BURLINGTON!" LEADING 5 CENT CIGAR.
Manufactured by KRAUS & LEWIN. H. T. CLARKE DRUG CO., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, SELLING AGENTS.

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J. FRANCIS, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb.

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and Cured by the Absorption Treatment the most successful and humane Treatment ever devised.

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"Five years ago my wife was sick with bronchitis. We tried different physicians, but her case was pronounced hopeless. A friend recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. She tried it, and, in a short time, she was entirely cured."—FELIX ROTHCHILD, Livermore, Ky.

It cured these two.

"My mother has been a great sufferer from asthma for ten years, and her recovery is almost without a parallel, on account of her advanced age—over seventy. She has been cured by only a part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—INGLIS BANES, Tar Brook, N. S.

IT WILL CURE YOU TOO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

"I firmly believe that Piso's Cure kept me from having quick Consumption."—Mrs. H. D. DARLING, Beaver Meadow, N. Y., June 18, 1895.

Cures Where All Else Fails. BEST COUGH SYRUP.
TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 25 CTS.

Quiz.
...or.
...aska,
$1.50
1.00.

This Fellow Crows!

Because Maxwell is snowed under.

Because New York state is safely republican still.

Because New Jersey is in the republican column.

Because Iowa has gone republican by 100,000 majority.

Because Kendall carried the county by a good majority.

Because Kentucky is a republican state by a good majority.

Because Maryland has gone republican from stem to stern.

Because Kansas has increased her republican majority by 20,000.

Because neither salt petre nor resurrection day can bring dead populism to live again.

Because Valley county has been redeemed from the fangs of the populism and repudiation.

Because Ohio has set down upon Brice and his barrel. He will not be United States senator after March 4, next.

Because Ohio has kept up her McKinley majority and will see her favored son nominated and elected president next year.

Because Omaha had business sense enough to elect the republican ticket decisively over the Rosey-hoodlum combine.

Now begin work for 1896.

Democrats all over the country are wondering what did it.

The next great campaign will be for the election of a republican president.

Valley county has gone back to the republican column. Glory enough for one day.

A republican nomination for president next year means an election by an overwhelming majority.

Howard county, one of the worst populist counties in the state, elects all republicans except three. "Put 'er there" Howard.

It is claimed that Chinese firemen on a British war ship mutinied because of bad food. The captain should use a little more care to let rats come aboard.

Utah is carried by the republicans and will send two new senators to congress. This will make the United States senate stand republican 44, democrat 39, populists 6.

In a special notice to voters of Douglas county the *Bee* winds up by saying "To vote the Citizens' local ticket place a cross after every name that bears the name 'democrat.'" Enough is said.

Eugene Field, the well-known poet and newspaper man of Chicago, died suddenly at his home Monday. He was a very promising writer, who might have reached the front rank had he not been cut down in his prime.

Rosewater with his maligning tactics used to be able to whip republicans into line with him. A few more defeats like Monday's will be pretty likely to whip him into line or out of it. Keep your whip-hand, republicans.

Justice is taking long strides to-d the front lately. Durrant and nes both convicted in one week ...ost heinous murders will go a long way towards establishihg the reputation of the blind-folded goddess for seeing straight.

Now and then a newspaper apologizes for occupying so much of its space for politics. The apology is proper only when the paper neglects its political admonitions until the last few weeks before election. Where the paper keeps the political work done each week as it should do there is no necessity for an over dose just before election. Quiz proposes to keep the great principles of republicanism well sustained from now on till next fall so far as a calm discussion of issues may do it. And a calm discussion all the year through is what does it.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1895.

Mr. Cleveland is worried about how to approach the subject of increasing the revenues of the government, in his annual message to congress, and no member of his cabinet has so far been able to suggest any satisfactory solution of the trouble. If he ever thought the present tariff would produce enough money, which is very doubtful, he knows now beyond the shadow of a doubt that it will not. Of course he knows, as everybody else does, that congress will legislate on this subject regardless of his recommendation, but that knowledge does not help him any. He knows also that unless the democrats propose allowing the presidential election to go by default it is absolutely necessary for that party to make some definate declaration on the subject, and that as the official head of the party he ought to make it in his message to congress. For him to recommend raising the needed revenue by amendment of the tariff law would be to acknowledge the error of the democratic party and himself on the tariff question. That he will not do, whatever he may think. Nothing is left then but to recommend an increase in internal revenue taxes and in the number of articles subject to such taxation, or both. He knows that no recommendation in that line will be popular, and it is not strange that he should be worried.

There is but one opinion among republican senators and members of the house who have been heard from. That is, that if the administration gets the money it needs it will be through amendments to the tariff law, placing certain articles now free of duty, which enter into active competition with similar articles produced in the United States, upon the dutiable list, and increasing the duties upon other articles of foreign production, the low duties upon which now cripple a number of American industries by reducing the output of our mills and factories. It has been said that the senate will not pass such amendments if adopted by the house, and that if it did Mr. Cleveland would veto them. Well, that is for the senate and Mr. Cleveland to decide. The house is republican, as is the country, and it is going to legislate on republican lines, and if its legislation fails to become laws the people will be appealed to, and they will see to it that after March 4, 1897, there will be a republican senate and president as well as a republican house.

Representative Kirkpatrick, a good republican who succeeds Hudson, populist, as congressman from the third Kansas district, is in Washington. When asked who was the favorite presidential candidate of Kansas' republicans, he said: "I think McKinley has a little advantage in our state; he has visited us several times and made many admirers. But Mr. Reed also has many followers. The Kansas like a sturdy fighter such as the Maine man has proved himself. We would be well pleased with either of these two. Either can carry the state. Populism is a thing of the past and will cut no more figure in Kansas. My opinion is that next year, seeing themselves in such a hopeless minority, the populists will support the democratic electoral ticket in return for some favors in the selection of a state ticket. Right now there is no talk of such a combination, and, in fact, they profess to dislike each other intensely. Whether they fuse or not will be of no consequence to the republicans, because no opposition ticket will have the slightest chance for success."

How earnest Pittsburg is about securing the Republican National Convention may be judged by the talk of Mr. C. T. Rawle, of that city, who is now in Washington helping the project along. He said: "Our citizens have already pledged themselves to contribute $65,000, and before the national committee meets to decide on the matter they will have increased it to $100,000. About the only charge that is brought against us is lack of adequate hotel facilities, and yet we took care of the Grand Army meeting a little while ago in splendid style. I don't think there is any reason to fear that the delegates and visitors would suffer from poor accommodations. We have one of the greatest auditoriums in the country in our exposition building, which can by little alteration, be turned into a convention hall capable of seating 15,000 people."

The $25,000 a year which Mr. Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is said to receive from the brewers because of his supposed influence with Mr. Cleveland and his consequent ability to look out for the brewing interest is in danger of being cut off. Mr. Dickinson has been sat upon by Mr. Cleveland in a manner that indicates the loss of whatever influence he may have had with the administration. Mr. Dickinson undertook to have two of the new gun boats authorized by congress built by a Detroit firm, notwithstanding the treaty of 1815 with Great Britain, which prohibits either government building war ships on the great lakes. Secretary Herbert turned Mr. Dickinson down; he appealed to Mr. Cleveland, and now Mr. Cleveland has turned him down. It remains to be seen whether the brewers will also turn him down.

Johnson Brothers, the druggists, will tell you that no one is better qualified to judge of the merits of an article than the dealer, because he bases his opinion on the experience of all who use it. For this reason they wish us to publish the remarks of other dealers about an article which they handle. Messrs. C. F. Moore & Co., Newberge, Ore., says: "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than all others put together, and it always gives good satisfaction." Mr. J. F. Allen, Fox, Ore., says: "I believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best I have handled." Mr. W H. Hitchcock, Columbus, Wash., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy sells well and is highly praised by all who use it."

Dangers of the Compartment Car.

The beauties of the compartment car plan are illustrated by the following occurrence to an excursion train in France: "After passing Amiens it was noticed that the roof of a compartment containing nine passengers was on fire. The passengers tried to draw the attention of the driver and guard, but found the communication cord broken, and as the flames were every second obtaining a firmer hold of the woodwork one of the occupants, at the risk of his life, went along the footboards to the guard's van, only to learn that the latter had no means of communication with the engine driver. Meanwhile, as the train rushed on, the flames increased in volume, and the passengers, in a panic, fired revolver shots to attract the attention of those on the engine. Even this failed, however, and the condition of affairs was becoming most serious, when the guard succeeded in scrambling across the carriages to the engine. The train was stopped and the fire eventually subdued."

Artificial Respiration.

Dr. Berthold Beer advocates the following method of artificial respiration: The mucous membrane of the lips and of the mouth is rubbed slowly with a piece of ice, the rhythm of the motion corresponding as nearly as possible to that of normal respiration. Dr. Beer has noticed that the inevitable result of the treatment was the return of respiration, at first in a very pronounced form, but becoming, on the continued application of the ice, very regular, quiet and deep. Ice used in this way has also a general sedative effect, and its quieting action has been successfully turned to account in the treatment of cerebral troubles. Dr. Foges of Vienna has obtained equally favorable results with this treatment in cases of asphyxia. It is very much to the advantage of this method that it may be employed for several hours at a time, and is harmless for the patient and easy for the physician.

Must Have Learned Somewhere.

"I gave you that parrot as a birthday present, did I not, Matilda?" he asked.

"Yes, but surely, Albert, you are not going to speak of your gifts as if"—

"It was young and speechless at the time?"

"Yes," with increasing wonder, "and it has never been out of this parlor."

"There are no other young ladies in this house?"

"No, there are not."

"Then why, why when I kissed your picture in yonder album while waiting for you did that wretched bird assume your voice and say, 'Don't do that, Charlie, please don't?'"—London Telegraph.

When She Trumped.

There was Dr. Belman. He was playing whist one evening with a maiden lady for a partner. She trumped his best card, and at the end of the hand he asked her the reason why. "Oh, Dr. Belman" (smilingly), "I judged it judicious."

"Judicious! Judicious! Judicious! You old fool!" She never again touched a card.—Saturday Review.

Mrs. W. B. Meek, who resides at Camptonville, Cal., says that her daughter was for several years troubled at times with severe cramps in the stomach, and would be in such agony that it would be necessary to call in a physician. Having read about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy she concluded to try it. She found it always gave prompt relief. It was seldom necessary to give the second dose. "It has not only saved us lots of worry and time," she says, "but also doctor bills. It is my opinion that every family should have a bottle of this remedy in the house." For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

Cancer Of the Breast.

Mr. A. H. Crausby is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Memphis, and resides at 158 Kerr street in that city.

Some years ago his wife noticed a small lump in her breast. She thought nothing of it, but it increased in size rapidly, and soon broke through the skin and commenced to discharge. She was at once put under treatment of the best physicians, but they very soon found that they could do her no good, and simply prescribed antiseptics to keep the place clean. Both her grandmother and aunt, by the way, had died with cancer, and when apprised of this fact the doctors said that they would not attempt to save her; that she was incurable. Although the cancer had by this time become deep-seated and her health very low, one of the most noted specialists of New York then treated her. After treating her awhile, this doctor admitted that the

MRS. A. H. CRAUSBY.

case was hopeless and further treatment useless. "It is difficult to imagine how despondent we all became," said Mr. Crausby, "knowing that she must die and unable to give her any relief. I had spent over five hundred dollars with the best medical skill to be had, and felt that there was no further hope.

"One day I happened to read an advertisement of S. S. S., recommending that remedy for cancer, and in view of the failure of the most eminent physicians in the country, I confess I had little faith left in any human agency. However, I purchased a bottle of S.S.S., and to my delight it seemed to benefit her. After she had taken a couple of bottles the cancer began to heal, and astonishing as it may seem, a few bottles more cured her entirely. You can probably better understand how remarkable this cure was when I explain that the cancer had eaten two holes in the breast two inches deep. These healed up entirely, and although ten years have elapsed, not a sign of the disease has ever returned, and we are assured of the permanence of the cure, which we at first doubted.

"As my wife inherited the cancer, I certainly regard S. S. S. as the most wonderful remedy in the world, and it is truly a Godsend to those afflicted with this terrible disease. You may be sure that I shall always be grateful to that remedy, for without it my home would now be desolate and my children motherless."

The above is but one of many remarkable cures being daily made by S. S. S. Cancer is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and manifests itself in such a variety of forms, that any lump, sore or scab, it matters not how small, which does not readily heal up and disappear may well be regarded with suspicion. We will gladly send to any address, full accounts of several other cures fully as remarkable as this one.

For real blood troubles, S. S. S. has no equal. It wipes out completely the most obstinate cases of blood diseases, which other remedies do not seem to touch. S. S. S. gets at the root of the disease, and forces it out permanently.

S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and is a positive and permanent cure for Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism and all traces of bad blood. Our valuable books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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Talks for your interest,
And costs but $1.50.

WANTED--AN IDEA. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN EDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

DR. WARREN'S English Cotton Root Pills "For Ladies!" Safe, sure, prompt. A perfect remedy in all cases. Ask for Dr. Warren's English Cotton-Root Pills and take no other. For sale by all druggists or sent direct securely packed. Price $2.00, advice free. Dr. Warren Medicine Co. Box 1472, Providence, R. I. For sale by JOHNSON BROS., Drug gists, Ord. Nebraska.

J. H. CAPRON

Invites your patronage, and calls your attention to the following lines:

REAL ESTATE — Offerings now include a large number of improved farms wild lands and town property on which the price has not been raised since the drouth. If you want anything in this line you should buy at once, and you can buy at this office cheaply as if you go direct to owners, and can find what you want without trouble or expense. Buy now and profit by the raise which this crop is sure to bring.

FARM LOANS — are very hard to place now, and only a limited number of very attractive applications can be filled. Company rates are 8½ to 9 per cent. for five year loans. Private funds can be had for two or three years at 10 per cent.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE — will be furnished promptly to any tract of land or town lot in Valley county, at the usual rate. This is the only complete set of books in the county, and the correctness of abstracts issued is guaranteed by a bond of $10,000. Defective titles perfected and property transfers made.

Office—First National Bank Building, Ord.

Notice.

Minnie E. Payton, plaintiff.
vs.
Willis Payton, defendant.

The above defendant Willis Payton, will take notice that on the 24th day of October, 1894 the plaintiff, Minnie E. Payton, filed her petition and commenced her action in the District Court of Valley county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is that she may be divorced from you and have decreed to her the care and custody of der minor child, Ida May Payton, on the grounds of non-support, cruelty and desertion exercised by you toward her, the said plaintiff. You are required to answer said petition on the 2nd day of December, 1895, or the allegation in said petition will be taken as true.

MINNIE E. PAYTON, Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, her attorney. 30-4

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, 1895, the Board of Directors of the Ord Irrigation District of Valley county, Nebraska, filed in the district court of said Valley county a petition praying that all of the proceedings heretofore had for the organization of said Ord Irrigation District and providing for and authorizing the issue and sale of the bonds of said District in the sum of $50,000, for the purpose of constructing an irrigation canal and works for the use of said District, be examined, approved and confirmed by said court; that the time and place fixed for the hearing of said petition is November 22, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the court house in Ord, Nebraska, at which time and place all persons interested in said proceedings are ordered to appear and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition shall not be granted, and said proceedings examined, approved and confirmed.

[SEAL.] 31-4 V. KOKES,
Clerk of District Court of Valley Co., Neb.

PATENTS

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COLLAMER & CO,
1026 F Street, Washington, D. C.

[First published in Ord QUIZ, Nov. 8, 1895.]

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

In the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska.

Harry E. Mooney, trustee, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Sower et al., Defendants.

To John Sower and William T. Turner, Defendants in the above entitled cause:—You are hereby notified that you have been sued by the plaintiff in the above entitled cause in the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska, and that on or before the 16th day of December, A. D. 1895, you must answer the petition of the plaintiff, now on file in the office of the clerk of said District Court, in which the plaintiff asks that a judgment be rendered by the Court foreclosing a mortgage given by the defendants, John Sower and Mary J. Sower, to Pierce, Wright & Company and now owned by the plaintiff, upon the following described real property, situated in the County of Valley and State of Nebraska, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section two (2), township eighteen (18) north, range sixteen (16) west, that the equity of redemption of each and all of the defendants named in the title of said cause in and to said mortgaged premises be forever barred and foreclosed; that any right, title, lien or interest owned or claimed by you, or either of you, in or to said premises, be adjudged to be junior and inferior to the plaintiff's mortgage lien thereon and that said lands be sold to pay the indebtedness secured by said mortgage.

You are hereby further notified that, if you fail to answer said petition on or before the day hereinbefore stated, the facts and allegations contained in said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered as therein prayed for.

D. M. VINSONHALER.
32-4 Attorney for plaintiff.

In District Court, in and for Valley County. Nebraska.

Carrie M. Ressiguie plaintiff.
vs.
Herbert Ressiguie, defendant.

To Herbert Ressiguie, defendant:—You are hereby notified that on August 27th, 1895, the above named plaintiff filed her petition and commenced her action in the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is that she may be divorced from you and have decreed to her the care and custody of the minor child, Frances Leo Ressiguie, on the ground of non-support on your part.

You are required to answer said petition on the 28th day of November, A. D., 1895.

CARRIE M. RESSIGUIE, Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, her Attorney. 29-4

Notice of Indebtedness.

Office of Nebraska Irrigation & Power Co., Ord, Nebraska, September 11th, 1895.

In compliance with section 136, chapter 16 compiled statutes of Nebraska for 1895, entitled "Notice of Indebtedness," the Nebraska Irrigation and Power Company hereby gives public notice that all its existing debts amount to the sum of nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and forty-two cents.

H. E. BABCOCK, President.
GEO. B. TZSCHUCK,
L. EVERETT,
C. S. LEFFERTS,
E. EVERETT,
C. E. H. CAMPBELL.
Directors.

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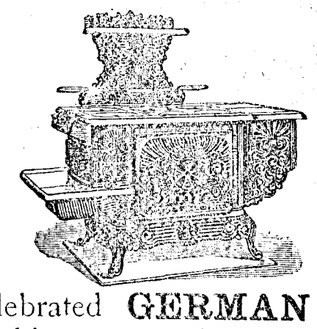
Our Ranges are the original square oven line.



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ORD PLUMBING CO.,
Ord, Nebraska.

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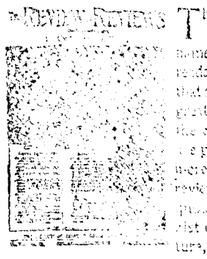
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.



THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as its name implies, gives in readable form the best that appears in the other great magazines all over the world, generally on the same date that they are published. With the recent extraordinary increase of worthy periodicals, these careful reviews summaries, and [illegible] of periodical literature, are alone worth the subscription price.

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PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

C. A. Munn divulged a party secret to the writer after election, that the populist fight had been chiefly centered on electing Moller and Brace, who had suffered defeat. There is a manifest cause for this eagerness to elect these men outside of the party boodle that was expected to be wrung from those offices. These are the two men chiefly concerned in the $10,000 bond contract and in attempting to repudiate the county's indebtedness. Munn was especially interested in them on that account, and so took special interest in their election. By a similar process of reasoning we conclude that the people were also interested in this business and set their seal of disapproval on them because of it, by defeating both of them.

I wish I had a recipe
To keep the girls who work for me
From smiling on deceitful men.
Not that I care for that, but then
It shows how fickle they must be.
For all the girls who worked for me
Have told me o'er and o'er again
How they despised the horrid men.
If I should happen to remark
That such a man with eye brows dark
Was my "idee" of manliness,
She'd raise her hands as in distress
And mercilessly criticize
The fellow's walk or style of eyes.
And then, of course, with curly lip,
Where scornful hate delights to sip,
And with a shaking of the head,
She'd say, "Well, I shall never wed!"
And like as not within a week
I'd see that fellow, like a streak,
Go to her home, as if by right,
And talk with her for half the night.
I've learned by long experience
To view these things with common sense.
For later on ('tis no surprise)
She comes to me with starlit eyes,
From which the streams of spirit rush,
With face aglow and cheeks aflush,
With strong emotions ill-suppressed
And tells me that she thought it best
To say that she would quit her case
If someone else would take her place.
I feign surprise and ask her why.
She says "tee-hee!" and drops her eye.
Then looks indignant, may be sighs,
And acts a drama for replies,
For all emotions of her soul
Come one by one to take control.
But, lastly, quits me anyhow
And weds the man with darksome brow.

Quiz is rejoiced to say that the class of candidates on both tickets was such as to call for no opposition on personal grounds, and that during the fight Quiz employed no personal warfare against the character or fitness of the opposing candidates. We aimed to make the fight purely on political principles and so far as we are concerned stuck to that line of progress. Our contemporary tried a few times to jump the track and precipitate a personal fight, but did not succeed in his attempt.

The populist candidates were on friendly terms with the Quiz and, whether elected or defeated, have no occasion to be otherwise still. Surely Quiz has no grudges laid up against any of them.

Sweet Claflin said to me "You lie,"
In last week's *Journal*,
With blood and blazes in his eye
And thoughts infernal.

Such language took my breath away.
The thoughts came flocking,
Why should so mild a person say
A thing so shocking?

Why should a fawning man like Claf.
With words so oily,
Who laughs with such a muffled laugh
And looks so coyly

Break forth upon a man like me,
A sinner hardened,
Doom me and my posterity
To fate unpardoned?

He would not, no, he would do
A thing so slaying
Unless he saw the lie and knew
What he was saying.

And so I must admit I lied,
Although confessing
No knowledge of the deed, beside
I hate transgressing.

My language, studied in review,
No lie exposes.
I find that every word was true,
So help me Moses;

Except I said that Claf. and Munn,
As moral people,
Would not indulge in Polish fun
Beneath a steeple.

But this, it seems, was a mistake,
(Claf. calls it lying)
For they were at the Polish wake,
Where beer was flying.

So I own up, and if I hear
This truth inventing:
"Would Claf. indulge in lager beer?"
I'll no!, assenting.

The Ord Folks concert at the Methodist church Wednesday evening was not well attended. Many were tired from waiting for electing news the previous night, and the entertainment was not well advertised.

The ladies had gone to a good deal of trouble to decarate the church and a good program has been prepared and well rendered. It consisted of a musical and literary exercises, character songs, tableau, etc.

Vienne Lunch Room.

Having bought the lunch part of F. E Lloyd's business we have remodeled and enlarged the capacity of this department and are now prepared to serve you a good lunch or a square meal at any time. We make a specialty of serving oysters in any style. We are prepared to board you by the day or week. You will find the quality of our meals and our prices are such as to merit a share of your patronage. Give us a trial. Short orders at all hours. Our coffee is perfection. BARTA & TIMM.

Corsets at Milford's.

Blankets at Milford's.

Quiz until Jan. 1, 1897, for only $1.50 cash.

Regular meeting of M. W. A. Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Fresh, Sweet Cider for Mince Pies at Russell's Grocery.

Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1896 for only 25 cents.

All kinds of hard and soft coals at the lumber yard of J. B. Kreetch.

New subscribers can get Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50 cash.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

THE GEM STOVES are the best.
ORD PLUMBING CO.

Miss Mabel Horr is having a three weeks vacation. She is teaching at Vinton.

The *Journal* office has been moved to its new home in the basement of the court house.

The cold wave predicted for Wednesday was intended only to have a political significance.

The schools will give a public entertainment Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, at the M. E. church.

J. L. Pope, of Chenango county, N. Y., was in the city a few days lately looking after his property.

Mr. Buffington, Sr., was in the Quiz office Monday to chat a little. He tells some big sugar beet stories.

Frank Mallory has built a corn crib on the vacant lots north of Capron's residence in which he is storing corn.

S. L. Perkins' team got loose Tuesday night and went home, scattering robes, coats and other articles along the way.

Mr. P. L. Plejdrup is making some big changes in his residence. A fine large house may be expected as the result.

Mr. Frank Hoeppner, of Omaha, arrived last evening. She will spend several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Siler.

As usual since the Australian ballot law went into effect, election day was very quiet and uneventful.

J. H. Capron had his oats threshed by the big separator Wednesday, and a good many people went between election returns down to see the thing.

Charles Locke came into Ord Wednesday night to look upon the scene of his former pilgrimages. He is well pleased with his new location in Wyoming.

A four-year-old son of Mr. J. F. Divine, while playing at the Wells place Wednesday, fell into the cellar and sustained a very severe cut over his eye.

The number of votes cast in Valley county this year, when popism is dethroned, is 1492. That number signifies another important date in history.

The Ord State Bank has twenty head of good horses for sale on time at lowest prices. If security is satisfactory you can make the time to suit yourself. 27 7

Postmaster McDonough got out of his sick bed to vote and went back again as soon as he had performed his political duty. No stay-at-home there

T. L. Hall has mooved his law office to the First National Bank building over the Patty Drug Company's Store, in the rooms formely occupied by Babcock and Laverty.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office canot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

The Sioux City *Journal* of Oct. 13 announces that A. T. George has formed a partnership with L. Charon, one of Sioux City's best bakers, and the firm name is George & Charon.

W. A. Anderson's shipment of beets were accepted by the Oxnards and he is accordingly happy. Had he not been delayed by the filibustering tactics of the company he would have had several more tons of beets.

It makes Fretz and the other pops mad to think the republicans would not go into joint debate with them. Say a word about the election and he begins to roar about the republicans being cowards. Let the man have that much consolation.

Miss Anna Williams engineerd a surprise party with her innocent husband as a victim Tuesday evening. The young people dropped in on the unsuspecting Everett while in his shirt sleeves and stocking feet. Of course the guests allowed him to don his shoes and coat and when the evening was spent very enjoyably, as might be expected.

Popism is about dead in Valley county. The populist majorities in Valley county have been cutting down ever since the land slide, when they came into power. Now they lose control of the county board, and the best two county officers together with one minor office, and the officers elected by them go in with pluralities of only a few votes. Valley county is no longer a populist county. The Lord be praised.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

ORD, NEBRASKA, Nov. 2, 1895.

Meeting of Valley County Teachers' Association at the high school building.

Supt. McCall called the meeting to order, after which the following officers were elected:

President, D. McCall.

1st Vice-President, Miss Cora A. Fries, of Arcadia.

2nd Vice-President, W. G. Hirons, of North Loup.

Secretary, Miss Leola Glover, of Ord.

Mr. McCall, Mr. Goodhand, and Leola Glover, committee on programme.

Moved and carried that the program be omitted.

Moved and carried that the association form a reading circle.

Mr. McCall stated that, owing to sickness, W. E. Chancellor of Lincoln, could not lecture in the evening, as had been announced.

Moved and carried that the officers of the Association become the officers of the reading circle.

Moved and carried that the "Child's History of England," by Dickens, become one of the books studied by the reading circle.

Moved and carried that "White's School Management" be the other book studied by the reading circle.

It was decided to study fifty pages in "White's School Management," and the first chapter in the history for the first lesson.

Committee on programme reported that the programme omitted would be given at the December meeting.

Following is the

PROGRAMME.

Paper, "Writings of Longfellow".....Mrs. Nora Scringer
Paper.....Miss Mary Tucker
Paper.....Miss Alta Jones
Recitation.....Miss A. M. Jones
Paper.....C. E. Goodhand
Paper.....Miss Mattie West
Paper.....Prof. W. G. Hirons

Moved that the Association adjourn to meet the first Saturday in December. Carried. LEOLA GLOVER, secretary.

The Companion Calendar for 1896.

The publishers of *The Youths' Companion* are sending to their subscribers free an art calendar which will be highly appreciated. Four elegant watercolor paintings are reproduced in all the beauty of color and design of the originals, and of such size (7½ x 10 inches) that they may be framed with fine effect.

The first two pictures offer a striking contrast—a blustering March day in the sugar orchard, and a peaceful scene in midsummer. Then follows the noonday rest in the harvest field, a charming bit of color with a foreground of goldenrod and brilliant autumn foliage. The winter walk to church over the snow covered fields is the last of the series.

To all new subscribers to the paper who send their name and address and $1.75 at once, the publishers offer to send free this handsome calendar, lithographed in nine colors, the retail price of which is 50 cents, the *Companion* free every week to Jan. 1, 1896, including the Thanksgiving. Christmas and New Year's double numbers, and *The Youths' Companion* fifty-two weeks, a full year to Jan. 1, 1897. Address,

THE YOUTHS' COMPANION,
195 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

Lunch is served at Lloyd's.

A Heater that heats—THE GERMAN HEATER.

Anyone having an organ to rent drop a card to P. O. Box 65, Ord, Neb. tf

Go to Lloyd's for anything you want that is usually kept in a first class Bakery.

Miss Lee, of Central City, is in the city as the guest of her friends, the Ayres family. She is giving instructions in fancy work to a class.

The members of Co. B. are organizing for a dance at the hall Thanksgiving evening which promises to be the biggest event of the kind of the season.

Do you want a 10-acre farm at Ord City limits? I have three fine tracts to choose from, two with buildings and one without. Price low, terms easy.
J. H. CAPRON.

Dr. J. C. Holson had an explosion in his dental office today, by which his hair and eyebrows were pretty badly singed. Fortunately he has no flowing beard. A lively little fire set in on the curtains, floor and on his face but he succeeded in exterminating it.

Strayed or Stolen.

My black cow has disappeared from Perry's elevator. Any information concerning her will be rewarded.
JAMES BARTA.

Owing to hard times, I have decided to reduce my prices. I will make good suits for $14 up, and pants from $3 up I guarantee good work and fit. Come and examine my good before you buy any where else. 31-3 J. A. VELEBA.

Notice.

Parties wishing to buy good potatoes "not irrigated" at 35 cents per bushel or to exchange same for shelled corn at market price can do so at my farm one mile north of Ord.
HENRY REITHARDT.

Wear Milford's Shoes.

Oysters in bulk at Lloyd's.

Jackson Corset Waists at Milford's.

Felt Boots and Overs, $1.90 at Milford's.

You will always find a good cup of hot coffee at Lloyd's.

Mrs. T. L. Hall returned from Omaha Saturday evening.

Postmaster McDonough was very sick the early part of the week.

Lloyd's is Headquarters for Oysters. He serves them in any style.

For sale cheap, a fine half Jersey heifer calf. GEO. I. KELLEY.

New subscribers can get the Quiz from now until Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50.

A little shower fell Monday night, with lightning, thunder and hail accompaniments.

The republicans have captured the east side of the court house and the populists the west.

Mrs. McCarthy was in the city this week getting acquainted with her grand son, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCarthy.

25 cents pay for Quiz till Jan. 1, 1896, to persons living in Valley county. Subscribe now.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office office or residence.
F. J. AGER.

Messrs. Barta & Timm have taken possession of the Lloyd lunch room and are running it in the most approved style.

Geo. McNulty, of Scotia, was in the city yesterday and says that Greeley went mixed, giving Doyle only a small majority.

Mrs. Anderson and daughter and the Misses Croughwell, of Taylor, were taking in the city yesterday and were guests of Mrs. A. J. Smith.

Mickelwait and Beran have bought the Ogden stock of hardware which has been lying dormant in the Ogden building for several months.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Romine Sunday night. The father is away on a hunting expedition—probably "to get a little rabbit skin."

W. A. Anderson received a check from the Oxnard Company for his beets yesterday and will in next week's issue make a statement as to receipts and expenses.

Nearly all the children in the Ord schools are coughing with a sort of epidemic resembling whooping cough. But the doctors, we understand, say it is not the pure article.

Call at my house, first door west of Baptist church, if you want a Bargain in Elegant Furniture, Carpets or Household goods. Must be sold at once.
J. G. SHARPE.

Beginning Nov. 11, our markets will close at 7 o'clock each evening, except Saturdays.
WENCEL MISKO.
PAUL L. PLEJDRUP.
GEO. W. MEEKS.

On Sunday, Nov. 10, the Right Rev. Anson R. Graves, D. D., will conduct services at the Baptist church. Morning prayer and celebration of Holy Communion at 11 a. m. Evening prayer at 7.30.

The F. M. Davis family, except Fred and Ben, returned to Ord Monday evening. They drove from Minnesota and enjoyed the ride very much. The weather was favorable except for the first few days.

A son was born unto Mr. and Mrs. Lewis last evening, Nov. 7. Twenty-one years from now, 1916, election day will come on Nov. 7, so the young man was born none too soon, but soon enough to be ready for election day.

The stay-at-home republican can thank himself for the defeat of Thompson and Brown. Plenty of republicans failed to vote, who if they had voted, would have changed the result as to these two offices. It is never safe to fail to vote.

The signal service shoots wide of the mark sometimes. The forecast came Monday predicting a cold wave before morning with a fall of temperature 25 or 30 degrees. But the temperature did not fall, although a spring-like shower did. The service, however, hits it generally pretty squarely.

EDITOR QUIZ:—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to express the hearty thanks of the L. of G. A. R. to those who so cheerfully rendered us valuable assistance at our "Old Folks" concert on Wednesday evening last.
MRS. SARAH A. MASON,
Dept. Pres., L. of G. A. R.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church met last Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Hardaway. The ladies decided to give a monthly sociable with refreshments. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. M. Gifford; vice president, Mrs. J. A. Johnson; treasurer, Mrs. W. E. Hardaway; secretary, Mrs. Lucy Kates.

THE RESULT.

Republicans Delighted and Popu Correspondingly De-spon

Tuesday was such a day as out a full vote and resulte d pleasantly for the republicans county. Not every thing w the strongholds of populism and they cannot now sap till for political purposes been doing and hoped to

The populists lose cor ty board, which is a th portance to the cou sheriff and surveyor, remains, as heretof hands.

The only office lo any political importa... of county judge, but this is too small a peg to hang much hope upon. The control of the county management is wrested from them, which is a very important thing.

The glory won by the republicans is vastly augmented by the fact that there was no democratic ticket in the field, most of the democrats, of course, voting with the populists. But for this the treasury and judgship would also have been turned over to the republicans.

But on the whole republicans are doing all the rejoicing and everybody in the county should be glad, for when republicans rejoice the public are blessed.

After Jan. 3, 1896, the following will serve the public as county officials:
Vincent Kokes, (rep.) clerk.
H. A. Goodrich, (pop.) treasurer.
R. L. Staples, (pop.) judge.
Adam Smith, (rep.) sheriff.
D. McCall, (pop.) superintendent.
E. J. Bond, (pop.) coroner.
C. J. Nelson, (rep.) surveyor.

Following is the newly elected county board:
Dist. 1—J. W. Gregory, (pop.).
Dist. 2—W. Moses, (pop.)
Dist. 3—S. L. Perkins, (rep.)
Dist. 4—H. C. Perry, (rep.)
Dist. 5—L. D. Timmerman, (rep.)
Dist. 6—A. E. Cress, (pop.)
Dist. 7—Geo. Strathdee, (rep.)

The following township officers were elected:

Noble Township.
Clerk—R. Nay.
Treasurer—A. Rowell.
Assessor—A. Rowell.
Justice of the Peace—Samuel Bohannon.
Constable—Lars Jacobson.

Elyria Township.
Clerk—L. W. Simpson.
Treasurer—A. S. Adams.
Assessor—John Foght.
Justice of the Peace—Joseph Lower.
Constable—Albert Bryan.

Eureka Township.
Clerk—Martial Zablousky.
Treasurer—Louis Dohnal.
Assessor—H. Edward Sanders Sr.
Justice of the Peace—Louis Dohnal.
Constable—Charlie Garbacz.

Geranium Township.
Clerk—C. C. Rowell.
Treasurer—J. D. Holloway.
Assessor—R. C. Moore.
Justice of the Peace—W. Holloway.
Constable—Clarence Blessing.

Michigan Township.
Clerk—W. A. Smith.
Treasurer—Jno. Zabloudil.
Assessor—J. A. Colton
Justice of the Peace—H. Bossen.
Constable—Jno. Zabloudil Jr.

Ord City and Township.
Clerk—J. F. Colby.
Treasurer—Jno. W. Beran.
Assessor—H. W. Nelson.
Justice of the Peace—A. A. Laverty.
Constable—W. H. Carson.

Springdale Township.
Clerk—H. M. Timmerman.
Treasurer—Elmer King.
Assessor—S. N. Arnold.
Justice of the Peace—Wm. Rassett.
Constable—M. A. Timmerman.

North Loup Township.
Clerk—A. H. Babcock.
Treasurer—W. H. Rood.
Assessor—Oscar Babcock.
Justice of the Peace—Henry Thorngate.
Constable—J. D. Green.

Enterprise Township.
Clerk—Henry Marks.
Treasurer—T. C. Honnold.
Assessor—C. C. Jewett.
Justice of the Peace—A. Ward.
Constable—Jno. Bremer Jr.

Vinton Township.
Clerk—W. H. Hunt.
Treasurer—E. C. Loomis.
Assessor—C. E. Corlett.
Justice of the Peace—J. F. Rogers.
Constable—H. W. Barr.

Liberty Township.
Clerk—E. A. Esterbrook.
Treasurer—J. D. Braden.
Assessor—J. D. Braden.
Justice of the Peace—J. F. Thomas.
Constable—S. N. Saville.

Arcadia Township.
Clerk—G. H. Kinsey.
Treasurer—W. B. Reyholds.
Assessor—E. S. Fuller.
Justice of the Peace—J. E. Hawley, J. Rowley, Tie vote.
Constable—Geo. Leininger.

Yale Township.
Clerk—J. H. Hogue.
Treasurer—J. P. Braden.
Assessor—J. P. Braden.
Justice of the Peace—N. M. Cruikshank.
Constable—F. H. Hahn.

Davis Creek Township.
Clerk—Ed. Hautby.

Sore
be cured in one
Chamberlain's Pain Ba
with each bottle. This
famous for its cures
lame back and deep-seate
lar pains. For sale by J
Druggists.

Calamus Leaves.

Nov. 6, 1895.—After quite a
will try and give you a few ite

Corn gathering and thrash
to be the order of the day. as
fine weather holds out for a little
longer all will be through and rea
winter.

Since our last
have moved away
into our neighb
The young peo
having a good tim
ing the absence of
several of her lady
took charge of the h
to give her a surprie
such things as were
other parts of the house
time she returned every
readiness for a social ti

Mr. C. E. Hughes' v
in this neighborhood.
says man he has an ey
report full particulars
pondent in due time.

Mr. G. R. Beauchamp
his work on the Bu
week.

Mr. Louie Peters w
steam thresher today.
when or where he was g

Mr. Chris Darrow
Rutherford were in
Sunday some of our yo
bly know their busines

Miss Minnie Beauc
Rose Beauchamp spent a
Mrs. Burris at Oleau th
week. They report a pleasa

Mr. H. H. Akins is prepa
a blacksmith shop in Ely
the near future be ready
We are glad to welcom
among us.

More next time. SEMPI

Arcadia Item

Oct. 7, 1895—Items are
week.

Election is a thing of the p

A nice rain Sunday night.

Nina Sanders went to Lou
urday and is expected home
the week.

Clyde Hawthorn came t
Island Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett a
Loup City, were in town Su

Mr. Benner is about to have
replastered.

A reception is to be given at
odist church Friday night in t
Rev. and Mrs. Hutchkins. Eve
invited.

The addition on the Waggoner
ing is nearly completed.

A large crowd gathered to hear the Hon. H. E. Babcock of Ord, Monday night. The colored quartette of Westerville, furnished the music which was enjoyed by all. After hearing Mr. Babcock's speech and the boy's songs can you wonder Arcadia went republican?

A child of Mr. Dreab has been quite sick with tonsiletis.

Why Will You Cough?

Bridgeford & Nichols your druggists ask you why? You can be so easily cured. Three doses of Beggs, Cherr Cough Syrup will relieve you at once. We guarantee every bottle, and no monkey work.

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Oct. 31.	Temperature		Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
	Highest	Lowest		
Friday	46	26	90	.00
Saturday..	70	34	100	.00
Sunday ...	37	31	10	.00
Monday....	56	33	40	.00
Tuesday...	56	50	90	.63
Wedn'sd'y	40	26	100	.00
Thursday	46	30	80	.00
	Averages			Total
	51	33	73	.63

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

...with "emer...
...indicate that the con...
food tablets would be a good
...ed to the enemy.

Duke of Marlborough is three
shorter than his prospective
But he will not be so "short"
he gets her millions.

When Grandpa Vanderbilt was rais-
garden truck he spelled his name
n Der Bilt. But the good old man's
ildren were not built that way.

When Frank Selig was arraigned in
a Chicago police court the other day
and was fined $5 and costs he had no
oney and would have had to go to
on had he not been a father. He
s allowed to go out and raise enough
ney to pay his fine, his three months
baby being accepted as bail until
returned. Young men of bibulous
irregular habits will do well to
ke a note of this case and prepare to
nish bail if necessary.

In the Boston library there are al-
ves filled with wooden blocks, shaped
ke books, with a strip of imitation
ussia leather labeled, "Nothing with-
." As new works are purchased the
ms are displaced, and the genuine
s fill the space. Are there not many
h members of our churches, mas-
erading piety, "having the form of
dliness without the power?" The
holar turns away from the block-
oks, while "living epistles" are
nown and read of all men."

Wilhelm II. has caused the imprison-
ent of another editor for criticising
e of his speeches. Vain kaiser!
olish man, who requires every Ger-
an editor to shout his praise when
e makes a speech. He not only
isses lots of fun, but he loses all the
dvantages of criticism. He would
ertainly make better speeches than he
as ever made if he gave the critics
show, permitted them to point out
faults in his oratory, and carefully
ed all their utterances. By so do-
s voice would be tempered, his
mption reduced, his swagger mod-
and his rhetoric improved. Every
ought to keep a squad of crit-
his pay.

ile we accord to the adventurous
explorer our meed of admiration
s indomitable courage and persist-
, the question will obtrude itself
ther the game is worth the candle.
curiosity of the general public as to
Arctic regions has been to a certain
nt gratified; the children of the
ave had large additions to their
of stories of adventure; the mu-
have been enriched, and the
usts have been furnished with
cts for contemplation and study.
ut that there has been through all the
ars of Arctic exploration, from
ranklin to Peary, any results achieved
which are at all commensurate with the
expenditure of energy, of money, and
above all, of precious lives, remains to
be proven. The one really valuable
fact that does seem to have been es-
tablished is that Arctic exploration is
not worth while.

There is a strong reason to believe
that the Chinese government regrets
its concessions to France and the ob-
ligations it has incurred with Russia,
and there is no telling what may turn
up. England is still standing idly by,
watchful and apprehensive, but it is
scarcely possible that Lord Salisbury
will permit France to acquire so large
a slice of Chinese territory and such
valuable privileges without demanding
an equivalent for his own government.
France not only gets absolute title to
what may be considered one of the
richest sections in China, but permis-
sion to mine in the three southern
provinces—Kwang Tung, Kwang-si
and Yunnan—and the right of naviga-
tion on the Loho, Yu Kung and Me-
kong rivers and the lakes of Tangting,
Po-Yang and several other bodies of
water in the interior of the country.
All of these privileges have previously
been denied to foreigners, and what a
Frenchman gets an Englishman will
insist upon having. A fleet of small
French gunboats has already been
making a survey of the rivers and
lakes, and the French merchants at
Shanghai, Hong Kong and Canton are
getting ready to move in and take pos-
session.

It is said that one of the features of
the Paris Exposition of 1900 will be an-
other World's Congress of Religions.
Report has it that the chief Protestant
and Jewish authorities of France have
agreed to co-operate in the affair, while
two French Cardinals and other Cath-
olic dignitaries likewise favor the prop-
osition.

The Duchess Pauline Matilda wore a
flaming red blouse at the socialist con-
vention in Breslau. As no mention is
made of her bloomers, it is possible that
the duchess is not quite up to date.

EARTH TREMBLED.

SHOCK THROUGHOUT THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

lt From Kansas to Eastern Ohio and From Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico —Tall Buildings Were Gently Swayed— o Great Damage.

NSAS CITY, Mo., Nov 1.—The
uake shocks which startled the
of this city at 5:15 o'clock this
and which caused about half
to get out of bed and wander
ir homes in search of bur-
e general throughout the
valley. Shocks were felt
gan to Louisiana and from
nsas. Reports from points
this wide territory agree
the shock occurred precisely at
o'clock and lasted not longer than
minute. Reports differ as to the
number of distinct shocks. All agree
that there were two shocks and many
reports are that there were three, the
last faint and almost imperceptible.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1. — Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt about 5:15 o'clock this morning throughout the Mississippi valley, from Kansas to Eastern Ohio and from Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico. So far as known no damage was done, though general alarm was caused.

Two shocks were felt in this city at 5:11 o'clock. The employes of the Western Union Telegraph company and the Telephone company, who were on duty, all reported feeling the shocks. On the eleventh floor of the Western Union building the shocks were quite noticeable, so much so that the men were thrown against their desks with a good deal of force.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—At 5:12 a. m. several earthquake shocks were distinctly felt here. The vibrations were from east to west and each shock continued several seconds. The operators in the Western Union Telegragh building became alarmed and several rushed from the building. The shocks were not accompanied by any rumbling noise.

Reports from all parts of this State are that the shocks were distinctly felt.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 1.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 5:12 this morning, the most distinct for ten years.

At Zanesville the trembling continued half a minute. It was the most severe earthquake ever felt in that vicinity.

At Cleveland two severe and distinct earthquake shocks were felt. Tall buildings swayed very perceptibly, and the occupants were much alarmed. Each shock lasted nearly a minute and was accompanied by a heavy rumbling. No damage was caused so far as has been learned.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—An earthquake shock was felt in all parts of this state early this morning, but no damage was done. At Niles buildings trembled, windows cracked, beds swayed and people rushed out of doors alarmed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt here about 5:15 o'clock this morning. The vibration lasted fully half a minute.

At Memphis a heavy shock was felt. The vibration was from east to west. Houses rocked and people almost spilled out of bed. The shock lasted about a minute and was preceded by a rumbling sound.

At Chattanooga the vibration was very severe, lasting fully a minute.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31. — The most pronounced earthquake shock in the memory of citizens or within the history of the weather service occurred at 5:10 o'clock this morning. It continued six or seven seconds. Every building in the city was shaken. Thousands of people were awakened. Windows rattled, beds were shaken and glasses bumped together.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 31.—This city was rocked by an earthquake at 4:50 o'clock this morning. The shock lasted from one to two minutes. The undulation was from south to north. The motion was very violent. Guests at the St. Charles hotel and the flats at fifth and Charles streets were thrown into a panic.

EMPORIA, Kan., Oct. 31.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here this morning about 5 o'clock. Clocks were stopped and dishes rattled, but no damage was done.

MARSHALL, Mo., Oct. 31.—The people of this city were awakened this morning at 5 o'clock by a violent earthquake. There were three distinct shocks, all within a period of two minutes. In some parts of the city the shocks were so violent that pictures were thrown down, and at one house the first shock caused a sideboard to fall over.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 31.—Many people in Topeka were startled in their beds about 5 o'clock this morning by an earthquake, the shock of which lasted fully two minutes. Some people claim that there were two distinct shocks five minutes apart. The shock was most noticeable in the southwest suburbs of the town.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 31.—A few minutes after 5 o'clock this morning a severe earthquake shock rattled furniture and dishes violently in some localities and roughly rolled persons in bed. There were three distinct shocks. The first one began at 5:06 and the last one was over at 5:16. The vibrations appeared to be from the northwest to the southeast.

Thrown From a Horse and Killed.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Nov. 1.—Mrs. May Sterns, residing near Perkins, was thrown from her horse last evening and killed.

Miss Yoke Is Mrs. Holmes.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 1.—Rev. E. J. Wilcox, pastor of the Fifth Avenue M. E. church in this city, said yesterday that he married Holmes, now on trial at Philadelphia, and Miss Georgiana D. Yoke January 17, 1894. Their license was regular in every respect. In it the man's name was given as Henry M. Howard of Fort Worth, Texas, and the woman's residence as Franklin, Ind. They were strangers to Mr. Wilcox and came to his residence in a carriage. He married them in the presence of members of his household.

THE BIG PRIZE FIGHT.

Outlook for Its Being Pulled Off Rather Gloomy.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 1. — The prospect for holding the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight here or anywhere else in Arkansas is not very promising. Corbett spent last night in the city in hiding, fearing arrest at the hands of Governor Clarke's officers, but returned to his training quarters this morning. He is strong and well and apparently anxious to meet Fitzsimmons, whom he accuses of willfully running into the hands of Governor Clarke's officers. He declared that he would not leave Arkansas so long as Fitzsimmons should remain in the state, and Bud Woodthorpe says he would not be surprised to see the two men fight if they should meet on the street.

Dan Stuart arrived this morning from Dallas but said that he had nothing further to say about the big fight, as his club had nothing further to do with it, having given up all hope of getting Corbett and Fitzsimmons together. Vendig said the same, but added that the Florida club still hoped to pull off the Maher-O'Donnell and Ryan-Smith fights within the next week. The chances for any battle at this point, however, are regarded as slight by those who are in line with the situation.

There is considerable feeling here against Fitzsimmons, the Corbett contingent having industriously given out the impression that Fitzsimmons made no effort to avoid arrest, but Fitzsimmons' friends say that that is absurd, as he was only too anxious to reach Hot Springs in order to claim the $2,500 forfeit from the Florida Athletic club.

Corbett was expected at Little Rock to-day, but Brady says positively that he will be within hailing distance of a ring pitched at Whittington park until nightfall, despite the threat of Chancellor Martin of Little Rock to send him to prison for contempt for a year if he should fight before a hearing at Little Rock.

Julian said after his arrival at Little Rock that he and Fitzsimmons were in charge of Sheriff Houpt from Marshall, and that Houpt was positive in his assertion that he would get them through safely to Hot Springs. Houpt had a warrant for their arrest and they had nothing to do but go with him. When Sheriff Hillard placed the fighter and manager under arrest, Sheriff Houpt was also arrested. Julian said that Deputy Sheriff Cooper's statement that every opportunity had been afforded to Fitzsimmons to elude Sheriff Dillard was entirely false. There was no special train waiting for them. Vendig was there with a Cotton belt railroad official, and wanted Fitzsimmons to come over that line by the way of Little Rock. Julian said that this was a scheme of Vendig's and Cooper's, who is identified with the citizen's committee of Hot Springs to delay Fitzsimmons' arrival at Hot Springs until after October 31, in order to euchre him out of the $2,500 forfeit money.

Julian accuses Corbett, Brady, Vendig, Dan Stuart and the Florida Athletic club, together with the citizens' committee of Hot Springs of collusion to avoid the payment of the forfeit. He says that Corbett and his co-conspirators have done everything in their power to avoid fighting Fitzsimmons, but that as soon as he and Bob reach Hot Springs they will be forced to fight or lay down their hands. He says that when he was at Hot Springs it became evident to him that Corbett was hand in glove with the people there and that he (Corbett) did not intend to live up to his agreement.

Julian says that Deputy Sheriff Cooper acted as a tale bearer for Corbett all the way through. When he (Julian) was at Hot Springs he discovered that everything that he said was conveyed to Corbett and Brady by Cooper.

Fitzsimmons is very severe in his denunciation of Corbett. "I have been called a cur and a coward," he said, "but before I get through with your world's champion I will show the people of this country who is the cur and the coward."

Julian says that he has nothing to fear; that he has every assurance that he and Bob will be released on bond without delay and that he will then leave at once for Hot Springs where Fitzsimmons will claim his forfeit money from the Florida Athletic Club under the original agreement signed in New York. When this money is forthcoming Fitzsimmons will be ready to fight Corbett or any other man in the world for the championship and $10,000 a side before the club offering the best purse, and will be ready to fight on Friday. Julian stipulates distinctly, however, that the club shall be in no way connected with the Florida Athletic Club, or any of its members. He says that when he gets his forfeit money he will be done with that crowd.

If Corbett will not agree to the new match to come off Friday, Julian says he will make any concession necessary to get a fight. Fitzsimmons will fight him for $10,000 a side, or he will fight him for nothing. The only stipulation will be is that the fight shall be to a finish.

CRACKED A BANK SAFE.

Bank Robbers Make a $10,000 Haul at McGregor, Texas.

MCGREGOR, Texas, Nov. 1.—The First National bank of McGregor was looted yesterday morning about 2 o'clock. Entrance was effected through the door, the thieves opening the outer door by the combination. To the inner steel chest dynamite was applied, completely wrecking the safe. The booty secured amounted to between $10,000 and $12,000 in paper and gold. All the silver was untouched, and mutilated coins were scattered all over the floor.

Charged With Criminal Libel.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 1.—Hon Thomas M. Patterson, proprietor of the Rocky Mountain News, was arrested last evening on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by the officers of the Denver Tramway Company. Damages amounting to $200,000 are asked.

Kennett Found Guilty.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 1.—Ferdinand B. Kennett, who shot and killed Detective A. B. Lawson in the latter's private office last June, was found guilty of manslaughter. Kennett was at one time chief of police of St. Louis.

MRS. PIETZEL'S STORY.

Wife of Holmes' Victim on the Stand Against Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—For four long hours yesterday, under the scrutinizing gaze of a court room crowded with strangers to her, a pale, worn woman underwent an ordeal which well might have broken the nerve of many a strong man. She was Mrs. Carrie Alice Pietzel. With bravery and fortitude she stood the test, in spite of the fact that her physical condition has been so shattered by the battalion of woes under which she has all but succumbed that she was obliged to interrupt her pitiful narrative at frequent intervals to accept spoonfuls of medicine from the trained nurse who attended her. In a voice broken with grief, she told the whole distressing story. How her husband was spirited away from her and murdered out of sheer greed of gain; how she bade her little ones good by, confiding them to the care of the man Holmes in all truthfulness, little thinking that when she next should see them the two little girls would be lying side by side on the marble slab of a morgue, cold in death, and the boy a parcel of moldering bones. Between her bitter sobs, she related every detail—from the first meeting with Holmes almost up to to-day, and so affecting was her story, that even District Attorney Graham, long used to tales of grief and distress, paused in examination to wipe away a furtive tear.

A MILLIONAIRE'S BAD SON

The Dead Newmarket, Mo., Burglar Heir of a Rich Bostonian.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 1.—The burglar killed by Dr. Joseph M. Hale at Newmarket last Sunday morning has been identified as Harry Hugueley, the son of H. W. Hugueley, a Boston millionaire. The body was buried at Weston Tuesday, but yesterday it was disinterred at the instance of a detective, who came from St. Louis for the purpose of identifying it. After looking at the tattoo marks on the body, at the teeth of the dead man and old bullet marks on the body, Hugueley having been shot in the back, the bullets coming out through the upper part of the abdomen, he declared that there was no doubt as to the identity of the dead man.

The detective said that the dead burglar had been wayward for years and that his father had finally given up all hope of reforming him.

CULBERSON AFTER THEM.

Orders the Sheriff to Arrest the Mob That Burned Hilliard.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 1.—Governor Culberson yesterday sent a telegram to Sheriff Smith, of Tyler, anent the burning of the negro there. The Governor wired the sheriff that it was his duty to protect the prisoner at whatever cost, and demanded of him an explanation of why he did not do it. He further says that, having failed to enforce the laws in this instance, he trusts the sheriff will permit nothing to deter him from the performance of his duty in promptly arresting all parties participating in the mob and bringing them before an examining court at once. The Governor adds that, in case the sheriff cannot do this unassisted, he will take pleasure in lending executive assistance, but that the mob must be apprehended at once.

NEAR CHARLESTON, MO.

The Earth in the Old Seismic Region Broken and Water Flows.

CHARLESTON, Mo., Nov. 1.—An earthquake of unusual violence occurred here at 5:08 o'clock this morning. Many chimneys toppled over and plate glass in several store fronts was broken to bits. The brick Methodist church was badly shattered and the plastering knocked from a hundred or more interiors.

In the country four miles south the crust of the earth was broken in fifty places and from the fissure water and sand are gushing in considerable volume. The same phenomena are reported in the district still further south and also at Big Lake several miles north of town. This is a part of the old seismic region which was overwhelmed and nearly destroyed by an earthquake eighty years ago.

A. P. A. SECRETS OUT.

An Omaha Paper Secures Copies of All Secret Papers of the Order.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 1.—An Omaha paper has created a political sensation in Omaha by publishing fac simile copies of the secret correspondence and archives of the executive conference of the A. P. A., with candidates for positions before the conventions and applicants for clerkships under city officers applied directly to the secret junta of the order as the initial step toward securing places. All the original rosters of the councils and accumulated correspondence have been secured.

Ex-Cashier Farrar Out on Bonds.

PERRY, Okla., Nov. 1.—Fred W. Farrar, ex-cashier of the defunct First State bank of Perry, who was arrested for receiving money on deposit when he knew the bank was in a failing condition, gave bonds to-day signed by C. E. Vandervoort, president of the Bank of Pawnee; Judge T. R. Cottingham of Guthrie, J. T. Johnson of Pawhuska, Osage nation, and J. T. Lafferty, B. R. Greer, J. J. Cummings and J. C. Scroggs. It is understood that his friends at Arkansas City will indemnify the bondsmen.

Veteran's Neck Broken.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov 1.—Major John German, a prominent citizen and the first man to drive a plow into the soil of this county, fell from a scaffold to-day while giving directions to some carpenters and broke his neck. He was an officer in the war and had a personal letter from Lincoln commending him for bravery. He was 70 years of age and quite wealthy.

Mgr. Satolli a Cardinal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Mgr. Satolli to-day received official notice of his elevation to be a cardinal.

RECORD-BREAKING RACES.

Time Put to Flight on the Lincoln Mile Track—W. W. P.'s Performance.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 1.—Yesterday was a great day at the races. In the regular events Nickel Plate won in the 2:25 pace, and Combine captured the 2:35 trot, the last heat of which was a hotly contested, one and the time, 2:15¼, smashed his own record to smithereens. Strathberry was sent to capture he stallion record of 2:03¾, held by John R. Gentry, and made the mile in 2:04¼. The first half was made in 59¾, one quarter second less than a minute. This was owing to a break in the runner's harness right at the start, and the driver with difficulty kept the runner from forging ahead of the pacer. Had Strathberry not been pushed the first half, it is almost certain he would have secured what he went after. The sensation of the day was the great performance of W. W. P. who was sent to secure the record for two miles of 4:32, held by the Princeps stallion Greenlander. The gamey little pacer sped around the track in fine style, and came under the wire at the finish of the second mile amid the enthusiastic cheers of 5,000 people and the time was marked 4:22¾, the last mile being paced in 2:08¼. This clips 9¾ seconds from the record and was the greatest performance ever witnessed on any track.

HUMBOLDT'S MILL BURNED

Entail: $60,000 Damage, With Insurance Less Than Half.

HUMBOLDT Neb., Nov. 4.—At 12:40 o'clock yesterday morning the large roller mill and elevator of O. A. Cooper was discovered to be on fire by Jimmie Dobys, B. & M. night operator, who gave the alarm at once. The fire company responded quickly, but had to make a run of a half mile and arrived too late to save the building which was a mass of ruins in about half an hour from the discovery of the fire. The nightwatch made his hourly trip through the mill at 12:10 and there was no sign of fire. At 12:30 the westbound freight passed and twenty minutes later the entire building was a raging flame, beyond the control of human effort. The loss on building, machinery and stock will reach $50,000, with insurance of $25,400 in the Miller's Insurance company.

FOUND DEAD IN A CLOSET.

A Young Girl at Omaha Assaulted and Murdered.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.—Ida Gaskin, an eleven year old girl was criminally assaulted and murdered last night, and her bloody corpse was found in a vacant house on Half Howard street at 1:45 this morning by a detective. Martin Booker has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. The girl disappeared from home about 5 o'clock last evening. Booker, a boarder at the Gaskin house, had eaten his supper and was left alone with the girl by the mother.

When Mrs. Gaskin returned both were gone and neither returned during the evening and officers were put in search of the child, when found this little body was lying in a closet of the vacant house, with clothing disarranged, and her throat and features swollen. Since Bookor was the last person seen with the child he was apprehended.

The Girls Came Back.

WAVERLY, Neb., Nov. 4.—Misses Ward and Miller, who eloped with Dr. McCandlass and E. R. Vining, have repented. Miss Ward has returned home and Miss Miller, who is in St. Joe, has telegraphed asking if she can return without rebuke or punishment. An answer was promptly sent "Yes." Mr. Vining left at once with them for their home, but ere their departure the doctor had Miss Miller return the watch that he had presented her. When they reached St Joseph, Miss Miller stopped there, meeting a friend. Vining and Miss Ward came on to Greenwood, from which place she notified her parents that she would return home at once if without any punishment or rebuke, and that she and Vining would be married as soon as a divorce could be procured through the Arizona courts.

Nebraska Boys are Best.

OMAHA Neb., Nov. 4.—The championship season of the western intercollegiate foot ball league was opened at the university club park this city, Saturday afternoon, with the Missouri and Nebraska university teams struggling for the mastery, and 1,500 people saw the scarlet and cream of the Nebraskans waved proudly aloft after a game remarkably free from roughness and full of scientific football from start to finish. The score was 12 to 10.

Faith in the Gold Find.

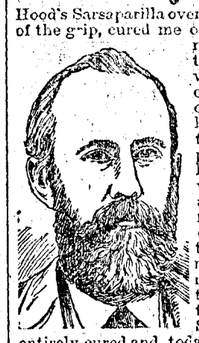
LINCOLN, Nov. 4.—Professsor Herbert Bartlett has made his report to the owners of the Milford gold fields and is conservative in his statements but predicts a bright future for the find. Out of 500 tests he finds that the dirt will pay from $5 to $25 per ton; that with ample facilities it can be worked for 25 cents a ton, and advocates artesian wells. He thinks a large flow can be reached at a depth not to exceed 800 feet.

Hearne's Attorneys Busy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 4.—Vincent Courtney and George M. Harrison, attorneys in the Hearne-Stillwell murder case, were here yesterday gathering evidence. Dr. Lucy Hawkins of this city, who lived at Hannibal when Millionaire Stillwell was murdered, is expected to impeach the evidence of one of the state's most important witnesses that he saw Dr. Hearne acting suspiciously in the alley behind the Stillwell mansion. Miss Hawkins says that she will swear that the witness was in bed very sick on the night of the murder.

To My Joy

Hood's Sarsaparilla overcame the effects of the grip, cured me of dyspepsia, and nervous prostration. I treated with three different doctors without realizing relief. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and shortly my appetite was improved and my rest was not so much broken at night, getting up in the morning greatly refreshed. After taking three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was entirely cured and today feel as well as ever in my life." R. B. SANGSTER, Kensett, Arkansas. Get Hood's because



Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Prescribed by Physicians
Relied on in Hospitals
Depended on by Nurses
Endorsed by THE PRESS
The BEST prepared FOOD

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John Carle & Sons, New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Is excellent for all throat inflammations and for asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it quickly abates the cough, renders expectoration easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. at Druggists. In quantities of $2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Healthy Kidneys make Pure Blood

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills

Cure all Kidney Diseases.

At all druggists, or by mail prepaid, for 50c. a box.
Send for pamphlet.

Hobb's Medicine Co.,
Chicago, San Francisco.

SOUTH WEST MISSOURI.

The best fruit section in the West. No drouths. A failure of crops never known. Mild climate. Productive soil. Abundance of good pure water.

For Maps and Circulars giving full description of the Rich Mineral, Fruit and Agricultural Lands in South West Missouri, write to JOHN M. PURDY, Manager of the Missouri Land and Live Stock Company, Neosho, Newton Co., Missouri.

WELL MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. SENT FREE. Have been tested and all warranted.
Sioux City Engine and Iron Works, Successors to Peck Mfg. Co.
Sioux City, Iowa.
THE ROWELL & CHASE MACHINERY CO.
1414 West Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Save Money by Buying Direct from the Factory.

$20 for this 7 Drawer High Arm, latest improved Premier Sewing Machine, complete with all attachments and warranted for ten years. Send for free description or catalogue today.
GLEASON & SCHAFF,
275 Wabash-av. Chicago

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Omaha STOVE REPAIR Works

Stove Repairs for 40,000 different stoves and ranges, 1209 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb

WANTED—Any lady wishing to make some money quickly and needing steady employment should work for me selling medicated wafers. Address A. M. DAM, M. D., 212 Columbus ave., Boston.

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

L. N. U. No. 45. 1895.

☞ Kindly Mention This Paper When You Write to an Advertiser.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

O. A. Munn divulged a party secret to the writer after election, that the populist fight had been chiefly centered on electing Moller and Brace, who had suffered defeat. There is a manifest cause for this eagerness to elect these men outside of the party boodle that was expected to be wrung from those offices. These are the two men chiefly concerned in the $10,000 bond contract and in attempting to repudiate the county's indebtedness. Munn was especially interested in them on that account, and so took special interest in their election. By a similar process of reasoning we conclude that the people were also interested in this business and set their seal of disapproval on them because of it, by defeating both of them.

I wish I had a recipe
To keep the girls who work for me
From smiling on deceitful men.
Not that I care for that, but then
It shows how fickle they must be.
For all the girls who worked for me
Have told me o'er and o'er again
How they despised the horrid men.
If I should happen to remark
That such a man with eye brows dark
Was my "idee" of manliness,
She'd raise her hands as in distress
And mercilessly criticize
The fellow's walk or style of eyes.
And then, of course, with curly lip,
Where scornful hate delights to sip,
And with a shaking of the head,
She'd say, "Well, I shall never wed!"
And like as not within a week
I'd see that fellow, like a streak,
Go to her home, as if by right,
And talk with her for half the night.
I've learned by long experience
To view these things with common sense.
For later on ('tis no surprise)
She comes to me with starlit eyes,
From which the streams of spirit rush,
With face aglow and cheeks aflush,
With strong emotions ill-suppressed
And tells me that she thought it best
To say that she would quit her case
If someone else would take her place.
I feign surprise and ask her why.
She says "tee-hee!" and drops her eye.
Then looks indignant, may be sighs,
And acts a drama for replies,
For all emotions of her soul
Come one by one to take control.
But, lastly, quits me anyhow
And weds the man with darksome brow.

Quiz is rejoiced to say that the class of candidates on both tickets was such as to call for no opposition on personal grounds, and that during the fight Quiz employed no personal warfare against the character or fitness of the opposing candidates. We aimed to make the fight purely on political principles and so far as we are concerned stuck to that line of progress. Our contemporary tried a few times to jump the track and precipitate a personal fight, but did not succeed in his attempt.

The populist candidates were on friendly terms with the Quiz and, whether elected or defeated, have no occasion to be otherwise still. Surely Quiz has no grudges laid up against any of them.

Sweet Claflin said to me "You lie,"
In last week's *Journal*,
With blood and blazes in his eye
And thoughts infernal.

Such language took my breath away.
The thoughts came flocking,
Why should so mild a person say
A thing so shocking?

Why should a fawning man like Claf.
With words so oily,
Who laughs with such a muffled laugh
And looks so coyly

Break forth upon a man like me,
A sinner hardened,
Doom me and my posterity
To fate unpardoned?

He would not, no, he would do
A thing so slaying
Unless he saw the lie and knew
What he was saying.

And so I must admit I lied,
Although confessing
No knowledge of the deed, beside
I hate transgressing.

My language, studied in review,
No lie exposes.
I find that every word was true,
So help me Moses;

Except I said that Claf. and Munn,
As moral people,
Would not indulge in Polish fun
Beneath a steeple.

But this, it seems, was a mistake,
(Claf. calls it lying)
For they were at the Polish wake,
Where beer was flying.

So I own up, and if I hear
This truth inventing:
"Would Claf. indulge in lager beer?"
I'll not, assenting.

The Ord Folks concert at the Methodist church Wednesday evening was not well attended. Many were tired from waiting for electing news the previous night, and the entertainment was not well avertised.

The ladies had gone to a good deal of trouble to decarate the church and a good program has been prepared and well rendered. It consisted of a musical and literary exercises, character songs, tableau, etc.

Vienne Lunch Room.

Having bought the lunch part of F. E Lloyd's business we have remodeled and enlarged the capacity of this department and are now prepared to serve you a good lunch or a square meal at any time. We make a specialty of serving oysters in any style. We are prepared to board you by the day or week. You will find the quality of our meals and our prices are such as to merit a share of your patronage. Give us a trial. Short orders at all hours. Our coffee is perfection. BARTA & TIMM.

Corsets at Milford's.

Blankets at Milford's.

Quiz until Jan. 1, 1897, for only $1.50 cash.

Regular meeting of M. W. A. Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Fresh, Sweet Cider for Mince Pies at Russell's Grocery.

Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1896 for only 25 cents.

All kinds of hard and soft coals at the lumber yard of J. B. Kroetch.

New subscribers can get Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50 cash.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

THE GEM STOVES are the best.
ORD PLUMBING CO.

Miss Mabel Horr is having a three weeks vacation. She is teaching at Vinton.

The *Journal* office has been moved to its new home in the basement of the court house.

The cold wave predicted for Wednesday was intended only to have a political significance.

The schools will give a public entertainment Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, at the M. E. church.

J. L. Pope, of Chenango county, N. Y., was in the city a few days lately looking after his property.

Mr. Buffington, Sr., was in the Quiz office Monday to chat a little. He tells some big sugar beet stories.

Frank Mallory has built a corn crib on the vacant lots north of Capron's residence in which he is storing corn.

S. L. Perkins' team got loose Tuesday night and went home, scattering robes, coats and other articles along the way.

Mr. P. L. Plejdrup is making some big changes in his residence. A fine large house may be expected as the result.

Mr. Frank Hoeppner, of Omaha, arrived last evening. She will spend several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Siler.

As usual since the Australian ballot law went into effect, election day was very quiet and uneventful.

J. H. Capron had his oats threshed by the big separator Wednesday, and a good many people went between election returns down to see the thing.

Charles Locke came into Ord Wednesday night to look upon the scene of his former pilgrimages. He is well pleased with his new location in Wyoming.

A four-year-old son of Mr. J. F. Divine, while playing at the Wells place Wednesday, fell into the cellar and sustained a very severe cut over his eye.

The number of votes cast in Valley county this year, when popism is dethroned, is 1492. That number signifies another important date in history.

The Ord State Bank has twenty head of good horses for sale on time at lowest prices. If security is satisfactory you can make the time to suit yourself. 27 7

Postmaster McDonough got out of his sick bed to vote and went back again as soon as he had performed his political duty. No stay-at-home there

T. L. Hall has mooved his law office to the First National Bank building over the Patty Drug Company's Store, in the rooms formely occupied by Babcock and Laverty.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office canot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

The Sioux City *Journal* of Oct. 13 announces that A. T. George has formed a partnership with L. Charon, one of Sioux City's best bakers, and the firm name is George & Charon.

W. A. Anderson's shipment of beets were accepted by the Oxnards and he is accordingly happy. Had he not been delayed by the filibustering tactics of the company he would have had several more tons of beets.

It makes Fretz and the other pops mad to think the republicans would not go into joint debate with them. Say a word about the election and he begins to roar about the republicans being cowards. Let the man have that much consolation.

Miss Anna Williams engineerd a surprise party with her innocent husband as a victim Tuesday evening. The young people dropped in on the unsuspecting Everett while in his shirt sleeves and stocking feet. Of course the guests allowed him to don his shoes and coat and then the evening was spent very enjoyably, as might be expected.

Popism is about dead in Valley county. The populist majorities in Valley county have been cutting down ever since the land slide, when they came into power. Now they lose control of the county board, and the best two county officers together with one minor office, and the officers elected by them go in with pluralities of only a few votes. Valley county is no longer a populist county. The Lord be praised.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

ORD, NEBRASKA, Nov. 2, 1895.

Meeting of Valley County Teachers' Association at the high school building.

Supt. McCall called the meeting to order, after which the following officers were elected:

President, D. McCall.
1st Vice-President, Miss Cora A. Fries, of Arcadia.
2nd Vice-President, W. G. Hirons, of North Loup.
Secretary, Miss Leola Glover, of Ord.

Mr. McCall, Mr. Goodhand, and Leola Glover, committee on programme.

Moved and carried that the program be omitted.

Moved and carried that the association form a reading circle.

Mr. McCall stated that, owing to sickness, W. E. Chancellor of Lincoln, could not lecture in the evening, as had been announced.

Moved and carried that the officers of the Association become the officers of the reading circle.

Moved and carried that the "Child's History of England," by Dickens, become one of the books studied by the reading circle.

Moved and carried that "White's School Management" be the other book studied by the reading circle.

It was decided to study fifty pages in "White's School Management," and the first chapter in the history for the first lesson.

Committee on programme reported that the programme omitted would be given at the December meeting.

Following is the

PROGRAMME.

Paper, "Writings of Longfellow".....
.....Mrs. Nora Scringer
Paper.....Miss Mary Tucker
Paper.....Miss Alta Jones
Recitation.....Miss A. M. Jones
Paper.....C. E. Goodhand
Paper.....Miss Mattie West
Paper.....Prof. W. G. Hirons

Moved that the Association adjourn to meet the first Saturday in December. Carried. LEOLA GLOVER, secretary.

The Companion Calendar for 1896.

The publishers of *The Youths' Companion* are sending to their subscribers free an art calendar which will be highly appreciated. Four elegant water-color paintings are reproduced in all the beauty of color and design of the originals, and of such size (7½ x 10 inches) that they may be framed with fine effect.

The first two pictures offer a striking contrast—a blustering March day in the sugar orchard, and a peaceful scene in midsummer. Then follows the noonday rest in the harvest field, a charming bit of color with a foreground of goldenrod and brilliant autumn foliage. The winter walk to church over the snow covered fields is the last of the series.

To all new subscribers to the paper who send their name and address and $1.75 at once, the publishers offer to send free this handsome calendar, lithographed in nine colors, the retail price of which is 50 cents, the *Companion* free every week to Jan. 1, 1896, including the Thanksgiving. Christmas and New Year's double numbers, and *The Youths' Companion* fifty-two weeks, a full year to Jan. 1, 1897. Address,

THE YOUTHS' COMPANION,
195 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

Lunch is served at Lloyd's.

A Heater that heats—THE GERMAN HEATER.

Anyone having an organ to rent drop a card to P. O. Box 65, Ord, Neb. tf

Go to Lloyd's for anything you want that is usually kept in a first class Bakery.

Miss Lee, of Central City, is in the city as the guest of her friends, the Ayres family. She is giving instructions in fancy work to a class.

The members of Co. B. are organizing for a dance at the hall Thanksgiving evening which promises to be the biggest event of the kind of the season.

Do you want a 10-acre farm at Ord City limits? I have three fine tracts to choose from, two with buildings and one without. Price low, terms easy.
J. H. CAPRON.

Dr. J. C. Holson had an explosion in his dental office today, by which his hair and eyebrows were pretty badly singed. Fortunately he has no flowing beard. A lively little fire set in on the curtains, floor and on his face but he succeeded in exterminating it.

Strayed or Stolen.

My black cow has disappeared from Perry's elevator. Any information concerning her will be rewarded.
JAMES BARTA.

Owing to hard times, I have decided to reduce my prices. I will make good suits for $14 up, and pants from $3 up I guarantee good work and fit. Come and examine my good before you buy any where else. 31-3 J. A. VELEBA.

Notice.

Parties wishing to buy good potatoes "not irrigated" at 35 cents per bushel or to exchange same for shelled corn at market price can do so at my farm one mile north of Ord.
HENRY REITHARDT.

Wear Milford's Shoes.

Oysters in bulk at Lloyd's.

Jackson Corset Waists at Milford's.

Felt Boots and Overs, $1.90 at Milford's.

You will always find a good cup of hot coffee at Lloyd's.

Mrs. T. L. Hall returned from Omaha Saturday evening.

Postmaster McDonough was very sick the early part of the week.

Lloyd's is Headquarters for Oysters. He serves them in any style.

For sale cheap, a fine half Jersey heifer calf. GEO. I. KELLEY.

New subscribers can get the Quiz from now until Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50.

A little shower fell Monday night, with lightning, thunder and hail accompaniments.

The republicans have captured the east side of the court house and the populists the west.

Mrs. McCarthy was in the city this week getting acquainted with her grand son, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCarthy.

25 cents pay for Quiz till Jan. 1, 1896, to persons living in Valley county. Subscribe now.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office office or residence.
F. J. AGER.

Messrs. Barta & Timm have taken possession of the Lloyd lunch room and are running it in the most approved style.

Geo. McNulty, of Scotia, was in the city yesterday and says that Greeley went mixed, giving Doyle only a small majority.

Mrs. Anderson and daughter and the Misses Croughwell, of Taylor, were taking in the city yesterday and were guests of Mrs. A. J. Smith.

Mickelwait and Beran have bought the Ogden stock of hardware which has been lying dormant in the Ogden building for several months.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Romine Sunday night. The father is away on a hunting expedition—probably "to get a little rabbit skin."

W. A. Anderson received a check from the Oxnard Company for his beets yesterday and will in next week's issue make a statement as to receipts and expenses.

Nearly all the children in the Ord schools are coughing with a sort of epidemic resembling whooping cough. But the doctors, we understand, say it is not the pure article.

Call at my house, first door west of Baptist church, if you want a Bargain in Elegant Furniture, Carpets or Household goods. Must be sold at once.
J. G. SHARPE.

Beginning Nov. 11, our markets will close at 7 o'clock each evening, except Saturdays.
WENCEL MISKO.
PAUL L. PLEJDRUP.
GEO. W. MEEKS.

On Sunday, Nov. 10, the Right Rev. Anson R. Graves, D. D., will conduct services at the Baptist church. Morning prayer and celebration of Holy Communion at 11 a. m. Evening prayer at 7.30.

The F. M. Davis family, except Fred and Ben, returned to Ord Monday evening. They drove from Minnesota and enjoyed the ride very much. The weather was favorable except for the first few days.

A son was born unto Mr. and Mr. Lewis last evening, Nov. 7. Twenty-one years from now, 1916, election day will come on Nov. 7, so the young man was born none too soon, but soon enough to be ready for election day.

The stay-at-home republican can thank himself for the defeat of Thompson and Brown. Plenty of republicans failed to vote, who if they had voted, would have changed the result as to these two offices. It is never safe to fail to vote.

The signal service shoots wide of the mark sometimes. The forecast came Monday predicting a cold wave before morning with a fall of temperature 25 or 30 degrees. But the temperature did not fall, although a spring-like shower did. The service, however, hits it generally pretty squarely.

EDITOR QUIZ:—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to express the hearty thanks of the L. of G. A. R. to those who so cheerfully rendered us valuable assistance at our "Old Folks" concert on Wednesday evening last.
MRS. SARAH A. MASON,
Dept. Pres., L. of G. A. R.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church met last Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Hardaway. The ladies decided to give a monthly sociable with refreshments. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. M. Gifford; vice president, Mrs. J. A. Johnson; treasurer, Mrs. W. E. Hardaway; secretary, Mrs. Lucy Kates.

THE RESULT.

Republicans Delighted and Pop Correspondingly De-spon

Tuesday was such a day as out a full vote and resulte d pleasantly for the republicans county. Not every thing w the strongholds of populis and they cannot now sap till for political purposes been doing and hoped to

The populists lose cor ty board, which is a th portance to the cou sheriff and surveyor, remains, as heretof hands.

The only office lo any political importa... county judge, but this is too small a peg to hang much hope upon. The control of the county management is wrested from them, which is a very important thing.

The glory won by the republicans is vastly augmented by the fact that there was no democratic ticket in the field, most of the democrats, of course, voting with the populists. But for this the treasury and judgship would also have been turned over to the republicans.

But on the whole republicans are doing all the rejoicing and everybody in the county should be glad, for when republicans rejoice the public are blessed.

After Jan. 3, 1896, the following will serve the public as county officials:
Vincent Kokes, (rep.) clerk.
H. A. Goodrich, (pop.) treasurer.
R. L. Staples, (pop.) judge.
Adam Smith, (rep.) sheriff.
D. McCall, (pop.) superintendent.
E. J. Bond, (pop.) coroner.
C. J. Nelson, (rep.) surveyor.

Following is the newly elected county board:
Dist. 1—J. W. Gregory, (pop.).
Dist. 2—W. Moses, (pop.)
Dist. 3—S. L. Perkins, (rep.)
Dist. 4—H. C. Perry, (rep.)
Dist. 5—L. D. Timmerman, (rep.)
Dist. 6—A. E. Cress, (pop.)
Dist. 7—Geo. Strathdee, (rep.)

The following township officers were elected:

Noble Township.
Clerk—R. Nay.
Treasurer—A. Rowell.
Assessor—A. Rowell.
Justice of the Peace—Samuel Bohannon.
Constable—Lars Jacobson.

Elyria Township.
Clerk—L. W. Simpson.
Treasurer—A. S. Adams.
Assessor—John Foght.
Justice of the Peace—Joseph Lower.
Constable—Albert Bryan.

Eureka Township.
Clerk—Martial Zablousky.
Treasurer—Louis Dohnal.
Assessor—H. Edward Sanders Sr.
Justice of the Peace—Louis Dohnal.
Constable—Charlie Garbacz.

Geranium Township.
Clerk—C. C. Rowell.
Treasurer—J. D. Holloway.
Assessor—R. C. Moore.
Justice of the Peace—W. Holloway.
Constable—Clarence Blessing.

Michigan Township.
Clerk—W. A. Smith.
Treasurer—Jno. Zabloudil.
Assessor—J. A. Colton
Justice of the Peace—H. Bossen.
Constable—Jno. Zabloudil Jr.

Ord City and Township.
Clerk—J. F. Colby.
Treasurer—Jno. W. Beran.
Assessor—H. W. Nelson.
Justice of the Peace—A. A. Laverty.
Constable—W. H. Carson.

Springdale Township.
Clerk—H. M. Timmerman.
Treasurer—Elmer King.
Assessor—S. N. Arnold.
Justice of the Peace—Wm. Rassett.
Constable—M. A. Timmerman.

North Loup Township.
Clerk—A. H. Babcock.
Treasurer—W. H. Rood.
Assessor—Oscar Babcock.
Justice of the Peace—Henry Thorngate.
Constable—J. D. Green.

Enterprise Township.
Clerk—Henry Marks.
Treasurer—T. C. Honnold.
Assessor—C. C. Jewett.
Justice of the Peace—A. Ward.
Constable—Jno. Bremer Jr.

Vinton Township.
Clerk—W. H. Hunt.
Treasurer—E. C. Loomis.
Assessor—C. E. Corlett.
Justice of the Peace—J. F. Rogers.
Constable—H. W. Barr.

Liberty Township.
Clerk—E. A. Esterbrook.
Treasurer—J. D. Braden.
Assessor—J. D. Braden.
Justice of the Peace—J. F. Thomas.
Constable—S. N. Saville.

Arcadia Township.
Clerk—G. H. Kinsey.
Treasurer—W. B. Reyholds.
Assessor—E. S. Fuller.
Justice of the Peace—J. E. Hawley, J. Rowley, Tie vote.
Constable—Geo. Leininger.

Yale Township.
Clerk—J. H. Hogue.
Treasurer—J. P. Braden.
Assessor—J. P. Braden.
Justice of the Peace—N. M. Cruikshank.
Constable—F. H. Hahn.

Davis Creek Township.
Clerk—Ed. Hautby.

Sore
be cured in one
Chamberlain's Pain B
with each bottle. This
famous for its cures
lame back and deep-seate
lar pains. For sale by J
Druggists.

Calamus Leaves.

Nov. 6, 1895.—After quite a will try and give you a few ite

Corn gathering and thrash to be the order of the day, a fine weather holds out for a little longer all will be through and rep winter.

Since our last communicati have moved away and other into our neighborhood.

The young people are alwa having a good time. Last F ing the absence of Mrs. J. several of her lady friends ca took charge of the house and to give her a surprie party b such things as were in the other parts of the house an time she returned everythin readiness for a social time.

Mr. C. E. Hughes' visits are freq in this neighborhood. A certain ye says man he has an eye on him and report full particulars to your co pondent in due time.

Mr. G. R. Beauchamp is finishing his work on the Burwell ditch i week.

Mr. Louie Peters went east with steam thresher today. Did not t when or where he was going to stop.

Mr. Chris Darrow and Mr. W Rutherford were in our vicinity la Sunday some of our young ladies probe bly know their business.

Miss Minnie Beauchamp and Rose Beauchamp spent a few days w Mrs. Burris at Olean the first of week. They report a pleasant t

Mr. H. H. Akins is prepa a blacksmith shop in Ely the near future be ready We are glad to welcom among us.

More next time. SEMPI

Arcadia Item

Oct. 7, 1895—Items are week.

Election is a thing of the p

A nice rain Sunday night.

Nina Sanders went to Lou urday and is expected home the week.

Clyde Hawthorn came t Island Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett a Loup City, were in town Su

Mr. Benner is about to have replastered.

A reception is to be given at odist church Friday night in t Rev. and Mrs. Hutchkins. Eve invited.

The addition on the Waggoner ing is nearly completed.

A large crowd gathered to hear the Hon. H. E. Babcock of Ord, Monday night. The colored quartette of Westerville, furnished the music which was enjoyed by all. After hearing Mr. Babcock's speech and the boy's songs can you wonder Arcadia went republican?

A child of Mr. Dreab has been quite sick with tonsiletis.

Why Will You Cough?

Bridgeford & Nichols your druggists ask you why? You can be so easily cured. Three doses of Beggs, Cherr Cough Syrup will relieve you at once. We guarantee every bottle, and no monkey work.

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Oct. 31.	Temperature		Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
	Highest	Lowest		
Friday	46	26	90	.00
Saturday..	70	34	100	.00
Sunday ...	37	31	10	.00
Monday....	56	33	40	.00
Tuesday...	56	50	90	.63
Wedn'sd'y	40	26	100	.00
Thursday	46	30	80	.00
	Averages			Total
	51	33	73	.63

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

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If you are not a subscriber to Quiz
Give us your name NOW and pay

$1.50 before Jan. 1

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Jan. 1897!

LUMBER MILLS OF TO-DAY.

Methods Have Changed Since the Days of the Old-Time Sawmills.

I wanted to see a fin de siecle lumber mill. When I was a boy in the pine woods on the Allegheny hills they had sawmills on the creeks and rivers that used to do business with the logs in a way that seemed to be amazing. They used to have buzz saws in those days about as big around as a full moon, and the way that a little Gypsy engine of three or four horse-power could make them revolve was a wonder. But they told here that I was out of date, and that the Allegheny pine woods were not in it.

So I went down to a real lumber mill—a Minneapolis lumber mill. The show is worth the price of admission. A Minneapolis lumber mill is a place where they feed a forest into one end and draw a frame house out of the other. A Minneapolis lumber mill is the Keller of the mechanic art. It swallows a log and vomits a wagon-load of toothpicks. There is prestidigitation for you. The modern lumber mill is a place where the men are machinery and the machinery seems to do the thinking. Seems isn't really the world. It does think. Or, if you can prove that it doesn't, you can't make me believe it. I saw it think. I saw a great big leviathan of a thing, jagged, hooked, long-toothed monster, reached over and picked up a log, a log that was half as big as the steel arch bridge, and pat it, and caress it, and turn it over as a woman would a baby, tuck it in, and then—rip! It was all over with Mr. Log. It makes me think of when the wolf unmasked himself to little Red Riding Hood. He has been good, and kind, and lovingly, and all that, you know, but finally he showed his cruel teeth. That's the way this human monster, this machine that thought, did with the log; the poor log that it had pretended to be so fond of, and had coddled and made love to.

Down in this mill where I was, there were three saws running. This isn't technical, and I don't know for sure what they call them, but one was a buzz saw—I know a buzz saw when I see it—and another was a saw like a leather belt, a piece of leather belting, I mean. It must have been twenty-five or thirty feet long, and it ran over a big wheel that went around a million times a second. Four or five feet of the saw came down vertically, just at the edge of a little railroad about fifty or sixty feet long inside the mill. There was a flat car on the railroad and a big piston rod was its motive power. The car was fastened to the rod. Ruth was half as surely tangled up. "Whither thou goest?" Well, when the rod went you may be sure the car went, right away. A man pulled a string and the rod did the rest.

It was on this car that the thing with the wolf's teeth dumped the logs, one by one. When they were in position, all tucked in and feeling pretty comfortable, I thank you, all at once that string was pulled, and in about a second the poor, unsuspecting log had its nose up against the leather belt saw and was being sliced and trimmed into a stick of square timber. In about two minutes it had lost all its self-respect. It was nude, shamefaced, pitiable.

Then some one pulled another string or touched a button, I do not know which, and what was left of the log was ignominiously thrown overboard. It fell upon a moving sidewalk, something like that thing they had down by the streamer pier at the world's fair, and the sidewalk carried it off, first south, then east. I think this sidewalk thought, too. It seemed to. It did just the right thing at the right time. It never made any thing that looked to me like a mistake. It took this big timber and ran it over to the middled of the mill and laid it on another sidewalk and that was at rest. The brother of the moving sidewalk was very busy on the other side of the mill taking care of the timbers the buzz saw was turning out, turning them into the same center. Every few minutes six or eight squared timbers would be pilled upon the sidewalk that was at rest. Then some one pulled another string. The sidewalk that was at rest got a move on itself; not very fast, but about as fast as a fat man with one hundred and sixty dollars in his pocket would walk after taking dinner in the west.

Down the pike a little way was a cider press, or something. Maybe it wasn't a cider press, for I am not a mechanical expert, but it looked like it. It was about as big as a ton of hay, and inside of it twenty-four saws were going up and down, like a type-writer girl's jaws when she chews gum and thinks she is thinking. The sidewalk in the middle of the mill walked right into the mouths of these twenty-four devils that were doing this vertical dance.

And it was all off. You have seen possibly a colored gentleman, an attache of your favorite free lunch counter, cut up a cheese, haven't you? Well, his work was hard compared to that of the cider mill. It seems to have a positive relish for timber. It went through that stack of lumber—about a half a carload—like a tramp through a hand-out; and when, in about seven seconds, the sidewalk had pushed them entirely through the mill, there was a pile of inch planks ready for market.

This sidewalk business seems to be a sort of main push, a sort of floor-walker—that's not half bad—around a lumber mill. When the cider mill gets through with the inch planks they travel right along on the other moving sidewalk. It received them courteously to its bed and bears them away as a bridegroom. Most any old place around the mill yard is good enough for the moving sidewalk to go to. The new-made lumber is carried along the east, west or south until a good, easy place to dump it shows up, and then the sidewalk lets go of its load, stops, piles it up and goes back after more. That's the honest truth.

I stood on the bridge and saw two men with pike poles steering the logs that came down the boom. An endless cable road came out of the water and ran up a sharp incline into the mill. It had great hooked teeth in it every ten feet. The men with the pike poles would push the nose of a log on to the cable and in half a second the big teeth would seize it by the throat, then by the belly, then by the feet, and it was gone. It was as a python carrying off a crocodile.—Minneapolis Press.

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BY USING
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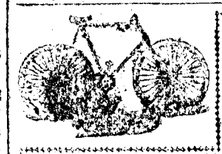

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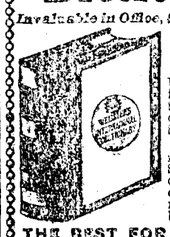

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RIPANS

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

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WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN
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OF NOVEMBER 4th, 1896.

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TIOMANE.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

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CHAPTER IV.—(CONTINUED.)

Tiomane guessed rightly that the spoiled child hesitated at the sight of her old dress, more faded than ever from the salt water of the day before, and she understood her hesitation without, however, feeling any resentment. The humble little donkey driver found herself suddenly elevated to the rank of a heroine. The elegant ladies and gentlemen pressed around her, each saying a kind word. Madame de Sorgnes loaded her with caresses. Maritza reproduced on a miniature scale her mother's splendid beauty; the same hair, the same eyes, the same complexion, the same perfection of lines, even the same unconscious stateliness of an idol, ignorant of practical life, and fully persuaded that the world was created only to serve and adore

"IT IS ALL RIGHT."

her. Very small and very delicate, this pretty little mother had still the air and manner of a young girl; every one took her for her children's elder sister. A native of Smyrna, of Armenian descent, like all the women of the east, who marry very young, she was a wife at 16. Her character was that of the women of her race—weak, indolent, exclusively occupied with the care of adorning her beautiful person, her brain somewhat dulled by the use of Turkish cigaret, nevertheless willful, whimsical, extravagant, but susceptible on occasion of enthusiasm, of infatuation even. Certainly, brave little Tiomane never thought of receiving any reward for an act of humanity, which to her generous nature seemed very trifling. That same day about sunset—Tiomane had just put Grise in the stable—an open carriage, drawn by two splendid bays, stopped at the door of the wretched hut which our young heroine called home, and Madam de Sorgnes, followed by her two children, alighted from it. Seated near the fire, where the supper, a cabbage soup, was cooking, the mistress of the hovel, Mere Jean, was fondling her baby while two sturdy urchins, of 3 and 5 years of age were playplaying in the middle of the room with some potato parings. Tiomane was lighting a smoky kerosene lamp. The great lady started on entering this wretched abode, and looked as if she were about to retreat. Tiomane, amazed at the unexpected honor, hastened to offer her a rickety chair, which the elegant visitor refused. Mere Jean, quite stupefied with surprise, did not stir. In his frank, boyish way, Guillaume broke the awkward silence, telling Tiomane that, on their return from their afternoon drive, his mother wished to come in person to pay a debt.

"We owed you a visit, little donkey-driver," he said gaily, "and we bring you a souvenir. Here is a savings bank book. Sister Victoire has deposited 2,000 francs, given by her mamma, in your name to-day. So, my good little girl, when you are old enough to think of a husband, you will be considered a great match in the village; you will have a fine marriage portion."

The heart is an incomparable master of eloquence. Little Tiomane, violently agitated, took the book from the hand of the smiling boy, without understanding the value of the gift, but fully appreciating the kind intention and the delicacy of such an act. She looked at her three visitors in turn, as they stood on the threshold of the hut, seeming to unite them in one look of adoration, and burst into tears.

"Oh, madam! madam! how good you are! and how I love you!—how I love you all."

"Poor little one," murmured Madame de Sorgnes, kissing her. The great lady carried away with her a feeling of compassion, which increased still more her gratitude to the brave little girl who had risked her own life to save that of her idolized daughter. The days which followed bound Tiomane still more closely to her new friends. Every day, as soon as Guillaume caught sight of Grise, he ran to invite the little donkey driver to the cottage. Madame de Sorgnes made her talk, laughed at her strange patois, and day by day became more and more interested in this unconscious misery which the little one, courageous and devoted as she was, bore without complaint. One afternoon the three children were lunching on the terrace, while Grise, unharnessed, was strutting about in the sand, enjoying her freedom. Madame de Sorgnes, smoking cigaret after cigaret, amused herself in cramming her protege with dainties, while Tiomane, still timid, felt obliged to restrain the gourmandise of her healthy young appetite.

As she was eating a bun with evident enjoyment, her arms suddenly fell with a gesture of terror, and her sunburned face turned purple. She had just recognized Pere Jean, her master, who was passing the cottage. He was coming home from fishing, his net almost empty, and he was evidently in very bad humor. Tiomane tried to hide, but it was too late; the fisherman had seen his little servant, and he stopped and reproached her harshly for her idleness.

Guillaume interrupted him.

"It is all right! it is all right! I tell you. We pay you for the time we keep your donkey," and he flung one hundred sous at the peasant's feet. The man picked them up eagerly, apologizing for his rudeness, and went on his way. This little incident decided Tiomane's future. Madame de Sorgnes, exasperated at the peasant's harshness, applauded her son's act. With this increase of pity, an inspiration came to the great lady. Why should she not adopt this poor neglected child, who seemed so worthy of a better fate? Was not this reparation incumbent on her—a debt—a duty? And what a pleasant duty, to take the uncomplaining little victim from her tormentors. To Sister Victoire, who had become a dearly loved friend, Madame de Sorgnes unfolded her plan; she wished to make her work complete; her gratitude knew no limits. She wished to adopt Tiomane, to educate her with her own daughter, and to provide for her future. But if the consul's beautiful wife intended to take the role of a fairy godmother, she did not propose to give herself any trouble about it, but simply to raise her magic wand while peacefully smoking her cigarets, reclining on a sofa. Besides, no one was so well fitted as Sister Victoire to make all necessary arrangements. The only difficulty in carrying out this benevolent scheme was that of obtaining from the officials of the orphan asylum at Boulogne the transfer of the child, already apprenticed to Jeane Bousquier, to the care of the rich and powerful Madame de Sorgnes; the result of the negotiations was, however, a foregone conclusion. In a few days a touching scene took place between Tiomane and her benefactress. The

"OFFERED HER ASSISTANCE."

latter was in possession of the written consent of the officials of the asylum, together with the most minute information with regard to her little protege, whose real name was Armande Laurin. Her father, a professor of mathematics at the Lyceum of Boulogne, had married a young girl without fortune. He had died two years after his marriage. In a few months consumption had carried off the grief stricken young mother, and the infant, without relatives, without any resource whatever, had been received into the asylum by the good Sisters of Charity. Madame de Sorgnes, taking the little orphan in her arms, invited her to come and live with her always as a sister to Guillaume and Maritza. Tiomane was speechless at the vision of such an undreamed of happiness, and it was a pleasant task for the fairy godmother to convince the poor little one that it was no dream, but a delightful reality. All the arrangements were quickly concluded. As Madame de Sorgnes was to leave Ber[illegible]t the next day, Sister Victoire communicated to Pere Jean the decision which would deprive him of his faithful little servant, and as he was well paid, the peasant was quite resigned to his loss. That evening Tiomane made her entrance into the new world in which she was henceforth to dwell. Sister Victoire had taken upon herself the task of purchasing the necessary outfit at one of the shops. Certainly the little donkey driver, in her elegant white muslin dress, would never have been taken for one of the young fashionables at the beach, and her brilliant protectress could not refrain from a little grimace, while a mocking laugh from a corner of the room voiced the comical impression made by Tiomane in this toilet.

"This is very wicked in you, Mademoiselle," cried Guillaume, in a severe tone. "It is not the cowl that makes the friar, and a silk dress that I know would not plunge into the ocean to save Maritza's life."

Tiomane looked with keen interest at the person so severely rebuked, Mademoiselle Emmeline Pascale Maritza's governess, was about 40 years of age. Tall, thin, phenomenally ugly, her angular face was nevertheless intelligent, and not without distinction. She laughed an affected little laugh at the noble hearted boy's reprimand, and fixed on the frightened little girl the stony stare of her aggressive gray eyes. Tiomane felt her heart sink with a presentiment of sorrow, but Guillaume put an end to this painful scene by seizing her in his arms in a brotherly way, and saying in a reassuring tone, "Don't worry about it, Tiomane. Mamma will buy everything for you in Paris. Fine clothes are plenty there, and you will soon learn to wear them properly."

Dinner was announced. He drew her gently into the dining room, and placed her at his side at the table. It seemed to Tiomane that an extravagant dream had suddenly transported her to a fairy land in which she felbewildered and lost. In the midst of numerous distinguished guests, she looked around in a sort of stupor, not daring to eat. Her keen intelligence gave her the perception, rare indeed in a child of her age, of the immense distance which separated her from this refined and brilliant society. It terrified her. However, her friend and neighbor, Guillaume, continued to show her the most thoughtful attentions. It was he who served her, for he knew that she would not dare touch the dishes presented gravely by the white gloved butler. At dessert there was a second altercation between the impulsive, generous hearted boy and "Mademoiselle," as every one called the governess. In the course of the conversation Mademoiselle Pascale said, "Oh, I told you it was imprudent to let the children go alone. I expected some misfortune."

"Ah! Mademoiselle," Guillaume replied, "no matter what the weather is, you are always predicting a storm."

"Guillaume!" cried Madame de Sorgnes severely. But the rebuke was so well merited that she could not repress a slight smile, which was seen by the governess, and again Tiomane saw the look of hatred in the stony eyes, which seemed to impute this new disgrace to her. All the habitues of this hospitable mansion had met to do honor to the last hours of Madame de Sorgnes' stay at Berck. As may well be imagined, the little donkey driver's wonderful good luck was the principal subject of conversation. In the chaos of these new, strange impressions, Tiomane elicited one idea, which was to be the point of departure in all her appreciations of life. The circle of children formed a mimic court around Guillaume and Maritza. Under the empressement of this little world was seen the servile admiration of children of a larger growth, and the son and daughter of the consul-general of France, surrounded by princely luxury, enjoyed an undisputed sovereignty, and had flatterers already. Elli, the wife of Kifos, a young Greek of about 20, clad, in the fashion of the women of Asia Minor, in a flowered skirt, a chemisette of silk under the short vest embroidered in silver, a red cap with a long blue tassel, under which the heavy braids of her black hair rolled, conducted Tiomane to a beautiful sleeping room and undressed her. But the little donkey driver found the proffered aid hard to accept. Like everything else, riches and luxury must have a novitiate.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

STEVENSON'S ADVENTURE.

How the Novelist Came Near Being Put Off a Train for Smoking.

During his last visit to this country Robert Louis Stevenson escaped a very unpleasant experience and never knew it, according to a story told in Harper's Weekly. A journalist, who knew Stevenson by his published portraits, entered a railway car at Long Branch, and saw the famous author seated in a corner, with a black square box on the opposite seat and a rubber tube dangling from it. The conductor knew the journalist and said to him, pointing to Mr. Stevenson:

"I'm going to put that man with the long hair off the train. He is smoking. I asked him not to, but he's been at it again while I've been out of the car."

"He is not smoking," said the journalist; "that is some device for carrying medicine, in the form of a vapor, which he inhales in his lungs. He is an invalid. That is Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist."

The conductor seemed interested, but only for a minute. "I don't care," said he. "It doesn't matter who he is. I call it smoking, and he's been at it after I told him not to."

The journalist tried another tack. "Did you ever read 'Kidnapped?' he asked.

"Naw," said the conductor. "I don't care what he is; he has got to obey the rules."

The journalist persisted. "Did you ever read "Treasure Island?"

"Naw," said the conductor. I don't read many novels; they are all trash anyhow."

"Hold on," said the journalist, "Did you ever read 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?' He wrote that also." "What?" said the conductor. "Did I read 'Jekkie 'n' Hyde?' Well, I guess I did. Couldn't sleep the night I finished. I seen it played at the theater, too. It's great, ain't it? Well, that man is a dandy, ain't he? He can can smoke—he can; 'tain't what you call smoking, is it? Sick, is he? He does look sick. I'd like to see any one object to man like that taking his medicine'"

GOD IS LOOKING ON.

THE SLIGHTEST SERVICE TO MANKIND WILL GET REWARD.

It Need Not Be Done in Public—Second Washington Sermon by Dr. Talmage—Another Large Audience Hears the Great Preacher.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1895.—Dr. Talmage to-day preached his second sermon since coming to the National Capital. If possible the audience was even larger than last Sunday. The subject was "The Disabled," the text selected being: 1. Sam. 30:24, "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

If you have never seen an army change quarters, you have no idea of the amount of baggage—twenty loads, fifty loads, a hundred loads of baggage. David and his army were about to start on a double-quick march for the recovery of their captured families from the Amalekites. So they left by the brook Besor their blankets, their knapsacks, their baggage, and their carriages. Who shall be detailed to watch this stuff? There are sick soldiers, and wounded soldiers, and aged soldiers who are not able to go on swift military expeditions, but who are able to do some work, and so they are detailed to watch the baggage. There is many a soldier who is not strong enough to march thirty miles in a day and then plunge into a ten hours' fight, who is able with drawn sword lifted against his shoulder to pace up and down as a sentinel to keep off an enemy who might put the torch to the baggage. There are two hundred of those crippled and aged and wounded soldiers detailed to watch the baggage. Some of them, I suppose, had bandages across the brow, and some of them had their arm in a sling, and some of them walked on crutches. They were not cowards shirking duty. They had fought in many a fierce battle for their country and their God. They are now part of the time in hospital, and part of the time on garrison duty. They almost cry because they cannot go with the other troops to the front. While these sentinels watch the baggage, the Lord watches the sentinels

There is quite a different scene being enacted in the distance. The Amalekites, having ravaged and ransacked and robbed whole countries, are celebrating their success in a roaring carousal. Some of them are dancing on the lawn with wonderful gyration of heel and toe, and some of them are examining the spoils of victory—the finger-rings and ear-rings, the necklaces, the wristlets, the headbands, diamond starred, and the coffers with coronets, and carnelians, and pearls, and sapphires, and emeralds, and all the wealth of plate, and jewels, and decanters, and the silver and the gold banked up on the earth in princely profusion, and the embroideries, and the robes, and the turbans, and the cloaks of an imperial wardrobe. The banquet has gone on until the banqueters are maudlin and weak and stupid and indecent and loathsomely drunk. What a time it is now for David and his men to sweep on them. So the English lost the battle of Bannockburn, because the night before they were in wassail and bibulous celebration, while the Scotch were in prayer. So the Syrians were overthrown in their carousal by the Israelites. So Cherdorlaomer and his army were overthrown in their carousal by Abraham and his men. So, in our Civil War, more than once the battle was lost because one of the generals was drunk. Now is the time for David and his men to swoop upon these carousing Amalekites. Some of the Amalekites are hacked to pieces on the spot, some of them are just able to go staggering and hiccoughing off the field, some of them crawl on camels and speed off in the distance. David and his men gather together the wardrobes, the jewels, and put them upon the back of camels, and into wagons, and they gather together the sheep and cattle that had been stolen, and start back toward the garrison. Yonder they come, yonder they come. The limping men of the garrison come out and greet them with wild huzza. The Bible says David saluted them. That is, he asked them how they all were. "How is your broken arm?" "How is your fractured jaw?" "Has the stiffened limb been unlimbered?" "Have you had another chill?" "Are you getting better?" He saluted them.

But now came a very difficult thing, the distribution of the spoils of victory. Drive up those laden camels now. Who shall have the spoils? Well, some selfish soul suggests that these treasures ought all to belong to those who had been out in active service. "We did all the fighting while these men stayed at home in the garrison, and we ought to have all the treasures." But David looked into the worn faces of these veterans who had stayed in the garrison, and he looked around and saw how cleanly everything had been kept, and he saw that the baggage was all safe, and he knew that these wounded and crippled men would gladly enough have been at the front if they had been able, and the little general looks up from under his helmet and says: "No, no, let us have fair play;" and he rushes up to one of these men and he says, "Hold your hands together," and the hands are held together, and he fills them with silver. And he rushes up to another man who was sitting away back and had no idea of getting any of the spoils, and throws a Babylonish garment over him and fills his hand with gold. And he rushes up to another man who had lost all his property in serving God and his country years before, and he drives up some of the cattle and some of the sheep that they had brought back from the Amalekites, and he gives two or three of the cattle and three or four of the sheep to this poor man, so he shall always be fed and clothed. He sees a man so emaciated and worn out and sick he needs stimulants, and he gives him a little of the wine that he brought from the Amalekites. Yonder is a man who has no appetite for the rough rations of the army, and he gives him a rare morsel from the Amalekitish banquet, and the two hundred crippled and maimed and aged soldiers who tarried on garrison duty get just as much of the spoils of battle as any of the two hundred men that went to the front, "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

The impression is abroad that the Christian rewards are for those who do conspicuous service in distinguished places—great patriots, great preachers, great philanthropists. But my text sets forth the idea that there is just as much reward for a man that stays at home and minds his own business, and who, crippled and unable to go forth and lead in great movements and in the high places of the earth, does his whole duty just where he is. Garrison duty is as important and as remunerative as service at the front. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

The Earl of Kintore said to me in an English railway, "Mr. Talmage, when you get back to America I want you to preach a sermon on the discharge of ordinary duty in ordinary places, and then send me a copy of it." Afterward an English clergyman coming to this land brought from the Earl of Kintore the same message! Alas! that before I got ready to do what he asked me to do, the good Earl of Kintore had departed this life. But that man, surrounded by all palatial surroundings, and in a distinguished sphere, felt sympathetic with those who had ordinary duties to perform in ordinary places and in ordinary ways. A great many people are discouraged when they hear the story of Moses, and of Joshua, and of David, and of Luther, and of John Knox, and of Deborah, and of Florence Nightingale. They say: "Oh, that was all good and right for them, but I shall never be called to receive the law on Mount Sinai, I shall never be called to command the sun and moon to stand still, I shall never preach on Mars' Hill, I shall never defy the Diet of Worms, I shall never be called to make a queen tremble for her crimes, I shall never preside over a hospital." There are women who say, "If I had as brilliant a sphere as those people had, I should be as brave and as grand; but my business is to get children off to school, and to hunt up things when they are lost, and to see that dinner is ready, and to keep account of the household expenses, and to hinder the children from being strangulated by the whooping cough, and to go through all the annoyances and vexations of housekeeping. Oh, my sphere is so infinitesimal, and so insignificant, I am clear discouraged." Woman, God places you on garrison duty, and your reward will be just as great as that of Florence Nightingale, who moving so often night by night with a light in her hand through the hospitals, was called by the wounded the "lady of the lamp." Your reward will be just as great as that of Mrs. Hertzog, who built and endowed theological seminary buildings. Your reward will be just as great as that of Hannah More, who by her excellent books won for her admirers Garrick and Edmund Burke and Joshua Reynolds. Rewards are not to be given according to the amount of noise you make in the world, nor even according to the amount of good you do, but according to whether or not you do your full duty in the sphere where God has placed you.

Suppose you give to two of your children errands, and they are to go off to make purchases, and to one you give one dollar and to the other you give twenty dollars. Do you reward the boy that you gave twenty dollars to for purchasing more than that amount of money than the other boy purchased with one dollar? Of course not. If God give wealth or social position or eloquence or twenty times the faculty to a man that he gives to the ordinary man, is he going to give to the favored man a reward because he has more power and more influence? Oh, no. In other words, if you and I were to do our whole duty, and you have twenty times more talent than I have, you will get no more divine reward than I will. Is God going to reward you because he gave you more? That would not be fair, that would not be right. These two hundred men of the text who fainted by the Brook Besor did their whole duty; they watched the baggage; they took care of the stuff; and they got as much of the spoils of victory as the men who went to the front. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

There is high encouragement in this for all who have great responsibility and little credit for what they do. You know the names of the great commercial houses of these cities. Do you know the names of the confidential clerks—the men who have the key to the safe, the men who know the combination lock? A distinguished merchant goes forth at the summer watering place, and he flashes past, and you say: "Who is that?" "Oh," replies some one, "don't you know? That is the great importer, that is the great banker, that is the great manufacturer." The confidential clerk has his week off. Nobody knows him, and after awhile his week is done, and he sits down again at his desk. But God will reward his fidelity just as much as he recognizes the work of the merchant philanthropist whose investments this unknown clerk so carefully guarded.

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Once for thirty-six hours we expected every moment to go to the bottom of the ocean. The waves struck through the skylights, and rushed down into the hold of the ship, and hissed against the boilers. It was an awful time; but by the blessing of God, and the faithfulness of the men in charge, we came out of the cyclone, and we arrived at home. Each one before leaving the ship thanked Captain Andrews. I do not think there was a man or woman that went off that ship without thanking Captain Andrews, and when, years after, I heard of his death, I was compelled to write a letter of condolence to his family in Liverpool. Everybody recognized the goodness, the courage, the kindness of Captain Andrews; but it occurs to me now that we never thanked the engineer. He stood away down in the darkness, amid the hissing furnaces, doing his whole duty. Nobody thanked the engineer, but God recognized his heroism and his continuance and his fidelity, and there will be just as high reward for the engineer who worked out of sight, as the Captain, who stood on the bridge of the ship in the midst of the howling tempest. "As his part is that goeth down to the bettle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

A Christian woman was seen going along the edge of a wood, every eventide, and the neighbors in the country did not understand how a mother with so many cares and anxieties should waste so much time as to be idly sauntering out evening by evening. It was found out afterward that she went there to pray for her household, and while there one evening, she wrote that beautiful hymn, famous in all ages for cheering Christian hearts:

I love to steal awhile away
From every cumbering care,
And spend the hours of setting day,
In humble, grateful prayer.

Shall there be no reward for such u pretending, yet everlasting service?

Knew Just How Others Felt.

"I think the flavor of pure cod oil is very pleasant," said a "but my wife can never see any without twisting up he exclaiming: 'Oh, the horrid can you possibly like it?' ago I was in a drug store school physician came in a quart of castor oil. poured the stuff into doctor thrust one of his stream of oil and trans ful at least to his mouth oil,' said he, smacking for a moment I knew jus feels when I smack my liver oil."

A Mustache Over Seven

The people of Bellingto[illegible] are proud of one of their [illegible]izens, whose only claim to greatness is his enormous beard and mustache. His name is Brown—plain James Brown—but nature could not hide his identity even in the Virginia mountains, especially after bestowing on him such an enormous beard. Brown is six feet and one inch in height, but even his great stature does not hinder his chin beard from trailing on the floor when he stands erect. The mustache is even a greater curiosity than his beard, being nearly seven feet and four inches "from tip to tip."

A Napoleon of Finance.

There are plenty of ways of raising money in these hard times, but very few of them are as original as that of the impecunious German, a citizen of Munich, who, finding himself short of funds, had recourse to the following novel scheme for raising the wind: He ordered a confectioner to make a pie for his wife's birthday, containing as a surprise, a lining of twenty pfennig pieces. The man's financial stringency was relieved, but the confectioner, at last accounts, was still waiting for his money.—Harper's Bazar.

An Angel's Treasures.

Accepted Suitor—Why my angel, what's the matter?

The Angel—Oh, the awfulest thing has happened. I have lost my engagement ring.

Little Brother—Why, sis, what a fuss you are making! You've got plenty more of them.—Street & Smith's Good News.

Why He Didn't.

Leading Citizen—Mr. Mayor, the rioters are getting worse every minute. You'll have to go out and read the riot act to them.

Mayor—I can't.

"Can't? And why not?"

"I can't read."—Harper's Bazar.

Neb State Historical Society

The Ord Quiz.

Established 1882 — *ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1895.* — *Vol. 14, NO. 33.*

Church Directory.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
REV. W. E. HARDAWAY, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Service—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Epworth League 6:15 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30
Strangers specially invited.

First Presbyterian Church.
REV. W. B. LEONARD, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Services—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church.
There will be preaching services at Baptist church every Sunday

Foor Post No. 40 G. A. R. holds its regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at at the Knights of Pythias hall at 3 p. m.
DAVID A. GARD, Commander.
D. MCCALL, Adj.

Ord Circle No. 6, Ladies of the G. A. R. hold their regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at 1 o'clock sharp, at the Knights of Pythias hall. MRS. IDA STROUP,
MYRA WYGENT, Pres. Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

UNION PACIFIC.
Accommodation arrives.....8:15 p. m.
Accommodation leaves.....7:45 a. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
Accommodation goes East.....12:55 p. m
Accommodation goes West.....1:55 p. m.

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Estate and Probate matters made a Specialty.
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CHAS. A. MUNN, County Attorney. R. L. STAPLE Sec'y. Valley Co Abstract Co.
MUNN & STAPLE.
LAWYERS.
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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
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ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

W. E. CRAMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in Quiz Block.
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E. J. BOND, M. D.,
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News Brieflets.

Twenty-eight fish were found in a can of milk in New York recently.

In England credit oyer the counter of a public house is not recognized in law.

Monte Carlo, the greatest gambling resort in the world, had a disastrous summer.

Indiana will present Gov. Matthews as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The bicycle of the Khedive of Egypt is a gorgeous machine almost entirely covered with silver plating.

The oldest pupil in the Boston evening schools is sixty-nine. She is a French woman and is now commencing the last year of her course.

Evangelist Dwight L. Moody will soon begin a noteworthy series of revival services at Atlanta, Ga., in a tabernacle seating 7,000 people which has just been built for him.

A little fellow in knickerbockers killed an eagle measuring seven feet from tip to tip of its wing, near Greenwood, Ky., a few days ago. The eagle had killed a turkey hen in the barnyard when the boy saw it. He got a gun and killed the bird at first shot.

Cremation is making so little progress that it may be said to have lost its hold even upon the opponents of burial. Over 1,000,000 died in the United States in 1894, and less than seven hundred bodies were cremated. The price of incineration is $35, children under twelve years $10.

Two prize rams in Pike County, Pa, fought a duel to the death one day last week. Their method of combat was to back off from each other a distance of thirty or fifty feet and then run full tilt together head to head. Finally one ram dropped dead with a completely smashed head.

Very little honey will be gathered in many localities this year as a direct result of the unusually long drouth. Flowers were comparatively scarce, and the bees seem to get little honey from what flowers there were. In several parts of Pennsylvania, it is said, there is danger of the bees starving to death during the winter. In many districts there is no honey to gather for market, the little collected being needed by the bees for their own use.

It is believed that an extensive field of valuable coal has been discovered within fifty miles of Juneau, Alaska. If this proves to be true it will, of course, mean very much for the development of that region. It is known that excellent coal exists in many parts of Alaska, but the discoveries hitherto have been remote from the settled regions. A Hoonah Indian brought into Juneau some three weeks ago several peices of exellent anthracite coal which he said he found at a place fifty miles from the town, and from his description it is thought that there is a vain several feet thick cropping out on a hillside.

The warships of the British Pacific Squadron are shortly to be replaced by larger and more modern vessels, the Imperieuse coming out as a flagship to relieve the Royal Arthur.

England has sent 672 women missionaries to China within the past five years. Thirty-six left in a body recently for work in China and India. The proportion of women who take this rigorous and self-denying work on themselves is far greater than that of men.

The North Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral Bunce, is to be prepared for a cruise in the vicinity of the West Indies. The squadron at present consists of the New York, Columbia, Minneapolis and Montgomery. To these it is expected to add the Maine, Texas and Cincinnati.

Prof. Woodworth, of the Michigan Agricultural College, believes that electricity is quite as cheap as salt for the killing of weeds, in the long run, as it is much more effective and destroys the plant to the root. He proposes to experiment on the most noxious weeds by taking a wheelbarrow or wagon supplied with a storage battery to the land to be cleared and let the hanging wires drag along the ground. He insists on the practicability of removing Canada and Russian thistles from farms in this way.

Fifteen hundred sea otter skips were brought to the traders by Alaska Indians this year, according to the estimate of a trader just returned to Seattle. Furs of bears and foxes aggregating many thousand dollars in value were also brought in. He says Alaska's wealth in furs is very great, and in many regions is yet practically untouched. The tract between Cook Inlet and the Yukon, he says, produces the finest furs in the world, and only one or two white men have ever been in there.

William Simmons, coachman for Senator W. H. Andrews, of Titusville. Pa., is one of the heirs to an enormous estate in England known as the Sands estate. Mr. Simmons was a brother of the late Charles Simmons, of Sharon, and whose wife, now one of the heirs, still resides here. They are advised by the British Consul that this is a genuine case.

What will be the biggest bridge in Central America is now building at Oakland, Cal. After it is completed it will be taken apart and shipped to its destination. It will span the Rio de Lempa, near the city of San Salvador, in the republic of that name, and will be 800 feet long, in two spans of 430 feet each. After being landed at the nearest port, the sections of the bridge will be hauled to their place by ox teams.

The final triumph of the bicycle over the horse is foreshadowed, if it has not actually been acomplished, on a big farm near Wellington, Kan. One of the young men is an expert bicycle rider, and he usually rides his machine when driving the cattle to pasture or to the barns. He is able to scorch around over the level prairie and control the herd with great ease. Maybe the cowboy and his broncho are soon to be but a memory of the picturesque past.

It is stated as an actual fact that all the people residing in Letcher County, Ky., are related to one another, directly or indirectly. The reason of this is found in the remarkable Webb family. There are three brothers and three sisters of the original family, all living near Sergent, and they have no fewer than 748 descendants living in the neighborhood. The eldest member of the family, Lettie, is eighty-two years old, and has twenty children, ninty-five grandchildren and fifty great-grandchildren. Polly, aged eighty, has sixteen children and almost as many grandchildren and great-grandchildren as Lettie. The youngest, Wiley, has the fewest descendants. He is seveny years old and has eleven children, fifty-four grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren.

American gold pens have the reputation in our own and foreign markets, of being the best pens in the world.

Herring were never so plentiful off the Massachusetts as this year, and the catch so far has been phenomenally large.

Only one woman in ten in Massachusetts availed herself of the privileve of registering to vote this year—about 26,000 in all.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Strawn, of Lacon, Ill., who were first married twenty-four years ago and divorced three times, have again made up.

With a powerful magnet New York physicians removed pieces of jagged steel from the eye of Joseph Brown, of Plainfield, N. J., and saved his sight.

There was a railroad wreck at Canterbury, N. H., the other day in which 4,000 dozen of eggs were smashed and scattered all over the adjoining landscape.

One hundred and thirty-five carloads of tea were discharged from one ship at Tacoma last week. The vessel had abroad $2,000,000 worth of cargo from the Orient.

Paderewski, the noted pianist, received the largest sum paid to any single performer for a night's work in New York City. He received $5,650 for a few hours' pleasant work recently.

Letters received at Washington from Miss Kate Field, who is in Utah, say that she raised in Chicago $1,000 of the $1,500 still necessary for the restoration of the old John Brown fort at Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

Because of his activity in opposing the proposed Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, Rev. C. J. Schofield, of Dallas, Tex., was forced to resign. His attitude was not satisfactory to the business men in his congregation.

For sevearal centuries an infusion of nut galls, treated with sulphate of iron, composed the only ink known. Modern inks date from 1798, at which time researches of Dr. Lewis and Ribancourt in the chemistry of ink began.

Doctors are greatly puzzled over the remarkable case of young Miss Dechenel of St. Barnabe, Que., who for sixty-five days has partaken of no food. A little water or tea is all that she can swallow. Although very weak, she is still able to move about.

Any one who is suffering from Constipation or Indigestion would do well to try Beggs' Little Giant Pills. They give perfect satisfaction. Sold and warranted by Bridgford & Nichols, our popnlar druggists.

President Dwight, of Yale, who was recently interviewed as to the outlook for the poor young man in one of the big modern schools, said he believed the double struggle for education and support had an excellent effect on a young man. His advice to the poor young man was, "Go to college if you can."

Beggs' Tropical Oil will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises and all deep seated diseases where a powerful liniment is required. Give it a trial and you will use no other. It acts like magic. Bridgeford & Nichols have it for sale and warrants every bottle.

A census of centenarians recently taken in France gives 213 persons of one hundred years or over, 147 of them women and 66 men. The oldest was a woman who has just died at one hundred and fifty, in a village of the department of Haute Garonne. Nearly all the centenarians belonged to the lower ranks in life.

Bridgeford & Nichols take the lead in everything. They have secured the exclusive sale of Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker, the most perfect medicine made. Try it for all blood dis orders.

After suffering untold pain, Philip Matthews, an old resident of Lambertsville, N. J., died from blood poisoning. A few years ago, being troubled with corns, Mr. Matthews bought some corn cure, cut his corn and applied the remedy. Blood poison resulted, which has bothered him ever since. His system became so permeated that his fingers, toes and one of his hands came off before he died.

The Most Wonderful Pill.

They relieve where all others fail. They are called Beggs' Little Giants and are rightly named. Remember the name and call for them at the best store in town. Bridgeford & Nichols keeps them.

Beggs' Germon Salve—"The Perfect Ointment"—has cured thousands. One box is sufficient to cure any ordinary case of piles and only cost 25 cents It relieves at once. Bridgeford & Nichols keeps it, as well as all other reliable medicines.

You Can't Cough

After taking 3 doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup. It is one of the most wonderful remedies ever put on market for Coughs and Colds. Sold and warranted by our popular druggists Bridgeford & Nichols.

Beggs' Hair Renewer

IS POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR TONIC ON THE MARKET. It wil STOP hair falling out or turning gray! Give it a trial. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction by your popular druggists Bridgeford & Nichols.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 20 cents. Dr. SWAYNE & SON Philadelphia. 27-6m

A Fifty-Cent Calendar Free.

The publishers of the YOUTH'S COMPANION are sending free to the subscribers to the paper a handsome four-page calendar, 7 x 10 in., lithographed in nine colors. It is made up of four charming pictures, each pleasing in design, under each of which are the monthly calendars for the year 1896. The retail price of this calendar is 50 cents.

New subscribers to the COMPANION will receive this beautiful calendar free and besides, the COMPANION free every week until Jan. 1, 1896. Also the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's double numbers free, and the COMPANION fifty-two weeks, a full year to January 1, 1897. Address,
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
195 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

When the scalp is atrophied, or shiny-bald, no preparation will restore the hair; in all other cases, Hall's Hair Renewer will start a growth.

Best quality numbered line parchmen legal cap at the QUIZ office.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair,
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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

CUT IN 2 SHIRTING.

Just now it is the fad with some merchants to get very loud, tell big tales to draw trade, and, figuratively speaking, to tear their shirts, in order to get you inside their doors. But you should not forget that I am doing business on business principles. I am not throwing out baits to draw you in and then skin you on something else. That's their way. It is not mine.

But speaking of shirts reminds me. I have a fine line of shirting. I don't tear my shirting, because it is too hard work. But I have actually cut the price in two—that is, the price these other fellows usually charge.

See these goods. You'll always find my goods right and my prices are low as anybody's.

WM. FELLOWS,
ORD, NEB.

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE PRICES
We will ship to you direct, mixed cars of Lumber, Sash, Doors and Interior Finish and will save you at least one profit. Send us your bills for estimate.
GUIOU & LEDWICH 18th and Nicholas, Opp. Woodman Oil Works. OMAHA, NEB.

BACKACHE.

WHY? Because your Liver and Kidneys are out of order. For years and years housewives all over the country have used with best results

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver AND Kidney Balm.

Try it, and you will agree with the thousands who say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at $1.00 per bottle.

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Grand Island, Nebraska.
Special attention to correcting defects of sight with glasses.

LATE ELECTION NEWS

ECHOES FROM HERE AND THERE.

Tammany the One Bright Spot in the Waste of Democratic Defeat—The Kentucky Legislature a Tie—Returns from Kansas and Other States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Richard Croker is greatly elated over the success of Tammany Hall. He said: "Tammany Hall is the one bright spot in all the waste of Democratic defeat and disaster. Although out of politics, I have not forgotten my experiences of the past, and can get beneath the surface and discern the forces which are at work on the popular mind. When, therefore, I predicted a Tammany triumph in New York of 30,000 to 50,000 I was not so far out of the way. The people were not to be deceived this year again, and they have had enough of so-called reform, and have rebuked the reformers at the polls.

"I see that some people call this a verdict for Richard Croker. It would be very pleasant to consider it in that light. But I think the victory rather to be attributable to Tammany's superb organization. If the Democratic party was as well organized as Tammany Hall we would not be reading to-day of Republican victories all over the land."

"Look at the states that have given such immense Republican majorities. Why, Tammany is the only stronghold that the Democracy has left. It marks the point around which the Democratic party can rally with heart for the battles yet to come."

KANSAS RETURNS.

Neither Party Seems to Have Made Any Material Gains.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—Unofficial returns from seventy-five of the 105 counties in the State indicate that neither party made material gains of county offices in the election Tuesday. Whether there was any change in the relative strength of the two parties will be for the official canvass, which is in progress to-day, to tell.

In the seventy-five counties heard from, unofficially, the Republicans have slightly the best of it, their gains being thirty-five offices against thirty gained by the Populists. The cause of the greatest regret to the Populists is the loss of Cherokee and Crawford counties. These counties have been regarded as Populist strongholds and their return to the Republican column is discouraging to the leaders. But the Republicans are equally gloomy over the results in Sedgwick, Lyon and Neosho, and over losses of votes in Central Kansas.

Missouri Republicans Banquet.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—Ten of the Republican Congressmen-elect of this State were banqueted at the St. Louis club last night. Chauncey I. Filley presided, and all of the speeches were congratulatory. Mr. Mozley, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Burton, Mr. Joy, Mr. Crowther and Mr. C. N. Clark were among the speakers.

Kentucky Legislature Tied.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—The Evening Post says that the general assembly will be a tie when it meets, and the election of a successor to Senator Blackburn is a matter of conjecture. The Democrats will have 68 votes and one Democratic-Populist vote, making a total of 69. The Republicans will have 68 and one Republican alliance vote, making a total of 69.

Indiana Populists May Disband.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9.—The indications are that within the next month the Populist organization in this State will disband, the men who have been carrying on the agitation for four years having about decided that there is no future for the party in the State, and that they might as well abandon it.

Mississippi Populists Not In It.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 9.—Returns show that the Populists failed to carry a county in the State. They had twenty-five members in the last Legislature. In the next one they will have none. The Democrats carried several counties they have not carried before in years. McLaurin's majority will be at least 50,000.

Full Returns From Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Full returns from all parts of the state show that Bushnell, Republican, was elected governor by 25,348 plurality. The Democrats carried only twenty-six of the eighty-eight counties.

No Aid for High Priced Churches.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—After a long discussion it was decided by the Methodist church extension board that no church where the building cost over $10,000 should be aided. The cost of the land on which the church is erected is not to be considered.

Secretary Morton's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Morton is now engaged in the preparation of his annual report. It is understood that he will dwell at length upon the question of the extension of the foreign markets for American products.

Still After Wichita Joints.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 9.—The assistant attorney general has filed an injunction suit against a joint on Douglass avenue. The owner of the building is made a party to the suit.

Judge Peckham Probable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—In supreme court circles it is said that recent developments indicate that the president seriously contemplates appointing Judge Rufus Peckham of the New York court of appeals to the vacancy on the supreme bench, occasioned by the death of Associate Justice Jackson.

Bondsmen in the Lurch.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 9.—H. S. Brannaman, the ex-deputy sheriff of Buchanan county, Mo., who was under $5,000 bonds for shooting Ed Ackley two weeks ago, is missing, and his bondsmen are trying to locate him.

MR. BAYARD SPEAKS.

Addresses Scotchmen and Denounces Socialism and Protection.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 9.—United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard delivered the inaugural address last evening to the Philosophic society. It was entitled "Individual Liberty, the Germ of National Progress and Permanence."

Mr. Bayard spoke at length of the wonderful growth and development of the United States and earnestly evoked the opposition of his hearers to "state socialism" in all forms. He also sounded a note of warning against the many proposals of political interference and state management under the garb of philanthropic aid or paternalism.

After discussing what he termed the "tyranny of labor organizations," Mr. Bayard said: "In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of State socialism styled protection, which, I believe, has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, corrupt public life, banish men of independent mind and character from public councils, blunt public conscience and place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble than any other single cause. Step by step, and largely owing to the confusion of civil strife, it has succeeded in obtaining control of the sovereign power of taxation, creating the revenue into an engine for selfish and private profit. Its allied beneficiaries and combines are called "trusts," and gradually the commercial marine of the United States has disappeared, the few vessels lately built being an exception and proving the rule, as they were only built by making a breach in the general tariff and navigation laws.

"It is incorrect," said Mr. Bayard, "to speak of protection as a national policy. That could never be, as it will never be anything but the fostering of special interests at the expense of the rest. It is fatal to the hopes of advancement or even to the retention of what has been gained by civilization."

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

Condition of Affairs Rapidly Becoming Unbearable.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Times correspondent in Constantinople telegraphed to-day: "The condition of things here is regarded unbearable by all the diplomats and the Sultan, whose sole idea of policy is to play off one power against the other, is nonplussed at their unanimity. All the powers are friendly, and they give him sound, but most distasteful counsel. None of their manifestations have any selfish purpose, affording material for the manufacture of political capital. Among the advice tendered him much bears upon the insecurity of the capital as evidenced by September's riots, which left the Mohammedans in a state of unprecedented excitement. But the remedy suggested is an increased number of spies, arrests or secret executions, and therefore the advice of the powers does not meet with response. Much also has been said about the bloodshed in the provinces and the enormous detriment to trade in the greater part of Asia Minor and Syria. But the only answer is the annihilation of the reform scheme by the appointment of two palace creatures to the board of control, of which one of them is president. No where, however, are fears entertained of any wholesale fanatical outbreak against the Christians. The danger lies quite in another direction."

A cipher letter received from Erzingian, headquarters of the notorious Zekki Pasha, commander of the troops at the time of the Sassoun massacre, states that 2,000 Armenians were killed during the late disturbances.

In view of the many startling reports from Constantinople recently, it is possibly just to believe that some of them have been colored by exaggerations upon the part of Armenians. But the main fact does not appear to be in any way altered by this coloring and it is that Armenia appears to be in a condition of the most dreadful anarchy.

TO UNITE POSTOFFICES.

The Department Figuring on a Consolidation Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The President to-day approved an amendment to the civil service rules, which will result in bringing many postmasters and employes within the classified service. The addition is as follows: "And whenever, by order of the Postmaster General, any postoffice shall be consolidated with and made a part of another postoffice where free delivery is established, all the employes of the office thus consolidated whose names appear on the roll of said offices approved by the Postoffice department and including the postmaster thereof, shall from the date of said order, be employes of the said free delivery office and the person holding on the date of said order the position of postmaster at the office thus consolidated with said free delivery office may be assigned to any position therein and given any appropriate designation under the classification act which the Postmaster General may direct."

It is the intention of the Postoffice department to consolidate many offices throughout the country. This will not necessarily do away with the offices, but will establish them as stations of some central point. The department intends to make experiments in this direction and if they prove satisfactory the system will be largely extended. It is probable that presidential offices as well as fourth class will be included in the consolidations.

Colored Politicians Get Two Years.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 9.—Isaac Fredericks, editor of the Mirror, a colored paper published here, and Professor T. P. Langan, one of the teachers in the colored school, were found guilty of the charge of assault with intent to kill, and their punishment fixed at two years each in the penitentiary. Langan and Fredericks were prominent Republican politicians, and, becoming envious of Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, the colored assistant city physician, went to his office one night during the last campaign, and pounded the doctor's face into a pulp.

NO HANGING IN KANSAS.

Governor Morrill Will Not Accede to the Requests From Kinsley.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—Governor Morrill has not yet answered the plea of Judge Vandivert of Kinsley and the petition of citizens for the carrying out of the death sentence upon Carl Arnold and William Harvey, the young men who brutally murdered John T. Marsh, the mayor of Kinsley, a year ago, but has made up his mind to refuse.

"There are," says the Governor, "forty-six murderers in the penitentiary under the death sentence. The crimes of some of these men were as cold blooded as the murder of Mayor Marsh, and it is not my duty to single out in my 'discretion' these two boys, Arnold and Harvey, who are only 19 years old, and order them hanged. I don't believe Judge Vandivert expected me to do any such thing when he presented the petition. He performed a promised duty to his people down there, and having done that he is willing for me to exercise my 'discretion.'"

THURMAN SERIOUSLY ILL.

Venerable Ohio Statesman Not Expected to Recover.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Last Friday evening ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman fell accidentally and seriously injured his hip. No bones were broken and, his constitution being strong, it was believed that he would soon regain his accustomed health. The effect of the nervous shock appeared to have passed away, and Tuesday and Wednesday he had improved so much that his physicians and friends thought he would undoubtedly be about again in a short time.

Yesterday, however, a severe relapse occurred and there is to-day but little hope that the venerable statesman can recover. His vigorous constitution may yet pull him through, but the chances are all against him. This information comes from members of the family.

Mr. Thurman was alone in his parlor and thought that he was strong enough to walk to the library and back to his chair. In returning to his chair he fell.

AN IMPLEMENT COMBINE.

Prices of All Farm Machinery Will Soon Be Advanced.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—There is to be a general advance in prices of all farm implements and machinery before the supply of goods for the coming season is shipped from the factories. The matter has been considered and has received the indorsement of nearly all of the strong associations of manufacturers of the country. Those who have not already agreed to the advance are not strong enough to combat the combine for increase of price, and even if they were, they lack the disposition.

The advance has been ordered by the combine, and when the new price lists from the factories make their appearance they will show an increase of from $2 to $5 on wagons, and from $1 to $5 added to the cost of plows and other machinery used by farmers. The advance is to include everything from a steam thresher to a garden rake.

DONNED THE STRIPES.

Preacher Hinshaw Enters Upon His Life Sentence for Wife Murder.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 9.—The Rev. William Hinshaw, found guilty in the Headricks circuit court on the charge of murdering his wife and sentenced to life imprisonment, arrived at the penitentiary yesterday in charge of Sheriff Bell. He appeared to be completely broken down and remarked to Chaplain Wood that he did not see how he could stand it. He weighed 169 pounds when measured, and was visibly affected when he had to change his elegant suit for a convict's costume. He will be assigned to labor in the shoe shop and besides be made principal of the prison school. He stated to reporters that he would conform strictly to prison regulations, but that he did not expect to stay long, as he believed he would get a new trial.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

The Missouri Association in Good Financial Shape—Reports Bright.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 9.—The Missouri State Sunday School association will close its three days' session this evening.

Treasurer William Randolph made his annual report, which was approved and ordered filed. The receipts were as follows: "Amount brought forward $302.84, Sunday school offerings $1,090.85, personal subscriptions $5,896.00, by local associations $210.26, on silver league pledges $110.50, publications $150.96, total $7,573.43. The disbursements were $7,412.07, leaving a balance on hand of $160.76. The liabilities are: Sundry bills for supplies $254.72, ten months' rent $200, employes $483.00, bills payable $2,155.51, second installment of the triennial pledge to the international association $250, total $3,343.13.

Indian Agent Cadman Dead.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—J. W. Cadman, who shot himself several days ago, died at the county hospital at 2 o'clock this morning from the effects of the bullet wound in his head. He was an Indian agent in South Dakota and was a relative of President Cleveland's wife. No adequate reason has been given for his act.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A morning paper says that Count Bela-Zichy has been able to secure from the pope a dispensation to marry a Miss Mabel Wright, who, before her divorce, was Mrs. Fernando Yznaga. It is said that Archbishop Corrigan will perform the ceremony at the see house within a few days.

"Sharp man, that." "How?" "Widow sued him an' got judgment for $100." "Yes?" "Married the widder, got a divorce for $60, and has $40 left out of the $100."—Atlanta Constitution.

THE WATER TOO LOW

A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLODES BECAUSE OF IT.

Four Men Meet Instant Death—Bodies of Three Men Badly Mangled and Strewn Along the Track—Train Runs Away but Is Finally Controlled.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A special dispatch to the Recorder from Warwick, N. Y., says:

With an awful roar Lehigh & Hudson engine No. 13 blew up today and caused the death of four men. The dead are:

BETTNER, Herbert, fireman, Easton.

COOPER, William, engineer, Philadelphia.

O'NEILL, Martin, conductor, Belvidere.

SOLMAN, James, brakeman, Phillipsburg.

The force of the explosion was so great that the boiler was thrown from the trucks, but the latter remained on the rails. The train, consisting of thirty cars, although it was running on a down grade, was stopped by the brakeman, but not until it had run fully a mile and a half. The victims of the accident were hurled in all directions, their clothing stripped from their bodies and the latter garments fell in branches of trees along the track, where they remained hanging.

The first body found was Cooper's. It was pinioned under the shattered boiler. He had been crushed to death by the mass of iron and steel. O'Neill had been blown on the rails and run over by the train, his body cut to pieces and otherwise horribly mutilated, while Sloman was hanging unconscious in a barb wire fence fifty feet away. He only lived a few minutes, dying in great agony.

Fireman Bettner was blown out of the cab and landed in an open field twenty yards from the scene of the explosion. His coat, vest and shirt were torn from his back, and when found by the rescuing party he was wandering in a dazed condition. The cause is supposed to have been due to low water.

COAST DEFENSE URGED.

General Miles' First Annual Report Devoted to the Need of Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—In his first annual report to the Secretary of War General Miles in his capacity of "major general commanding army," devotes considerable space to the necessity of taking some steps to protect the sea coast. He says it has been estimated that to fortify all of the coasts it would cost in the neighborhood of $125,000,000. To put the Pacific coast in defense would require in the neighborhood of 375 modern guns and mortars with their proper carriages and munitions. It has also been estimated that their cost would be something like $31,000,000. He has recommended in the past that $250,000 be appropriated to perfect titles to strategic points necessary to be occupied for the defense of the Pacific cost; that $1,000,000 be appropriated for the establishment of a plant to be constructed under the direction of a board of officers of the army and navy to be ordered by the president for the construction of effective guns, and war materials for both army and navy on the Western coast, and that $25,000,000, or such portions of it as could be utilized in four years, be authorized to be expended for the construction of the most improved and effective guns and war materials as will be required on that coast. He also urges the appropriation of a large sum for the erection for fortifications for the protection of the Atlantic coast. Suggestions are also made with reference to the Great Lakes.

THE CZARINA IN DANGER

She May Not Survive the Results of Childbirth.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A special cable from London to the Times says:

The news that comes here this evening from St. Petersburg, through channels that entitled it to belief, gives a sad and startling turn to the recent pleasant gossip about the coming birth of an heir to the imperial crown of Russia. The physicians of the palace who have been in consultation with specialists advised the czar that in the natural course of events neither the mother nor the child could survive. A grave operation was therefore performed. Tonight the men of science are no longer able to conceal from the imperial husband the imminent danger of the czarina. It is understood in official circles that her recovery is considered impossible—that there is no hope whatever. A letter from St. Petersburg, dated October 15, announced that the czarina was in seclusion at Tarskoezell and would remain there until the birth of her child.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

Pennsylvania Follows the Southern Plan of Killing Negroes.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 11.—A Morning News special from Homesville, Pa., says:

Thomas Jefferson, the negro who last Tuesday night attempted a criminal assault on the person of little Miss Wilson Frobet, having been pursued by a determined posse, was captured and placed in jail. He made a full and complete confession, and said that he had committed more than one similar offense before. While he was being taken yesterday afternoon before the magistrate at Argyle for a committal trial the officer in going through a thicket near town was overpowered and the culprit hanged and riddled with bullets.

Only Ambition.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 11.—Bob Fitzsimmons and party left for Galveston tonight. They show there tomorrow night and then visit the larger cities of Texas, returning to Dallas next Sunday. Fitzsimmons said to a correspondent just before leaving:

"I have one ambition in life and that is to defeat Corbett. I am satisfied Dan Stuart can bring us together in the ring and I shall remain in Texas until he decides what we are to do. If he says fight in Mexico I will go there. If he says fight in Canada I will go there. I shall never stop until I fight Corbett."

SHOT, BUT DID NOT KILL.

Major Laing of Leavenworth Made the Target for Bullets.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 11.—Crawford Moore, a travelling salesman for the Great Western Manufacturing company of this city, this afternoon shot Maj. James M. Laing as he was going up the stairs leading to his office on South Fourth street in the Laing block. Moore fired four shots, one of the bullets taking effect in the lower right thigh and passing upward was afterward found under the skin near the groin, where it was cut out by the physician. The bullets were from a 38-calibre revolver. Moore was arrested and placed in jail. The major was taken to his home, where surgical aid was given him. The shooting grew out of the attentions of Laing to Moore's wife.

Shortly before 1 o'clock both men met at the bottom of the stairs leading to Major Laing's office, on south Fourth street, where they remained for some time earnestly engaged in conversation. From what could be ascertained by those who were near, Moore demanded a sum of money for despoiling the relations between himself and his wife. The major refused to comply with the request and as he started to go upstairs Moore fired four shots, one of which took effect. For a number of years Major Laing has been paying attention to Mrs. Moore, and this fact was known to almost every man and woman in town.

Their relations were open and notorious and Moore himself was well aware of it. Moore and Major Laing were on friendly terms; at least they were frequently seen together. For some time Major Laing has been trying to break away from the woman, and those who are familiar with the situation say that is what made Moore angry. The family of Laing returned from Europe about two months ago having been absent for several years.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

Great Enthusiasm Displayed at a Mass Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Cuban sympathizers in New York held a mass meeting last night at the Murray Hill Lyceum, which was a great display of enthusiasm. Juan Fraga presided. On the platform with him were Senors Tomas Estrada Palma, who was recently appointed plenipotentiary delegate abroad for the Cuban revolutionary party; Enrique Trujillo, editor of El Porvenir; Gonzalo De Quesada, secretary of the Cuban junta, and Senors Terreforte, Rivas and Cheeon. In the balcony were Senora Cespedes and her daughter, and Senora Trujillo, president of the club, Hyas De Cuba.

Senor Trujillo was the first speaker, and predicted that the liberation of Cuba is now only a question of a few months. Senor Quesada paid a glowing tribute to the memory of young Cespedes. The speaker's reference to Maximo Gomez evoked prolonged applause, as did also his recital of the deeds of valor of the insurgents.

SOON TO LEAVE DENVER.

Schlatter the Healer, Will Begin Operations in Chicago.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 11.—On the 16th Francis Schlatter, the healer, will end his public work in Denver, and after a rest he will depart for Chicago. He began his outdoor work on the 16th of September and every day since, excepting Sundays, he has been kept busy every moment. Not only all classes of people from the city have flocked to him, but they have come from all parts of the state and from many more distant points.

Reports of many cures have been made and his believers can be numbered by the thousands. He has steadfastly refused all money gifts, and no accident, scandal or disturbance has occurred during his stay in the city. He has acquired a national reputation, but no amount of attention seems to change him and he continues to be the same simple-minded, ignorant man he was when he arrived out of the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico.

WALLER DYING.

The Ex-Consul Writes His Last Letter to His Family.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A special from Washington says the family of ex-Consul John M. Waller believe that his health has been permanently broken by his confinement in French prisons. His letters are all written in a most despondent tone. In letters dated September 30, from Clairvaux prison, just received, Mr. Waller writes that he never expects to see his family again, and states that this may be the last letter they will ever receive from him. It is evident that his health is extremely bad, for the French authorities have transferred him from Clairvaux to Nimes and have placed him on hospital diet and allowance. It is expected that the State department will take some decisive action in the case before Congress meets, as Mr. Waller's attorneys have been instructed to file their brief at once.

WRECK ON THE SANTA FE.

Five Persons Injured, One of Whom Is Likely to Die.

GIRARD, Kan., Nov. 11.—A disconnected part of a Santa Fe local ran into an extra freight on a grade ten miles north of Girard last night, smashing up a coach of the local and five cars. Five persons were injured, one of whom may die. The crews escaped by jumping. Those injured are: C. W. French, drummer of Chicago; Charles Abend, drummer of Cincinnati, Ohio; Messrs. Armstrong and Soloman and an unknown man who was working on the Santa Fe bridge gang.

Inks Will Be Hanged.

OREGON, Mo., Nov. 11.—James B. Inks was found guilty of murder in the first degree by a Holt county jury and unless the Supreme court reverses the case he will be hanged for the murder of James Patterson on the streets of Mound City, in this county, May 15, 1891.

NEVADA, Mo., Nov. 11.—As a result of charges by City Marshal Alderson and others, Presiding Elder Hunter has suspended the Rev. W. J. Carpenter of Centenary Southern Methodist church and called a church tribunal for next week. Mr. Carpenter's congregation stands solidly by him.

NEBRASKA SILVER MEN.

They Are Not Satisfied With Their Showing at the Election.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 11.—Much interest has been created among Nebraska Democrats as a result of election returns, showing the relative vote of the two wings; Mahoney, administration candidate for Supreme court, received 14,500, and Phelps, silver man, 8,000. Both went on the ticket under the Supreme court ruling, as Democrats, and the silver men claim that this was unfair to their interests, and that it was not a proper test. The silver men now suggest that the silver question be submitted to a primary election in Nebraska, the regular Democratic committee and the bolting Democratic committee to agree upon primaries to be held at the same time and at the same places, and each voter to be called upon to express himself on the money question, and the State convention to instruct its delegates accordingly. If a majority of the Democrats of Nebraska are in favor of a 16 to 1 plank in the next national convention they are to be entitled to the delegation. If the majority of the Democrats in Nebraska are in favor of the present financial policy, then these Democrats to have a right to represent the State in the national convention.

This matter, they say, can only be determined by a primary election and the silver Democrats say they are not afraid of such an expression from the voters. They assert that if the gold men refuse to submit the question to to a primary election they will be stopped from claiming to represent a majority of the Democratic voters. The opponents of the white metal have little to say on the subject, asserting that the election results indicate clearly that the silver Democrats are outnumbered two to one in Nebraska, and they think they have nothing to fear in future contests.

SAYS HAYDEN IS INSANE

Levi Carter Adds that He Took $50,000 of the Firm's Money.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Levi Carter, president of the Carter White Lead company, began suit Saturday against Stuart Hayden, until recently secretary of the company, for $50,000. The suit brings to light very strained relations beteen the parties. Carter claims, in fact, that Hayden has during the past five years embezzled or abstracted $50,000 of the funds of the company, partially by travelling about the country and running up expense bills more or less fictitious.

He says Hayden put up $50,000 of the stock of the company as security for the money he had taken. It was on this stock that the foreclosure suit has been brought. Carter further claims that Hayden is insane, that he was pronounced insane by Dr. Lee some time ago and has been under treatment in a private asylum in Lincoln for some time.

Hayden claims that the company was a partnership affair, he owning one-fourths. Some time ago, to tide over fourths. Some time ago, to tide over financial difficulties, some $200,000 worth of the stock was sold, and it was at this time that the mortgage was given, which it is now desired to foreclose. He says the stock mortgaged is worth $75,000, and that Carter is trying to get hold of it on the $50,000, because Hayden has been talking of going east and starting a similar concern.

The story of Hayden's insanity is denied by some of his friends. He is now at his home in Omaha.

SUICIDE OF NELS LARSON

Prominent Farmer Shoots Himself in a Holdrege Hotel.

HOLDREGE, Neb., Nov. 11.—Special.)—Nels Larson, a well-to-do farmer about forty years of age who lived in West side township, Phelps county, near Overton, committed suicide in the Central hotel in this city this morning.

He came in last night on a train from the east and went to the hotel and went to bed. About 10 o'clock this morning a shot was heard in his room. When the door was broken open he was breathing his last.

He had arisen, put on his pants and shoes and sat down on the edge of the bed and placed a 22-calibre revolver to his right temple and pulled the trigger.

The jury found no cause for the rash act and none can be ascertained. He leaves three children, all girls, aged about seven, ten and eighteen years, his wife having died over a year ago. He was an enthusiastic republican worker and was a member of the county central committee.

SHE DID NOT DISAPPEAR.

Mrs. Johanna Hasse Arrives Safely in Fremont—Local Notes.

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 11.—Special.)—A telegraph dispatch from Crown Point, Ind., Friday, stated that Mrs. Johanna Hasse, aged seventy-two years had mysteriously disappeared when about to take the train for Fremont. Mrs. Hasse, with her son William, have arrived in the city. She lost her way in her old home, but was soon found by her friends.

During the entertainment at the normal last evening Frank Pugh and Lew Lawson and ladies carried on a conversation in an undertone and as they did not cease when asked by the usher, were fired out and were used rather roughly. The boys filed a complaint against Frank Stafford and J. F. Roy, the ushers, and the case will be heard tomorrow.

Kearney Items.

KEARNEY, Neb., Nov. 11.—(Special)—A man by the name of More from Denver had his foot crushed by a freight train yesterday and had to have it amputated. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and that order will look after his welfare here while he is laid up.

At the last business meeting of the Buffalo club officers were elected as follows: President, E. C. Calkins; vice-president, James A. Boyd; treasurer, George W. Brown; secretary, J. G. Lowe; directors, E. B. Finch, W. S. Clapp, S. M. Nevius, F. J. Brown, James Wilson and auditors, M. A. Brown and J. J. Bartlett.

The Wide-awake hose company will give their thirteenth annual ball Thanksgiving evening.

Alaska's New Federal Judge.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The President has appointed Arthur K. Delaney of Alaska to be United States district judge for Alaska.

PIERRE LOTI'S LIFE.

HOW THE GREAT WRITER PASSES HIS DAYS.

His Manner of Composing a Costume—His Charming Wife—She Prefers the Nom de Plume to That of Madame Pierre Viand.

(Paris Correspondence.)

THE illustration will enable you to judge of Loti's manner of composing a costume. It represents his attire at an entertainment of mine, in which each guest was to come in the costume of some famous character, and then to play his part during the evening. Thus Osiris was brought into conversation with Cleopatra, Charlotte Corday with Marat, Charles the First with Cromwell, a grisette with Nero, Adrienne Lecouvreur with Scapin, and Mahomet with Pourceaugnac. Pierre Loti came as the Fisher of Iceland to a garden party which I gave at the Abbage de Gif.

Pierre Loti is evidently never idle. Since I have to speak of him only in

VIAND, THE NAVAL OFFICER.

private life, I need not linger to describe his manner of writing. It is, moreover, perfectly simple, and can be described in a word. In the morning Lieutenant Julien Viand is wholly devoted to his work or to his study, or to his service as a mariner. If he has command of a vessel, as soon as he rises he is occupied with his men; he either questions the second in command, summoning him to his house for the report, or he goes in person to inspect his vessel; for when he is Lieutenant Viand, this dreamer becomes the most serious and most accomplished of officers. His bearing, his gesture, his glance, his voice, and one might almost add his stature, undergo a complete change when Pierre Loti, of the Academie Francaise, becomes a lieutenant in the French navy.

The young commander is adored by his men, who find him devoted to the execution of justice, at once implacable toward a wilful fault, and indulgent toward an unwitting error. Although of small stature, he is so strong that he calls forth the admiration of his men when, in the case of a manoeuvre badly executed or in the removal of some cargo, he indicates with a gesture what is to be done, or lifts or sets in place some object. No one of his subordinates could get the better of him, if he ventured to contend with him as gymnast or as marksman. The sailors ascribe to him a very complex superiority made up of all in him that they can see and understand, as well as of much that is beyond their grasp, and they are devoted and submissive to him to the point of fanaticism.

Lieutenant Julien Viand, whenever he has the leisure to do so, becomes Pierre Loti from 2 o'clock until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. He requires no more time than this to write in his

AS A FISHERMAN.

superb, large, correct handwriting a volume in a few months. His study is always full of flowers; he has a passion for them, and in a few seconds he can arrange in a vase an exquisite bouquet of what had appeared to be the most insignificant flowers. The more perfume his flowers have the more he loves them. The odor of flowers never becomes oppressive to him, even when he is writing.

If Loti is stationed in a city, it is quite certain that within an hour of his arrival he will have found and selected for his residence the house commanding the widest views, situated in the most original manner, and in which one can find the greatest retirement. In such a house I saw him at Hendaye.

The house was situated on the Bidassoa, a river as much Spanish as French, which serves as frontier to the two countries. When the tide rises, the Bidassoa is an arm of the sea, a gulf.

My readers will permit me to copy a description of Loti's house which I have already made, for I wrote my first impressions of the place on the spot, and I cannot improve it. "Loti's house is small, but is decorated by the fancy of a great artist. Over the white woodwork of the drawing-room, very commonplace and bare in itself, Loti has draped fishing-nets, which are agitated by the warm air from without, and cause light and mysterious shadows to flit over the walls. The gray of the nets waving over the softened whiteness gives the impression of an evanescent decoration seen in a dream. Huge crabshells, which have become transparent, rough and ugly monsters of the sea, are attached to the netting.

"On every hand, in the many vases, are many beautiful flowers, which Loti can never be denied. Hangings draped in the corners, portieres, furnishings disposed with taste, all combine to make one exclaim, on entering for the first time: 'How beautiful it is!' Loti's study, placed above the drawing-room, looks out also on the Bidassoa; one might say at certain hours that the view is over the sea. To write in peace, Loti has condemned the inner door to the room, and his visitors must go up to his sanctum by means of a rope ladder, an easy way for sailors, but slightly incommodious for others."

Pierre Loti is a musician of a high order. He sings in a beautiful, true barytone voice, and as an accompanist he is unrivalled. He loves quiet life with his family. His mother, Mme. Viand—for Pierre Loti is Lieutenant Julien Viand—is the source from which he has drawn the distinction, sensibility and grace of his mind. She is eighty-two years old, but she is as active as a young woman, and she performed feats of mountain climbing last autumn which were beyond the powers of her daughter, Mme. Bou, the sister of Loti.

Pierre Loti is married, and his young wife loves to hear the name of Mme. Pierre Loti, in preference to that of Mme. Julien Viand. She admires her husband as much as the most impassioned of his readers, and she is sufficiently literate to understand him. Knowing Loti's love for flowers, it is one of her favorite occupations to renew the flowers on his table and in the drawing-rooms for the gratification of Loti's eyes.

Loti lost his first little son, who came prematurely into the world, and he has never ceased to mourn for him. He has given his second son the name borne by the first, Samuel. The young Samuel, although scarcely four years old, is already a person of pronounced character. Of course, he intends to be a sailor, and is always dressed in sailor's costume. Inasmuch as his trousers are white, they must be changed several

PIERRE LOTI AS OSIRIS.

times daily, for the future admiral is somewhat too fond of playing on all four with his cats.

Loti is passionately fond of cats. He attracts them to him to such a degree that all the unfortunate cats in a city where he is living seem to give each other the word, and flock about him to enlist his sympathy in their lot, to which he is never insensible. This brings to mind his wonderful "Book of Pity and of Death," in which he has drawn us to participate so deeply in the sufferings of animals.

It has often been said that a man of letters cannot be a sailor in serious earnest. Such an affirmation may be true in regard to others, although the French navy has counted distinguished authors among its men; it is not true in regard to Loti. No one is more conversant with the occupations of his career, more attentive or skillful in performing his duties. Here, again, he gratifies the old passion of childhood for physical exercises, his love of activity. The calling of a sailor has this peculiarity, which would naturally attract Loti's choice, that in it one is always on the eve of a battle between the elements, of an unfolding of moral and physical power, and that it affords many days to be given to dreaming.

Spilled 120 Tons of Molten Glass.

Marion.—Special to Indianapolis Sentinel.—A costly accident occurred this morning at the Marion fruit jar works. The bottom of the large tank suddenly fell out, spilling and ruining a mass of molten glass weighing 120 tons. Since the accident four streams of water have been playing constantly upon the molten mass, thus preventing what might have been a disastrous fire. The factory will be compelled to shut down two weeks.

Positive.

Mrs. Gunning (taking up the broken thread at breakfast)—And are you sure of your grounds, my dear?

Mr. Gunning (looking absentmindedly into his coffee cup)—Yes, love; there is at least an inch of them at the bottom.—New York Recorder.

SOCIETY AT ATLANTA.

SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY ON TOP DURING THE FAIR.

In No American City of Such Limited Population Is There So Much Blue Blood—Some of the Notable Men and Women.

(Atlanta Correspondence.)

THE Atlanta of today bears no resemblance to the South in ante-bellum days. The city began at once to rise like a phoenix from its ashes, and today it testifies more than any other place the progressive, modern life of the new South. The same old spirit of Southern hospitality is here, however, making an atmosphere of sunshine and friendliness in modern houses such as one sees in Northern and Western towns. Peachtree street is the fashionable avenue of Atlanta, and so great is its importance that a cook seeking employment considers the fact that she has filled a situation on Peachtree street the very acme of recommendation. A Peachtree street belle, a Peachtree society man or woman, are mentioned in the society columns with

MRS. CLARENCE KNOWLES.

the same reverence that the publications of Gotham discuss such commodities from Fifth avenue. The Capital City club is on Peachtree, so is the home of its president, Maj. Livingston Mims, and so are any number of other important residences, where matrons give card parties and teas, and girls make their debut at the proper seasons. The Capital City club is near enough to the business part of the town for its members to come there for luncheon or to stop for a chat on its piazza as they walk home. It has a beautiful cafe, where the wives of its members are free to come with their women friends. This cafe is used for all dinners and receptions of state and during the exposition many dignitaries will be entertained there. President Cleveland and his cabinet will be given an elaborate reception there. Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis will be entertained there on Grady day; and the foreign commissioners and dignitaries will receive cards to the club, and will be duly entertained. Maj. Livingston Mims is an ideal Southern gentleman, tall, rotund, and stately, with a head of silvery hair, and the manners of a cavalier. Southern men, by the way, never smack of the professional genial—they are climatic genials. The major, as he is familiarly called, also bears the distinction of being the father of Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the Woman's Department. Always a social figure, he is peculiarly in his element at the club. He has been its president for a long time, and has always taken the greatest interest in its financial welfare and its social achievements. The rooms are handsomely furnished in a refined and homelike fashion. The ballroom, with its deep windows draped in white, its arched ceiling of blue garlanded with roses, its low cozy seats, and palms and flowers, are charming. Here the frivolous element who value frills and favors beyond all the honors that age can bestow have their innings. The Cotillon club, a long established fashionable organization, noted for its expensive favors and its extravagance in the way of orchid bouquets, will give two of its dances here this season. Thomas B. Payne and James English, Jr., may be said to be the leaders of this club. The Piedmont Driving club house in the exposition grounds is a jolly place, and one that will be a source of much pleasure and comfort during the fair. It is a quaint stone structure, with ivy-covered chimneys, and a broad, open stone portico, shaded by splendid trees. From the piazza one has a fine view of the buildings. There are other studies that the artist or sentimental bachelor can make from this vantage-ground, for every afternoon the belles of the city drive out with their best beaux and stop for a lemonade or something stronger. If Gibson had not already obtained his ideal Southern girl, this would be the place for him to find her. When an occasional snow makes sleighing possible in the winter season, you will find a jolly crowd gathered in the club hallway, sipping pleasant concoctions and telling stories around the big open fire. The club is open to the wives of members and their friends. The place is altogether pleasant and charming, and will prove a godsend to those exposition visitors who are fortunate enough to have cards thereto. Its president is Mr. James R. McKeldin, a genuine good fellow, and a popular bachelor.

Brookwood, the country residence of Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the Woman's Department, is the private home of most importance just now. Mrs. Thompson has in her social life heretofore been noted for the brilliancy and distinction of her entertainments, and during the fair she will surpass all her former achievements. Brookwood is a perfect country home, surrounded by beautiful grounds. These are cared for by two English gardeners, and the place in its fresh trimness suggests an English home. It is only a half-mile beyond the exposition grounds. The house is not large and imposing on the exterior, but its beautiful interior bespeaks in every detail the culture and grace of its mistress. Mrs. Thompson will of course be the very center of exposition social life; the place would belong to her without her office. The interior of Brookwood is finished with Georgia curled pine, and the great dining room, with its walls patterned in gray-green poppies and its deep seats upholstered in gray, has a sense of quiet and harmonious distinction. In this room, which has been the scene of many an elaborate dinner and jolly Christmas frolic, Mrs. Thompson will give an entertainment in honor of Mrs. Potter Palmer and the Georgetown alumnae. It is an interesting fact that the two women presidents were both Georgetown girls, and, of course, Mrs. Thompson will make the gathering of the alumnae an especial occasion.

There are a great many handsome houses on Peachtree. Among those which visitors will notice most is the home of Judge and Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins, a new house planned exactly after the old Georgia colonial houses, and very closely resembling the home of Gen. Robert Toombs, the uncle of Mrs. Tompkins, and the well-known Southern orator and politician. President and Mrs. Colyar will do a great deal of entertaining. Mrs. Clarence Knowles is chairman of the committee on entertainments of the Woman's Department, and her house will be open to many distinguished guests. Mr. and Mrs. Knowles are at all times important people in the social life of Atlanta, and they draw about them the cleverest and most compensating folks in society. They keep open house, entertaining with a rare ease. The drawing room in the Knowles home is exquisite, being an exact reproduction of the salon of Marie Antoinette at Petite Trianon.

The arrangements to entertain in a simple fashion the various clubs and congresses that are to visit the exposition required much time and thought.

THE YOUNG DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A WELL KNOWN FACT.

Petroleum Spirit or Benzine Is Largely Used in Silk and Wool Industries.

The fact is well known that petroleum spirit, or benzine, is largely used in the silk and wool industries and in chemical cleaning works as a solvent for greasy impurities. It is extremely volatile and inflammable, and has often been suspected of being the cause of those mysterious fires which occasionally break out in works and factories where it is much used. One who has studied this phenomenon declares that the ignition of this spirit is spontaneous, and is caused by electrical excitation—that is, in certain states of the atmosphere, particularly when it is cold and dry, the spirit becomes excited and exhibits sparks and flashes of light, to the accompaniment of crackling sounds, and the ignition of the spirit may take place at any moment.

When Wrinkles Seam the Brow,

And the locks grow scant and silvery, infirmities of age come on apace. To retard and ameliorate these is one of the benign effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine to which the aged and infirm can resort as a safe solace and invigorant. It counteracts a tendency to rheumatism and neuralgia, improves digestion, rectifies biliousness and overcomes malaria. A wineglass before retiring promotes slumber.

The new bicycle workers' national union starts out with 20,000 members.

Do You Speculate?

Then send for our book, "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stock Markets." Mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Company, Rialto Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

A woman can rarely conceal her true self from another woman.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle on hand.

"I understand your employer has a very uniform temper?" "He has—uniformly bad."

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. PICKERR, Van Sicken and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

A sound mind in a sound body is not as attractive to some people as a sound body in sound clothes.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "The Electrical Review, of New York, keeps pace with the march of electrical science."

The American Federation of Labor has a membership of about 700,000.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

A woman loses her head about as easily as she does her heart.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

A perplexed woman can ask more questions in a minute than she can remember the answers to in a lifetime.

The Largest Barrel.

The celebrated "Heidelberg tun" looks like a small cask when compared with a huge barrel that was made last summer for the use of the "Halle aux Vins," a Paris establishment, known as the largest liquor emporium in the world. This huge French wine cask has a capacity of 18,710 gallons and measures twenty-three feet in height.

The Journalist of New York, says: "The Electrical Review, published in this city, is as brilliant as its name denotes, and is a true index of the great and important subjects whose interests it advocates."

Common sense is the happy medium of all the senses.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

No man's brain can drive other bodies unless it drive its own body.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

A bad man's example often does more good than a good man's precept.

Health once impaired is not easily regained yet Parker's Ginger Tonic has attained these results in many cases. Good for every weakness and distress.

Life isn't worth living for the mere living of it.

It is more than wonderful how painlessly people suffer with corns. Get peace and comfort by removing them with Hindercorns.

The Lord likes a man who says what he thinks, but the people don't.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Queer Names. "A Crick"—"A Stitch" "A Twist"—"A Jam" "A Halt"—"Raw Spots" "Blue Spots"—"Dead Aches"—are all well known of flesh, bone, and muscle, and easily cured by **St. Jacobs Oil.**

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of **Walter Baker & Co.** (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

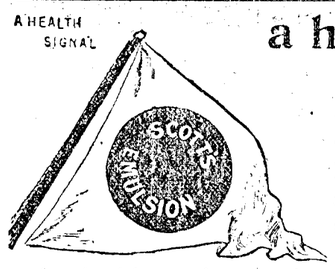
SEND FOR ONE OF THE NEW

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL SONG BOOKS—FREE.

They contain a choice collection of Popular Songs and also tell you of the great value of that WONDERFUL REMEDY.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

A HEALTH SIGNAL



a health signal.

The baby's mission, its work in life, is growth. To that little bundle of love, half trick, half dream, every added ounce of flesh means added happiness and comfort. Fat is the signal of perfect health, comfort, good-nature, baby-beauty.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is the best fat-food baby can have, in the easiest form. It supplies what he cannot get in his ordinary food, and helps him over the weak places to perfect growth, For the growing child it *is* growth. For the full-grown, new life.

Be sure you get Scott's Emulsion when you want it and not a cheap substitute.

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

The Ord Quiz.

W. W. HASKELL, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Ord, Nebraska, as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, if paid in reasonable time, $1.50
If unpaid year after year, $2.
Extra copies to be sent abroad per year $1.00.

Republican exchanges coming to our desk this week all have a bright and happy appearance. Fortunately we receive but few populist exchanges.

The Donaphin *Eagle* takes a column and a half to tell that it is three years old. But its other excellent qualities will cover up this waste of time and space.

The president has proclaimed Nov. 28 as Thanksgiving day. He did it just on the eve of the election when he was sure Gorman would be defeated in Maryland.

The late election held at Chicago was the quietest election held in that modern Sodom within many years. Of course, with the hoodlum element in subjugation to law the city went republican.

The election of W. O. Bradley, as governor of Kentucky. makes him a very likely candidate for the vice-presidency on the republican ticket. Perhaps being so close to Ohio will militate against him in case of McKinley's nomination.

Everything in Box Butte county went republican except the office of superintendent, which was captured by a republican woman, on the democratic ticket, with lots of votes to spare. She is not described on the ballots as a "new woman" but probably she is one.

The democrats and populists of this vicinity nominated the same candidates on their judicial and county tickets, and sought by doubling teams to keep the republicans from gaining ground. In the face of this combination the success of Kendall and the best part of the county ticket is a great victory.

Major Norman, one of the defeated democratic candidates in Kentucky, is of the opinion that the republicans will stay in office until the people get tired of them and turn them out, and he says that state will certainly go for the republican national ticket next year, and then Mr. Carlisle will not be able to prevent it even by being himself a candidate.

Kentucky has surprised both republicans and democrats of that state by electing a legislature which will choose a republican United States senator. The lower house will be strongly republican and the senate democratic, so that on the face of the returns the joint ballot will be a tie. But the lieutenant-governor-elect being a republican there seems little show for a democrat succeeding Senator Blackburn. Think of it! A republican senator from Kentucky!

The Utah Sugar Company has begun a novel use for the waste product from the works at Lehi, known as by-product, or molasses. Roads are actually being constructed with the syrups, which are valueless as sugar-producers, the life having been extracted. The molasses is used as a cement, the body of the road material being made up of gravel. At first the molasses showed a tendency to ooze up through the gravel, but the application of an extra coating of gravel remedied this and made the road as smooth as a floor and as hard as pavement.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

This agrees with the accidental discovery made by Dr. Haldeman a few months ago, mentioned in QUIZ, whereby he found that ashes and molasses made a very hard pavement. By the way, Dr. Haldeman has made another experiment in this way in front of his office.

The St. Paul *Press* man has the following recital of his experiences in Greeley county, and probably now will go loaded if he visits Greeley again:

The editor of this paper was in Greeley county last Monday and Tuesday and the treatment he received at the hands of some of the citizens of that county does not speak very well for their hospitality. We always thought that a man who behaved himself was acceptable anywhere in Greeley county but we have changed our minds. Mr. Doyle and his friends have visited Howard county at all times and have been received as friends, but a friend of Judge Kendall has no business in Greeley county where Mr. Doyle's friends were. We do not lay up anything against the really good people there but we got a taste of what the old rotten Cashman outfit could do when given a chance. We were ordered to leave the county at once to save our lives. It is quite probable that Mr. Doyle regrets the action of himself and friends. Judge Kendall's majority is about 300.

Watterson and Defeat.

There is something pathetic, characteristic and sublime in Mr. Watterson's resume of the late lamented democratic defeat in Kentucky. He says in part:

There comes to all parties a time for reckoning; for giving an itemized account of stewardship, and, with this quadrennial round of the political whirligig, that time had come to the democrats of Kentucky. The nomination of Mr. Hardin emphasized its arrival. He stood more than any other democrat as the embodiment and representative of the long democratic tenure at Frankfort. If all had gone smooth and even in the convention that nominated him, and in the campaign that followed, he would still have had to face a body of voters grown exacting with particular respect to state affairs and restless under the general pressure of political conditions.

Later on he says:

Under the circumstances, the affectation of enthusiasm on our part would have been an organized hypocracy, misleading nobody and only discrediting ourselves. All that we could do we did do, giving the reasons for it plainly and simply, and now. accepting the result, as we do accept it, in the character of a blow not less to us than to all democrats, who think as we think that it is never best to invite defeat, but always best to win if we can, we propose to turn down the page and to close the book, never to open it again.

Then he pays his compliments to the successful party and to a certain class of democracy thus:

The agglomeration of ignorance and opportunism, which has carried Kentucky, can not hold it, except as democrats are willfully blind and hopelessly perverse. The temporary "clean-up," so-called, may not be without some advantage. If it does nothing else, it may silence the murmers and satisfy the demands of that class of the community, which, not without reason, felt that—after so prolonged a democratic domination—an overhauling of the books was needful to continued good government. Let this overhauling be thorough and let no guilty man escape.

And finally he winds up the column and a half in these words:

The rock-ribbed republicans of Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Iowa have lost those states each twice the last thirty years without hurt to the republican party, or the public service. May not the rock-ribbed democrats of Kentucky lose one battle in thirty years without going to pieces? We think so, assuredly, and, so thinking, we invoke all good democrats to swallow their chagrin, to bottle up their resentment, cork the bottle tight and throw it in the bushes, and, having taken a good, pious swear to relieve the pressure and a good chew of tobacco to soothe the pain, let them pick their flint, pool their issues and try it again, trusting God, who is good, to do the rest!

Said in Few Words.

What constitutes a vigorous foreign policy? Opinions vary between Mr Cleveland and Mr Chandler, but we are bound to say there was never a policy more vigorous and invigorating then that of the French minister at Constantinople. A rumor came from Armenia that French residents had been butchered. Whereupon the ambassador's messenger thundered at the door at Gildis in the middle of the night and the "shadow of God" read this note: "If Frenchmen have been murdered in Armenia I shall demand the head of the governor of the province." There's vigor. Probably if the same course had been followed a year ago European bourses would not now be in a panic over the Turkish loan.—Chicago Times-Herald.

There was a time when Europe was not half as well prepared for war as it is now, and yet if there had been only half the provocation that there is present a great struggle would have been precipitated. Every nation has a larger and more complete armament than ever, but each ones knows that his neighbor is equally as well prepared and that very knowledge holds him in restraint.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The west has been considered the strong-hold of the free silverites, but in Nebraska, young Mr. Bryan's own state, the democrats had two conventions and divided on the issue, and the election gave them an opportunity to count noses. The result showed four-fifths of the democrats for sound money to one-fifth for free silver. It is now in order for young Mr. Bryan to leave the democratic party again.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

QUIZ from now till January 1st, 1897, for $1.50.

Johnson Brothers, the druggists, will tell you that no one is better qualified to judge of the merits of an article than the dealer, because he bases his opinion on the experience of all who use it. For this reason they wish us to publish the remarks of other dealers about an article which they handle. Messrs. C. F. Moore & Co., Newberge, Ore., says: "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than all others put together, and it always gives good satisfaction." Mr. J. F. Allen, Fox, Ore., says: "I believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best I have handled." Mr. W H. Hitchcock, Columbus, Wash., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy sells well and is highly praised by all who use it."

DR. WARREN'S English Cotton Root Pills "For Ladies!" Safe, sure, prompt. A perfect remedy in all cases. Ask for Dr. Warren's English Cotton-Root Pills and take no other. For sale by all druggists or sent direct securely packed. Price $2.00, advice free. Dr. Warren Medicine Co. Box 1472, Providence, R. I. For sale by JOHNSON BROS., Drug gists, Ord. Nebraska.

Eczema
All Her Life.

Here is another case showing that there are few remedies which cure deep-seated blood diseases. Eczema is one of the most obstinate blood troubles. S. S. S. wipes out completely this disease, as well as all other evidences of impure blood whether obstinate or mild.

There are few men better known all over DeKalb county than Mr. B. D. jenkins who resides at Lithonia Georgia. He is the owner of a quarry of the celebrated Lithonia granite, which is so extensively used in several States, and is acknowledged to have no superior as a paving stone. His family has lived in DeKalb for forty years and everybody knows them.

"Ever since she was a year old," he said, in a recent interview, "my daughter, Ida, has suffered from Eczema, and I have never heard of a worse case of this dreadful disease. For thir-

IDA JENKINS.

teen years she has been badly broken out all over her body, causing her untold suffering, and frequently rendering her unable to attend school. Her arms and limbs would crack open and bleed, then dry up and scale off by the handful, and at one time an awful sore appeared on her ear, which became severely inflamed and almost dropped off. The disease also broke out on her head and her hair was a continuous mass of scales. Her condition was truly pitiable.

"Of course we have done all we could to relieve her, and have given her almost every known treatment. She has taken potash mixtures and various salves and external applications by the wholesale, and almost every so-called blood remedy, all without the slightest benefit, and year by year we could not feel the slightest encouragement that she would ever be well. I was advised several times to send her to Hot Springs, and also to a celebrated spring in Michigan, and was told that this was the only chance on earth of her ever being cured, as the disease was too aggravated to be checked by medicines.

"A few months ago, someone recommended S. S. S., and as soon as her system had taken on the effects of this medicine, an improvement was noticed. She grew better all the while and continued to improve in every way. We were delighted to see her so much better and for the first time felt that she would get well. The medicine was continued a while longer, and now she is cured sound and well, her skin is clear and pure, and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever. The cure is all the more remarkable because she inherited the disease, which has been in our family for several generations, and I am happy to find in S. S. S. a cure for a diseas which all the specialists in the world fail to cure. I consider S. S. S. a most wonderful remedy, and it certainly has no equal for deep-seated blood diseases which all other remedies do not seem to touch."

This experience is like that of all others who seek relief from the many so-called blood purifiers, only to be discouraged. It is but folly to expect a cure from this dreadful disease by the use of salves, lotions, or any external application. The disease is in the blood, and only a blood remedy can eliminate it. S. S. S. is a real blood remedy, guaranteed purely vegetable, and for real deep-seated blood diseases, has no equal. It cures permanently Scrofula, Tetter, Rheumatism, and all of the many blood diseases. It has made some truly remarkable cures of Cancer, full accounts of which can be had on application; our valuable books on blood and skin diseases will also be sent free to any address. Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Council Proceedings.

Ord, Nebraska, Nov. 7, 1895.

Council met with Mayor J. C. Work presiding. All members of the council were present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Committee on water and water works reported that a new roof had been put on the engine house, and that in the matter of the wells at the pump house the same had been thoroughly cleaned and that a supply of water equal or better than when they were first put in had been obtained.

The clerk reported that during the month of October, warrants had been drawn on the water fund in payment for coal as follows:

U. P. R. R.	$82 25
B. & M. R. R.	38 50
J. W. Perry	6 18

The finance committee reported favorably on the following bills and on motion the same were allowed and warrants ordered drawn on the various funds for their payment.

ON DOG FUND	
Frank Stewart 2 dogs	$ 2 00
ON ROAD FUND	
Warren Prentice	5 00
James F. Colby	3 00
BUSINESS TAX FUND	
J. C. Work Blacksmithing	6 00
J. C. Work Salary	25 00
Frank Stewart mdse.	5 29
Mickelwait & Beran Hardware etc.	40 28
Frank Stewart salary	42 00
Geo. W. Mickelwait same	5 00
J. L. Claflin same	25 00
F. E. Lloyd same	12 00
N. H. Mason same	4 00
A. M. Coonrad same	7 00
J. W. Beran same	5 00
H. D. Heuck same	4 00
J. F. Colby street work	2 75
W. L. Phillips same	2 50
WATER FUND	
Ord Plumbing Co. tap and work	15 00
Wm. Weare work on reservoir	75
Lewis Carner labor	8 55
A. M. Coonrod work on engine house	4 00
R. J. Clark hauling coal	8 82
W. H. Orey salary	40 00
F. J. Ager coal	2 25

On motion it was decided that the city ordinances recently printed be sold to the public at 25 cents each, and that a copy be furnished to each of the city officials with instructions that the same be returned to the city at the close of their term of office, and that the ordinances on hand be placed with the water commisioner.

The city treasurer reported balances in the various funds as follows:

General Fund	$159 54
Business Tax	630 13
Special Insurance License Tax Fund	50 00
Ord City special	53 26
Dog Tax	21 45
Road Fund	65 90
Water fund over drawn	134 45

Moved and carried that the matter of painting the Engine house be referred to the Water Committee with power to act. On motion adjourned.

J. L. CLAFLIN.
City Clerk.

PATENTS

Etc. quickly obtained; **No Atty's fee unless allowed.** Send full description and sketches or model, and we examine and report as to patent ability **without charge.** Book and advice free; all we ask is that you **read one before selecting your Attorney,** and note our square methods and low term.

COLLAMER & CO,
1026 F Street, Washington, D. C.

In District Court, in and for Valley County. Nebraska.
Carrie M. Ressiguie plaintiff.
vs.
Herbert Ressiguie, defendant.

To Herbert Ressiguie, defendant:—You are hereby notified that on August 27th, 1895, the above named plaintiff filed her petition and commenced her action in the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is that she may be divorced from you and have decreed to her the care and custody of the minor child, Frances Leo Ressiguie, on the ground of non-support on your part.

You are required to answer said petition on the 28th day of November, A. D., 1895.

CARRIE M. RESSIGUIE, Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, her Attorney. 29-4

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, 1895, the Board of Directors of the Ord Irrigation District of Valley county, Nebraska, filed in the district court of said Valley county a petition praying that all of the proceedings heretofore had for the organization of said Ord Irrigation District and providing for and authorizing the issue and sale of the bonds of said District in the sum of $50,000, for the purpose of constructing an irrigation canal and works for the use of said District, be examined, approved and confirmed by said court; that the time and place fixed for the hearing of said petition is November 22, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the court house in Ord, Nebraska, at which time and place all persons interested in said proceedings are ordered to appear and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition shall not be granted, and said proceedings examined, approved and confirmed.

[SEAL.] 31-4 V. KOKES,
Clerk of District Court of Valley Co., Neb.

Notice.

Minnie E. Payton, plaintiff.
vs.
Willis Payton, defendant.

The above defendant Willis Payton, will take notice that on the 24th day of October, 1894 the plaintiff, Minnie E. Payton, filed her petition and commenced her action in the District Court of Valley county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is that she may be divorced from you and have decreed to her the care and custody of her minor child, Ida May Payton, on the grounds of non-support, cruelty and desertion exercised by you toward her, the said plaintiff. You are required to answer said petition on the 2nd day of December, 1895, or the allegation in said petition will be taken as true.

MINNIE E. PAYTON, Plaintiff.
By A. M. Robbins, her attorney. 30-4

[First published in Ord QUIZ, Nov. 8, 1895.]

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

In the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska.
Harry E. Mooney, trustee, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Sower et al., Defendants.

To John Sower and William T. Turner, Defendants in the above entitled cause:—You are hereby notified that you have been sued by the plaintiff in the above entitled cause in the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska, and that on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1895, you must answer the petition of the plaintiff, now on file in the office of the clerk of said District Court, in which the plaintiff asks that a judgment be rendered by the Court foreclosing a mortgage given by the defendants, John Sower and Mary J. Sower, to Pierce, Wright & Company and now owned by the plaintiff, upon the following described real property, situated in the County of Valley and State of Nebraska, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section two (2), township eighteen (18) north, range sixteen (16) west, that the equity of redemption of each and all of the defendants named in the title of said cause in and to said mortgaged premises be forever barred and foreclosed; that any right, title, lien or interest owned or claimed by you, or either of you, in or to said premises, be adjudged to be junior and inferior to the plaintiff's mortgage lien thereon and that said lands be sold to pay the indebtedness secured by said mortgage.

You are hereby further notified that, if you fail to answer said petition on or before the day hereinbefore stated, the facts and allegations contained in said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered as therein prayed for.

D. M. VINSONHALER.
32-4 Attorney for plaintiff.

J. H. CAPRON

Invites your patronage, and calls your attention to the following lines:

REAL ESTATE — Offerings now include a large number of improved farms and wild lands and town property on which the price has not been raised since the drouth. If you want anything in this line you should buy at once, and you can buy at this office cheaply as if you go direct to owners, and can find what you want without trouble or expense. Buy now and profit by the raise which this crop is sure to bring.

FARM LOANS — are very hard to place now, and only a limited number of very attractive applications can be filled. Company rates are 8½ to 9 per cent. for five year loans. Private funds can be had for two or three years at 10 per cent.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE — will be furnished promptly to any tract of land or town lot in Valley county, at the usual rate. This is the only complete set of books in the county, and the correctness of abstracts issued is guaranteed by a bond of $10,000. Defective titles perfected and property transfers made.

Office—First National Bank Building, Ord.

Notice.

Order to show cause.

In the district court of Valley county, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Mary Campbell, deceased.

The cause came on for hearing of James A. Patton, administrator of the estate of Mary Campbell, deceased, praying for license to sell the northeast quarter of section 34, town. 17, range 16, west of the sixth principal meridian, or a sufficient amount of the same to bring the amount of $500 for the payment of debts allowed against said estate, and the cost of administration, there not being sufficient personal property to pay said debts and expenses. It is therefor ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the court house, Ord, Nebraska, on the 16th day of December, 1895, at one o'clock, p. m. to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the above described real estate of the deceased as shall be necessary to pay said debts and expenses. It is further ordered that notice of the pending of this application be given by service of a copy of this order personally on all parties interested at least 14 days before the time set for hearing heroon or that notice be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Ord QUIZ, a newspaper of general circulation in Ord, Valley county, Nebraska, by publishing the same for 4 successive weeks in said newspaper before the day of hearing of said petition.

Done at Grand Island on this 1st day of November, A. D. 1895.

33-4 A. A. KENDALL, Judge.
A. M. Robbins, Attorney for Estate.

FORTUNE SMILES.

They say fortune smiles on the innocent. yet innocent people are more euchred out of dollars on clothing, because of their innocence.

The Nebraska Clothing Company of Omaha is known from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, to some by mail and others in sight. Everyone is a staunch customer who once buys here, because we treat prince and pauper alike, whether you are here in person or order by mail, and because our prices are such that no concern in the country can possibly duplicate, and your money back any time you want it.

All Wool Suits (guaranteed wool) $5.00 worth from $8.50 to $10.00
Black Clay Worsted Suits (Sunday dress) $7.00, cost everywhere $12.00.
Black or Blue Beaver Overcoats (velvet collar) $4.75, elsewhere $8.00.
Black or Blue Kersey Overcoats (dress style) $6.75, cheap at $10.00.
Splendid extra long Ulsters (cloth lining) $4.00, cheap at $7.50.
Good Grey Shetland cloth Ulsters (hairy material) $5.50, worth $9.00.
Chinchilla Overcoats (velvet collar) $3.25, cost you anywhere $6.00.

Same way all over the house—Shoes, Hats, Gent's Furnishings, Boy's Clothes, Rubber Goods, Fur Overcoats, and everything a man wears, and if you're dissatisfied with anything you buy, get your money back, and this is why we sell so much and grow so fast.

Nebraska Clothing Co
OMAHA

ORD PLUMBING CO.

Carries a full line of **Stoves, Ranges, Tinware** and **General Hardware.**

Our Ranges are the original square oven line.

Call and see the celebrated **GERMAN HEATERS.** Something new and correct in construction. A revolution in Heating Stoves. Save money and fuel by buying the **GERMAN HEATER.** Every stove warranted.

ORD PLUMBING CO.,
Ord, Nebraska.

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as its name implies, gives in readable form the best that appears in the other great magazines all over the world, generally on the same date that they are published. With the recent extraordinary increase of worthy periodicals, these careful reviews, summaries, and quotations, giving the gist of periodical literature, are alone worth the subscription price.

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THREE RECENT SAMPLES 25 cents.

Aside from these departments, the editorial and contributed features of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS are themselves equal in extent to a magazine. The Editor's "Progress of the World" is an invaluable chronicle of the happenings of the thirty days just past, with pictures on every page of the men and women who have made the history of the month.

The Literary World says: "We are deeply impressed from month to month with the value of the 'REVIEW OF REVIEWS,' which is a sort of Eiffel Tower for the survey of the whole field of periodical literature. And yet it has a mind and voice of its own, and speaks out with decision and sense on all public topics of the hour. It is a singular combination of the monthly magazine and the daily newspaper. It is daily in its freshness; it is monthly in its method. It is the world under a field glass."

Agents find it the Most Profitable Magazine.

Sold on all News Stands. Single Copy, 25 cents.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS
13 Astor Place, New York.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

The W. C. T. U. of Ord gave a parlor exhibition at the court house last Friday evening before a good audience of their friends. The entertainment consisted of several rail road scenes on a car running from Jonesville to seme other place. All sorts of characters were represented, including a "new women" in bloomers, a deaf man, and a man who snores, a woman and ten children, a new bride and groom, a foreign lady, a stuttering man, a precise lady, and many other characters. Susan B. Anthony and Josiah Allen and wife were also sboard the train. Rev. Maimann was the conductor. Mrs. Claflin was the presiding genius of the entertainment, which seemed to amuse the spectators. The scenes wound up summarily with the appearance of two bandits, who robbed the train and escaped in the excitement.

Judge Maxwell is turned down again,
But this time by his fellow men.
For twenty years, or more or less,
He judged in truth and righteousness,
With honors such as few receive,
And well deserved, as I believe.
But time wore on; the judge grew gray;
The frosts of many winters lay
Upon his head. His party saw,
Though ripe in years and learned in law,
He was too old. They filled his place
With someone else. 'Twas no disgrace.
In high esteem he had retired,
But seemingly he still aspired
To sit upon the bench for life.
He stakes his honors on the strife,
Accepts a call from sordid men
Who were his enemies till then,
And in defeat his name goes down—
His fame, his honor and renown.
His sun is set at last. The state
Has placed its seal upon his fate.
I grieve to see a worthy name,
Which links so happily with fame,
Besmeared at last with dust and tears,
Dishonor its declining years.
But from Judge Maxwell's sore mistake
Let younger men a lesson take.
If honors smile on you today
Think not that they have come to stay.
Fond fame, which travels now with you,
May shortly quit without adieu.
At any rate you may be sure
Your office is no sinecure.
And shortly when it comes to pass
Your party turns you out to grass
Step out with a becoming grace
And keep the good will of the race.

Mrs. Wakefield, a venerable lady of 86 years, fell through the outside cellar doorway of Mrs. Staple's house yesterday morning and sustained very severe injuries. Her right arm was broken, and her left arm sprained and other bruises were sustained. The old lady has been living for a year or so with her granddaughter, Mrs. H. A. Goodrich, and in spite of years was still quite active extremely so for a person of her years. But her eyesight is poor and so she did not notice the open cellar door hence the accident.

She is doing as well as could be expected, but is feared that her age will not permit her to survive her injures. She is the mother of Hadn Stong.

An error occurred in the official table of votes as printed in Quiz, and as the *Journal* used the same type, the error also appeared in that paper. We had Brown credited with 56 votes in Geranium township, whereas only 26 were cast. Too bad the figures are not correct for he would then be elected. The footing is correct so for practical purposes the error is not a serious one. But people who preserve the table for future reference should correct it now while they are thinking about it.

Nebraska will redeem herself.
I told you long ago
That, with the pops laid on the shelf
We'd have both rain and snow.

I claim no credit, no, not I,
For such a prophecy,
For anyone could prophesy
A thing so plain to see.

The pops themselves had learned, no doubt,
That drouth and discontent
And other ills were brought about
As proper punishment

For turning from the good old way
In which their fathers trod,
And being led by those astray
Who love not man nor God.
And now, the pops undone, it snows.
The Lord be given praise!
Let every fellow turn his toes
Toward the good old ways.

Our foolishness, let's all forget.
Let's all be G. O. P's.
No pops, but lots of snow and wet,
We'll live in peace and ease.

To the Public.

I am making brooms two blocks east of the postoffice. I use only first class materisl and warrant all my work and ask for your patronage.

33-4 W. T. DRAPER

A prominent republican of this city has a bright little girl of nine years who for several days prior to election persisted in talking politics, politics, nothing but politics. The father remonstrated with her, telling her to wait until she is older and knows something about politics before talking so much. "All right, papa," she said. "I *won't* TALK about politics any more." The father deeming the matter settled thought no more about it, but at supper the same day a small piece of paper reposed in his glass bearing the legend, "Hurrah for the republican party!" The little girl's name is Minnie Donald and when she gets big she'll vote the straight republican ticket just like her dad.—*Arcadia Champion.*

A marriage license was issued yesterday for the wedding of Mr. Ira L. Brown, of Wescott, and Mary J. Sowers, of Ord.

Excellent fall weather.

Lunch is served at Lloyd's.

H. S. Howe is in the city this week.

Quiz until Jan. 1, 1897, for only $1.50 cash.

A Heater that heats—THE GERMAN HEATER.

Fresh, Sweet Cider for Mince Pies at Russell's Grocery.

J. S. Jones, of Montana, is back to Valley county again.

The ground is unusually well saturated with water this fall.

Dr. Dill Jones came from Omaha Monday to attend his father's funeral.

All kinds of hard and soft coals at the lumber yard of J. B. Kroetch.

New subscribers can get Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50 cash.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

THE GEM STOVES are the best.
ORD PLUMBING CO.

Ben Wells and Arthur Butler left for the Crow ranch Monday and will punch cattle this winter.

Mrs. William Burris was taken very sick last week and is still in a critical condition, but improving slowly.

L. D. Bailey will pay 42 cents for good wheat and 15 to 19 cents per bushel for corn in exchange for goods.

Miss Musa Perry is not in the city, as stated by the other fellow last week, and probably will not be till the holidays.

Prof. O. W. Taylor returned Monday from the Crow ranch in Garfield county where he has been assisting for some time.

Inquire of Ora Taylor if you want a good pair of SKATES. Size 10½; all steel; Club make. Nearly as good as new.

Clark Lamberton has invented a fire starter which beats kerosene, gunpowder or shavings and is selling it with great success.

Mrs. J. W. Perry left for Kansas Tuesday on a few weeks' visit with relatives. The hotel will take care of Mr. Perry meanwhile.

A very interesting letter appears in this issue about sugar beets from the pen of W. A. Anderson. If you are at all interested in beets, read it.

W. L. McNutt told Mr. Brace just before eletion that Mr. Smith would be elected by nine majority. That was within two votes of the correct figure.

The Ord State Bank has twenty head of good horses for sale on time at lowest prices. If security is satisfactory you can make the time to suit yourself. 27-7

Misses Sarah McLain and Mary Johnson moved into the north one of the green residences near the old school building, which is now the property of Miss McLain.

Quiz is pleased to announce that H. M. Grimes, formerly of this place, has been elected district judge in the North Platte district against a very strong populist candidate.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office cannot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

How would you like to spend a month looking over the Sunny South in midwinter? Half rate excursions will be run in December and if you are interested see J. H. Capron for particulars.

W. R. Etchison, who left Valley county seven weeks ago, has located temporarily in Gallation, Mo., but expects to go go to Camden county as soon as a diphtheria scare at that place is over with.

W. T. Draper is manufacturing an excellent article of brooms these days and is kept pretty busy supplying the market. His brooms are made honestly of good material and correct in every way. Patronize home industry.

District Court has been adjorned until Nov. 22, at which time certain business will be done before the court and a further adjournment will then be taken to Dec. 10, at which time, and not before, the petit jurny will assemble.

Episcopal services Sunday, Nov. 17, in Baptist church as follows:
Morning prayer, 11:00 o'clock.
Evening prayer, 7:30 o'clock.
Subject for evening discourse, "The saloon and its relation to the Lord's Day".
CHAS. E. MAIMANN.

Mark Getter made the best ante-election guess of which we have heard. Before election he and A. Norman marked tickets and filed them away for reference after Tuesday with a dish of oysters in store for the best guess. Getter marked every one right except for county judge. He marked that Thompson doubtful.

The predicted rush for irrigated lands has not begun yet. J. H. Capron has offered a fine 44-acre tract under ditch near North Loup at very low figures for cash, and has not had a bid. Now he offers to trade for cattle. Some dried-out duffer can find a good market for his cattle and get a "sure thing" farm cheap.

AN OLD RESIDENT DEAD.

M. R. Jones, of Corn Flats, Passes Away to his Reward.

Moses Rufus Jones, one of the old citizens of Valley county, died at his home on Corn Flats, Sunday Nov. 10. He began to suffer pains in the region of the heart Saturday and such remedies, were given as were deemed expedient He did not seem to be in a dangerous condition till a few minutes before his death, which occured Sunday evening He was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, Nov. 13, 1819. Moved to Warren county, Ind., in 1839 and three years later married to a Mary J. Whiteman who died Jan. 13, 1870. He was afterwards married to Betsey G. Halley, April 13, 1870.

They came to Valley county April 5, 1884, and have since resided here. His wife died in September, 1891.

A large family has been reared by this industrious man, and his companions.

Mr. Jones has been a hardworking man all his days, a good neighbor, and a respected citizen.

The funeral occured at the frame school house near his house and was attended by some 200 neighbors and friends, which is a very large concourse of people for a country gathering. His body was laid to rest besides his wife's grave in the grave yard near the schoolhouse.

The deceased lacked but three days of completing his 76th year.

Mira Mites.

Nov. 11, 1895.—I have been absent so long I expect I had better give some account of myself. Well, to tell the truth about it, I have been out on a political tour but returned in time for election. First, I went east, passing through Iowa and Illinois, did a little missionary work there, went to Ohio but finding that my services weren't needed there I skipped over into Kentucky, and after some difficulty succeeded in getting enough of them converted to carry the state for the republicans, leaving the pops and democrats out in the cold to sing their song, "I am starving."

Rev. Tooley and family started to day for Fairfield. We were very sorry to loose them but hope they will gain as many friends there as they have here.

Mrs. Bell has been visiting and taking care of her daughter, Mrs. Carson, of Ord, for two weeks.

School closed in Dists. 9 and 10 on Nov. 1.

Mrs. Carrie Bremer is teaching school near Manderson.

Mr. Lee is on the sick list but we hope he may soon recover.

Mrs. Eck, whose name was once Thompson, has again changed her name to Thompson.

Mrs. Aaron Peterson and her youngest child have been quite sick the past two weeks but are better now.

The Lenz family are on the sick list.

How pleasant it is to rise in the morning when we are having such beautiful autumn weather.

Thanksgiving will be here soon.

AMUSEMENT.

Arcadia Items.

Nov. 13, 1895.—J. M. Oliver, who has been sick with the typhoid fevor, died Friday morning.

Dr. Bartoo took a professional trip to Loup City Tuesday.

A very sad accident occured here Monday night. Little Pearl Brown, while playing about the house fell into a pan of boiling water that had been set upon the floor. The little one's breast and limbs are dreadfully scalded.

D. M. Gottard is having an addition built to his house.

Clyde Hawthorn has accepted a position at a mill at Scotia.

A child of Mr. Oliver broke his arm one day last week.

Mrs. Ella Warren started for her home in New Hampshire Monday.

John Wall was a St. Paul passenger Saturday.

Tommy Brown celebrated his seventeenth birthday by giving a birthday party.

The reception given at the Methodist church, was a grand success. Everybody got acquainted with every body else and had a good time generally. The young people had it all their own way and after refreshments had been served they played games and enjoyed themselves as only young people know how to do.

Mesdames Wall and Landers went to Loup City Tuesday.

A surprise was given Saturday, Nov. 9, on Miss Nellie Hill in honor of her eighteenth birthday. All reported a good time.

Mrs. W. B. Meek, who resides at Campbellville, Cal., says that her daughter was for several years troubled at times with severe cramps in the stomach, and would be in such agony that it would be necessary to call in a physician. Having read about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy she concluded to try it. She found it always gave prompt relief. It was seldom necessary to give the second dose. "It has not only saved us lots of worry and time," she says, "but also doctor bills. It is my opinion that every family should have a bottle of this remedy in the house." For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

North Loup, Neb., Nov. 8, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—I cannot bring myself to endorse the actions of the democrats at Ord, Neb., Nov. 2, 1895, and do not care to act with them in the capacity of secretary of the Valley County Democratic Central Committee. I therefore tender you my resignation, which I beg you to accept at once and oblige.

Yours respectfully,
L. E. BALLARD.

To Mr. T. B. Garrison, chairman.

J. W. Landers,
W. P. Everingim,
J. L. McDonough,
Hans Fischer,
E. W. Waterman,
H. Losee,
A. C. Lockridge.
} Central Committee.

New subscribers can get the Quiz from now until Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50.

Mrs. J. H. Colton, of Michigan township, died Wednesday of typhoid fever.

Anyone having an organ to rent drop a card to P. O. Box 65, Ord, Neb. tf

Go to Lloyd's for anything you want that is usually kept in a first class Bakery.

A. B. Skelton, of North Loup, has returned from Pennsylvania and was in Ord this week.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

L. D. Bailey has two good second-hand heating stoves to sell in exchange for wheat or corn.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office office or residence.

F. J. AGER.

Amos Redlon, of North Loup, and Miss Lilian Whitehead, of Scotia, were married at Judge Cummins' residence last Saturday evening.

There are twenty members of the high school from outside of the district attending at the Ord school under the provisions of the new law.

W. L. McNutt received a black U. S. boar this week from West Liberty, Iowa, to head his herd of Poland Chinas at the Elm Creek stock farm.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. C. C. Robbins on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at two o'clock. A cordial welcome to all.

Call at my house, first door west of Baptist church, if you want a Bargain in Elegant Furniture, Carpets or Household goods. Must be sold at once.

J. G. SHARPE.

Mike Pavek, the old livery man, was married to Miss Antoine Vraspie, of Schuyler, by Judge Cummins, at the home of Frank Dworak Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Mortensen entertained a large company of friends Monday afternoon and another company Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Reed, who is her guest while in Ord. The ladies were, of course, royally entertained.

Mr. Ira L. Brown, of Wescott, and Mrs. M. J. Sowers, of Ord, were married at the home of the bride last evening, Rev. W. E. Hardaway officiating. Mr. Brown is one of Custer county's most wealthy and prosperous farmers.

H. E. Babcock has sold his collection business to T. L. Hall and will for the present devote himself to corporation law,—mostly in connection with irrigation. He retains the small rooms where he started four years ago, over the Patty Drug Co.

Nov. 10 or thereabout seems to be a serious time for deaths. Mr. Jones died on that date this week and a glance at "This week in local history" will show several other deaths in Valley county from the 7th to the 11th of November in the last fourteen years.

Owing to low prices of hogs I will sell fresh shoulder pork steak 8 cents a pound, 2 pounds for 15 cents; fresh ham and side, 3 pounds for 25 cents; whole shoulder, 7 cents a pound and pork sausage, 3 pounds for 25 cents.

1t W. MISKO.

Strayed

from my premises; one Dark Red Yearling Heifer on Tuesday Nov. 10. Anyone knowing of her whereabouts please communicate with C. B. COFFIN.

A complete and immediate revolution of transportation methods, involving a reduction of freight charges on grain from the west to New York of from 50 to 60 per cent., is what is predicted in the November COSMOPOLITAN. The plan proposes using light and inexpensive corrugated iron cylinders, hung on a slight rail supported on poles from a cross-arm—the whole system involving an expense of not more than fifteen hundred dollars a mile for construction. The rolling stock is equally simple and comparatively inexpensive. Continuous lines of cylinders, moving with no interval to speak of, would carry more grain in a day than a quadruple track railway. This would constitute a sort of grain-pipe line. The COSMOPOLITAN also points out the probable abolition of street cars before the coming horseless carriage, which can be operated by a boy on asphalt pavements at a total expense for labor, oil, and interest, of not more than one dollar a day.

You will all be invited to the Military Ball Thanksgiving eve at the armory hall and the boys will see that you have an enjoyable time.

SUGAR BEETS AND PROFITS.

Actual Results as Determined by Practical Experiments.

EDITOR QUIZ:—As many have spoken to me in regard to the result of raising sugar beets the past season, as to expense and profit, I desire to make a statement through your columns. As nearly everyone knows I planted two acres to beets the past season under contract with the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company of Grand Island. I have been experimenting for several years on a small scale to find if the soil and climate here were adapted to the sugar beet and found after numerous tests that beets grown here analyzed from 16 to 20 per cent of sugar and a purity correspondingly high. No test that I have had made went less than 14 per cent. of sugar. I think the low per cent. in those beets which analyzed slightly over 12 per cent. was caused by the leaves being destroyed.

Finding that the result of my experiments was so satisfactory, I made a contract with the Oxnards, they to furnish seed at 10 cents a pound and agreeing on their part to buy all beets raised by me that contained 12 per cent. of sugar with a purity of .80. I would say that this purity of .80 means that the sugar as extracted from the beet shall be 80 per cent. pure sugar. I planted my beets on May 10, just in time for them to come up and get frost bitter, but I found that though it looked as if serious damage was done very few of the beets were really injured. My land was in good condition and quite free from weeds and I can say that I had very little trouble in caring for the crop. The season, though dry and hot, did not seem to effect the beets except in one place, and that was where an old road crossed the field. During the heat of the day the beets planted in the old road seemed to lie down almost flat and it looked quite serious for the crop, but towards evening they straightened up all right. The crop was laid by the last of June, no more work being done after that date until they were harvested. Quite a lot of the work was done by the horse and much more might have been done had I tried plowing with the horse sooner.

When I thought it time to dig the beets I wrote to the Oxnards in regard to the matter and they told me to send some samples for analysis. I did so and they said that the samples analyzed 11.3 and told me to wait till October 16 and then harvest. This I did, and when I had one car partly filled I notified them of the fact. They at once telegraphed me not to dig beets without orders or at least not to send them. If I did so it would be at my risk of having them refused. I at once sent samples for analysis to the State University and received a statement showing that my beets had analyzed 17.96 per cent. sugar with a purity of over .90. I immediately sent the beets down, paying the freight in advance as they had requested the rail road company to let no one ship beets unless the freight was prepaid. They received the beets after some kicking on their part because I had sent them without orders.

Now as to the result. I find after carefully looking over my expense account and allowing $1.50 per day for my labor, that the two acres up to harvest time cost me $24. The cost of harvesting and loading up the cars was $41. The amount of beets shipped was thirty-two tons, which were tared by the company to twenty-nine tons. I lost about five tons by being frozen or partially so before shipment, and about five tons were left unsold in the field, making a total of over forty tons of beets that have been taken off the two acres. These should have been worth $200 at Grand Island, had I shipped them all. As it was a check for $116.41, after paying for seed and all other shipping expenses.

This leaves a net result of over $50.00 after paying for all labor of every kind or a net profit of over $25 per acre. Had the other ten tons been shipped the profits would have been over $35 above all expense. After a careful estimate I believe on land as usually found the expense of growing beets may be put at $2 per ton for growing, harvesting and shipping them.

Of course if we had a factory here the amount that is now paid out for freight would be profit.

Many have asked me, "Will you raise beets next year?" Well, that depends. It may be that the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company won't want me to as they may not like the idea of a man sending down beets without orders. If I can make a contract that is suitable I will raise ten acres instead of two, as I believe there is no crop grown in Nebraska that will give as sure returns for the labor and it is a crop which drouth has little effect on. Let no one think though that sugar beets can be raised successfully while the raiser is sitting in the shade talking politics or trying to settle the silver question. It can't be done that way. It takes work, and hard work, too, but if the pay is $5.00 per ton the reward is good.

W. A. ANDERSON.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Christian church gave a birthday social at the Emig building last Friday evening, which was fairly well attended. Unfortunately a conflict of dates placed it and the W. C. T. U. programme on the same evening.

This Week in Local History

Interesting facts taken from the files of QUIZ for the week corresponding with the present, beginning thirteen years ago.

Nov. 16, 1882—A slight snow fell on the 16th.

Johnny Gard came down from Taylor to attend school.

Ground froze to the depth of 6 inches

J. S. Cooley, brother of the famous Michigan jurist, moved onto a farm in Liberty.

J. B. Munroe and Annie Nelson were married Nov. 15, Rev. Oscar Babcock officiating.

Nov. 16, 1883. At the election 961 votes were cast. The republican majority on the state ticket was more than two to one. Schaefer was elected over Satterlee by 25 plurality.

Miss M. E. Day, now Mrs. Reed, located in Ord.

Nov. 14, 1884.—The Ord City Mills, then across the river, were being enlarged preparatory to putting in rollers.

The Ord ladies' brass band was organized.

A. J. Firkins and Miss Dell Clark were married Nov. 9.

Nov. 14, 1885.—Cold weather stopped work on the court house a day or two.

A sneak thief stole a lot of valuable jewelry and a good watch from Miss Cora McCord the evening before her marriage to Mr. W. L. McMullen.

W. L. McMullen and Miss Cora McCord were married at the Methodist church, Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, Rev. Geo. O. Ferguson officiating.

C. W. Barnes bought a barber shop and set up in business.

Nov. 12, 1886.—Richard Laverty was around on crutches as the result of a broken ankle.

A. M. Robbins was elected senator of the 12th district.

Dr. J. B. Dowling arrived in the city one day to begin the practice of dentistry. It will be remembered that he left later on in the night.

J. G. C. Heddle and Miss Jennie C. Berrie were married at Portage, Wis., Nov. 2.

Nov. 18, 1887—M. J. Coffin's son set fire to a pile of hay against his barn. The hay was burned but the barn was saved.

A coal famine was on taps.

The work of roofing the water works reservoir began.

Samuel Waters, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Waters, died Sunday, Nov. 13.

Nov. 16, 1888.—Township organization was voted upon at the recent election and carried by a vote of 826 to 381.

O. S. Haskell paid an election bet with W. B. Keown by toting the latter around the square on a wheelbarrow.

Jacob Lemaster's house on the Flats was burned Nov. 9 with all its contents.

The republicans enjoyed a rousing ratification meeting in honor of the election of Harrison and Morton.

Nov. 15, 1889.—The condition of Mrs. Le Crane, wife of Ord's prohib dentist, became public and for giving some wholesome facts concerning the case, without mentioning any names. Quiz was sued for $10,000 damage. A. Norman brought suit as attorney for the dentist.

Nov. 14, 1890.—J. S. Burrows sustained a paralytic stroke.

Mrs. Clark Lamberton died Monday, November 10.

Nov. 13, 1891.—The *Independent*, edited by the Leonard outfit, went dip. Martz took it in on a mortgage and announced that the *People's Advocate* would start next week.

Nov. 18, 1892.—Fred L. Blessing died Nov. 14, of typhoid fever.

Clarice, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Capron, died Nov. 13.

Nov. 17, 1893.—Dr. Klinker quit formally his associations with the *Journal*.

The Quiz newspaper press was moved to the basement.

Nov. 16, 1894.—H. A. Walker died in Utah of quick consumption.

Hiram Bray left for Missouri.

The Carson stock bought by Joe Jackson was shipped to Missouri.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pigman died Sunday, Nov. 11.

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Oct. 31.	Temperature Highest	Temperature Lowest	Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Friday	44	30	60	.00
Saturday..	42	29	50	.00
Sunday ...	58	30	100	.00
Monday....	66	28	100	.00
Tuesday...	45	30	80	.00
Wedn'sd'y	42	34	5	.51
Thursday	48	30	100	.00
	Averages			Tota
	49	30	71	

JAMES MILFORD, Obser

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

ORD, - - NEBRASKA

The Indiana man who is seeking his eighth divorce must have been sorely henpecked.

Whew! twenty-two inches of snow in northern New York. Don't that make your teeth chatter?

No citizen out of a job will condemn Mr. Roosevelt for discharging a policeman who has saved $500,000.

It is reasonably certain now that the days of public prize fighting in this country are past. Knocked out.

The Maine delegation will be solid for Reed. They will point with pride to the wood that he sawed last summer.

Emperor William has silenced Herr Horn, but will not Herr Horn's imprisonment speak trumpet-tongued against the war lord?

Poor young Mackay—or rather riel young Mackey—would have been alive today if he had been on a bicycle when he was on his horse.

We are surprised to hear that Lady Sholto Douglas is going back on the variety stage. We had supposed she had reached the dime museum level.

To say that the duchess is three inches taller than the duke of Marlborough is a particularly graceful way of conveying the information that the duke at present is a little short.

Victoria is not too old to have a very good opinion of herself and to cause a plate to be put up in the room where she was born in order that the world may know the scene of her birth.

The "bloomer restaurant" has appeared in California and scored an immediate success. The next thing in the march of progress will be a Trilby restaurant with bare-legged waiters.

It is said the Atlanta Midway is not so wicked as the one at the World's Fair. It should be remembered that Atlanta has not the local material on hand to draw from which Chicago had.

Whenever a "peer" is manufactured in England all the newspapers dwell upon it as a notable event. In the United States they are born, day and night, and nothing is said about it outside of the family.

If it is true that Gertrude Vanderbilt is to marry Mr. Taylor she is doing somewhat better than her cousin. An American citizen with $20,000,000 outranks an impecunious English duke every day in the year.

The two children of Mrs. Riles, of Tennessee, who is 100 years old, though they are aged, respectively, 73 and 71, have never married. Mrs. R. must have been a very good mother to keep her family together so long.

A woman on a bicycle frightened a horse and caused him to run away. It wasn't the woman's face that did the scaring; it was the Marlborough bow at the back of her knot, which made it impossible for the horse to tell which way she was going.

Taylor, the defaulting ex-treasurer of South Dakota, who was sentenced to confinement for only two years for getting away with some $300,000 of the people's money, is to serve his time in the Sioux Falls penitentiary close to Nebraska's famous bank wrecker, who secured a sentence correspondingly light when compared to the huge sums of which he defrauded others.

The crowning insult to the horse went unresented at Kansas City the other day. Down Grand avenue rolled a man on a wheel, leading a fine, sturdy, middle-aged hore in the prime of life and usefulness. The horse jogged along after the wheel with his head hanging dejectedly and shamefully. He evidently realized his degradation, but was too hopeless and heartsore to resent it. And lovers of the horse, man's intelligent friend and companion, looked after him pityingly, and wished he would back up, pull the man off the wheel, and dance on the machine—but he didn't.

The yield of cottonseed oil last year is placed at 1,200,000 barrels, and this year's yield has been estimated "at only about 700,000 barrels or less, owing to the anticipated short cotton crop. Others, however, say that the cotton crop will be up to the 7,000,000 bale mark, and that fully 1,000,000 barrels of cottonseed oil have been produced from a similar crop before and will be produced again. But a short crushing season, it is claimed, does not necessarily mean high prices for cottonseed oil, as the price of lard is very low, and the demand for compound lard, into the manufacture of which the oil so largely enters, would mean the finding of a new outlet for cottonseed oil."

The Chicago man who has lost his red hair and is now trying to get the surgeons to graft him with a new growth of the same color will disgust the wigmakers, but he is entitled to considerable credit for adhering to the hue that nature intended for him.

Goelet's villa on the Newport cliffs will cost $3,000,000. This delightful place should be made secure from the intrusion of tramps, as it will be remembered that a tramp not so very long ago stole a short slumber in an other house.

GIVE UP THEIR DEAD

THIRTY-THREE BODIES RECOVERED.

Six are Still Among the Missing—Engineer and Owners of the Building Responsible for the Terrible Disaster—Ghastly Finds Made at Every Turn.

DETROIT Mich., Nov. 8.—The work of recovering the bodies of the victims of the Journal boiler explosion continued all day today. By tomorrow morning all the debris will have been explored and the last of the bodies recovered.

Up to 6 o'clock this morning eighteen bodies had been taken from the ruins, nearly all of them frightfully burned. As the workers got into that portion of the debris into which fire had not crept the condition of the corpses recovered was found to be better. Death had come to the victims of the disaster so suddenly that many of them were found in the very attitude in which they were at the moment of the explosion. Fourteen corpses were taken out of the ruins between 6 o'clock this morning and 5 o'clock this afternoon.

A few minutes before 3 o'clock the ghastly find of the day was made. It was the trunk of a woman. The body was bloody, the arms and feet burned off. The head was seen at some little distance from the trunk, completely severed by a falling timber. It was hard work getting out these awful remains, for they were pinned down by timbers and the men had to saw away the wood bit by bit. Fred Weidbusch looked only at the red underskirt and corset and declared it was one of his two daughters, Annie or Lizzie, he could not tell which one, as they dressed alike. "When the other one is found I will know them by measuring their skirts," he said as he returned to the scene of the horror to look for the body of his other dead child, the third of the trio of Weidbusch girls, two sisters and a cousin, who met their death there.

About 4 o'clock three bodies were found together under the debris in the alley in the rear of the Journal building. There were two men and a girl in the group. The woman laid wedged between the other two corpses. She was Lue Fretz, apprentice in the machine shop of the Rogers Typographic Supply company. In her hand she still held the small bit of machinery with which she was working. On either side of her were Bradley and Derby, the carpenters who were caught while making some alterations to the buildings.

About 6 o'clock the body of George Hiller, who operated the book bindery, was taken out. At this point the work of recovery had to be stopped to permit of the shoring of walls that threatened the safety of the workers. Thirty-three of thirty-nine missing had been recovered. The list of dead, with two or three exceptions, is exactly as sent out last night. Nelson Lacroix, Journal pressman, counted among the missing, turns out to have been home sick in bed at the time of the disaster, and Lizzie Taylor was confounded with Lizzie Weidbusch.

The cause of the fatality was developed today, when a piece of one of the boilers was uncovered by the wreckers. The boiler had been torn in two in the middle, tubes, rivets and plates parting as cleanly as if they were cut by a cold chisel. A piece of this boiler had evidently been driven in each direction by the force of the explosion. The portion found was shown to an expert engineer who examined it, and he said the cause of the explosion was cold water. This throws the responsibility upon the engineer and the owner of the building. The former had been repeatedly warned that he was too careless by neighboring engineers, while the owners of the property had been given at least one formal notice that he was negligent.

GOT ONLY A GLIMPSE

Duke and Duchess of Marlborough Disappoint the Curious.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Idlehour, the country residence of W. K. Vanderbilt at Oakdale, L. I., where the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are spending a part of their honeymoon, has been surrounded all day by hundreds of curious country people. They have been disappointed, however. Not a glimpse has been seen of the bride, and only for a moment did the watchful ones catch sight of the duke. Then he appeared for a moment on the rear veranda, where he took a puff or two at a cigarette and clipped back into the house.

There were many callers at Idlehour during the day, but none were admitted. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will spend only a small part of their honeymoon in this country. They have decided to go abroad sooner than at first announced, and passage has been engaged for them on the North German Lloyd steamer Fulda, sailing from this port November 16. The bride and bridegroom will sail first to Genoa. On the steamer they will occupy the captain's state rooms.

Fragance and cheer was brought to the bedside of many sufferers in the hospitals through the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding.

Superintendents of postal stations in the larger cities of Maryland are in session at Baltimore.

A brilliant social function at Richmond, Va., was the marriage of Miss Irene Langhorne and Mr. Charles Dana Gibson of New York.

THE CREW IS MISSING.

Schooner Laughing Water Sinks in Delaware Bay.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 8.—The vessel which sank off Fenwick's island, in the Delaware bay, has been discovered to be the schooner Laughing Water of Portland, Me. There are no tidings of any of her crew, and it is thought that all hands have been lost. The wreckage which was washed ashore several days ago at Rehobeth, Del., is thought to have been from another vessel wrecked further off the coast.

NO IMMEDIATE CHANGE.

Present Membership of the Senate Not Affected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—The elections of Tuesday last do not affect the present membership of the United States senate. Mr. Brice of Ohio, Mr. Gibson of Maryland and Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky, all will remain in the senate until March 4, 1897, so that they will participate in the two full sessions of the congress which begins on the first Monday of next December.

The indirect effect of the elections, it is expected, will be to deprive the movement for an immediate reorganization of the senate of much of its force. The republicans could only secure control of that body by making concessions to the free silver advocates, Stewart and Jones of Nevada and the populist, Peffer of Kansas. Their leading men have been averse to taking this step, and now that two republican senators from Utah are assured after July next, there is a growing disposition to wait until the senate can be organized by the republicans themselves without entangling alliances.

Senator Quay believes that the choice of the national republican committee for place of the next national convention will be Pittsburg.

"What the national committee will do when it meets here next month is a question I cannot positively answer," said Mr. Quay, "for it appears to be somewhat divided. It is understood that San Francisco has seventeen votes pledged to it, and if that be true it would take but very few more to give it the prize. I hardly think, however, that the convention will go to the Pacific coast; neither do I believe that Chicago will be selected. If Pittsburg can show that it can take care of the crowds Pittsburg will get the convention."

Near the Nine Thousand Mark.

The anxiously awaited returns that came yesterday caused no dampening of republican spirits. The figures from populist counties cut down very little the estimate made of Judge Norval's plurality yesterday morning. The seventy-one counties for which the morning show a plurality for Norval of 8,800 over Maxwell. The seventeen counties to hear from, if voting just as two years ago, would reduce this to nearly 8,000.

Republicans have made gains in the state judiciary according to returns received up to midnight. Stull is elected over Bush in the First, Cornish over Tibbetts in Lancaster, Norris over Welty, Sedgwick over Wheeler and two are gained in Omaha.

Judge Sinclair is probably beaten by Bill Greene in the Kearney district and Chapman loses to Ramsey in Otoe and Cass.

Following is heretofore unpublished figures from the different districts:

BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The vote on district judges in this county is: Letton 2,838, Stull 2,488, Bush 2,735, Falloon 1,585. From the best figures obtainable Letton's majority over Bush in the district will be 2,300 and that of Stull over Bush 1,800.

NEMAHA COUNTY—Judges first judicial district, Bush 1,365, Falloon 1,164, Letton 1,313, Stull 1,530.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—For district judges the official count in this county gives Chapman 103 majority and in Otoe Ramsey gets 359 majority, making Ramsey's majority in the district 256.

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Following is the vote on Judges in this district:

	Marshall.	Sullivan.
Colfax*.....	913	889
Dodge.....	1911	1483
Merrick.....	794	453
Nance*.....	716	279
Platte*.....	1191	1983
Totals.....	5531	5087

*Official.

Marshall is republican and Sullivan democrat. Hollenbeck, democrat, received 4142, and Patterson, republican, 4263.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Nov. 8.—(Special.)—Complete, though unofficial, returns from all counties in the Eleventh judicial district give Thompson, populist, 5,727, Kendall, republican, 5,426, Doyle, populist, 5,222; Price, republican, 4,416.

YORK, Neb., Nov. 8.—(Special.) Complete returns from all the counties in the Fifth judicial district show the election of Bates and Sedgwick of York. The vote stands as follows: Bates, 8,483; Sedgwick, 7,970; Kellogg, 7,821; Wheeler, 7,031. Cain will receive about 2,000 votes, but his vote was not all given.

THE BUILDING COLLAPSED

Cold Storage Plant at Leavenworth Partially Wrecked.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 8.—The east portion of Ryan & Richardson's cold storage plant on Cherokee street collapsed this morning, wrecking the engine and boiler rooms, damaging seriously the cold storage and ice apparatus and piling up hundreds of barrels of choice apples in a broken heap. The west half of the structure was not damaged. The wreck was due to the sinking of the foundation built over an alley sewer. An hour before the crash came the trouble was discovered and the employes left. The entire warehouse contained 50,000 barrels of apples. About 10,000 barrels were shaken up and hundreds ruined. The fire department was called out twice. The loss will run up into the thousands.

A dispatch to the London Globe says the Greek vessel Mahdia has been struck by a waterspout near Tunis and sunk. Seven persons on board of her were drowned.

The governments of South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania have declined to co-operate with the other interested governments in pushing the project for a Pacific submarine cable.

TWO RIBS BROKEN.

Accident to a Red Cloud Man Which Causes His Death.

RED CLOUD, Neb., Nov. 8.—(Special.)—While Henderson Zeluff was hauling corn last evening one of the horses became detached from the singletree and trying to hold the team was pulled off of the load, falling under the wagon. The other horse became frightened and pulled the wagon some distance. Mr. Zeluff was struck by the kingbolt and had two ribs broken, from the effects of which he died several hours later.

A Motorman's Life.

FULL OF HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE AND CONSTANT DANGER.

The Great Strain on a Man's Nerves Sufficient in Itself to Wreck Him in a Short Time. The Experience of a Well-Known Motorman.

From the Cincinnati, Ohio, Enquirer.

The life of a motorman is not a bed of roses. He is subjected to many hardships especially in the winter when he is exposed to the cold and snow. Even in the summer he must bear the intense heat which beats down upon him. Considerable nerve and self-possession is necessary in a good motorman, for the lives and limbs of his passengers are at stake. One of the best known electric motormen in this city is William Frazer, who is at present running a car on the Cumminsville electric line. He is not only well known to his fellow employes but to the people who travel on his car. Mr. Frazer is a young man about twenty-six years of age and resides with his wife and child at 144 Betts Street, Cincinnati, O. About a year ago Mr. Frazer was taken with serious stomach troubles. He bought several kinds of medicine which were recommended to him, but none of them seemed to give him even temporary benefit. An enthusiastic admirer of that famous remedy known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People told him to try them. Frazer was almost discouraged, but took the advice. To a reporter for the *Enquirer* he said:

"I can most heartily recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are all that is claimed for them, in fact they advertise themselves better than any medicine I ever saw. I was seized some time ago with a bad attack of indigestion. My stomach hurt me nearly all the time and I could not digest my food. The pain was almost unbearable and I found nothing that would give me relief. I confess that when I bought the first box of Pink Pills I hadn't much confidence in their efficacy because I had tried so many things without success that I was almost discouraged. Before I had taken one box I was decidedly better. Two boxes cured me entirely. While I have been under the weather from other causes my indigestion has never returned. If it ever should I know just what to do. I have so much confidence in the efficacy of Pink Pills that if I ever get real sick again with any disorder I shall use some of them. It is a pleasure for me, I assure you, to testify to the excellent qualities of these Pink Pills. They not only tone the stomach but regulate the bowels and act as a mild cathartic."

Mr. Frazer's testimonial means something. He speaks from personal experience and any one who doubts that he received the benefits stated can easily verify the assertion by calling on Mr. Frazer, or seeing him some time while he is on his car.

Dr. Williams Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

SAT IN THE OFFICE DEAD.

A Hotel Guest Who Had for Hours Been Thought a Sleeper.

The corpse of Thomas J. De Puy, an attorney of Seattle, sat bowed in the attitude of sleep nearly all day in the busiest part of the office of the Golden West hotel, in San Francisco the other day, and none who jostled the dead or sat down close beside the rigid form knew that it was a dead man until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The man sat down in a stupor about 7 o'clock in the morning, before the bustle of the day began. His brain was benumbed with drink, and probably also with poison taken to escape from a troubled life. When he sat down he crossed his hands in his lap, pulled his hat down over his eyes which were closed and shadowed by heavy eyebrows, and dropping his head on his breast, went to sleep. He must have died during the morning, and without moving.

Night Clerk Hildebrant saw him there and let him sleep on when he went off duty at 3 o'clock. By 9 o'clock and during all the rest of the day the place was crowded with guests and others. The chairs on either side of him were seldom vacant. Men stumbled against his feet in sitting down to read the morning papers, but it was none of their business if some guest had been up drinking all night and was fast asleep in the chair. So the corpse sat there and grew rigid hour after hour near the big front windows. As the afternoon was wearing away some man who had loafed there some time thought he would do a neighborly act by rousing the man asleep.

"Partner, hadn't you better wake up?" he said as he gave a shoulder a slight shake, but the form responded strangely to the touch. He gave the head a push, but the neck was stiff and the head did not move. When the morgue wagon came rigor mortis was far advanced, and it was plain that the man had been dead for several hours.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally, in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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

Sold by druggists; 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

A 50-CT. CALENDAR FREE.

The Publishers of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION offer to send free to every new subscriber a handsome four-piece calendar, 7 x 10 in., lithographed in nine bright colors. The retail price of this calendar is 50 cents.

Those who subscribe at once, sending $1.75, will also receive the paper free every week from the time the subscription is received to Jan. 1, 1896. Also the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers free, and THE YOUTH'S COMPANION a full year, 52 weeks, to Jan. 1, 1897. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 199 Columbus Ave., Boston.

Horse Nonsense.

First Horse—If I were you I'd be ashamed to show myself at the horse show another season. Second Horse—Why not? First Horse—Your mistress wore an American-made dress, and your groom did not drop his h's. All the respectable horses were laughing at you.

G. D. CRAMER MISSING.

Suddenly Disappears from His Whereabouts Not Known—Lincoln Notes.

G. D. Cramer is missing from his home at 1121 South Eighth street and his wife is very anxious to know what has become of him. She went to the police station yesterday and told her story. She said her husband had told her that he wanted to buy a team. She had $325 in the bank and agreed to give it to him. It was drawn out Wednesday afternoon. That night he went down town to close the deal for the horses. He never came back. Mrs. Cramer says she knows of no reason for her husband to absent himself from home. She fears that he has been foully dealt with.

It is believed by the police that Cramer took the money and skipped out, leaving his wife to shift for herself. His first wife was divorced from him in Illinois and it is thought that he has gone back there to see his child. He leaves his present wife in poor circumstances financially, although she says she can work and make a living as she did before she met him.

The police are looking up the case for fear Cramer was slugged and robbed of his money, although it is believed unlikely that such a thing happened.

The Lincoln polytechnic institute has been closed. This school opened recently under favorable circumstances in the building known as the Western Normal college, but owing to hard times many persons who desired to enter as students were prevented from doing so. The backers of this new and untried venture in the west were not disposed to invest money necessary to tide the school over to better times and decided to close it for the present. There were more students at the close than when the school opened. Students and patrons all speak in the highest terms of the treatment received. So far as is known there has been no complaint from any quarter. The work was satisfactory, but the institute was not profitable, hence it had to be closed. Prior to the opening of the school it was reported that Bishop Bonacum contemplated purchasing the building for a Catholic academy, but he did not admit the truth of the rumor.

W. E. Haymer, formerly of Holdrege was in the city yesterday. He has been superintending a big irrigation project in Wyoming in the Big Horn basin. Buffalo Bill is president of a company which is pushing the work, that is estimated to cost $1,000,000. Plans have been made to irrigate 150,000 acres of land and 7,000 are now under irrigation. It is claimed that Buffalo Bill will not neglect his big North Platte ranch for the Wyoming project, and as he has been taking in about $15,000 each day with his Wild West show, he is said to be able to put a house on each forty acres ready for farmers who desire to test Nebraska irrigation.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The Annual State Assembly Will Convene in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 8.—The sixteenth annual state convention of the young nual state convention of the Young Men's Christian association convenes this city and closes next Friday afternoon.

T. S. McPheters of St. Louis delivers the principal address of the session tomorrow night.

Prominent workers will be present from all over the state and from outside the state as well. Secretary Ober expects an attendance of nearly 100 from Lincoln alone. The majority of these will be from the colleges.

MORE ABOUT MOORES.

The Clerk Moores' trial was resumed this morning, and the gist of the evidence brought out was that the defendant has fines in his possession from seven cases that belong to the county, and fines from ten city cases, in which he is in doubt whether the money belongs to the county or city. Mr. Moores admitted these things to be true. The attorneys for the defense announced that they had made their case, and the hearing was continued until this afternoon.

General and Mrs. Manderson have gone to Washington, D. C., where the general appears before the interstate commerce commission in about twenty-five pending cases of Nebraska roads. While there it is likely he will make his argument before Secretary Carlisle protesting against the right of the comptroller of the treasury to pass upon the sugar bounty claims, and to refer such claims to the court of claims for adjudication.

BOY NOT TO BLAME.

Parents of a Fremont Youngster Try to Be Rid of Him.

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 8.—Special.)—Yesterday the eight-year-old son of Casper Anderson was taken to jail on complaint of his parents that he was incorrigible, but in all probability the parents are as incorrigible as the little boy. The boy's parents wanted him sent to the reform school. The boy told the officers that he had been cruelly treated at home and didn't want to go back.

He said his parents whipped him unmercifully and they wanted him to steal coal for them, but he would not. He showed his legs to the officers and they were black and blue the entire length and his back was covered with welts. The officers, after seeing this, opened the doors and let him go. The father of the boy was several months ago in police court and fined for beating his wife.

Miss Vinnie Walenbeck of Fontanelle suffered a serious mishap this afternoon. While getting into a wagon she slipped and was caught on the brake and badly injured. She was taken to the hospital.

Fear She Is Lost.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 8.—The feeling among many Cleveland vessel men is that the steamer Missoula is lost. Captain Williams, master of the Missoula, First Mate Gorman, Chief Engineer Lamer and a majority of the Missoula's crew live in this city. Great anxiety is manifested among their families and friends.

Scrofula from Infancy

Troubled my daughter. At times her head would be covered with scabs and running sores. We were afraid she would become blind. We had to keep her in a dark room.

We began to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon we saw that she was better in every respect. The sores have now all healed. I had a severe attack of the grip, was left in bad condition with muscular rheumatism and lumbago. Since taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I am all right and can walk around out doors without the aid of crutches." W. H. AREHART, Albion, Indiana.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

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which leave Omaha every Thursday morning reaching San Francisco Sunday evening, and Los Angeles Monday noon.

You can join them at any intermediate point.

Ask nearest ticket agent for full information, or write to

J. FRANCIS, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb.

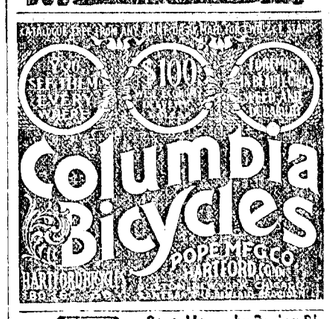
Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills

cure all Kidney Troubles, caused by overwork, worry, excesses, etc., and all Blood Troubles (Rheumatism, Gout, Anaemia, Skin Diseases, etc.), caused by sick Kidneys.

A few doses will relieve. A few boxes will cure. Sold by all druggists, or by mail prepaid for 50c. a box.

Write for pamphlet.

HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Chicago. San Francisco.



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Stove Repairs for 40,000 different stoves and ranges. 1209 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb

WANTED—Any lady wishing to make some money quickly and needing steady employment should work for me selling medicated waters. Address A. M. DAY, M. D., 212 Columbus ave., Boston.

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.

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TIOMANE.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

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INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER V.

THE DEPARTURE of the family took place the next day. Madame de Sorgnes and the three children in the first carriage; Mademoiselle Pascale, Anais (Mme. de Sorgnes' maid), and the two Greek servants in the second. This was counted another insult by "Mademoiselle," who was exceedingly humiliated to find herself obliged for the first time to travel with the servants. Decidedly, the little newcomer had taken her place, and more and more, as she thought of it, this adoption appeared to her a threatening rivalry. Her uneasy, jealous nature ever delighted in scanning the future, looking only for clouds, and was always disposed to exaggerate their blackness and size.

Who knows? The intruder who made her debut in the family by an act of heroism, might she not, shrewd and intelligent as she seemed to be, might she not insinuate herself into the good graces of every member of the family, and, later on, acquire all the influence,

"SHE FELT HERSELF DESPISED BY THE SERVANTS."

and consequently all the advantages, which she had hoped to make her own? From that hour, little Tiomane had an enemy determined to combat and destroy her. The party had to pass through the village of Berck to reach the station of Verton. Tiomane looked at the road, the houses, the fields, which she knew so well, and, when they passed the miserable hovel where she had lived, in spite of herself her eyes filled with tears. Madame de Sorgnes treated her young protege as she would have treated a curious little animal which she had taken a fancy to tame, and on her arrival in Paris busied herself at once with the metamorphosis of her young charge. Anais, who was very expert in all matters relating to the toilet, eagerly offered her assistance, and it would not have been without benefit to the first lady-in-waiting of a queen, but Madame de Sorgnes claimed the work as all her own. She passed a very satisfactory day in the shops of the Louvre, enjoying this truly feminine labor, and displaying an almost feverish activity in her shopping. At dinner that evening, in an elegant salle a manger reserved for the family of the consul general, Tiomane made her entrance into this brilliant society as a young lady. Delicate kid boots fitted her small feet perfectly, silk stockings of the same shade as her elegant gown—peacock blue silk. Thanks to Elli's curling iron, which had been used, however, without great results, her heavy hair fell in ringlets on her brown, shapely shoulders. Really, the little donkey driver did not gain by the transformation. Nevertheless, Madame de Sorgnes pronounced her very original in her Parisian finery, with her manners necessarily those of an untutored little savage. Even the sun-burned skin and the golden freckles seemed attractions in the eyes of her benefactress. She was delighted, too, with her gaucherie and her Picard patois—everything, in short, about her new plaything charmed her. After dinner a grave question was discussed. What should Tiomane call Madame de Sorgnes? The governess, while rolling Maritza's bright ringlets about her bony fingers, suggested that "Madam" would be the only suitable appellation which the little girl could give her benefactress.

"Oh! you always have such vinegary ideas, Mademoiselle," cried Guillaume. "Why not 'mamma,' like us, since you take her as a daughter, mamma?"

Madame de Sorgnes ended the discussion.

"You may call me aunt, Tiomane, and I will call you by your barbarous name. It suits you and it amuses me."

Tiomane retained only a very imperfect and confused remembrance of her short stay in Paris. What a din! what an agitated, varied, extraordinary life! How imposing, nay, annihilating, everything appeared! The luxury of the suite of apartments where she hardly dared walk or sit, the army of domestics which filled the hotel, the rich toilettes, the beautiful carriage in which she drove with the family, the magnificent shops, the bewildering display of rich and elegant stuffs from every quarter of the globe, the visits to the sumptuous homes of some of the members of the Greek colony in Paris, all dazzled the little donkey driver. One evening the family went to the theater, and she felt that she was transported to an enchanted realm—unlike anything she had ever imagined. However, no happiness in this world lasts long without some shadows. Tiomane continued to feel, in all her relations with "Mademoiselle," a cloud of dislike, which terrified her more and more, as the enemy was evidently a power in the family. It was she who managed the establishment, paid all the bills, and directed the servants. Her indolent mistress, delighted at being rid of these disagreeable cares, gave her the fullest confidence; Maritza, spoiled child that she was, won over by her flatteries, adored her; the servants feared and obeyed her. Guillaume alone refused to yield to this ascendancy, his noble, generous nature recoiling instinctively from her hypocritical wiles. A week passed away. One afternoon the little girls accompanied Madame de Sorgnes, who took her son back to his boarding school l'ecole Monge. The parting between the brother and sister was an agony. As for Tiomane, she felt very sad when she found herself in the carriage, where the place of her devoted friend and champion was vacant. Two days after, they left Paris for Marseilles. Tiomane, so strangely and suddenly transported from her bleak country, with its gray sea and its deserted strand, went into ecstasies at the sight of the blue Mediterranean, the magnificent roadstead, and the port—a forest of masts—one of the busiest in the world. They only crossed the famous Canebiere to go to the quay, whence they were to embark for Smyrna. The great ship, whose interior was like a palace, bewildered the little peasant girl. The weather was perfect, and consequently gaiety reigned on board—a noisy, contagious gaiety, peculiar to the natives of the east, who greatly outnumbered the other passengers. Madame de Sorgnes occupied the place of honor at table, at the captain's right hand. Always dressed like a queen she lived in an apotheosis, surrounded by homage, her dazzling little daughter sharing in her glory, while the poor little donkey driver, in spite of her Parisian finery, only served as a foil to all this splendor. Madame de Sorgnes kept her maid, Anais, with her in her cabin, while "Mademoiselle" shared the adjoining one with the two little girls. In crossing the Adriatic the sea was very rough, but Mademoiselle Pascale prudently avoided seasickness by remaining in bed, and from that moment the idea of making a servant of Tiomane came to her. "The servant of donkeys," as she was in the habit of calling her, might, she thought, be her servant. Poor Tiomane felt ill enough herself, but she found that it was necessary to conquer her feelings, and, young as she was, she learned a very important lesson—what will power can do, even in conquering sea sickness. The voyage from Marseilles to Smyrna was charming, as the vessel stopped at many of the places of interest. Children rarely have any appreciation of the beauties of nature, and what struck our young heroine most was the strangeness of these new countries, the odd costumes and the unknown language. On the eighth day, all the passengers, even indolent Madame de Sorgnes, were up at daybreak on the saloon deck. They were sailing along the shores of Asia Minor, and, as the ship sped gaily over the sunlit waves, they gazed with delight at the mountains, the groves, the cities—sung by the poets of all ages. Suddenly the horizon grew narrower, new mountains stood out against the clear blue sky—new forests—a new city. There was a sudden movement and agitation among the passengers, marked, however, by the greatest order and precision. A great number of small boats were seen putting out from the shore; they came to anchor; they had reached Smyrna.

CHAPTER VI.

TIOMANE NOW entered the fairy land of oriental life. The European luxury which had so dazzled and bewildered her was eclipsed, effaced, like a pale light by the midday sun. A boat decorated with the French tricolor, provided with rich rugs and cushions, and manned by twelve oarsmen, came along side the vessel. The captain hastened to receive a very distinguished looking gentleman. By the joy on the faces of Madame de Sorgnes and her daughter, Tiomane guessed that it was the husband and father

The happiness of meeting seems sometimes to make up for the pain of separation. Monsieur de Sorgnes folded his wife and daughter in his arms and then turned eagerly to Guillaume, from whom he had been separated even longer than the others.

As he offered his arm to his wife to conduct her to the boat, she introduced her protegee. He pressed his lips affectionately to the brow of the little stranger, and welcomed her most kindly to his family. The little girl understood that he had been informed of her heroic act. Tiomane found herself seated in the boat between "Mademoiselle" and Maritza; Monsieur and Madame de Sorgnes were opposite, conversing in a low tone. The consul appeared many years older than his beautiful wife, although he was not more than a dozen years her senior. Forty-four years old, very gray, his face furrowed by deep wrinkles, in spite of his aristocratic appearance, extreme kindness was the prominent expression, under the cold exterior of the diplomat. The Bay of Smyrna is one of the wonders of the world. A poet has compared it to a cup of sapphire infusion, reflecting a heavenly land. It is Ionia, the birthplace of gods and goddesses; where nature attracts, charms, intoxicates; where the air is heavy with perfume—it is lovely Olympia. The consul's boat stopped at the foot of a white marble staircase, shaded with jessamine. A broad avenue led to the gardens, which were really orange groves, surrounding the mansion. It was a model of elegance and good taste, in which the Grecian and Byzantine styles of architecture were mingled; cupolas, colonnades, arabesques, balconies, carved with such exquisite delicacy that they might be called lace work in stone, and then those oriental verandas, aerial boudoirs, decorated with tapestries, faience and flowering plants. The story of the marriage of Monsieur and Madame de Sorgnes would make a charming chapter for a novel. At 28, appointed consul at Tripoli, the young diplomat was passing through Smyrna, accompanied by an Italian friend. They were walking, toward the close of a beautiful afternoon in the early spring, through the famed Street of the Roses, with its white marble sidewalks, its lovely oriental houses, hung with bright draperies, where the perfume of the roses, from which it is named, intoxicates the senses. All tourists who have had the good for-

"ROSE TO MEET HIM."

tune to visit Smyrna have carried away in their memories a beautiful picture of the streets of the European quarter, and particularly of this Street of the Roses—called also the Street of the Graces, for it is inhabited almost exclusively by autochthonal families, in which the purest Greek type is preserved. After the afternoon siesta, the doors of the elegant mansions are thrown open, disclosing spacious, cool vestibules—with sparkling fountains—furnished like drawing rooms, for here a Smyrniote lady displays her most elegant furniture and bric-a-brac. Gracefully reclining on silken divans, the ladies of the house, in their most charming toilets, are occupied in rolling or in smoking cigarets.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OCCULT POWERS OF JEWELS.

Strange and Supernatural Influences Formerly Ascribed to Different Gems.

While every one admires the various jewels from an ornamental standpoint, it may not be generally known that in times past nearly all of the more important precious stones were supposed to possess occult powers over disease, and in other supernatural directions. A writer in Chamber's Journal recently compiled an article descriptive of the supposed powers thus possessed, from which we gather that the diamond, though considered to be of itself a deadly poison, had, till recently, from remote ages been credited with the power of protecting its wearer from the evil effects of other poisons—which may have been the foundation of its popularity. Pliny described it as having the power to avert insanity—and amber was credited with the same quality. The ruby was supposed to exert a healthful influence upon the liver, and to be valuable for disordered eyes; the latter quality being also ascribed to the sapphire and emerald—the emerald, when seen by a serpent, being further supposed to blind the reptile and render him harmless. The turquoise was supposed to act as a sort of health indicator, the intensity of its color being in ratio to the physical well being of its wearer. It was also reputed to be a safeguard against harm in case the wearer should fall from any height. The opal was looked upon as a thunderstone, possessing the virtues of many others in combination, but the onyx was regarded as rendering one peculiarly susceptible to annoyance from nightmares and demons, which seriously affected its popularity. The amethyst was supposed to prevent intoxication, the coral to protect against the evil eye, and the topaz to deprive boiling water of its heat.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"HANDWRITING ON THE WALL" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

"When God Writes Anything on the Wall a Man Had Better Read It as It Is"—The Opening and the Close of Sin's Banquet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Since his coming to Washington, Dr. Talmage's pulpit experience has been a remarkable one. Not only has the church in which he preaches been filled, but the audiences have overflowed into the adjoining streets to an extent that has rendered them impassable. Similar scenes were enacted at to-day's services when the preacher took for his subject: "Handwriting on the Wall," the text chosen being Dan. 5: 30, "In that night was Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain."

Night was about to come down on Babylon. The shadows of her two hundred and fifty towers began to lengthen. The Euphrates rolled on, touched by the fiery splendors of the setting sun; and gates of brass, burnished and glittering, opened and shut like doors of flame. The hanging gardens of Babylon, wet with the heavy dew, began to pour, from starlit flowers and dripping leaf, a fragrance for many miles around. The streets and squares were lighted for dance and frolic and promenade. The theaters and galleries of art invited the wealth, and pomp, and grandeur of the city to rare entertainments. Scenes of riot and wassail were mingled in every street; and godless mirth, and outrageous excess and splendid wickedness came to the king's palace, to do their mightiest deeds of darkness.

A royal feast to-night at the king's palace! Rushing up to the gates are chariots, upholstered with precious cloths from Dedan, and drawn by fire-eyed horses from Togarmah, that rear and neigh in the grasp of the charioteers, while a thousand lords dismount, and women, dressed in all the splendors of Syrian emerald, and the color-blending of agate, and the chasteness of coral, and the sombre glory of Tyrian purple, and princely embroideries, brought from afar by camels across the desert, and by ships of Tarshish across the sea.

Open wide the gates and let the guests come in. The chamberlains and cup-bearers are all ready. Hark to the rustle of the silks, and to the carol of the music! See the blaze of the jewels! Lift the banners. Fill the cups. Clap the cymbals. Blow the trumpets. Let the night go by with song, and dance, and ovation; and let that Babylonish tongue be palsied that will not say, "O, King Belshazzar, live forever."

Ah! my friends, it was not any common banquet to which these great people came. All parts of the earth had sent their richest viands to that table. Brackets and chandeliers flashed their light upon tankards of burnished gold. Fruits, ripe and luscious, in baskets of silver, entwined with leaves, plucked from royal conservatories. Vases, inlaid with emerald and ridged with exquisite traceries, filled with nuts that were threshed from forests of disant lands. Wine brought from the royal vats, foaming in the decanters and bubbling in the chalices. Tufts of cassia and frankincense wafting their sweetness from wall and table. Gorgeous banners unfolding in the breeze that came through the open window, bewitched with the perfumes of hanging gardens. Fountains rising up from inclosures of ivory, in jets of crystal, to fall in clattering rain of diamonds and pearls. Statues of mighty men looking down from niches in the wall upon crowns and shields brought from subdued empires. Idols of wonderful work standing on pedestals of precious stones. Embroideries stooping about the windows and wrapping pillars of cedar, and drifting on floor inlaid with ivory and agate. Music, mingling the thrum of harps, and the clash of cymbals, and the blast of trumpets in one wave of transport that went rippling along the wall and breathing among the garlands, and pouring down the corridors, and thrilling the souls of a thousand banqueters. The signal is given, and the lords and ladies, the mighty men and women of the land, come around the table. Pour out the wine. Let foam and bubble kiss the rim! Hoist every one his cup and drink to the sentiment: "O King Belshazzar, live forever!" Bestarred head-band and carcanet of royal beauty gleam to the uplifted chalices, as again, and again, and again they are emptied. Away with care from the palace! Tear royal dignity to tatters! Pour out more wine! Give us more light, wilder music, sweeter perfume! Lord shouts to lord, captain ogles to captain. Goblets clash; decanters rattle. There come in the obscene song, and the drunken hiccough and the slavering lip, and the guffah of idiotic laughter, bursting from the lips of princes, flushed, reeling, bloodshot; while mingling with it all hear, "Hurrah!"

What is that on the plastering of the wall? Is it a spirit? Is it a phantom? Is it God? The music stops. The goblets fall from the nerveless grasp. There is a thrill. There is a start. There is a thousand-voiced shriek of horror. Let Daniel be brought in to read that writing. He comes in. He reads it: "Weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Meanwhile the Medes, who for two years had been laying siege to that city, took advantage of that carousal and came in. I hear the feet of the conquerors on the palace stairs. Massacre rushes in with a thousand gleaming knives. Death bursts upon the scene; and I shut the door of that banqueting hall, for I do not want to look. There is nothing there but torn banners, and broken wreaths, and the slush of upset tankards, and the blood of murdered women, and the kicked and tumbled carcass of a dead king. For "in that night was Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain."

I go on to learn some lessons from all this. I learn that when God writes anything on the wall, a man had better read it as it is. Daniel did not misinterpret or modify the handwriting on the wall. It is all foolishness to expect a minister of the Gospel to preach always things that the people like, or the people choose. Young men of Washington, what shall I preach to you to-night? Shall I tell you of the dignity of human nature? Shall I tell you of the wonders that our race has accomplished? "Oh, no;" you say, "tell me the message that came from God." I will. If there is any handwriting on the wall, it is this lesson: "Repent! Accept of Christ and be saved!" I might talk of a great many other things; but that is the message, and so I declare it. Jesus never flattered those to whom he preached. He said to those who did wrong, and who were offensive in his sight, "Ye generation of vipers! ye whited sepulchres! how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" Paul the apostle preached before a man who was not ready to hear him preach. What subject did he take? Did he say, "Oh! you are a good man, a very fine man, a very noble man"? No; he preached of righteousness to a man who was unrighteous; of temperance to a man who was a victim of bad appetites; of the judgment to come to a man who was unfit for it. So we must always declare the message that happens to come to us. Daniel must read it as it is. A minister preached before James I. of England, who was James VI. of Scotland. What subject did he take? The king was noted all over the world for being unsettled and wavering in his ideas. What did the minister preach about to this man who was James I. of England and James VI. of Scotland? He took for his text James first and sixth; "He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed." Hugh Latimer offended the king by a sermon he preached; and the king said, "Hugh Latimer, come and apologize." "I will," said Hugh Latimer. So the day was appointed; and the king's chapel was full of lords, and dukes, and the mighty men and women of the country, for Hugh Latimer was to apologize. He began his sermon by saying, "Hugh Latimer, bethink thee! Thou art in the presence of thine earthly king, who can destroy thy body. But bethink thee, Hugh Latimer, that thou art in the presence of the King of heaven and earth, who can destroy both body and soul in hell fire." Then he preached with appalling directness at the king's crimes.

Here is a man who begins to read loose novels. "They are so charming," he says; "I will go out and see for myself whether all these things are so." He opens the gate of a sinful life. He goes in. A sinful sprite meets him with her wand. She waves her wand, and it is all enchantment. Why, it seems as if the angels of God had poured out phials of perfume in the atmosphere. As he walks on he finds the hills becoming more radiant with foliage, and the ravines more resonant with the falling water. Oh, what a charming landscape he sees! But that sinful sprite, with her wand, meets him again; but now she reverses the wand, and all the enchantment is gone. The cup is full of poison. The fruit turns to ashes. All the leaves of the bower are forked tongues of hissing serpents. The flowing fountains fall back in a dead pool stenchful with corruption. The luring songs become curses and screams of demoniac laughter. Lost spirits gather about him and feel for his heart, and beckon him on with "Hail, brother, hail, blasted spirit, hail!" He tries to get out. He comes to the front door where he entered and tries to push it back, but the door turns against him; and in the jar of that shutting door he hears these words: "This night is Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain." Sin may open bright as the morning. It ends dark as the night.

I learn further from this subject that death sometimes breaks in upon a banquet. Why did he not go down to the prisons in Babylon? There were people there that would like to have died. I suppose there were men and women in torture in that city who would have welcomed death, but he comes to the palace; and just at the time when the mirth is dashing to the tiptop pitch, Death breaks in at the banquet. We have often seen the same thing illustrated. Here is a young man just come from college. He is kind. He is loving. He is enthusiastic. He is eloquent. By one spring he may bound to heights toward which many men have been struggling for years. A profession opens before him. He is established in the law. His friends cheer him. After awhile you may see him standing in the American senate, or moving a popular assemblage by his eloquence, as trees are moved in a whirlwind. Some night he retires early. A fever is on him. Delirium, like a reckless charioteer, seizes the reins of his intellect. Father and mother stand by and see the tides of his life going out to the great ocean. The banquet is coming to an end. The lights of thought, and mirth, and eloquence are being extinguished. The garlands are snatched from the brow. The vision is gone. Death at the banquet!

I have also to learn from the subject that the destruction of the vicious and of those who despise God, will be very sudden. The wave of mirth had dashed to the highest point when the invading army broke through. It was unexpected. Suddenly, almost always, comes the doom of those who despise God, and defy the laws of men. How was it at the deluge? Do you suppose it came through a long northeast storm, so that people for days before were sure it was coming? No; I suppose the morning was bright; that calmness brooded on the waters; that beauty sat enthroned on the hills; when suddenly the heavens burst, and the mountains sank like anchors into the sea that dashed clear over the Andes and the Himalayas.

The Red sea was divided. The Egyptians tried to cross it. There could be no danger. The Israelites had just gone through; where they had gone, why not the Egyptians? Oh, it was such a beautiful walking place! A pavement of tinged shells and pearls, and on either side two great walls of water—solid. There can be no danger. Forward, great host of the Egyptians! Clap the cymbals and blow the trumpets of victory! After them! We will catch them yet, and they shall be destroyed. But the walls begin to tremble. They rock! They fall! The rushing waters! The shriek of drowning men! The swimming of the war horses in vain for the shore! The strewing of the great host on the bottom of the sea, or pitched by the angry wave on the beach—a battered, bruised, and loathsome wreck! Suddenly destruction came. One half hour before they could not have believed it. Destroyed, and without remedy.

I am just setting forth a fact, which you have noticed as well as I. Ananias comes to the apostle. The apostle says: "Did you sell the land for so much?" He says, "Yes." It was a lie. Dead! as quick as that. Sapphira, his wife, comes in. "Did you sell the land for so much?" "Yes." It was a lie, and quick as that she was dead. God's judgments are upon those who despise Him and defy Him. They come suddenly.

Skilled sportsmen do not like to shoot a bird standing on a sprig near by. If they are skilled, they pride themselves on taking it on the wing; and they wait till it starts. Death is an old sportsman; and he loves to take men flying under the very sun. He loves to take them on the wing. Oh, flee to God this night! If there be one in this presence who has wandered far away from Christ, though he may not have heard the call of the Gospel for many a year, I invite him now to come and be saved. Flee from thy sin! Flee to the stronghold of the Gospel! Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation.

Good night, my young friends! may you have rosy sleep, guarded by Him who never slumbers! May you awake in the morning strong and well! But oh! art thou a despiser of God? Is this thy last night on earth? Shouldst thou be awakened in the night by something, thou knowest not what, and there be shadows floating in the room, and a handwriting on the wall, and you feel that your last hour is come, and there be a fainting at the heart, and a tremor in the limb, and a catching of the breath—then thy doom would be but an echo of the words of the text: "In that night was Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain."

Oh! that my Lord Jesus would now make Himself so attractive to your souls that you cannot resist Him; and if you have never prayed before, or have not prayed since those days when you knelt down at your mother's knee, then that to-night you might pray, saying:

Just as I am, without one plea
But that thy blood was shed for me,
And that thou bidst me come to thee,
O Lamb of God, I come!

But if you cannot think of so long a prayer as that, I will give you a shorter prayer that you can say: "God be merciful to me, a sinner!" Or, if you cannot think of so long a prayer as that, I will give you a still shorter one that you may utter: "Lord, save me, or I perish!" Or, if that be too long a prayer you need not make it. Use the word "Help!" Or, if that be too long a word, you need not use any word at all. Just look and live!

HAS A HARD HEAD.

The Giraffe's Dome of Thought Is Like a Sledge Hammer.

"Speaking of knockers," said Ed Coyne, who for the last ten years has been keeper of Daisy, the giant giraffe at the Cincinnati zoo, "do you know that the giraffe is the original and natural knocker? Look at that long, slender neck, and the lumpy, bony head at the end of it. It reminds you of a sledge-hammer, and that is what it is in fact. When Daisy gets excited she begins knocking; that is, she throws her head from side to side, using it like a hammer and dealing fearful blows with certain aim. If any other person beside myself should enter her stall he would get a blow from her head that would knock him senseless, and then she would trample and kick him to death. The animal has but a small brain and can not be reasoned with. The only way to get along with her is to be quiet and not get her excited. I can do about as I please with her. I enter the stall at all times, feed her, and brush her off every day. She is a clean beast, and gives but little trouble. A new keeper would have a hard time with her, as she knows me and will not let a stranger do anything for her."

The observant beast was standing at the other end of the stall, looking out of the window at a man who was walking on the hotel porch, but on hearing her name called out, she came over and stuck her head out of the wire lattice and looked at the keeper with a bright look in her face. Daisy is the largest giraffe in captivity. She and her departed partner were bought by the zoo fourteen years ago. There was one offspring, but it died a few days after birth.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1895.

Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet after mature consideration have arrived at the wonderful conclusion that the overwhelming democratic defeats of last week were endorsements of the administration and condemnation of the anti-Cleveland democrats. Was anything more idiotic ever conceived outside of the walls of an insane asylum? It is egotism run wild. These self-blinded individuals will never realize the disgust the people of this country feel for their demonstrated incapacity until the election returns of next November are counted; then they will have the remainder of their lives to learn to see themselves as others see them.

Gorman, Hill, and the other anti-Cleveland democrats are going, unless their friends in Washington are misinformed as to their intentions, to give Mr. Cleveland another chance to see whether his personal following is as large as he thinks it is, by helping to nominate him for president again. They charge him with having made it impossible to elect any democrat president, and say that he shall bear the ignominy of being the only man who was ever twice defeated for the presidency of the United States. That will suit the republicans, as they would rather defeat Mr. Cleveland than anybody else.

The republicans are naturally delighted at the prospect of not only regaining the presidency next year, but of having control of both branches of congress, a majority of the senate after March 4, 1897, having been made absolutely certain by the result of last week's elections. Nothing but some stupendous blunder on the part of the republican majority in the house at the coming session of congress can prevent republican success next year, and with that man of iron will and proved sagacity, Thomas B. Reed, in the speaker's chair, no such blunder will be made, This is so well known by the democrats that they are now depending solely upon their ability to create jealousy among the victorious republicans. A democratic plan has already been agreed upon, which involves the concocting and spreading of all sorts of stories calculated to cause bickering and dissension among the friends of the aspirants for the republican presidential nomination, and already those stories are being circulated. Let all republicans keep in mind the source and purpose of these stories and they will cause no harm; and if disposed to take part in a factional fight look at the present condition of the democratic party and be warned in time.

Ex-Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, who is in Washington in connection with the sugar bounty cases in which he is chief counsel, says: "The republicans are in a position where they can take any man for a presidential candidate. They do not have to figure on the chances of this or that man for election. Their candidate will be elected no matter who he is nor from what state he comes".

The administration is understood to be considerably troubled about the Cuban question and several members of the cabinet, having in view the failure of Mr. Cleveland's Hawaiian polity, are trying to persuade him to make no recommendation on the Cuban matter in his message to congress, further than to call attention to the information (sending the documents with the message) gathered by the state department, and to request that congress shall define the policy to be pursued by this government. If he accepts that advice it will indicate that he has learned something by experience, but he will have to do it before most people will believe it possible.

How are the mighty fallen! E. Ellery Anderson, of New York, one of the original cuckoos, has been officially snubbed by Hoke Smith, one of the second crop of cuckoos. Mr. Anderson is one of the men appointed by Mr. Cleveland to look out for the interests of the government in the Union Pacific Railroad. Quite a while ago he made some recommendations to Secretary Hoke Smith, concerning the patenting of lands to that railroad company by the U. S. land office. Not hearing anything about his recommendations, Mr. Anderson ventured to remind the secretary of them and to ask that he say what he intended doing about them. He was curtly informed that the secretary did not deem it advisable to pass on the recommendation either way, as congress would probably legislate on the subject at the coming session. It was probably this snubbing of a Cleveland worshipper that was responsible for the rumor that Mr. Smith was contemplating an early retirement from the cabinet. He isn't doing anything of the sort; he is enjoying his prominence to the full and is using it to help along his ambition to succeed Gen. Gordon as senator from Georgia. If he can get that vacancy in the supreme court he will gladly take it, otherwise he will stick to his present job.

The republican party might have lots worse candidates than Senator Quay would make and then not have a bad one, but Senator Quay has no idea of becoming a candidate next year, notwithstanding democratic stories to the contrary.

The demand for Ayer's Hair Vigor in such widely-separated regions as South America, Spain, Australia and India has kept pace with the home consumption, which goes to show that these people know a good thing when they try it.

Supervisor's Proceedings.

The County Board of Supervisors met at their office in Ord Nebraska, October 12, 1895 and were called to order by the chairman at 10:45 a. m.

All members were present except Perry.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A petition for a consent road commencing at the northwest corner of the south half of the northeast quarter of section 18, township 17 north range 13 west of the 6th P. M. and running thence east along the south side of the eight section line between the north half and the south half of said northeast quarter of said section 18 in township and range aforesaid and terminating at a point where said eight section line intersects puplic road No. 72 of Valley County Nebraska known as the Robert Johnson Davis Creek road was next presented. Said road to be 66 feet wide and all located on said south half of the northeast querter of said section 18 township and range aforesaid in Valley County Nebraska. The petition was signed by William Honeycutt and 14 others and the petition as prayed and the road ordered established.

Communication from the superintendent of the Hospital for the insane at Norfolk was next taken up, the being request to furnish clothing for Mrs. Persak, an inmate of said Hospital from this county. On consideration whereof the requests were rejected on account of being a state charge.

The bond of Hans Bosen as justice of the peace for Michigan Township was next presented and approved.

The matter of considering the bids for renting the county poor farm was next taken up and on motion of Clark seconded by Timmerman the bid of A. Trout was accepted and the committee heretofore appointed to look after this matter was instructed to make the necessary contract with Mr. Trout.

The committee on claims reported as follows:

Claim of Christopher Freeman for taxes overpaid in the sum of $49.47 was laid over.

The following claims were allowed

ON GENERAL FUND.

J. C. Stevens election services	$ 2 00
A. H. Meyer same	2 00
C. H. Morris destroying Russian Thistles	8 00
J. L. Thomas same	6 00
D. E. Thomas same	6 75
S. W. Milligan moving coal	2 25
J. A. Clark Supervisors services	11 00
Frank Zulkowsky same	4 80
S. C. Brace same	3 50
E. B Knott same	4 80
Jorgen Moller same	16 00

ON BRIDGE FUND

Casper Worm hauling lumber	5 00
R. O. Bailey bridge work	1 50
S. D. Ayers lumber	3 80
Christian Madsen bridge work	9 00
John Jensen same	9 25
S. C. Brace inspecting bridges	6 00
W. A. Prentice building bridge	20 00
A. C. Doman helping surveyor allowed on road fund.	4 00

The report was adopted and warrants ordered drawn against the different funds in the amounts allowed.

On motion the board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

The board was called to order at 1 o'clock p. m. by the chairman. All members present except Mr. Perry.

It is further ordered that said irrigation district be and the same hereby is divided into three divsions in the manner following, to-wit: District No. 1 shall comprise all the territory lying east of the center line of Enterprise township. District No. 2 shall comprise all the territory lying between the center line of Enterprise township the section line running north and south between 34 and 35 township 19, range 15 and sections 2 and 3, 10 and 11, 14 and 15, 22 and 23 township 18 range 15. Distrtct No. 3 all all the territory lying west of the line last described in said Mira Valley Irrigation District.

The chairman appointed the following election board:

First District

Judges of Election

W. H. Schultz, C. Boettger.

Clerk of Election

G. M. Petty.

Second District.

Judges of Election

John Rogers, Smith Burrows.

Clerk of Election

J. A. Ollis.

Third District

Judges of Election

H. F. Rhodes, F. Mitchell.

Clerk of Election

W. H. Hunt.

The Board thereupon adjourned to meet November 11, 1895.

[ATTEST] V. KOKES,
County Clerk

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Owing to hard times, I have decided to reduce my prices. I will make good suits for $14 up, and pants from $3 up I guarantee good work and fit. Come and examine my good before you buy any where else. 31-3 J. A. VELEBA.

Senator Chandler's Prophecy.

Senator William E. Chandler, who is well posted on the foreign relations of the United States government, has over his own signature, prophesied that war between United States and England is inevitable, and that it will be brought about on account of British disregard of our direct interests or it will be forced by British encroachment on other nations all over the world, and that it will be fought by us having Russia as a European ally. In amplifying this statement Mr. Chandler calls attention to the trouble over the Venezuelan boundary and over the disposition of England to encroach upon Alaska. England and France being the great colonizing powers of the world, and Russia and United States the two non-colonizing nations, interested mainly in internal development, Mr. Chandler argues that Russia and the United States will in the event of war, be natural allies.

This same theory was advanced in 1866 by Rev. Dr. Boynton, of Cincinnati, Ohio. In a book called "The Four Great Powers" Dr. Boynton contended that as Great Britain and the French Empire under Napoleon III. were the great colonizing powers or the powers seeking to extend their influence in the Western Hemisphere, they would ultimately be brought in conflict with the United States and Russia, interested mainly in developing their own resources and in a policy that would extend their commerce and promote their manufacturing industries. Dr. Boynton's exposition of this theory was very striking, and as he emphasized the tenacity of the United States and Russia for a protective policy, and the determination of France and of England to break down that policy and to prevent the acquirement by Russia of any southern port and to antagonize any movement that Russia made towards the building up of her manufactures or commerce, his conclusion seemed the natural outcome of a logical argument and attracted much attention.

At that time the United States was just emerging from the great civil war; France, under Napoleon III., was engaged in a scheme to absorb or dominate Mexico; and Great Britain, as well as the French government, had been coquetting with the Confederate States to weaken the United States government. Russia in the meanwhile, had transferred Alaska to the United States, and had manifested her friendship in various ways; in one case sending a formidable fleet to American waters when it was rumored that Great Britain and France would make a demonstration in favor of the Confederacy. Dr. Boynton wrote, naturally, under the influence of the strong feeling incident to the events of that day. Thirty years later a member of the United States Senate brings up substantially the same theory or proposition and states the case as strongly as Dr. Boynton did in 1866.

Several of the prophecies of Dr. Boynton were fulfilled. The French Empire was distroyed by a combination of German powers; the policy of the French Republic becomes more like that of the United States, except as to the colonizing policy, in which the republic followed the lines marked out by the empire; Russia continued in her general policy of internal development and her traditional policy to acquire a southern outlet; the United States, under the protective policy, advanced to the very front rank of nations, exhibiting in the quarter of a century that followed a record of unprecedented development and progress; Great Britain continued in her policy of weakening Russia and of antagonizing the policy of the United States. But the conflicts, which seem to cast their shadows before, did not take place. The situation now is quite as interesting as it was thirty years ago. Russia, it is reported, has made a treaty with China which gives her the right to construct a railroad from the line of her Trans-Siberian Railroad south of Port Arthur, thus giving her the southern terminal for that great continental railway for which she has been plotting for years. Great Britain opposes this concession on the theory that this will mean the absorption of Chinese territory by Russia. This does not follow. The purpose of Great Britain is to prevent the commercial development of Russia. In the Venezuelan matter Great Britain insists that Venezuela shall accept a boundary line that surrenders Venezuelan territory; in the Alaskan controversy Great Britain claims a part of the territory ceded, to the United States by Russia.

Not one of these controversies will probably lead to war. In the matter of the Russian railroad in China, Great Britain will attempt to compel a compromise limiting the field of Russian action as much as possible. All other nations will probably be interested in Russia's building her railroad to Port Arthur. In the Venezuelan controversy there will possibly be a resort to arbitration. In the Alaskan matter the United States will simply stand by her rights and Russia will stand with her. There can be no concession in that direction and it is not probable that the British government expects any. The return to power of the Republicans in all the branches of the government in 1896 will restore the prosperity of the Nation and the prestige of the government and will prevent any encroachments leading to war. The English and American people have too much in common to quarrel over trifles. After free and fair discussion of questions at issue the two governments will probably adjust differences without even hinting at war. Certainly a statesman like Salisbury knows that a people like the Americans cannot be driven by bluster or threats to abandon any policy or course.—*Inter Ocean.*

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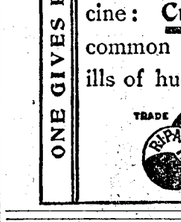

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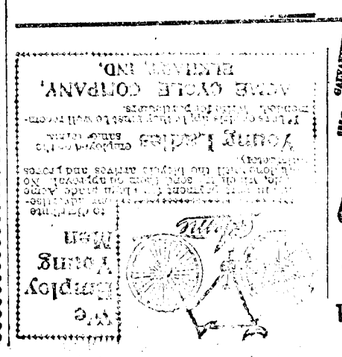

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Established 1882 — *ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1895.* — *Vol. 14, NO. 34.*

Church Directory.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
REV. W. E. HARDAWAY, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Service—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Epworth League 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30
Strangers specially invited.

First Presbyterian Church.
REV. W. B. LEONARD, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Services—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church.
There will be preaching services at Baptist church every Sunday

Foor Post No. 40 G. A. R. holds its regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at at the Knights of Pythias hall at 3 p. m.
DAVID A. GARD, Commander.
D. MCCALL, Adj.

Ord Circle No. 6, Ladies of the G. A. R. hold their regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at 1 o'clock sharp, at the Knights of Pythias hall. MRS. IDA STROUP,
MYRA WYGENT, Pres. Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

UNION PACIFIC.
Accommodation arrives..... 8:15 p. m.
Accommodation leaves..... 7:45 a. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
Accommodation goes East..... 12:55 p. m
Accommodation goes West..... 1:55 p. m.

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NOTARY PUBLIC IN OFFICE.
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BABCOCK & LAVERTY
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A. A. LAVERTY,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
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CHAS. A. MUNN, County Attorney. — E. L. STAPLE Sec'y. Valley Co Abstract Co.
MUNN & STAPLE.
LAWYERS.
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ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

F. D. HALDEMAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office and residence opposite Presbyterian church.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

W. E. CRAMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in Quiz Block.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA

E. J. BOND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN.
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Residence four blocks west of public square
ORD, - - NEBRASKA

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News Brieflets.

The city of Wichita, Kan, is built above a subterranean lake.

An Indiana syndicate has bought us 100,000-acre tract in Georgia to colonize it.

The last turnpike road in Connecticut, the old Derby road, is soon to be made free.

The Treasury Department has ordered that no more silver dollars to be coined after Nov. 1.

Tobacco statistics prove that two-thirds of the grown male population of the globe either smoke or chew the "weed."

The first woman doctor in Vienna, Austria, Georgine von Ruth, has been admitted to practice. She is the daughter of the Countess Paiffy.

Japanese Consul Saito, of Tacoma, Wash., will report to the Mikado in favor of a mail line of steamers from Japan to the United State.

The cult known as Christain Science, founded in Boston in 1866 by Dr. Mary Baker Eddy, now has 200 incorporated churches in United States.

During the recent trouble at Constantinople the British Mediterranean fleet lay at Lemnos with full steam up for four days. This cost $35,000 for extra coal.

More than 185,000 persons committed suicide in the different countries of the world during the year ended Sep. 30, 1895. This is an increase of nearly 20,000 over 1894.

An old gentleman of Odessa, Russia has left a million rubies to four nieces on condition that they would work for fifteen months as chambermaids, cooks or farm servants.

The last vessel of the Victoria sealing fleet arrived home last week, and the skins she brought make the total catch of the British Columbia sealers this year 71,359 skins.

The fifty-one States and Territories are sub-divided into 2,849 counties. There are 191 counties, divided among twenty-seven States, in which no newspapers are publishes.

The death from diphtheria of the child of John Bennett and wife, of Anderson, Ind., who are faith curists, was declared to be due to "criminal neglect" and they were arrested.

Oxford men are beginning to send in petitions asking the university authorities not to submit the question of giving women the Bachelor of Arts degree to the vote of the alumni.

In an old rats's nest found in the chimney of an old house at Ligonier, Pa., last week were some papers bearing the date 1770, with a Mexican dollar of 1774, and a Merican quarter of 1772.

Bear oil sells for $4 a gallon this year in Maine, and the bears are fat enough and there are enough of them to make bear hunting the most profitable business for the trappers this season.

No less that 400,000 china vases have been ordered from a Moscow porcelain manufactory. These vases are to bear the portraits of the Czar and Czarina, and will be distributed to the people during the coronation festivities.

The highest price ever paid for a tooth is supposed to have been 3,500,000 trade dollars. In a small Asiatic war the Portuguese captured the tooth of a sacred monkey from the Siamese, and this was the ransom agreed upon.

A party of miners from the Yukon River mines of Alaska arrived at Port Townsend last week, with their pockets bulging with nuggets and gold dust. They had from $1,000 to $5,000 apiece, the result of two years at the mines.

Discoveries of valuable oynx which promise to develop into very large mines have been made near Healdsburg, Cal. The stone is beautifully marked, and a blast of the face of the ledge has exposed it in great quantities

James B. Garfield, who was elected State Senator from his father's old district in Ohio on Tuesday last, was nominated on July 2, the fourteenth anniversary of his father's assassination. He was thirty-three years old, and closely resembles the late President.

Prince Bismarck is able to take his daily walk, and continues in very fair health. The only wish that he now has is that he may see a grandson to bear his name, both his sons having only daughters, while his daughter, the Countess Rantzau, has three sons.

Fleets of prairie schooners still navigate the Western plains despite the grid-irons of railroad tracks. Eleven wagons in one fleet, with an average of six persons to each wagon, passed through Union, Ore., one day last week. They had come all the way from the southwestern part of Nebraska, and were bound for the Grand Rhode, Ore.

The old house of the Aldens, at Duxbury, Mass., built about 1650, is now occupied by the ninth John Alden in direct descent from the John whose pretty love story is so well known. He has a little daughter, Priscilla Mullins, too, but her brother, the tenth John Alden, was killed by lightning in a storm last summer; so the line of John Aldens is now broken.

A miner has been entombed in a coal mine at Shamokin, Pa., while a big force of rescuers are at work trying to find him. He was caught by a monstrous rush of coal in the chamber where he worked. A band of volunteers have been struggling against gas and repeated falls ever since, taking desperate risks to recover their comrade.

Monterey Bay, California, has for several weeks been swarming with all kinds of fish. The surface of the water is constantly being stirred and churned by the schools of fish. Sardines are so numerous that they are caught by bucketfuls along the wharves and beach. King mackerel weighing from 200 to 500 pounds have been caught in the bay.

Northern Michigan is swamped under a phenomenal crop of potatoes, and instead of the good crop bringing good times it has brought severe loss to very many farmers. Nothing like the present abundance was ever known before, and there is absolutely no market for potatoes there to-day. Many farmers put all their money into potatoes this year, and are in hard straits now because, while having secured a handsome crop, they can't realize anything on it.

Death came to Capt. H. C. McLaughlin of the steamer Resolute while he was in the pilot-house steering his boat across San Francisco harbor the other day. As he felt his senses leaving him he intuitively reached forward and rang the relief bell for the mate. When the mate reached the pilot-house the captain was lying on the floor, senseless, and in a minute or two he was dead. Early that day he picked up a horseshoe near the wharf, and took it abroad telling his friends that it meant good luck for him.

Gold strikes of wonderful richness are reported to have been made in several part of British Columbia in the last week or two. At Elburn, a few miles from Vancouver, a man boring for water in a lot adjoining the Methodist church struck quantities of flake gold 260 feet below the surface. He galloped into Westminister and staked his claim, and returned to prospect. His find ran nearly $21 an ounce. It is believed he struck the bed of an old river, and prospects are being made all over the neighborhood.

Beggs' Tropical Oil will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises and all deep seated diseases where a powerful liniment is required. Give it a trial and you will use no other. It acts like magic. Bridgeford & Nichols have it for sale and warrants every bottle.

Work is to begin immediately on Roanoke Island on the restoration and preservation of Fort Raleigh, North Carolina, which was built there by Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists. The fort and surroundings have been carefully surveyed. Part of it yet remains. The fort is within a quarter of a mile of Roanoke Sound within two miles of Albemarle Sound. The work of restoration will be done by an association whose members are mainly in North Carolina and Maryland. The association will also erect on the island near Fort Raleigh a memorial out of the ballast thrown overboard by Amadas in 1584.

Any one who is sufferng from Constipation or Indigestion would do well to try Beggs' Little Giant Pills. They give perfect satisfaction. Sold and warranted by Bridgford & Nichols, our popular druggists.

The story of Mazeppa was re-enacted under shocking circumstances in the wild country near the Okanagon Indian Reservation in Washington last week. Two indians left the reservation and stole the twelve-year-old daughter of James Poll, a rancher. They took her into the hill country, and after ill treatment they tied her firmly on the back of a half-wild Indian pony, and turned the animal loose. For almost two days the cayuse wondered over the wilderness with the girl strapped on its back, and was than discovered by one of the number of the searching parties out hunting for the child. The girl was unconscious and almost dead, and was with great difficulty brought round.

Bridgeford & Nichols take the lead in everything. They have secured the exclusive sale of Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker, the most perfect medicine made. Try it for all blood dis orders.

Beer kegs are being used with great success for the odd purpose of catching bears in the vicinity of Hoquiam, Wash., and are said to be the best bear traps ever used in that region. One end is knocked out of the keg, and then a number of strong, sharp spikes are driven into its sides, the points slanting slightly towards the closed end. A big dab of honey or other delicacy especially liked by a bear is then placed at the further end, and the keg is carelessly dropped in the woods where the bears are likely to stumble across it. The device caught five bears in one week for one keg planter recently. The bear just pushes right into the keg after the honey at one end, and the spikes effectually prevent him from backing out, and all he can do is to roll around untill he is tired, and then wait for the trap layer to come.

After suffering untold pain, Philip Matthews, an old resident of Lambertsville, N. J., died from blood poisoning. A few years ago, being troubled with corns, Mr. Matthews bought some corn cure, cut his corn and applied the remedy. Blood poison resulted, which has bothered him ever since. His system became so permeated that his fingers, toes and one of his hands came off before he died.

Carved by nature in the rough stone of Marblehead Nick, Mass., the calm face of George Washington gazes out over the waste of waters. In this quiet, secluded corner of Massachusetts this remarkable monument remained for ages undiscovered until Albert Chapman, of Marblehead, cropped the bushes and weeds which grew about its base in rank luxuriance, disclosing the stone features which bear a most striking resemblance to the Father of His Country. Some call it the "Old Man of the Sea," but the majority of Marblehead citizens trace in its lines and curves a counterfeit of the loved face of the first President. The face is formed by three rocks, one forming the forehead, one the chin and the other the nose. The face rests upon a slightly elevated knoll, at an angle, as if the great General in effigy were taking his repose and languidly gazing out to sea. The George Washington stone will henceforth be one of the many objects of patriotic pilgrimage on the coast of the Bay States.

The Most Wonderful Pill.

They relieve where all others fail. They are called Beggs' Little Giants and are rightly named. Remember the name and call for them at the best store in town. Bridgeford & Nichols keeps them.

Beggs' German Salve—"The Perfect Ointment"—has cured thousands. One box is sufficient to cure any ordinary case of piles and only cost 25 cents It relieves at once. Bridgeford & Nichols keeps it, as well as all other reliable medicines.

You Can't Cough

After taking 3 doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup. It is one of the most wonderful remedies ever put on market for Coughs and Colds. Sold and warranted by our popular druggists Bridgeford & Nichols.

Beggs' Hair Renewer

IS POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR TONIC ON THE MARKET. It will STOP hair falling out or turning gray Give it a trial. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction by your popular druggists Bridgeford & Nichols.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 20 cents. Dr. SWAYNE & SON Philadelphia. 27-6m

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MOST PERFECT MADE.
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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

CUT IN 2 SHIRTING.

Just now it is the fad with some merchants to get very loud, tell big tales to draw trade, and, figuratively speaking, to tear their shirts, in order to get you inside their doors. But you should not forget that I am doing business on business principles. I am not throwing out baits to draw you in and then skin you on something else. That's their way. It is not mine.

But speaking of shirts reminds me. I have a fine line of shirting. I don't tear my shirting, because it is too hard work. But I have actually cut the price in two—that is, the price these other fellows usually charge.

See these goods. You'll always find my goods right and my prices are low as anybody's.

WM. FELLOWS,
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WHY? Because your Liver and Kidneys are out of order. For years and years housewives all over the country have used with best results

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Try it, and you will agree with the thousands who say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at $1.00 per bottle.

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Special attention to correcting defects of sight with glasses.

TURKS STILL KILLING

MUSSULLMANS ENGAGED TERRIBLE WORK.

Eight Hundred Persons Slain About Khar Put and Eight American Mission Buildings Sacked and Burned—Kurds Annihilate Thousands Near Guran.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.—About 800 persons were massacred by the Mussulmans at Kharput and eight out of twelve buildings belonging to the American missions were sacked and burned. The missionaries, however, escaped. This was in spite of the assurances of the porte to United States Minister Alexander W. Terrell that the lives and property of the Americans would be protected, and, although it was announced that Turkish gendarmes had been detailed to guard the mission, Mr. Terrell has notified the porte that the United States will hold it responsible for the lives of the missionaries.

The inhabitants around Kharput are in a state of great distress from hunger and if cold weather should set in suddenly there would be much more suffering and considerable loss of life.

From Guran, in the village of Sivas, where the Kurds have been besieging 4,000 Armenians, it is reported that all the Armenians are massacred.

In the district of Mardini, where there is a large Christian population of Chaldeans and Syrians, a number of villages have been burned to the ground and the people are destitute and suffering from sickness due to exposure and hunger.

These outrages confirm beyond doubt the impression which has prevailed here for a long time that the movement has now assumed proportions beyond the control of the Turkish authorities even if the latter were really desirous of punishing the Mussulmans for massacreing Armenians. In fact it is considered very doubtful whether the Turkish troops would fire on Mussulmans if they should be ordered to do so.

No definite action is known to have been taken by the ambassadors of the powers, but it is reported that they will join in a note, informing the sultan that in spite of the remonstrances and recommendations of the powers, matters have now reached a stage in Asia Minor where it is evident that the sultan's authority is not sufficient to quell the recent disturbances and it has become necessary for the powers, in the interest of Christianity and humanity, to put an end to these disorders by occupying jointly various portions of the Turkish empire until order shall be fully restored and a better system of government be inaugurated.

The police here continue to make unexplained arrests and not a day passes without revolutionary posters being placarded on the walls or distributed on the streets. The real state of affairs cannot be ascertained by the representatives of the embassies, much less by representatives of the press, but it is currently stated that 400 softas (Turkish theological students) have recently been arrested. The cause of their imprisonment is said to be their refusal to return to their homes without receiving the money due to them from the government for their expenses in undergoing their course of study; but another and more likely version is that the students have been proved to be implicated in posting the revolutionary placards.

The Porte is also said to be very anxious about the attitude of the military cadets, who are said to be strongly imbued with the revolutionary spirit which prevails in the army and navy.

A massacre of Christians is reported from Alexandretta, Northern Syria, in the presence of 300 Turkish soldiers, who did not render any assistance. It is added that the European residents of Alexandretta are in danger.

Official dispatches received here contained additional accounts of Armenian lawlessness. It is reported that the Armenians have attacked the villages of Forakn, Bitchli and Berhausis near Zeitoun, and burned fifty-seven houses. They also burned the village of Kurbel, and one Mohammedan was burned alive. Eighteen Mussulmans of both sexes were killed and fifteen wounded by the rioters at Tchoukourhissar which was totally destroyed by the rioters. Several Mussulman villages have been sacked in the Azirion and Tchokmerzemenk districts. The Sultan has sent fresh peremptory instructions to the valis of the different districts where the disorders have occurred, as well as to the military commanders, telling them that they must promptly restore order by the just and equitable treatment of both Christians and Mohammedans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A message from Minister Terrell to-day confirms the report of the Kharput massacre. The place is far inland and beyond the reach of a man-of-war, which would be obliged to pass the Dardanelles and enter the Black sea to approach even the neighboring coast. There is reason to believe that Mr. Terrell, in addition to strongly insisting to the Porte upon the protection of the Americans there, has urged them to come to the coast where they can be more readily assisted by the American men-of-war. As the missionaries themselves have escaped the massacre unharmed, it is probable that the amends required from the Turkish government by the United States will be confined to a demand for payment on account of the property destroyed. It was at Kharput that the State department sought to establish a consulate, in which purpose it has been defeated so far by the refusal of the Turkish government to issue an exequateur to Mr. Hunter, sent there as the first consul.

Mrs. Emmett Seeks Divorce.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Nov. 18.—Mrs. J. K. Emmett, known on the stage as Emily Lytton, who is playing here with the Stockwell-Coghlan company, says that through relatives, who are Denver attorneys, she has commenced divorce proceedings against her husband, J. K. Emmett. The case will be tried at San Francisco, but the papers have not been served, as Emmett is travelling in the South with his company. The suit is the result of the trouble she had with her husband in San Francisco last summer, where he attempted to shoot her.

BANDITS IN THE EAST.

New Jersey Train Robbers Attack the Wrong Train.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Three desperate men made an attempt last night to rob the Adams express money car on the train leaving the Pennsylvania railroad station at Jersey City at 8 o'clock, but, fortunately for the company the men made a mistake and got into a car which contained only merchandise, and so got nothing.

They boarded the car in Jersey City, and after the train had pulled out of the depot pried open the door and secreted themselves in the car. Their presence was not known until the train had reached Morristown, Pa., a town on the opposite side of the river from Trenton. There, evidently becoming alarmed at being uncomfortably close to Philadelphia, they put on the air brakes and brought the train to a standstill. The conductor and brakeman hurried back to learn the cause of the sudden stop and were within a few yards of the express car when they saw the men jump from it and run down the tracks and across the field.

On the floor of the express car lay the contents of between twenty and thirty packages. The goods had been scattered all over the car, but nothing had been taken, the robbers evidently being in search of money, not merchandise.

The police authorities of Morristown and Trenton were at once notified, and in less than an hour after the attempted robbery officers were scouring the surrounding country for the daring would-be robbers, who are supposed to be railroad tramps.

Manager Herring of the Adams Express company said to-day that, while the men had broken open a number of packages containing merchandise, they had apparently taken nothing from the car. In any event, the loss to the express company would be trifling. Private detectives in the employ of the express company have been sent to the scene of the attempted robbery to aid in running down the men.

NOT FOR MR. WHITNEY.

The Ex-Secretary Not a Candidate for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney was seen at the horse show and asked about being a presidential possibility last night. He was thoughtful for a moment and then said: "I wish it understood that I am not a candidate for the nomination at present and will not be. My friends know my desires on this subject and will act accordingly. No man, I believe, can truthfully say he would not like to be President. It is an honor to represent a nation which cannot be too highly esteemed. I will not say that I would not be pleased if I were President, but I will not allow myself to be made a candidate under any consideration. I do not want office of any kind."

"Nothing would induce you to change your opinion?"

"Absolutely nothing. My mind is made up on this point, and I do not know of anything that can charge it?"

"Your friends have used your name as a possible candidate."

"Yes, it has been mentioned with others; but I hope that my name will be dropped and not be mentioned in any way in connection with the presidency. I prefer to remain in private life, and those who know me are aware of the reasons."

In an interview, ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio declared positively his belief that President Cleveland had no desire whatever for a third term and did not deem it even necessary to deny that he was a candidate or would be under any circumstances.

Kharput a Prosperous Mission.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—News of the massacre at and devastation of the American mission at Kharput was received at the room of the American board of foreign missions commissioners to-day and caused consternation, as the mission was not only one of the most prosperous and successful in Turkey, but was also considered the most secure from trouble. The buildings destroyed are those of the American board. Kharput is 200 miles Southwest of Erzeroum and about twenty miles west of the Euphrates. It is the center of a large number of villages covering an extended plain, and constituting the only section of Armenia where the Armenians can fairly claim to constitute a majority of the population. The city itself has a large Turkish population, but the plain is almost entirely Armenian. It is the seat of Euphrates college. Fifteen out-stations lie within ten miles of the city. The Arabakir field, on the west, was joined to Kharput in 1865, and the following year the largest part of the Diarbekir field on the south so that now the limits of the station embrace a district nearly one-third as large as New England. The first missionary to occupy this station was Mr. Dunmore, in 1855. He left after three years, and during the civil war in America he became a chaplain in the army and was killed. The first church was formed in 1856 with two members. Now there are twenty-five churches which have a membership of more than 3,000 persons. The present living membership is a little more than 1,700.

Fatal Flames in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18.—Fire broke out about 3:30 o'clock this morning in the factory of the Improved Match Company and three lives were lost. The factory had been working night and day and thirty hands were employed when the fire started, probably from friction.

An Oft-Honored Man Dead.

FAYETTE, Mo., Nov. 18.—B. M. McCrary, judge of the Eastern district of the county court, died at his home here at 6 o'clock this morning, aged 79 years. At different times in his life he had held the offices of assessor, sheriff and judge.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—At 9 o'clock a daughter was born to the czar and czarina. Both mother and child are doing well. Services connected with the birth of the infant were held in accordance with the rites of the orthodox Greek church. The baby has been named Olga.

THANKSGIVING DAYS THEN AND NOW.

It was very provoking that seamstresses and such people would get married, like the rest of the world," Mrs. Greenough said, half in fun and half in earnest. Her fall sewing was just coming on, and here was Lizzie Brown, who had suited her so nicely, going off to be married; and she had no resource but to advertise for another, and take whomsoever she could get. No less than ten women had been there that day, and not one would answer.

"There comes Number Eleven; you will see," she cried, as the bell rang.

Kitty Greenough looked on with interest. Indeed, it was her gowns, rather than her mother's, that were most pressing. She was just sixteen, and since last winter she had shot up suddenly, as girls at that age so often do, and outgrown most of her clothes.

Mrs. Greenough was right—it was another seamstress; and Bridget showed in a plain, sad-looking woman, of about forty, with an air of intense respectability. Mrs. Greenough explained what she wanted done, and the woman said quietly that she was accustomed to such work—would Mrs. Greenough be so kind as to look at some recommendations? Whereupon she handed out several lady-like notes, whose writers indorsed the bearer, Mrs. Margaret Graham, as faithful and capable, used to trimmings of all sorts, and quick to catch an idea.

"Very well, indeed!" Mrs. Greenough said, as she finished reading them. "I ask nothing better. Can you be ready to come at once?"

"Tomorrow, if you wish, madame," was the answer, and then Mrs. Graham went away.

Kitty Greenough was an impulsive, imaginative girl; no subject was too dull or too unpromising for her fancy to touch it. She made a story for herself about every new person who came in her way. After Number Eleven had gone down the stairs, Kitty laughed.

"Isn't she a sobersides, mamma? I don't believe there'll be any frisk in my dresses at all if she trims them."

"There'll be frisk enough in them if you wear them," her mother answered, smiling at the bright, saucy, winsome face of her one tall daughter.

Kitty was ready to turn the conversation.

"What do you think she is, mamma—wife or widow?" And then answering her own question: "I think she's married, and her husband's sick, and she has to take care of him. That solemn, still way she has comes of much staying in a sick room. She's in the habit of keeping quiet, don't you see? I wish she were a little prettier; I think he would get well quicker."

"There'd be no plain, quiet people in your world if you made one," her mother said, smiling; "but you'd make

"THERE COMES NUMBER ELEVEN."

a mistake to leave them out. You would get tired even of the sun if it shone all the time."

The next day the new seamstress came, and a thoroughly good one she proved; "better even than Lizzie," Mrs. Greenough said, and this was high praise. She sewed steadily, and never opened her lips except to ask some questions about her work. Even Kitty, who used to boast that she could make a dumb man talk, had not audacity enough to intrude on the reserve in which Mrs. Graham intrenched herself.

"He's worse, this morning," whispered saucy Kitty to her mother; "and she can do nothing but think about him and mind her gathers."

But, by the same token, "he" must have been worse every day, for during the two weeks she sewed there, Mrs. Graham never spoke of anything beyond her work.

When Mrs. Greenough had paid her, the last night, she said:

"Please give me your address, Mrs. Graham, for I may want you again."

"Seventeen Hudson street, ma'am; up two flights of stairs, and if I'm not there, Tom always is."

"There, didn't I tell you?" Kitty cried, exultingly, after the woman had gone. "Didn't I tell you that he was sick? You see, now, Tom's always there."

"Yes, but Tom may not be her husband, and I don't think he is. He is much more likely to be her child."

"Mrs. Greenough, I'm astonished at you. You say that to be contradictious. Now, it is not nice to be contradictious; besides, she wouldn't look so quiet and sad if Tom were only her boy."

But weeks passed on, and nothing more was heard of Mrs. Graham, until, at last, Thanksgiving day was near at hand. Kitty was to have a new dress, and Mrs. Greenough, who had under-

"I AM TOM."

taken to finish it, found that she had not time.

"Oh, let me go for Mrs. Graham, mamma!" cried Kitty. "Luke can drive me down to Hudson street, and then I shall see Tom."

Mrs. Greenough laughed and consented. In a few minutes Luke had brought to the door the one-horse coupe, which had been the last year's Christmas gift of Papa Greenough to his wife, and in which Miss Kitty was always glad to make an excuse for going out.

Arrived at 17 Hudson street, she tripped up two flights of stairs, and tapped on a door, on which was a printed card with the name of Mrs. Graham.

A voice, with a wonderful quality of musical sweetness in it, answered:

"Please to come in; I cannot open the door."

If that were "he," he had a very singular voice for a man.

"I guess mamma was right after all," thought willful Kitty. "It's rather curious how often mamma is right, when I come to think of it."

She opened the door, and saw, not Mrs. Graham's husband, nor yet her son, but a girl, whose face looked as if she might be about Kitty's own age, whose shoulders and waist told the same story; but whose lower limbs seemed curiously misshapen and shrunken—no larger, in fact, than those of a mere child. The face was a pretty, winning face, not at all sad. Short, thick brown hair curled around it, and big, brown eyes, full of good humor, met Kitty's curious glance.

"I am Tom," the same musical voice—which made Kitty think of a bird's warble—said, in a tone of explanation. "I can't get up to open the door because, don't you see, I can't walk."

"And why—what—Tom—"

Kitty struggled desperately with the question she had begun to ask, and Tom kindly helped her out.

"Why am I Tom, do you mean, when it's a boy's name, or why can't I walk? I'm Tom because my father called me Thomasina, after his mother, and we can't afford such long names in this house and I can't walk because I pulled a kettle of boiling water over on myself when I was six years old, and the only wonder is that I'm alive at all. I was left, you see, in a room by myself, while mother was busy somewhere else, and when she heard me scream, and came to me, she pulled me from under the kettle, and saved the upper half of me all right."

"Oh, how dreadful!" Kitty cried, with the quick tears rushing to her eyes. "It must have almost killed your mother."

"Yes that is what makes her so still and sober. She never laughs, but she never frets, either; and oh, how good she is to me!"

Kitty glanced around the room which seemed to her so bare. It was spotlessly clean, and Tom's chair was soft and comfortable—as, indeed, a chair ought to be which must be sat in from morning till night. Opposite to it were a few pictures on the wall—engravings taken from books and magazines, and given, probably, to Mrs. Graham by some of her lady customers. Within easy reach was a little stand, on which stood a rose bush in a pot, and a basket full of bright colored worsteds, while a book or two lay beside them.

"And you never go out?" cried Kitty, forgetting her errand in her sympathy—forgetting, too, that Luke and his impatient horse were waiting below.

"Not lately. Mother used to take me down into the street sometimes but I've grown too heavy for her now, and she can't. But I'm not very dull, even when she's gone. You wouldn't guess how many things I see from my window; and then I make worsted mats and tidies, and mother sells them; and then I sing."

Kitty stepped to the window to see what range of vision it offered, and her eye fell on Luke. She recalled her business.

"I came to see if I could get your mother to sew two or three days for me this week."

Tom was alert and business-like at once.

"Let me see," she said; "to-day is Tuesday," and she drew toward her a little book, and looked it over. "To-morrow is engaged, but you could have Thursday, Friday and Saturday, if you want so much. Please write your name against them."

Kitty pulled off her pretty gray glove and wrote her name and address with the little toy pencil at the end of her chatelaine; and then she turned to go, but it was Tom's turn to question.

"Please," said the sweet, fresh voice, which seemed so like the clear carol of

LUKE TOOK HER UP.

a bird, "would you mind telling me how old you are? I'm sixteen, myself."

"And so am I sixteen," said Kitty.

"And you have a father and mother both, haven't you?"

"Yes, indeed," said Kitty.

"Oh, I've only a mother, but she is good as two. Must you go now? And I wonder if I shall ever see you again?"

"Yes, you will see me again," answered Kitty, cheerily, and then, moved by a sudden impulse of her kind, frank young heart, she bent over and touched her lips to the bright bonny face of the poor girl who must sit prisoner there forever, and yet who kept this bright cheerfulness all the time.

"Oh, mamma, I've had a lesson," cried Kitty, bursting into her mother's room like a fresh wind, "and Tom has taught it to me; and he isn't he at all—she's a girl, just my age, and she can't walk a step since she was six years old."

And then Kitty told all the sad, tender little story, and got to crying over 't herself, and made her mother cry, too, before she was through.

Early on Thanksgiving Day, Kitty set forth with Luke, in the coupe, which also contained a huge basket filled with dainties—a turkey, a mince pie, and a variety of good things. There were also a new dress, a comfortable jacket, and a neat hat.

"I have come to take you to ride," said Kitty, as she bounded into the room where Tom sat, and affectionately kissed the crippled girl.

In a few minutes, arrayed in her new habiliments, Tom was ready for the ride.

"How will I get down stairs?" Tom asked.

Luke was called in, and that mystery was solved.

Luke took her up as if she were a baby and marched down stairs with her, while she heard Kitty say—but it all seemed to her like a dream, and Kitty's voice like a voice in a dream:

"I'm sorry there's nothing pretty to see at this time of the year. It was so lovely out-doors six weeks ago."

Through Beach street they went, and then through Boylston, and the common was beside them, with its tree boughs traced against the November sky, and the sun shone on Frog Pond, and the dome of the state house glittered goldenly, and there were merry people walking about everywhere, with their Thanksgiving faces on; and at last Tom breathed a long, deep breath which was almost a sob, and cried:

"Did you think there was nothing pretty to see today—this day? Why, I didn't know there was such a world!"

The clocks had struck twelve when they left Hudson street; the bells were ringing for one when they entered it again.

Kitty ran lightly up stairs, followed by Luke, with Tom in his arms.

Kitty threw open the door, and there was a table spread with as good a Thanksgiving dinner as the heart could desire, with Tom's chair drawn up beside it. Luke let his light burden down.

Kitty waited to hear neither thanks nor exclamations. She saw Tom's brown eyes as they rested on the table, and that was enough. She bent for one moment over the bright face — the cheeks which the out-door air had painted red as the rose that had just opened in honor of the day—and left on the young, sweet, wistful lips a kiss, and then went silently down the stairs, leaving Tom and Tom's mother to their Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving.

That fields have yielded ample store
Of fruit and wheat and corn,

SOME NEW RESPLENDENT STARS.

That nights of restful blessedness
Have followed each new morn;
That flowers have blossomed by the paths
That thread our working days,
That love has filled us with delight,
We offer heartfelt praise.

What shall we say of sorrow's hours,
Of hunger and denial,
Of tears, and loneliness, and loss,
Of long and bitter trial?
Oh, in the darkness have not we
Seen new, resplendent stars?
Have we not learned some song of faith
Within our prison bars?

Not only for the Earth's rich gifts,
Strewn thick along our way,
Her looks of constant loveliness,
We thank our God to-day;
But for the spirit's subtle growth,
The higher, better part,
The treasures gathered in the soul—
The harvest of the heart.
—Mary F. Butts.

Basting the Turkey.

Polly loved to watch Bridget while she cooked the Thanksgiving dinner. The kitchen was full of sweet scents, ginger and nutmeg and cinnamon, and the smell of the big turkey in the oven—ah!

Bridget mixed and tasted, and stirred and tasted again.

"Let me help, Bridget," said little Polly.

"Wait a minute, darlint," said busy Bridget, "and you shall baste the turkey."

Now you little folks who have helped mamma cook know that the way to baste a turkey is to take a long spoon and pour the juice over the sides and breast. But Polly did not know this.

She trotted up-stairs and down again, and stood patiently by the oven waiting for Bridget to show her how to baste the turkey.

"Now, then, I'm ready," said Bridget, at last.

"Now, then," said Polly, holding up her hands to show that she was ready, too.

On the finger of one hand she wore her little silver thimble, and in the other she held a needle with a long basting-thread.

MONKEYS ON TRIAL.

STARTLING COURT PROCEDURE AT BENARES, INDIA.

Two Simians Charged with Grand Larceny—The Judge Would Not Issue a Warrant and the Case Went to a Grand Jury.

EVERYBODY has heard of the sacred monkeys of Benares and their queer antics. There are three monkeys in Calcutta, just now enjoying the unique distinction (for monkeys) of being under indictment for larceny.

Seven men walked into the Jorabagan thana, a court of general sessions of Calcutta, and gravely demanded a warrant for the arrest of three monkeys, names unknown, on the charge of "theft and causing mischief." The complainants set forth that the offending monkeys were the greatest thieves and robbers in the whole City of Palaces. They had broken into houses, purloined food, clothing and bric-a-brac, and done even more damage by destroying what they could not eat.

An English magistrate in India enjoys considerable latitude, but the magistrate was forced to refuse the warrant to arrest monkeys. He advised the complainants to destroy the troublesome animals. But this suggestion they could not, by reason of religious scruples, adopt. All animal life is sacred to the Hindoos, and monkeys enjoy a special exemption from harm. Indeed, they are sacred, as the famous Monkey Temple at Benares and other similar buildings in India testify.

The English magistrate compromised by suggesting a modified indictment against the monkeys for burglary of the worst type, and the local courts at present have this proceeding under consideration.

The offending Calcutta monkeys must be degenerated offspring of the famous Hounaman, the prehistoric monkey of India, and head of the Entillus family of Simians.

Hounaman was a great monkey. He had an infant son, who, inheriting some of the paternal ambition, mistook the rising sun for an orange and grabbed at it. He burned his fingers, and in revenge his papa seized the chariot of the Son of Day. India, who beheld this outrage, launched a thunderbolt at the old man, and laid him flat.

Thereupon arose a feud between the monkey family and the Hindoos, which is not wholly appeased to this day. Every year the inhabitants of certain villages lay out in the principal street a store of grain, and the Entillus family march in and help themselves. This postpones the feud. If the villages neglect the offering the monkeys invade the fields and destroy the ripening grain.

Bismarck and the American Girl.

Dr. Stefansson retells the story of a beautiful American girl from Colorado who went to Kissingen to see Bismarck, who was taking the waters there. Having feasted for some days on the sight of the great man, she one day summoned up courage, walked straight up to him, and said: "Durchlaucht, I am going to Colorado to-day; may I shake hands with you before I go?" She took his offered hand and attempted to kiss it, but he promptly said: "In Kissingen we do not kiss hands," and then and there he kissed her on the mouth as tenderly and affectionately as any lover. And yet, remarks Dr. Stefansson, some people will try to make out that Bismarck is blind to a woman's charms.

The Spade's Testimony.

According to a recent statement of Prof. Sayce, it is now determined beyond a doubt that there was such a person as the Queen of Sheba, and that there was such a district from which she hailed; and that her journey to see Solomon was one of the most natural things to be expected. The spade did it. And we were told that there was no such person, no such place, &c. Wonderful thing that spade. And it has come to pass that the testimony of a piece of old crockery is worth a dozen statements from the Bible—ah me!

STORY OF THE AERONAUT.

It Was About the Disposal of Falling Bodies Without Littering the Earth.

"Did you see anything in any of the papers about a man falling out of a balloon five or six miles high and never hitting the ground?" inquired an old aeronaut of a Star reporter.

"What did he hit?" was the inquiring reply.

"Nothing, according to the theory of the man making the statement. You see, it was one of these question-asking cranks who wants to know everything. He had said that by calculation he had discovered that if a man fell out of a balloon at that height he would be going so fast by the time he got near the earth he would be vaporized by the heat from the friction."

"That's a fool notion, isn't it?"

"Um—um," hesitated the aeronaut. "I wouldn't like to say that it was, altogether."

"Why not? Did you ever try it?"

"No; but I tried it on a dog once."

"Did he hit bottom?"

"Let me tell you about it, and you can answer the question to suit yourself. Twenty years ago I had a reputation in aeronautics as a high flyer, so to speak, and I guess I have been farther away from the earth than anybody that is still alive. One day I made an ascension to a distance of over five miles, and the next day I proposed to beat my own record, and I took a scientific chap along as a witness. We also took along a dog weighing about eight or ten pounds. Well, we went up for all there was in it, and I expect we might be in heaven by this time; the professor almost froze to death and I had to turn back to save his life. At the point registered highest by our barometer I let the dog jump out. I spotted the field where he ought to light with my glass, and watched him go down as far as I could see him. A couple of hours later we descended and the balloon grounded within half a mile of where the dog should have lit, the wind having changed and swept us back toward the starting place. We were interested in the dog and had put a brass collar on him with our address on it, so if anybody picked the body up it could be sent to us. That is because we had no idea of landing anywhere near where it would light. We looked the field over carefully, but found no sign of the dog. Then we made a more careful search, and all at once the professor stooped down and came up with something that looked like a dog collar that had been through a fiery furnace. It had exactly the appearance of brass that had been in the fire, but our tag was not on it, and we were about to throw it away when the professor took another look and found my initials there, but almost obliterated. That settled it. The dog hadn't lit at all. He had been burned clear out of his collar, and nothing was left of him but vapor, just as the professor said when we let the dog go, and a more pleased man you never saw than that scientist. It was a notion of his, this vaporizing theory, and he thought he would make a great name by it."

"And did he?"

"No, because he went up with me again next day with a sheep and he fell out himself when we were up about a mile."

"Was he vaporized?" asked the Star man with great scientific interest.

"He was pulverized," smiled the aeronaut grimly, and was silent.

Nevada Coroner's Verdict.

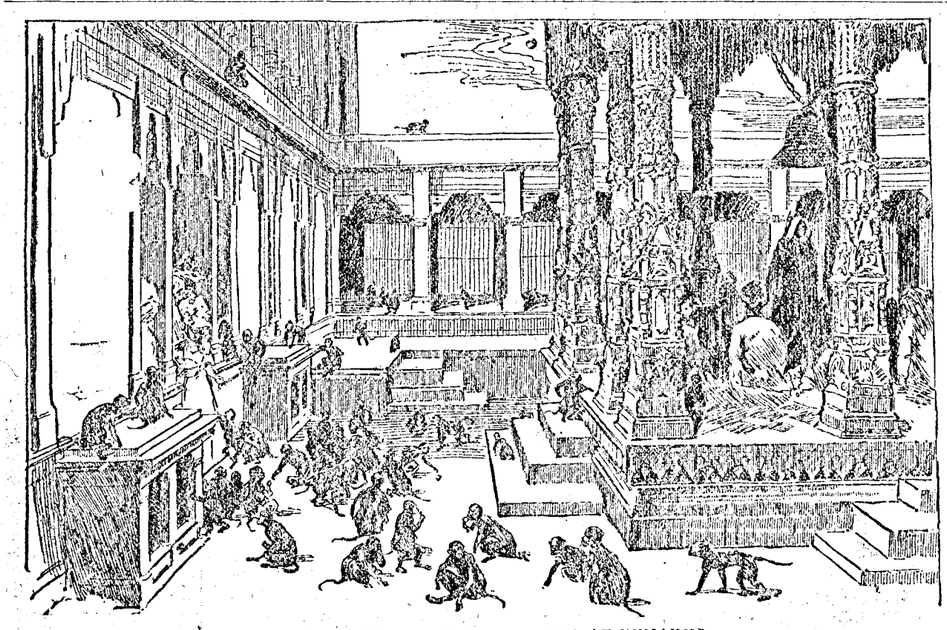
A coroner in Nevada recently reasoned out a verdict more sensible than one-half the verdicts usually rendered. It appears that an Irishman, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream from a keg upon the burning piece, but not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut this off, was blown into a million pieces. The following was the verdict delivered with great gravity by the official: "Can't be called suicide, bekase he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't 'visitation of God,' bekase he wasn't struck by lightning; he didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything to breath with; it's plain he didn't know what he was about, so I shall bring in—died for want of common sense."

A large cave, fully four miles in extent, has been discovered by prospectors near Big Meadows, Oregon.

SAILORS STICK TO CASTOR OIL.

Large Amounts of the Drug Used by Those Who Plow the Seas.

Just below the Produce Exchange in New York is a neat looking drug store which has a peculiar line of trade. The proprietor has been in the business for almost a quarter of a century and if the adventurous youths who hanker to be sailor boys only knew how many thousands of gallons of castor oil the druggist has doled out in his time to the ships' captains the said youth would decide to hunt adventures on land. This drug store fits out ships with medicines. Anybody who has had any experience with the merchant service knows that the captain is usually the only M. D. aboard and that his knowledge was never gained in any college of pharmacy or medicine. In the office of the United States shipping commissioners is filed a record of the trip of every ship that takes a crew from United States ports. It is virtually a private diary kept by the captain for the benefit of the government—no matter what happens, the amount and number of the doses of medicine administered to the crew and to each individual of it are set down with the minutest details. It appears from these diaries that the most popular and potent medicines known to captains is good old-fashioned castor oil. No matter what is the matter with Jack he gets castor oil. None of the newfangled variations of it are prescribed. The proprietor of the drug store bears out this statement. He says that more castor oil is administered to sailors than any other medicine, unless it may be salts and senna. No captain will sail without a liberal supply of both. Oftentimes a captain has reason to believe some of his crew are shamming illness, and then the castor oil is administered in doses to bring any man to his sober senses. Among the medicines in the captain's chest are rhubarb, quinine, Jamaica ginger and paregoric and certain old-fashioned patent medicines. No modern discoveries in that line are allowable. So this druggist keeps on hand for his shipping patronage patent medicines that the modern patent medicine fiend never heard of—they date so far back. Little sugar pills don't go with captains. Medicine is administered to a sailor with the idea that the worse it tastes the more apt the sick man is to think it is curing him. Sailors scorn little sugar coated pills.



SACRED MONKEYS IN THE TEMPLE AT BENARES.

[CURRENT NOTES.

As a rule the woman who tries to be a man simply ceases to be a woman and stops right there.—Detroit Tribune.

In Other Words—"What is your favorite dissipation?" "Sir!" "Beg pardon! I mean of what sin are you most tolerant in others?"—Ex.

"With all her wealth, Miss Cashroll is a true American at heart." "Yes; she told me not long since that if she didn't catch a prince she would die single."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Delicate Hint.—He—"Yesterday I asked a daisy whether you love me, Miss Ella." She—"Was the answer favorable?" He—"No." She—"Well, why don't you ask me?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Smith—"I see that Jones was at that dinner the other night. What did he think of the speeches?" Brown—"When I saw him he was just going to read them in a morning paper."—Brooklyn Life.

"No, Willie, dear," said mamma, "no more cakes tonight. Don't you know you cannot sleep on a full stomach?" "Well," replied Willie, "I can sleep on my back."—Harper's Round Table.

His City Niece (visiting the farm)—'O, uncle! Here comes a lot of wheelmen pedaling down the road." Uncle Josh—"Peddlin', eh? Waal, I'm mighty glad them fellers has found somethin' useful to do!"—Truth.

"I see that you have been buying a bicycle," he casually remarked, as they sat side by side on the sofa. "Yes." "Cash or installment?" "Two dollars a week," she admitted. And thus it was she unknowingly caused him to postpone his proposal for nearly a year.—Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher—"If one servant girl could clean two rooms in two hours, how long would it take two servant girls to do it?" Little Girl—"Four hours." Teacher—"Wrong. It would only take one hour." Little Girl—"O, I didn't know you was talkin' about servant girls that wasn't on speaking terms."—Bangor News

SELF-EXILED MILLIONAIRES.

An Astor and a Vanderbilt Have Practically Quit This Country.

By a strange coincidence two representatives of the wealthiest of American families—families that used to be antagonistic, but now are friendly—sailed for Europe from New York recently, with the purpose practically of expatriating themselves. William Waldorf Astor had been in New York city just a week.

Something that Mr. Astor said or did caused the report to be spread about the clubs and in business circles that when he departed from America he departed for good, and very likely would never return, excepting under stress of business engagement. Exactly what the chief influence which led to this determination of expatriation was nobody seems to know. At one time it was thought to be anger at his political failure. But that is impossible, since his failure to be elected member of congress occurred some time before he was nominated minister to Italy by President Arthur. The reasons probably are partly social and partly family ones. Mr. Astor is said to be very much pleased with his experience as a newspaper magazine publisher, and stories were told of his intention very greatly to enlarge his editorial investments.

William K. Vanderbilt, who sailed on the same day will, it is believed, spend hereafter very much of his time in Europe. He does not propose to expatriate himself so completely as Mr. Astor does, but he has given over his New York and Newport houses to the use of his wife, has settled a large sum upon her and it is now clear that there is to be voluntary if not legal separation. He reserves for himself luxurious and yet after all comparatively modest apartments in the Metropolitan club, keeping them year in and year out for his use whenever he happens to visit New York. But his friends think his coming will be as infrequent and his stays as brief, perhaps, as are those of James Gordon Bennett.

A Hearty Welcome

To returning peace by day and tranquility at night is extended by the rheumatic patient who owes these blessings to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay the use of this fine anodyne for pain and purifier of the blood an instant beyond the point when the disease manifests itself. Kidney trouble, dyspepsia, liver complaint, la grippe and irregularity of the bowels are relieved and cured by the Bitters.

A Good Excuse.

"See here, postman, my name, Hoffman, has two f's, and yet you are continually bringing me letters addressed to some Hofman with only one f."

"That only happens on Saturday nights, sir. You see, I and a few friends have a little party every Saturday evening, and, of course, when I deliver the last mail I'm apt to see double."

$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, 25c.

A Dress That Would Never Be Worn.

"Humph!" said Miss Hawkins as she glanced over her fashion paper, "here's a dress I'd like to wager will never be worn." "Which is that?" queried Miss Jarley. "This," said Miss Hawkins, and when Miss Jarley looked she saw that it was a design for a costume for an "elderly unmarried woman." She did not take Miss Hawkins' bet.—Harper's Bazar.

Takes His Own Medicine.

King Humbert does not spare himself in the economies forced upon Italy; 164 posts at court were abolished last year, including those of ministers of the royal household, prefect of the royal palaces, and master of the ceremonies. The first act of the king's reign was to give 20,000,000 francs of his private fortune toward paying his father's debts.

Discretion, Not Fear.

Johnny—What made you run away from Bill Slutthers? You was afraid of him, that's what's the matter. Tommy—No, I wasn't neither! If we'd fought I'd a licked him, and then my ma'd licked me. That's what I ran away for so.—Boston Transcript.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ONEROUS DUTIES.

How the Best Man Earns a Fee and Doesn't Get It.

The best man had performed his multifarious duties up to a certain point to his own satisfaction and that of the bridegroom. He had spent the forenoon with that bewildered personage, had given the ushers their final instructions, had presented a picture of calm and unflinching stoicism to the bridal party as it moved up the aisle, had quelled the bridegroom's momentary mad impulse to flight from the altar steps by a glance, had produced the ring at exactly the right instant, and had led the maid of honor away with distinguished grace. He was congratulating himself out in the vestry on the way in which he had managed, when one of the ushers approached him.

"See here, d'ye know what you've done?" demanded the youth.

"No," gasped the astonished best man. "What is it?"

"You've marched off with the clergyman's fee, the organist's fee, and the sexton's fee all in your pocket," replied the usher, rolling out the words with great relish.

And as the discomfited man rushed back to rectify his slight mistake he was heard to mutter that there should be a best man's fee also.

"I cannot understand ze language," said the dispairing Frenchman. "I learn how to pronounce ze word 'hydrophobia,' and zen I learn zat ze doctors sometimes pronounce it fatal!"

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

The great Cromwell left the university of Cambridge at eighteen.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

John Bright was never at school a day after he was fifteen years old.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.

Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Charles James Fox was in parliament at nineteen.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

Gladstone was in parliament at twenty-two, and at twenty-four was lord of the treasury.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The editor wrote: "The doctor took the patient's pulse," and the intelligent compositor set it up "purse."

Mothers who have used Parker's Ginger Tonic for years insist that it benefits more than other medicines; every form of distress and weakness yield to it.

Lord Bacon was graduated at Cambridge at sixteen and was called to the bar at twenty-one.

Hindercorns is a simple remedy, but it takes out the corns, and what a consolation it is! Makes walking a pleasure. 15c. at druggists.

"Yes, sah, by gad, sah!" said the colonel, "the radicals did us, sah; but you may notice that we are not taking water to any extent, sah!"

One Virtue in Chinese.

According to a telephone authority the easiest language for telephoning is Chinese. It is principally monosyltables and is made up of rising and falling inflections. German, it seems, is not as bad a language for telephoning as might be thought. French is not bad, but it is almost as sibilant as English.

Peel was in parliament at twenty-one and Palmerston was ord of the admiralty at twenty-three.

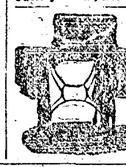
KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.



Save Money by Buying Direct from the Factory.

$20 for this 7 Drawer High Arm, latest improved Premier Sewing Machine, complete with all attachments and warranted for ten years. Send for free descriptive catalogue today.

GLEASON & SCHAFF, 275 Wabash-av. Chicago

Loss of opportunity is life's greatest loss. Think of suffering with

NEURALGIA 5 Years 10 Years 15 Years

When the opportunity lies in a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL. It cures.

"WINDSOR HOUSE BOQUET!"
UNEXCELLED 10c CIGAR.

"BURLINGTON!" LEADING 5 CENT CIGAR.

Manufactured by KRAUS & LEWIN. H. T. CLARKE DRUG CO., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, SELLING AGENTS.

GRIP
NEURALGIA
RHEUMATISM
CURED BY HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL.

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK WHY THERE IS SO MUCH PNEUMONIA? FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN THIS: WHEN PEOPLE FEEL IT COMING ON, THEY DO NOT MAKE USE OF A GOOD PREVENTIVE. HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL IS THE BEST OF ALL PREVENTIVES. IT WILL STOP THE DREAD DISEASE BEFORE IT GAINS A FOOTHOLD. DO NOT WAIT TILL IT IS TOO LATE. BE PREPARED BY KEEPING IT IN THE HOUSE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

SOUTH WEST MISSOURI.

The best fruit section in the West. No drouths. A failure of crops never known. Mild climate. Productive soil. Abundance of good pure water.

For Maps and Circulars giving full description of the Rich Mineral, Fruit and Agricultural Lands in South West Missouri, write to JOHN M. FURDY, Manager of the Missouri Land and Live Stock Company, Neosho, Newton Co., Missouri.

WELL MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. SENT FREE. Have been tested and all warranted.

Sioux City Engine and Iron Works, Successors to Peck Mfg. Co. Sioux City, Iowa.

THE ROWELL & CHASE MACHINERY CO., 1414 West Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Omaha STOVE REPAIR Works

Stove Repairs for 40,000 different stoves and ranges. 1209 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

The Ord Quiz.

W. W. HASKELL, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Ord, Nebraska, a second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, if paid in reasonable time, $1.50
If unpaid year after year, $2.
Extra copies to be sent abroad per year $1.00.

The North Loup *Loyalist*, after eight years of hard sledding, announced last week that it had quit. It preferred to quit when it could do so voluntarily and square with the world rather than wait until assisted by the sheriff armed with an execution from the court.

The fate of the *Loyalist* brings to mind the great ill of all newspaperdom. There is no town but wants a newspaper. They feel the need of such an institution from the start and never get over the hankering until the paper is started. The interest then dies and nothing can revive it till the paper is starved out.

A local newspaper stands in a very different relation to the public than any other business does. It is perforce a public benefactor if it is anything at all. Did you ever think of it that all the work of filling its news columns every week is gratuitous work for the benefit of the public which costs the public not a cent? Individuals who do not borrow their neighbor's paper are charged so much a year. But the public benefit is free. True, the newspaper hopes to make money, and the better its news features the more liable it is to succeed, but the fact remains that the public benefits of all this news-gathering and disseminating are gratuitous and absolutely free. No other business does anything of the sort. If a doctor cures your ills it is for so much a visit. If a merchant sells you cloth it is for so much a yard. If a lawyer pleads your case it is for so much in cash. Even the preacher talks for your spiritual and moral good for a stipulated salary.

But the newspaper rustles up all the possible items about you, your friends and your interests; about your neighbors and their doings and about all public things of whatsoever nature,—and it costs the public not a cent.

But for your newspapers your community would not be known a dozen miles away. Yet all these things are forgotten. You measure up your business with the newspaper just as though it were doing no good to you without pay. If the county has printing to be done a Lincoln or Omaha shop stands an equal show with the local offices for getting the work.

Such is the great evil of newspaper existence.

Our pop papers mourn deeply over the defeat of Maxwell and are profuse in declaring that the republican party is ungrateful to that man. The Greeley *Citizen* is before us and its editorial on Maxwell is characteristic of the whole populist newspaper fraternity. It points to the ingratitude of republicans toward Maxwell and clinches the charge by referring to the treatment Van Wyck received at republican hands. Very well. Let's compare the treatment of these two men by republicans and populists. The republican party kept Maxwell in office ever since the organization of the supreme court till now. Populists fought him since the organization of the party. Schroeder even "damned" him and received the commendation of all populists. How long must the republican party keep a man in office to show its gratitude toward him? Isn't 20 years enough? Van Wyck was also kept in office by republicans even a longer time than Maxwell. How long did the populists honor him with their gratitude? They gave him one nomination and turned him down the next time he showed his head.

Isn't the *Citizen* acquainted with these facts?

The truth is Van Wyck and Maxwell, after being kept at the crib constantly for years by republicans, got sour when they finally found themselves out of office and accepted populist nominations. In fact a great majority of populist leaders are of the same stripe as they.

This talk that republicans are ungrateful to men they have honored for a life time is silly and ridiculous when coming from populists.

Maxwell will never be nominated by the populists again.

The dear people who elected Green for district judge in the district south of us will sooner or later realize the truth of the following remarks by the Kearney *Hub:*

Even if it were possible for Judge Greene to save the mortgaged farm, will some person kindly explain how he can help the man whose mortgage is not yet due but who is looking and hoping for an extension in the near future. There is already plenty of evidence at hand that the policy of the loan companies will be against renewals, and that too because of the election of a candidate on the theory that he would as a judge of the courts suspend the operations of the law. This is not an idle remark, but a fact; it is not political buncombe, but unadulterated truth. The voters of the twelfth district who have sown to the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind, and while in this instance the *Hub* regrets the fact as much as anyone it must treat a condition exactly as it finds it. No worse mistake was ever made by any people than the election of W. L. Greene to the judgeship.

The following bit of "news" from the New York *World* and the errors in it will prove laughable to those who know Nebraska's junior senator:

John M. Thurston, the newly elected senator from Nevada, left his father's farm in Omaha years ago with $40 in his pocket, a buffalo robe, a blanket and a box of crackers.

Mr. Thurston's father never lived on a farm near Omaha.

Maxwell's defeat is the death knell of Nebraska populism. Even Holcomb realizes that he will not be in the race for governor next year.—*Schuyler Quill.*

The Schuyler *Quil* is one of the rankest and successful populist papers and its prediction affords a pretty sure estimate of the populist feeling.

It is reported that a Nebraska editor was robbed of $3 on his way home the other night. Served him right. He had probably stolen it himself. How else could he have gotten it?

Said in Few Words.

A disposition to get on the Harrison band wagon is simultaneously manifested in various quarters.—Indianapolis Journal.

Even Canada threatening us—on the Alaska boundary! If you want to fight, John, why don't you say so?

If the Cubans keep on whipping the Spaniards at the present rate they may get haughty and refuse to recognize us.—Washington Post.

Philadelphia leads all the cities in the size of its republican majorities, and as it reports over 6,000 active school teachers, with an average daily attendance of 113,000 pupils and an annual expenditure on schools of $4,300,000, the prospect of cutting down the majority is not brilliant.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Prince of Wales seems quite able to make a living. His horses won $40,000 on the turf last season.—New York Journal.

Lord Dunraven is to be commended for his moderation in not accusing the members of the New York Yacht Club of picking his pocket.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

It is a good time for democrats to say little and think with great violence.—Memphis Commercial Appeal (dem.).

"There are plenty of democrats left in New Jersey," exclaims a hopeful contemporary. It might have told the whole truth by simply saying they are all left.—New York Mail and Express.

Senator Chandler declared war several weeks ago, and Gen. Miles thinks it is high time the country was getting ready for it.—Kansas City Journal.

"Red-skinned brother's heart heap bad," said the noble son of the prairie. "White man shoot better, fight better, and now Injun hear college yell he know Injun can't warwhoop for sour apples. Waugh!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Colonel Watterson's alarm over the debourbonization of Kentucky whisky seems to have been justified now that a similar fate has overtaken the state.—Detroit News.

The Ohio river in some sections is down to six inches, and the humane societies have appointed agents to carry water to the fish so that they will not grow thirsty.—Philadelphia Item.

The statement that no nails are used in Japan has excited a great deal of curiosity as to what they do with their campaign lies in that country.—Kansas City Journal.

It must be true that the Kansas populists elected one official in this year's election, for the Washington (Kan.) Republic had this assertion, under a small but broad-chested rooster, in its last week's issue: "This rooster crows for Bill Snodgrass, populist, road overseer elect in Dist. No. 6, Washington township. Shake, William." Who can say that populism is dead in Kansas in view of the probability that a "populist road overseer" was elected last week in the state that has been practically owned by Whiskers Peffer and Sockless Simpson for several years past?—Iowa State Register.

Johnson Brothers, the druggists, will tell you that no one is better qualified to judge of the merits of an article than the dealer, because he bases his opinion on the experience of all who use it. For this reason they wish us to publish the remarks of other dealers about an article which they handle. Messrs. C. F. Moore & Co., Newberge, Ore., says: "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than all others put together, and it always gives good satisfaction." Mr. J. F. Allen, Fox, Ore., says: "I believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best I have handled." Mr. W H. Hitchcock, Columbus, Wash., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy sells well and is highly praised by all who use it."

Quiz from now till January 1st, 1897, for $1.50.

His Lip Gone!

There is not a more familiar figure on the streets of Atlanta than the man whose picture is here shown. Everybody knows him by sight and it will be remembered that years ago he began to wear on his upper lip, just under his nose, a small piece of court plaster, not larger than a silver half dime; this plaster he has worn constantly, though it gradually increased in size, as everybody knows, until it was as large as a silver dollar. This man is M. M. Nicholson, who resides at the corner of Anderson and Curran Sts.

It was thirty years ago, that he first noticed a tiny scale, like a piece of wheat bran, on his lip. He at first thought it only a fever blister, but it was not long before his cheeks became diseased and painful to the touch, and he soon realized that he had fallen a victim to that most dreadful disease—Cancer. It rapidly increased in size and severity, and remembering that his father had cancer when he died, and that his uncle also lost his life by this terrible disease, which destroyed his tongue, throat and left eye, Mr. Nicholson became thoroughly alarmed, and realized that his condition was more than serious.

M. M. NICHOLSON.

Giving up entirely his business, he went to Cincinnati and remained for several months under treatment of a celebrated specialist. He was afterwards treated in Elmira, New York, where the cancer was twice removed, but he declares that death was preferable to such treatment. It returned, however, and the disease seemed to be of a most virulent type; the doctors afforded absolutely no relief, the cancer spreading all the time, eating out entirely the partition in the nose, as well as the upper lip and gums.

"Some months ago," he says, "I began to use S. S. S., though I admit with little faith that it could cure me, but to my surprise, a few bottles afforded some relief. Thus encouraged, I determined to give the medicine a thorough trial, and it was not long before the progress of the disease seemed checked. I continued the medicine, and remarkable as it may seem, I am cured and feel like I have new life. I can talk more distinctly, for the flesh has begun to grow back around my teeth, where it has been literally eaten away. S. S. S. is the most wonderful remedy in the world, and as my condition is pretty generally known, everybody will agree that the cure is indeed a most remarkable one. S. S. S. has given me a new hold on life, and I shall certainly sing its praises the remainder of my days."

The above is but one of many remarkable cures being daily made by S. S. S. Cancer is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and manifests itself in such a variety of forms, that any sore or scab, it matters not how small, which does not readily heal up and disappear, may well be regarded with suspicion. We will gladly send to any address, full accounts of several other cures fully as remarkable as this one.

For real blood troubles, S. S. S. has no equal. It wipes out completely the most obstinate cases of blood diseases, which other remedies do not seem to touch. S. S. S. gets at the root of the disease, and forces it out permanently.

S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and is a positive and permanent cure for Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism and all traces of bad blood. Our valuable books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

This Week in Local History

Interesting facts taken from the files of Quiz for the week corresponding with the present, beginning thirteen years ago.

Nov. 23, 1882—The mother of J. M. May died aged 70 years.

L. M. Woodmansee moved from Indiana to Springdale.

The finishing touches were put on the M. E. parsonage, now C. W. Barnes residences.

A wild cat was frequently seen by people south of town.

O. H. Thompson, of Ida, (near the Goodenow place) bought in an ear of corn 11 inches long, 9½ inches in circumference and containing over 1000 kernels.

A big prairie fire burned all around Ord.

The question of granting a saloon license was prominently before the city board.

The famous old "cooler" was made of 2x4's spiked together. It was burned a year or so later by some incendiary.

Nov. 23, 1883—Jack Evans was in the city preparing to move his printing outfit here from Wiuterset, Iowa and start a democratic paper. He circulated a subscription paper and get some $200 as a bonus.

J. C. Collins returned from a successful trapping expedition along the Middle Loup. He drove to the head of the stream and rowed down to St. Paul, trapping at promising points. He was three months making the run.

Nov. 21, 1884—F. W. Weaver & Co. dissolved, Mr. Weaver taking the hardware business and moving into the Cheesebrough brick, which he now occupies.

Rev. W. A. Amsbary arrived as pastor for the Methodist church.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Robinson, Nov. 16.

Nov. 21, 1885—J. R. Fairbank took charge of the Ord postoffice.

The present old school building was bolted together to keep the tower from falling.

C. C. Wolf began working in the Quiz office.

Nov. 19, 1886—Dr. Perry bought Witte's drug store.

Nov. 25, 1887—W. D. Ogden bought the Dodder residence.

Rev. Ware moved up to Blaine county to settle on a claim.

Gertie Gustalius began attending school in Ord, making her home with the Quiz editor.

Ed Wildy, a B. & M. laborer, died in the Knecht house while sitting in his chair by the stove.

The B. & M. road was laying track at a lively rate.

Nov. 23, 1888—Dr. J. B. Waynick moved from Kent to Ord.

The county was divided into townships preparatory to starting township organization. The division was the same as at present, only there was no Independent township, half that territory being joined to North Loup and half to Davis Creek townships.

Nov. 22, 1889—M. R. Jones was thrown from his buggy by a run-a-way team and had his shoulder dislocated.

Nov. 21, 1890—A telegram was received ordering the Ord militia to hold themselves in readiness to take the train for the seat of the Indian war on the frontier.

Miss Pearl Wilcox sustained a fracture of the shoulder while at play.

Nov. 20, 1891—Mrs. W. Misko died at Ord, Nov. 19.

Maggie S. Beauchamp died at Fort. Hartsuff, Nov. 14.

Nov. 25, 1892—T. L. Hall and Miss Kate McMahon were married at the home of E. M. Coffin, Nov. 21.

Nov. 24, 1893—A banquet was given in honor of Judge T. O. C. Harrison, supreme judge elect.

Nov. 23, 1894—Robert Nay, Sr. died suddenly of heart failure.

The Pressley case ended in acquittal.

Geo Perry joined the regular army.

The republican party will come into absolute control of the national senate on March 4, 1897, and will probably have a majority in that body which will keep it in control for some years. Last Tuesday's elections insure republican senators from Ohio and Maryland to succeed Brice and Gibson, probably a republican successor to Hill from New York, two republican senators from Utah and possibly one from Kentucky. The certain gains of the republicans will be four, which added to their present strength, leaving out Dupont of Delaware, whose election is contested, will give them forty-six votes, or one majority in a senate of ninety members, the number it will contain when Utah becomes a state. With the seating of Dupont, which is probable, and the election of republican senators from New York and Kentucky, there would be a republican majority in the senate of four, which may be increased to five by the vote of Senator Jones of Nevada on all questions except the currency. Republican dominance in the United States senate after March 4, 1897, is therefore assured and by a majority that will undoubtedly enable the party to retain control of the upper branch of congress beyond the present century.—Omaha Bee.

A GREAT SUFFERER
—FROM—
Liver Complaint
Cured by the Use of
AYER'S PILLS

"For several years, I was a great sufferer from liver complaint, which caused severe pains under the right side, from under the right shoulder-blade, sallowness of the skin, low-spiritedness, and cramp in the stomach. I am pleased to be able to state that I have been relieved of all these complaints by the use of Ayer's Pills. I find them, also, to be an elegant after-dinner pill."—Mrs. M. A. Stead, Muncy, Pa.

AYER'S PILLS
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

DR. WARREN'S English Cotton Root Pills "For Ladies!" Safe, sure, prompt. A perfect remedy in all cases. Ask for Dr. Warren's English Cotton-Root Pills and take no other. For sale by all druggists or sent direct securely packed. Price $2.00, advice free. Dr. Warren Medicine Co. Box 1472, Providence, R. I. For sale by Johnson Bros., Druggists, Ord, Nebraska.

J. H. CAPRON

Invites your patronage, and calls your attention to the following lines:

REAL ESTATE — Offerings now include a large number of improved farms and wild lands and town property on which the price has not been raised since the drouth. If you want anything in this line you should buy at once, and you can buy at this office cheaply as if you go direct to owners, and can find what you want without trouble or expense. Buy now and profit by the raise which this crop is sure to bring.

FARM LOANS — are very hard to place now, and only a limited number of very attractive applications can be filled. Company rates are 8½ to 9 per cent. for five year loans. Private funds can be had for two or three years at 10 per cent.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE — will be furnished promptly to any tract of land or town lot in Valley county, at the usual rate. This is the only complete set of books in the county, and the correctness of abstracts issued is guaranteed by a bond of $10,000. Defective titles perfected and property transfers made.

Office—First National Bank Building, Ord.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, 1895, the Board of Directors of the Ord Irrigation District of Valley county, Nebraska, filed in the district court of said Valley county a petition praying that all of the proceedings heretofore had for the organization of said Ord Irrigation District and providing for and authorizing the issue and sale of the bonds of said District in the sum of $50,000, for the purpose of constructing an irrigation canal and works for the use of said District, be examined, approved and confirmed by said court; that the time and place fixed for the hearing of said petition is November 22, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the court house in Ord, Nebraska, at which time and place all persons interested in said proceedings are ordered to appear and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition shall not be granted, and said proceedings examined, approved and confirmed.

[SEAL.] 81-4 V. Kokes,
Clerk of District Court of Valley Co., Neb.

[First published in Ord Quiz, Nov. 8, 1895.]

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

In the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska.

Harry E. Mooney, trustee, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Sower et al., Defendants.

To John Sower and William T. Turner, Defendants in the above entitled cause:—You are hereby notified that you have been sued by the plaintiff in the above entitled cause in the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska, and that on or before the 16th day of December, A. D. 1895, you must answer the petition of the plaintiff, now on file in the office of the clerk of said District Court, in which the plaintiff asks that a judgment be rendered by the Court foreclosing a mortgage given by the defendants, John Sower and Mary J. Sower, to Pierce, Wright & Company and now owned by the plaintiff, upon the following described real property, situated in the County of Valley and State of Nebraska, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section two (2), township eighteen (18) north, range sixteen (16) west, that the equity of redemption of each and all of the defendants named in the title of said cause in and to said mortgaged premises be forever barred and foreclosed; that any right, title, lien or interest owned or claimed by you, or either of you, in or to said premises, be adjudged to be junior and inferior to the plaintiff's mortgage lien thereon and that said lands be sold to pay the indebtedness secured by said mortgage.

You are hereby further notified that, if you fail to answer said petition on or before the day hereinbefore stated, the facts and allegations contained in said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered as therein prayed for.

D. M. Vinsonhaler,
82-4 Attorney for plaintiff.

Notice.

der to show cause.

In the district court of Valley county, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Mary Campbell, deceased.

The cause came on for hearing of James A. Patton, administrator of the estate of Mary Campbell, deceased, praying for license to sell the northeast quarter of section 34, town. 17, range 16, west of the sixth principal meridian, or a sufficient amount of the same to bring the amount of $500 for the payment of debts allowed against said estate, and the cost of administration, there not being sufficient personal property to pay said debts and expenses. It is therefor ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the court house, Ord, Nebraska, on the 16th day of December, 1895, at one o'clock, p. m. to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the above described real estate of the deceased as shall be necessary to pay said debts and expenses. It is further ordered that notice of the pending of this applicat on be given by service of a copy of this order personally on all parties interested at least 14 days before the time set for hearing hereon or that notice be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Ord Quiz, a newspaper of general circulation in Ord, Valley county, Nebraska, by publishing the same for 4 successive weeks in said newspaper before the day of hearing of said petition.

Done at Grand Island on this 1st day of November, A. D. 1895.

82-4 A. A. Kendall, Judge.
A. M. Robbins, Attorney for Estate.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

FORTUNE SMILES.

They say fortune smiles on the innocent, yet innocent people are more euchred out of dollars on clothing, because of their innocence.

The Nebraska Clothing Company of Omaha is known from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, to some by mail and others in sight. Everyone is a staunch customer who once buys here, because we treat prince and pauper alike, whether you are here in person or order by mail, and because our prices are such that no concern in the country can possibly duplicate, and your money back any time you want it.

All Wool Suits (guaranteed wool) $5.00 worth from $8.50 to $10.00
Black Clay Worsted Suits (Sunday dress) $7.00, cost everywhere $12.00.
Black or Blue Beaver Overcoats (velvet collar) $4.75, elsewhere $8.00.
Black or Blue Kersey Overcoats (dress style) $6.75, cheap at $10.00.
Splendid extra long Ulsters (cloth lining) $4.00, cheap at $7.50.
Good Grey Shetland cloth Ulsters (hairy material) $5.50, worth $9.00.
Chinchilla Overcoats (velvet collar) $3.25, cost you anywhere $6.00.

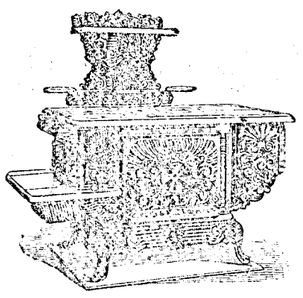
Same way all over the house—Shoes, Hats, Gent's Furnishings, Boy's Clothes, Rubber Goods, Fur Overcoats, and everything a man wears, and if you're dissatisfied with anything you buy, get your money back, and this is why we sell so much and grow so fast.

Nebraska Clothing Co
Omaha

ORD PLUMBING CO.

Carries a full line of **Stoves, Ranges, Tinware** and **General Hardware.**

Our Ranges are the original square oven line.



Call and see the celebrated **GERMAN HEATERS.** Something new and correct in construction. A revolution in Heating Stoves. Save money and fuel by buying the **GERMAN HEATER. Every stove warranted.**

ORD PLUMBING CO.,
Ord, Nebraska.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

The Ravenna Creamery Company has bought the Ord creamery plant and will open up for business early in the spring. This means that the Ord creamery will be a go from that time on. Unfortunately Ord has not heretofore had the creamery business backed up by proper capital and experience. The enterprise has been started a few times but not with the necessary staying qualities to make it a success. But there seems to be no danger of a collapse this time and we may count on the creamery being an assured and permanent fact. This is one of the best points in the state for such business so there will be no trouble on that score. And the fact that the Ravenna creamery has run through these hard times without collapse is proof that the Clarks will make a success at this point.

Mr. O. A. Clark, proprietor of the Ravenna creamery, and his son were in the city last week closing the deal for the plant. An experienced man will be placed in charge as soon as the milking season opens and the business will begin to boom from the start.

J. G. Sharpe filled a bottle with water from the Ord City mains and corked it up tight Aug. 7, 1893, and has kept it since to ascertain whether any sediment accumulated or impurities of any nature became manifest. The water today shows up as clear and sparkling as on the day of its confinement. Not the slightest degree of sediment is visible. Two years of keeping ought to demonstrate the nature of the water and its condition now surely proves that our water is as pure as can be found anywhere. The city is supplied from a spring which is inexhaustible and the water has always been considered pure, which now is proved by Mr. Sharpe's experiment.

As Mr. Sharpe expects to leave Ord soon he has deposited the bottle in the Quiz office where it will be passed further down the ages.

Last week C. E. Kemp lost a horse on the road to Ord. The animal laid down and died by the roadside about two miles out of Ord, and the carcas was left just where life left it. The result is a good many run-aways, some of them very serious. The carcass lay by a turnpike, where it can not be seen until almost onto it. The sudden view of a dead horse is calculated to frighten even the most staid and fearless horse. The natural thing to do is to plunge into a bank opposite the carcass and upset the rig. Two run-aways were reported Saturday. One of these was W. C. Hull's team, which upset the wagon onto Mr. Hull and daughter. Fortunately the horses broke loose from the wagon at once or these people might have been dragged to death. As it was the girl sustained a severe injury to her leg, and was otherwise bruised.

S. D. Ayres and wife were driving on our streets last Friday, Mrs. Ayres holding the lines, when some little dogs ran out and frightened the horse, which is a young and spirited animal. Mr. Ayres seized the lines, but not in time to keep from running over a small tree which upset the buggy, throwing the occupants out. Meanwhile the horse had made a few lusty kicks, getting his legs tangled up in the shafts. But as Mr. Ayres weighs almost as much as a ton of coal and kept his grip to the lines the horse was unable to proceed and the performance stopped in the first act. The damage was a slight sprain to Mr. Ayres' arm and a demolished set of thills.

A surprise was sprung on the community yesterday by the announcement that Frank Lloyd had sold out his confectionary and bakery to R. Mills, and that he intends to go, at least investigate affairs, in Sioux City, with a view of locating there. Frank has been a very prominent business man of Ord for a good while, whose departure will leave something of a hole in the community. But the Sioux City scheme is by no means assured.

Cash Brothers, who had the contract of putting in the irrigation ditch, have neglected to pay their hands at Spaulding, lately, and last Saturday the employes got together and demanded their pay. The contractors succeeded in staying their creditors off at the point of a revolver for the time being; but the matter, at last reports, was still unsettled.—*Cedar Rapids Republican.*

The following is a list of the names of the pupils in Dist. 42 that were neither absent nor tardy during the month ending November 15:

Mary Winslow, Florence Thomas, Alice Johnson, Myrtle Weds, Bessie Thomas, Glen Johnson, Herbie Johnson, Fred Lorenz, James Johnson, Eddie Barnhardt, Orson Davis, Bert Barnhardt. SADIE OLLIS, teacher.

Two bright young ladies of the Ord high school have consented to furnish the public, through the columns of the QUIZ, with all school items of interest. The first installment appears this week. Our readers may look for them regularly hereafter and we are sure they will grow in interest.

L. D. Bailey will pay 42 cents for good wheat and 15 to 19 cents per bushel for corn in exchange for goods.

Quiz until Jan. 1, 1897, for only $1.50 cash.

A Heater that heats—THE GERMAN HEATER.

J. L. Claflin has a new Densmore typewriter.

Hamilton Brown's $2 50 shoes for $2.00 at Milford's.

A. M. Robbins went to Lincoln Monday on business.

Fresh, Sweet Cider for Mince Pies at Russell's Grocery.

Go to the Reliable Store for best syrup, 25 cents per gallon.

New Orleans molasses, 25 cents per gallon at the Reliable Store.

F. W. Weaver is improving in health under his treatment at Lincoln.

New subscribers can get Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50 cash.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

THE GEM STOVES are the best.
ORD PLUMBING CO.

The B. & M. time has changed so that the mail now arrives at 7:40 p. m.—just before the U. P.

Mrs. Anna Williams was very sick last week a few days, but has been improving in health this week.

Mrs. Ager returned from her Lincoln visit last Saturday. Little Georgie also returned with his pants.

The Quiz man's family will have a new residence as soon as John Wentworth and a corps of men can put it up.

Inquire of Ora Taylor if you want a good pair of SKATES. Size 10½; all steel; Club make. Nearly as good as new.

The Ord teacher's are talking of getting up a thanksgiving party to which all the patrons of the schools are to be invited.

James Wisda returned Saturday from Ohio, where he was called by the death of his father.

The Ord Plumbing Company have fitted the Mallory residence with bath and sink, hot and cold water being run to both places.

Ward Vanwie's oats on the Haskell timber claim threshed out 56 bushels per acre, machine measure, and weighed a good deal more than that.

Mr. Denman, representing the Home Fire Insurance company, was in the city last Friday and adjusted the loss on the writer's residence satisfactorily.

The Ord State Bank has twenty head of good horses for sale on time at lowest prices. If security is satisfactory you can make the time to suit yourself. 27-7

Jesse Laverty went to Omaha Wednesday where he expects to find employment. Whoever employs him will find him a square, capable and trustworthy young man.

Grandpa Abbot, of Burwell, aged 83 years, died at the house of his son, John Abbot, Sunday night. The funeral was held Tuesday at the Burwell Congregational church.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office cannot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

How would you like to spend a month looking over the Sunny South in midwinter? Half rate excursions will be run in December and if you are interested see J. H. Capron for particulars.

A. W. Jackson was in the city over Sunday and a few days since. He is doing fairly well, but expects to do better after January 1, when the leading republican paper will be under his charge, he thinks.

It pays to advertise. Last week C. B. Coffin lost a heifer. He put a local in Quiz about it and in a day or two found the missing animal—under his straw pile dead! She must have been hooked into a hole by a larger animal for her neck was broken.

An error in setting Mr. Anderson's article last week made him say that $2 a ton would pay for raising and shipping sugar beets, while he wrote it that $2 per ton would pay for raising and putting aboard the cars. Of course freight charges would be extra.

Ord is getting to be quite a Sunday town with the traveling men since Mrs. McDonough began running the house. The number of over-Sunday guests is steadily increasing. This goes to show that the hotel is being held in high repute among the traveling fraternity.

Episcopal services Sunday, Nov. 17, in Baptist church as follows:
Morning prayer, 11:00 o'clock.
Evening prayer, 7:30 o'clock.
Subject for evening discourse, "The saloon and its relation to the Lord's Day".
CHAS. E. MAIMANN.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Munn & Staple has dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Parties owing us are requested to call and settle at once.

Dated at Ord, Neb., Nov. 22, 1895.
CHARLES A. MUNN,
R. L. STAPLE.

Notice to Loyalist Subscribers.

By agreement with the publisher of the North Loup *Loyalist* the subscription list of that paper is turned over to Quiz. If you have paid for the *Loyalist* in advance your date on the Quiz list will be made accordingly. All other subscribers will be dated Dec. 1, 1895.

We have no interest whatever in money due on *Loyalist* subscriptions. All such money should, of course, be paid to the *Loyalist* people.

If you do not wish to receive the Quiz notify us by postal card or your postmaster within a week or two and the paper will be promptly stopped.

A. J. Firkins received a fine Shropshire ram last night from his brother Reuben Firkins, of Paw Paw, Illinois This ram was imported from England by W. R. Weaver, & Sons, of Canton, Ill. Lon says this is the finest sheep in Nebraska. His ordinary weight is 300 pounds. This ram was at the head of Weaver & Son's herd for two years and also at the head of Reuben Firkins' herd for the same length of time.

Following is the Thanksgiving program to be given by the public schools, Wednesday evening, Nov. 27:

Music, "Greeting Song"	Room 2
Invocation	Rev. Mr. Maimann
Solo and Chorus	Mary Dis and Room 4
Address of Welcome	Howard Barnes
Indian Club Drill	Carrie Smith,
Recitation, "John White's Thanksgiving"	Sadie Calhoun
Recitation, "Thanksgiving"	Hazel Ager
Duet, "Lullaby"	Mildred Kemp and Florence Walton
Puritan Drill	Rooms 5 and 6
Recitation, "The Pumpkin"	Walter Cummins
Recitation	John Mason
Recitation and Song	Room 1
Recitation "Thanksgiving Evening"	Bessie McDonough
Recitation, "Be Thankful for What?"	Birdie Ratliff
Recitation, "Tommy's Soliloquy"	Jennie Kates
Music	High School Male Quartet
Recitation	Maude Barnes
Recitation, "Two-Legged Mice"	Roy Jennings
Recitation, "The Huskers"	Edith Watt
Recitation, "Cousin John"	Mary Reithardt
Music	High School Girl's Quartet
Benediction	Rev. Hardaway

The Thanksgiving program is prepared specially for the patrons and friends of the school. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged all school children; all others will be admitted free.

Leather suspenders, 30 cents.
Men's Arctics, $1.10.
Thread, 3 cen's.
Hamilton Brown's $2.50 shoes for $2.00.
L. L. Muslin, 4 cents.
Men's handkerchief's, 10 cent ones, at 5 cents.
Children's handkerchiefs at 1 cent and 3 cents.
What I say I do I do do.
G. W. MILFORD.

School Items.

The enrollment of the school is now about four hundred. That of the Primary and Grammar Department is smaller than usual.

The enrollment of the High School is eighty-six which is the highest in the history of our schools.

Twenty-one non-resident pupils are taking advantage of the new High School law, and making an income of $42 for the school treasury every month.

Ethel Moorman, one of Garfield Counties teachers, holding a first grade certificate, is one of the last enrolled and will complete her course of study.

Frank Worley has left, and will attend a private school at Kearney.

A boy's military company has been organized by Mr. Leonard.

It seems that the citizens of Ord have forgotten that they have a school, as but very few visitors have made their appearance this year up to the present time.

Edith Crow, who was a pupil of the high school the first of the term, is now a teacher in Garfield county.

Mr. Warner, the janitor, has made many improvements in and around the school building, among them being supply cases, a book case and shelves for the water buckets. He has also helped the class in physics by making their apparatus.

The ages of pupils in the high school range from eleven to twenty-one years and their heights from four feet six inches to six feet.

The Christmas number of the "Standard" Delineator is a veritable surprise. The artistic cover is rendered seasonable by the addition of a wreath of holly, the colored fashion and millinery plates are handsomer than ever, and the new designs for ladies', misses' and children's costumes cannot be surpassed for style and beauty. In addition there are excellent articles, beautifully illustrated, on Fancy Dress, Christmas Gifts and How to Make Them, Presents for the Little Ones, Leather Work, Cookery and Etiquette. Floriculture is by Mr. Eben E. Rexford, the well-known authority on the subject, and a large amount of interesting fiction gives a holiday air to the whole number. It is a genuine treat to be able to procure so interesting a magazine for the small sum of ten cents, and every woman who wishes to be up to the times will find real help in the various departments.

"Dere's a new coon in town!"

Ben Getter, of Madison is in the city with his brother, M. E.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pratt Wednesday, Nov. 20.

A cold wave struck this locality last evening with great vehemence

New subscribers can get the Quiz from now until Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50.

Anyone having an organ to rent drop a card to P. O. Box 65, Ord, Neb. tf

Lard 3 pounds for 25 cents and 2 pounds porksteak for 15 cents at Misko's Meat Market.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

L. D. Bailey has two good second-hand heating stoves to sell in exchange for wheat or corn.

Judge Cummins was in Lincoln the first of the week to take an examination for admission to practice of law.

Services at the M. E. church Sunday will be under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., both morning and evening.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office or residence.
F. J. AGER.

I am selling lard 3 pounds for 25 cents and porksteak 2 pounds for 15 cents.
W. MISKO

Barnes & Murschel are about to move their barber shop to the west side in the room formerly occupied by Murschel & Watson.

A. M. Russell will give you 17 cents per dozen for your eggs. Bring them in. Highest market price paid for all kinds of farm produce.

A special stock train went out Wednesday over the U. P. McNutt, the Clement boys, and other farmers joining in the shipment.

You will all be invited to the Military Ball Thanksgiving eve at the armory hall and the boys will see that you have an enjoyable time.

Mickelwait & Beran have enlarged their store room by moving their back partition to the rear, and otherwise improving the premises.

Rev. A. W. Clark, general missionary of the Home Mission Society, will preach at the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening. Every one invited to be present. CLERK

E. W. Black, of North Loup, has a very interesting letter in the Omaha *Bee* of Sept. 15, on the evidences of a prehistoric race of human beings which antedated even the Indians. It is well worth reading and preserving.

The predicted rush for irrigated lands has not begun yet. J. H. Capron has offered a fine 44-acre tract under ditch near North Loup at very low figures for cash, and has not had a bid. Now he offers to trade for cattle. Some dried-out duffer can find a good market for his cattle and get a "sure thing" farm cheap.

Thanksgiving services will be held next Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Presbyterian church. Rev. C. E. Maimann will preach the sermon. The pastors of the several churches unite in extending to all a cordial invitation to attend these services.

Let us not be an ungrateful people, but upon this day, set apart for the purpose, let us unitedly voice our praise and gratitude to the Gracious Giver of every good gift.

Mrs. Mortensen received a letter this week bringing the sad news of the death of Mrs. Stover, mother of George Stover and Mrs. Walker. The old lady had been living in Ogden with Mrs. Walker since the death of the latter's husband a year ago, and it was at that city where she died, Nov. 14. Her burial was had on the anniversary of the burial of Mr. Walker.

Mrs. Stover was well known in Ord where she had lived for several years, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew her. The news of her death will bring sadness to many hearts.

Coal.

Hanna Nut, $5.00
Hanna Egg, $5.75.
Hanna Lump, $6 00.
Rock Springs Nut, $6.00.
Rock Springs Lump, $7.00.
Niggerhead, $6.50.
Canon City, $7.10.
Canon City No. 2, $6.50.
Eastern and Western Hard Coal, $9 00.

Above are the choicest coals on the market—**absolutely clean coal.**
J. B. KRETCH,
Successor to Hall & Beauchamp.

Mrs. W. B. Meek, who resides at Camptonville, Cal., says that her daughter was for several years troubled at times with severe cramps in the stomach, and would be in such agony that it would be necessary to call in a physician. Having read about Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy she concluded to try it. She found it always gave prompt relief. It was seldom necessary to give the second dose. "It has not only saved us lots of worry and time," she says, "but also doctor bills. It is my opinion that every family should have a bottle of this remedy in the house." For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

North Loup News.

Nov. 14, '95.—News is getting rather scarce again but the town is gradually filling up again, very few houses in town being unoccupied.

John Gabriel has gone to Harbor, Mo., and J. E. Church is talking of moving to Wichita, Kansas, and so it goes; some go and others come.

Amos Redlon was married last week to Miss Lilian Whitehead, of Scotia.

Mrs. Dunn has gone to Omaha again for medical treatment.

Sam Brown has gone to Denver to test the powers of the great Messiah.

J. P. Goodrich has gone to Grand Island on business.

Carl Clement, of Omaha, is in town

J. L. Pope left for New York via Lincoln last week ONCE AGAIN.

Nov. 22, 1895—The *Loyalist* is no more, for the present at least. I hope the owners will make some arrangements to resume publication in the near future. Pending that time I will endeavor to remind you occassionally that the rest of us are still on the outside of the sphere.

Ed. Huskins goes around with one side of his face in court plaster, having recently had a cancer removed from his cheek by Dr. Cramer. The operation appears to have been very successful.

A. R. Loudon went to St. Jo, Mo., with a car of hogs and cattle Wednesday on the special.

Jake Honeycutt arrived in town with his family and stock Tuesday last. He came from the farmer's paradise (which has been so extensively advertised for the past two or three years among the Nebraska farmers) otherwise Missouri. He is completely satisfied to get back again.

John Gabriel left last week for Farbar, Mo, and Jake Wetzel, of Greeley county, is moving on his place.

Charley Barber has bought a house and lot of J. L. Pope and is moving into it.

Willis Lewis will occupy the Jud Davis house as soon as vacated.

Sam Brown returned from Denver Tuesday evening. He got there too late to see the Messiah I had supposed the Messiah craze had been stamped out three or four years ago. Let's get up a ghost dance now and we will have the thing down fine.

We are about to lose the family of one of our prominent citizens. Hadn Strong is going to move his furniture stock to Ord and some people are mean enough to insinuate that he has his weather eye glued to a deputy county office, but as Hadn denies the charge we will give him the benefit of the doubt.

J. E. Church is talking of moving to Wichita, Kansas. His brother-in-law, who lives in Illinois, has purchased 800 acres of land near that place and wants him to go and look after it.

A. B. Skelton is back from Pennsylvania. He will stop with us for a while.

Mr. Keppel's folks have been having a very serious time with typhoid fever, some three or four having been down at once. All are now out of danger and doing well.

Elijah Green has taken up his old trade of mason work, which he laid asid several years ago, and seems to be as busy as a nailer. Lige is quite a genius, having within the last year whittled out about one hundred and fifty beautiful willow canes and made several articles of household furniture which are fit to grace the parlors of any lady in the land. ONCE AGAIN.

Arcadia Items.

Nov. 15, 1895.—Our roads are slightly muddy.

Emma Brown returned from S. Dakota Saturday.

Millard McCleary returned home Friday.

Why cannot Arcadia have a literary? Surely there are young folks enough to take part to make it both interesting and instructive. Think about it and conclude to give us your help.

Revival meetings begin Thursday night at the Methodist church. Everybody invited

Virgil Stone of Lincoln, was in town several days.

Will and Ki gle went to Westcott Thursday.

A surprise on Della Royce, Saturday night, was enjoyed by her many friends.

E. P. Clements of Ord, was seen on the streets Tuesday.

Mallory, the Ord Racket man, is to be in town a couple of days this week.

The many friends of little Pearl Brown will be pleased to know she is rapidly improving.

Mr. Rowley is moving into his new home.

May Hill returned home from her Iowa visit Monday night.

Prof. McCall visited the Arcadia school Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall entertained a number of friends Saturday evening.

Mr. Quinton and family have returned to Arcadia There is no place like Nebraska after all. EUGENE RIVERS

Pleasant Valley Pick Ups.

Nov. 19, 1895.—Prof. McCall visited our school on Friday forenoon, the 15th of this month, and the school at No. 16, in the afternoon, taking dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Easterbrook.

The Pleasant Valley school has a new stove of which it is justly proud of.

Fred Foster went to Lincoln on Wednesday the 6th of this month to procure work on the railroad.

Mrs. McCary and Mrs. Easterbrook had a husking bee Saturday eve the 16th to get off husks to fill beds, and if the amount of husks equal the amount of fun reported by the young folks, several beds will be filled.

It is expected that Hiram Baldwin has skipped for parts unknown; taking several missing articles and leaving Warren Sinclair and Peter McClary who has been threshing with him all the fall "in the soup" to the amount of about thirty dollars apiece.

Wm. McClary expects to stay on Frank

Calamus Leaves.

Nov. 20, 1895—On account of a combination of circumstances last week your correspondent did not send in any items

Mr Irwin Dodge went to Omaha Monday, last, with two cars of hogs, and Mr. Albert Bryan with one car. Albert said that he did not know if he would ever return or not, as he had heard of a fifteen million dollar girl down in that part of the country and if he found her he would try and convince her that he was just the man she was looking for. Hope you will succeed Albert.

Mr. Redlon, of North Loup, visited his sister, Mrs Cornell, at Elyria the first of the week.

Mr. A. J. McIntyre returned from Oklahoma a few days ago where he went more than a year ago. Glad to welcome you home "Alf," Everyone returns to Nebraska which proves that there is no better country to be found.

Mr. Akins is established in his new blacksmith shop.

There will be a grand ball at Fort Hartsuff thanksgiving night, Nov. 28. A general good time is anticipated. Let every one who wishes to enjoy a good dance be present. Good music and plenty of room are among the attractions. Come everybody.

The fall term of the Calamus school closes this week. SEMPER FIDELIS.

A Remarkable Announcement.

A brief paragraph can hardly do justice to the interesting announcements which the YOUTH'S COMPANION makes for the coming year. Not only will some of the most delightful story-writers contribute to the paper, but many of the most eminent statesmen, jurists and scientists of the world. No fewer than three cabinet ministers are announced, among them being the secretary of agriculture, who chose for a subject "Arbor Day," the celebration of which he originated; Secretary Herbert writes on "What the President of the United States Does," and secretary Hoke Smith on "Our Indians."

In a fascinating group of articles under the head of "How I Served my Apprenticeship," Frank R. Stockton tells how he became an author, General Nelson A. Miles gives reminiscences of his army days, and Andrew Carnegie recalls his earliest struggles in getting a business footing.

The publishers of the YOUTH'S COMPANION make the following liberal offer: New subscribers who will send at once their name and address and $1.75 will receive free a handsome four-page calendar for 1896 (7 x 10 in.), lithographed in nine colors, the retail price of which is 50 cents, the COMPANION free every week until Jan. 1, 1896, the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's double numbers free, and the YOUTH'S COMPANION fifty-two weeks, a full year, to Jan. 1, 1897 Address,

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
195 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

To the Public.

I am making brooms two blocks east of the postoffice. I use only first class material and warrant all my work and ask for your patronage.

33-4 W. T. DRAPER

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Ord, Neb., for the week ending, Nov 22, 1895:

Job Groan,	Benjamin Lidal,
W M Hill,	G W Omart, 2,
Rosa Hiner,	Omer Hitch,
F R Johnson,	Jan Simmonson,
Charles Kipp,	Nora Tegar.

If not called for in two weeks these letters will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties claiming any of the above please say they were "advertised."
J. L. McDONOUGH, Postmaster.

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Oct. 31.	Temperature Highest	Temperature Lowest	Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Friday	58	28	80	.00
Saturday	56	38	60	.00
Sunday	64	41	100	.00
Monday	53	31	10	.00
Tuesday	32	26	20	.00
Wed'n'sd'y	59	26	75	.00
Thursday	40	29	00	.00
	Averages			Total
	52	31	51	.00

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

ORD, - - NEBRASKA

England has her hands rather full, but she can always find room to make another grab.

For what would it profit Great Britain if she gain the whole of Venezuela and lose her Canada?

The London Daily News says: "The Turks may go too far." There is no more danger of that than there is of a rotten egg spoiling.

The duke of Marlborough refuses to tip servants at hotels. This shows that he either has genuine nerve or is out of money.

More than 185,000 persons committed suicide in the different countries of the world during the year ending September 30, 1895. This is an increase of nearly 20,000 over 1894.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says that "an Illinois man actually is cackling because he ate four chickens at one sitting." Well, that lays over anything of the sort Cleveland ever did.

Editor Dana thinks that "it is the decree of fate that the Indian race shall perish from the face of the western continent." Yes; fate and whisky seem to be getting in their awful work.

Mrs Graham, of Toronto, a leader among the King's Daughters, a religious organization of women, says she favors dancing, provided the woman dance before breakfast with her husband or brother.

The social reformer who wants to earn the everlasting gratitude of a long-suffering people should lose no time in devising a scheme to pair the long-haired men with the short-haired women and banish both.

A number of Austrian women have petitioned the emperor for permission to organize a permanent regiment of Amazons. This country will gladly honor a draft for enough new women to officer that regiment.

A scientist declares that professional gamblers shorten their lives by suppressing their emotions. They can also produce the same results by dealing from the bottom of the deck or hiding aces in their sleeves.

Rev. E. T. Taylor of Boston solemnly asserts that "the new woman doesn't smoke cigarettes." Then somebody has taught the old woman some new tricks, for the cigarette trade among the fair sex is constantly increasing.

A dispatch from Milford, Conn., announces that "Mrs. Ellis is dying from the effects of a bite of a flatheaded adder heretofore held to be harmless." That settles it; henceforth we shall not allow flatheaded adders to bite us.

Fully 50,000 bushels of apples are going to waste in Spencer county, Ind. One third of the trees will die from injury to them by the heavy weight of the apples. The river is so low that no shipments can be made, and the farmers cannot dispose of their fruit. Many farmers have concluded to store away as many apples as convenient in their cellars, and to bury a great many the same as potatoes are buried, by piling them on the ground and covering them with straw and earth, believing that they will command a better price during the winter and spring. Apples can be purchased in the orchards for 5 cents per barrel.

A cure for consumption has been reported to the State Department by United States Consul Chancellor at Havre. He says the cure was first brought to the attention of the world at a congress of physicians and scientists at Bordeaux to consider the question of combating consumption by vaccination. Professor Marigliano, an Italian savant, read a paper which attracted much attention, claiming to have discovered an efficacious process for the treatment of consumption by the injection of tubercular serum, which he says renders the subjects of this most formidable disease immune. The consul recalls the comparative failures of other attempts to treat consumptives successfully, and says this particular process is still in the experimental stage.

Science of road reform in three words: Widen the tires.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt urges the new woman to "throw herself into the breach and insist upon equal rights." Why, bless you, Carrie, the new woman for a year or more has been throwing herself into the breeches everywhere.

The Santa Fe railroad is to be sold at Topeka, Kan., at auction December 10. Everybody needing a nice, new, high-grade, well-made railway will do well to keep the date in mind.

Pope Leo's strength is said to have declined rapidly the last few months. His close friends and attendants fear that he will not survive the winter.

The sultan of Turkey is accused of being, in common with a number of statesmen, a reformer for publication only.

The next time the New York Yacht Club gets a challenge from an Englishman, it might be a good idea to take it to some unsuspicious company and get the risk insured.

Diphtheria is still prevalent among the little folks of Blair.

Editor O'Sullivan of the West Point Progress was elected judge of Cuming county.

Vern Davis of York fell from an electric light pole and now navigates with the aid of crutches.

The Juniata Herald has been cut down in size to a five-column quarto and looks much more presentable.

Wayne county gets from $12,000 to $15,000 out of her beet sugar crop, and it was only an experimental crop.

Joseph Hewer of Callaway has been advertising since last July for a yellow collie shepherd dog that was probably stolen or it would have been returned long ago.

The Sydney Telegraph gave its first page over to portraits of men, eagles, flags and roosters, in testimony of the joy felt by its editor over the local republican victory.

Fred Kaelker of Fremont wants a divorce form his wife, to whom he was unequally yoked at Cleveland, O., in 1890. He deposes and says that she deserted him without cause and has since led a dissolute life.

"It is stated that a few citizens corralled about fifty wolves on a sand-bar in the Platte river recently, and attempted to hold them there until the June rise, which it is hoped would drown them." The above fable was issued by Nat Smalls of the Fremont Herald,

L. J. Neimoller continues to take a swim in Shell creek about twice a week, says the Platte Center Signal, although the weather is somewhat cool. He says it is invigorating, and we guess it is, for although Mr. N. is a man over sixty years of age he is as spry as a man of thirty and he feels younger every day he grows older.

Mr. T. D. Thatcher of Sharon township, who has been quite ill for more than a year, and on several occasions his life despaired of, says the Gibbon Beacon, visited the so-called "healer" in Denver about the middle of last month and feels greatly benefited in health. He is able to work and says he has not felt so well for years.

A Womans' Relief Corps was organized in Alliance by Emily O. Dilworth, department president. Sixteen ladies were present and became members of the organization, as follows: Mesdames Snyder, Dreffson, Watson, Gaddis, Goddard, Wilcox, Wiker, Smith, Young, Richardson, Caven, Shipley, Logan, Froshla, Cornwell, and Miss Logan.

CONDENSED STATE NEWS.

Beatrice's bogus warrant account foots up to $11,537.

Table Rock and Pawnee City played football, the score being 6 to 6.

Havelock expects to see houses built right away for seventy new families.

Lincoln is considering the project of holding a big district fair next year.

A valuable horse belonging to H. B. Fancher at Emerson committed suicide.

Over 8,000 head of sheep are being fed for the Chicago market near Fremont.

The Norfolk sugar factory paid $27,000 for beets during the month of October.

District court convenes at York Monday with 137 cases on the docket, ten of them criminal.

Mrs. O'Hara of Omaha tried to suicide with morphine Sunday night. The police locked her up.

Chief Faucet of Nebraska City run in two crooks who were trying to get away with a lot of clothing.

W. B. Wallace of Orlando is blind in one eye since a loaded shell exploded while he was charging his gun.

The mortgage indebtedness record of Nuckolls county for October shows $15,750 filed and $8,797 released.

A party from Nebraska who signs himself "Jo," is looking over Arkansas and gives that state a bad record.

James C. Dahlman will resign his office as mayor of Chadron and give his undivided attention to inspecting oil.

Mrs. H. M. Winslow of Columbus had a siege of typhoid fever lasting over three months. Her recovery is very tedious.

The B. & M. will put a new time card on the 17. A great reduction in time is looked for from Chicago to Omaha.

Omaha was not represented at the meeting of the Western baseball league, and the franchise was given to Columbus and Toledo.

Four young men of the Fremont normal school had a fight. The two vanquished ones had the two victors arrested for assault and battery.

Farragut G. A. R. post of Lincoln has passed resolutions thanking Chancellor MacLean for causing old glory to wave over the state university.

An old gentleman by the name of Kennedy of Junniata who was discharged from the insane asylum last spring as cured has been returned, as he is not sound in mind yet.

The latest returns from the judicial district indicate that G. W. Norris of Beaver City is defeated by D. T. Welty by two votes. The official canvass will be required to decide it.

The state university baseball team is arranging dates for next season. It expects to go as far east as Bar Harbor, Mich. It is more than probable that "Doc" Cronley will do the pitching for the boys.

A small building occupied as a shoe shop in the heart of the business portion of Beaver City was set on fire Saturday night. The inside had been drenched with oil. The fire company controlled the fire before much damage resulted.

George Frost of Emerson got from a doctor a box of pills for neuralgia. Instead of taking the pellets one at a time several hours a part he swallowed them all at one time. The doctor nearly wore out a good stomach pump before Frost's life was saved.

A man with roman candles in his over coat pockets and a sack full over his shoulder got mixed up during the political celebration at Omaha Saturday night. Fireworks came flying out of the left pocket, the right pocket, the upper pockets, and then, as an encore, those in the sack began to shoot into the crowd. The man did some tall yelling, but had to stand still until the fireworks had got done celebrating.

ONCE MORE INSULTED.

SULTAN HAS REPLACED CRUEL OFFICERS.

A Snub for England—The Removal of the Men Demanded by the British Embassador—No Change in the Situation at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The Sultan evidently has not tired of snubbing Great Britain. Quite recently he decorated Bahri Pasha, who had been removed from a governorship at the instance of the British ambassador, Sir Phillip Currie, for illtreating Armenians, and it was said he was to be appointed to the command of the Turkish troops operating against Zeitoun, where the Armenians have seized the barricks and strategic positions, after capturing a battalion of Turkish troops. Now it is announced that three prison officials of Moosh, who were dismissed some time ago upon the demand of the British ambassador, owing to their maltreatment of prisoners, have been reinstated. The British charge d'affaires, Michael Herbert, has demanded of the porte that the three be again dismissed, but no action has been taken.

The report of a serious outbreak at Sivas is confirmed. The rioting was attended by great bloodshed, but order has been partially restored and the Turkish officials are protecting the foreigners there.

No change in the situation is anticipated for some days to come. The reports of a conflict between the Albanian regiment and the Tripoli regiment at Yidliz, Kisosk, have not been confirmed, although it is well known that there has been bad blood between the guards at the palace ever since the Tripoli regiment furnished the sentries instead of the Albanians as a result of notes being left with different palace officials, saying that their lives were in danger and that there was a plot to assassinate the Sultan.

Official dispatches published here from the disturbed districts say that the Armenians, in every case, have been the aggressors, and attacked the Mussulmans, who were obliged to defend themselves against the ferocity of the Armenians. At Aribkir, October 26 and 27, the official reports add, the Armenians set fire to a mosque, school and bazaar with bombs and massacred a number of Mohamnedans. The authorities, it is claimed, afterwards found forty bombs which the Armenians intended to explode in the local barracks and government offices. November 2, still, according to the official announcements, the Armenians of Erzinghian attacked the government offices, barracks and other buildings, but were dispersed by the military. Over 5,000 revolutionists are said to be assembled at Tchoukmerzen and Adana, prepared to fight the Turkish troops.

MORE DEFENSES NEEDED.

Admiral Walker Backs Up General Miles's Plea.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Admiral Walker adds his testimony to that of General Miles concerning the weakness of the government coast defenses. "I am a good American," said he, "but I cannot shut my eyes to cold facts. We are not prepared to-day to engage in war with any first class power. We are in the position that China occupied in her recent struggle with Japan. We have a vast population, great wealth, boundless resources and endless patriotism, but we cannot maintain an offensive or defensive attitude against any one of a half dozen foreign countries. What General Miles says about the defenseless condition of our coast cities is entirely correct. It is true that New York and San Francisco are better protected than our other commercial cities, but even they would be helpless against the assaults of a dozen powerful iron clads. So far as the remaining cities are concerned they have no protection whatever. Congress ought to make liberal appropriations for coast defenses, and for additional ships of war. More than anything else we need a strong navy. If we had a dozen battleships of the Indiana class on the Atlantic coast we could defy as powerful a maritime country as Great Britain. We have now four battleships building and two others have been appropriated for. We need at least seven more. With anything like a fair system of coast defenses we would be beyond the probabilities of war. There would be no more Corinto incidents; no more talk of foreign aggressions on American soil. The United States would be pre-eminent on the American continent. The greatest preventive against war is to be fully prepared for it."

TANNER TO THE FRONT.

The Illinois Republican Leader May Yet Become Governor and Then Senator.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—It is current gossip here to-day among Illinois Republicans that the goal of John R. Tanner, the Illinois Republican leader, is the United States Senate, where he will sit beside his political patron, Senator Cullom. If Tanner is elected Governor it is expected that he will be chosen Senator to succeed Palmer, and for this reason there is more than the usual interest taken in the name of the prospective nominee for lieutenant governor. In the Senate, Tanner, it is said, would take his place with the "silent statesmen" like Quay, Murphy and Cameron, who take little or no stock in speech making, but pull wires with alacrity. It is one of his political characteristics to leave speech making exclusively to others

CHINA IN FRESH TROUBLE.

A Favor Granted to Germany Certain to Arouse Jealousy of Rivals.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch received here from Shanghai says it is positively stated that China has agreed that Germany shall occupy one of the islands near the entrance to the seaport of Amoy for the purpose of establishing a naval yard and a coal depot. It is added that it is feared that this step will be followed by international complications, as France and Russia are certain to seek similar privileges.

THE BIBLE IS SCHOOLS.

A Strong Movement Toward That End In Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—A petition bearing 60,000 signatures, and asking that the reading of the Bible be restored to the public schools will be presented soon to the board of education. It was circulated by the Woman's Educational Union of Chicago. The union held a meeting last night to consider the outlook for the movement. Reports from the committee having charge of the petition were encouraging, and it was announced that matters were in such a shape that the document could be presented to the board of education in a short time.

Mrs. C. F. Kimball read a paper on the subject of reading the bible in the public schools, and giving a history of the work done by the union since the organization in 1880. She quoted letters of indorsement from Mgr. Satolli and many other prominent and high churchmen. There were also letters from Bishop Fallows, President Rogers of the Northwestern university and President Harper of the Chicago university. In his letter Mgr. Satolli expressed solicitude for the movement and indorsed the past labor of the union, expressing himself as in favor of reading selected portions of the bible. "I would like to say," said Mrs. Kimball, "that we have received a great many communications from the Catholic clergy, and in no instance have they opposed the move, so long as it is strictly non-sectarian in its nature."

It is the plan of the union to select passages of Scripture for use in the public schools, which shall be entirely non-sectarian. The selections are to be made by a committee composed of different religious denominations.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

A Public Reception With Noted Speakers —Degrees Conferred.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14.—Yesterday afternoon the National Grange reception in Mechanics' hall was attended by 2,000 people. Dr. George A. Bowman, Master of the State Grange of Connecticut and chairman of the general committee, presided. Speeches were made by Mayor Henry A. Marsh, Governor Cleaves of Maine, Lieutenant Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts, N. J. Batchelder of New Hampshire, secretary of the board of agriculture; Governor Coffin of Connecticut, ex-Governor Goodell of New Hampshire, Colonel J. H. Bingham of Ohio, master of the National Grange; Aaron Jones of Indiana, Alpha Messer of Vermont and Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, master of the Minnesota state Grange. After the reception the notable visitors were entertained at lunch at the Worcester club by Mayor Marsh.

In Mechanic's hall in the evening the sixth degree of the order was conferred on several hundred candidates. After the work illustrations of the first, second, third and fourth degrees were given by officers of the Grange of Worcester county. In Horticultural hall there was a conference of representatives of chambers of commerce, boards of trade and delegates, at which a resolution was passed recommending to the Congress of the United States and the American people what is known as the Lubin proposition for the protection of American agricultural shipping.

A FORGER FROM CHOICE.

Elliot S. Reynolds of Fort Scott Wastes Fame and Fortune Through Crimes.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 16.—Attorney Elliott S. Reynolds, who was put in the Bates county, Mo., jail yesterday at Rich Hill, is a member of the Bourbon county bar, a member of a fine family, a handsome, dressy young man of dignified mien, and well educated. He is a criminal of singular tendencies, which many attribute to a mania. The affluence of his family has palliated more than a dozen felonious offenses, which date as far back as his boyhood, and the fortune left by his late father has been spent for his liberty. Six years ago he was sentenced to three years in the Missouri penitentiary for forging a note on W. T. Smith, a merchant at Springfield, but the case was appealed and for some reason he was allowed to forfeit a bond of $2,000 and go free. He is now being prosecuted by the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company for another forgery.

PAT CROWE ARRAIGNED.

Charges Ex-Officials With Aiding Him to Escape.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov 16. — Pat Crowe, the notorious outlaw, who is charged with holding up a Burlington train here last fall, was arraigned for hearing yesterday afternoon and pleaded not guilty. His case was set for trial December 4. Crowe has created a sensation by threatening to give away two ex-county officials and other well known men here who, he claims, were handsomely paid for assisting him to break jail last New Year's night.

Crowe asked the prosecuting attorney to permit him to plead guilty to jail breaking and receive a sentence of five years in the penitentiary, providing all other cases are dismissed. Crow threatens to squeal unless the men who aided his escape bring enough influence to bear to permit him to get off with a five years' sentence. If convicted on all charges he can be sentenced to twenty-five years in prison.

Crowe is the man who shot two Chicago policemen five years ago.

Corea to Have Public Schools.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The first impulse of the move of civilization in Corea resulting from the Chinese-Japan war is noted in a dispatch to the State department from United States Minister Sill, transmitting a royal decree establishing a system of schools in that country. The purpose as quaintly expressed in the decree is: "Children shall be taught in order that the people may be educated; that a general knowledge may be diffused and that men of ability may be raised up to fill the various professions."

HE DEALS IN HORSE FLESH

An Omaha Butcher Who Has Recently Slaughtered Ten Horses.

OMAHA, Neb., November 18.—What seems to be a horseflesh butcher shop has been discovered five miles from the city. Henry Bokman, who was for a long time a butcher, has killed ten horses during the past few days, and refuses to tell what he has done with the meat. He was discovered in the act of skinning a horse yesterday. Efforts are being made to learn what he does with the meat. Bokman comes to Omaha in the early morning and it is thought sells the meat to private families. The authorities are informed of the matter, and are keeping a close watch to learn whether he is selling the meat as horse meat or not.

The Jayhawkers Take It.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—Nebraska's scarlet and cream succumbed to the crimson of the Jayhawkers Saturday in the football game at M street park to the tune of 8 to 4. There was wailing, but no gnashing of teeth, for the eleven muscular young disciples of Hercules who filled their digits with large bunches of Nebraska hair, and who caused the rich, red gore to flow, had the hardest struggle of their lives.

Three thousand people witnessed the game, and though there was but one bus load in the number that came away downright happy, the rest were satisfied that they had seen the finest exhibition of foot ball ever witnessed in Lincoln.

Graham Escapes.

HARRISBURG, Neb., Nov. 18.—Worth Graham, the man who attempted to rob the Banner County bank, and who was shot in the attempt, and was later sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, escaped from a window in his room in the second story of the Ogden hotel, where the sheriff was keeping him until the doctor said his wound was well enough to admit of his conveyance to the pen.

He evidently had some assistance from the outside, as he was unable to walk without assistance. The sheriff and a posse are after him and he may be recaptured, together with some of the rest of the gang.

Stopped the Sale.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 18.—Saturday afternoon Constable Hall began the sale of the stock of dry goods of J. A. Dorsey on an attachment. After a number of bids had been received Attorney Jessen, in behalf of Dorsey, asked that $500 worth of the stock be set aside for Dorsey, which was exempt under the law. This stopped the sale and three persons were selected to set aside goods to the amount of $500 and the remainder will be sold Monday.

Took Carbolic Acid.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—Earl Childers, the notorious white paramour of E. F. Weir, the Indian-negro hot tamale man, tried to launch her frail craft upon the River Styx Saturday evening by taking an ounce and a half of carbolic acid and laudanum mixed. City Physician Finney was summoned and he soon had her out of danger. Weir was arrested on suspicion of having either induced her to take the poison or giving it to her.

Wholesale Divorcing.

HARTINGTON, Neb., Nov. 18.—The most noteworthy feature of the fall term of district court now in progress in Cedar county is the great number of divorce cases. During the first three days six divorces were granted and one dismissed.

Bound for Atlanta.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—The Pullman car "Dundas" was crowded with newspaper men and their wives as it pulled out of the Burlington depot Saturday on its way east. They were bound for Atlanta and the great southern exposition. They were the representatives of the Nebraska press association.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Joao Baptista Da Silva Ferrao De Carvalho Martens, Portuguese ambassador near the pope and father-in-law of the Portuguese minister to this country, is dead.

Kansas G. A. R. officers assert that there are 75,000 veterans in that state.

Rains and snow have helped Central Kansas wheat to a creditable standing.

Henry Watterson is going to Europe to write a book on the life of Lincoln.

Thomas Boyd, aged 95, one of the pioneers of Callaway county, Missouri, is dead.

Ex-Mayor Duncan of Kingfisher, Okla., was acquitted of the charge of murdering Mrs. Glahan.

Thomas Elwyn of Phoenixville, Pa., cut the throats of his two children and then attempted suicide.

Deputy Marshal Dean Tompkins was killed by moonshiners in Cumberland county, Kentucky.

Four men attempted to rifle a bank at Woodsfield, Ohio. They failed in that attempt, but robbed the sheriff.

The Louisiana Electric Light Company, one of the largest of its kind in the South, was declared insolvent.

"Coin" Harvey, Helen Gougar, John McBride, the labor leader, ex-Governor St. John and others are to speak at a reform conference at Lafayette, Ind.

Monarchists of Brazil declare that the republic cannot last longer than six months more.

At Honolulu it is generally understood that the white men now in prison for taking part in the January rebellion will be liberated on Thanksgiving Day.

San Francisco dispatch: Although Japanese officials have denied that the Mikado will spend $200,000,000 in war ships, it is reported in advices by the steamer Coptic that ten vessels are to be built abroad and that possibly the orders for them will be equally divided among the shipbuilders of England, France, Germany, Italy and the United States.

Gastric Dyspepsia

And constipation troubled me for over a year. I grew worse and could hardly perform my household duties. I had severe pains in my stomach, especially at night. I treated with our physician six months without avail. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and having taken six bottles I am free from all distress in my stomach and am no longer troubled with dyspepsia." MRS. MARGARET FENNER, Indian Falls, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye. $1; 6 for $5

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

You See Them Everywhere

Go to **California** in a Tourist Sleeper.

It is the RIGHT way. Pay more and you are extravagant. Pay less and you are uncomfortable.

The newest, brightest, cleanest and easiest riding Tourist Sleepers are used for our

Personally Conducted Excursions to California,

which leave Omaha every Thursday morning reaching San Francisco Sunday evening, and Los Angeles Monday noon.

You can join them at any intermediate point.

Ask nearest ticket agent for full information, or write to

J. FRANCIS, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb.

CURE BACKACHE BY TAKING Dr Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills

Backache is generally a form of Kidney trouble. It is often accompanied by Nervousness, Hysteria, Headache, Sleeplessness, Pains in the Joints, Anaemia, etc.

It is easily cured with Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

A few doses will relieve. A few boxes will cure.

All druggists, or mailed prepaid for 50c. per box.

Write for pamphlet.

HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Chicago San Francisco.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Agents—Ladies or Gents, $75 a week at home, using or selling Gray Platers, or taking orders for us to plate. Plate gold, silver, nickel, copper, white metal, manufacture the materials and outfits, teach the art, only complete outfit, including trade secrets and formulas, lathe, wheels, tools, all materials for preparing, polishing, plating and finishing, no toys, small in traveling case, large for shops, description, prices, testimonials, samples free.

Gray & Co., Plating Works, Dep't 16, Columbus, O.

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

Kindly Mention This Paper When You Write to an Advertiser.

TIOMANE.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

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CHAPTER VI.—(CONTINUED.)

The ladies of Smyrna smoke in a bewitching way all their own, at the same time nibbling comfitures and chattering, like a whole nestful of Bengalis, in the melodious Ionian tongue. Custom permits any passer-by to enter these inviting interiors. Everybody in Smyrna knows everybody, at least by sight. Strangers must, of course, be introduced by a friend of the family, but the presentations are most informal, and all who come are made welcome. One of the young ladies (and these families are usually blessed with many Graces) offers a cigarette to the visitor. He seats himself beside her. They smoke, they chat, and get very well acquainted in a few minutes.

How many unknown strangers have passed thus! We must add, how many have returned!

Our young diplomat was one of the latter. Although already familiar with the hospitable ways of these Grecian beauties, he had promised himself that day that he would satisfy his curiosity thoroughly; that he would visit the whole attractive quarter, and feast his eyes on this galaxy of beauty and grace, acknowledged to be the most fascinating women in the world. Man proposes . . . He had been engaged but a short time in his charming studies, when he stopped suddenly, as if nailed to the ground, fascinated by a bewitching pair of soft dark eyes, with a golden light in them, such as he had never seen before. With the coquetry of a Smyrniote, the owner of the lovely eyes rose to meet him, and with a gesture of exquisite grace motioned him to a seat beside her. Then she rolled a cigarette and offered it to him. The conquest was complete. Four weeks from this meeting the young consul led Miss Annig Mouradian to the altar. The bride was only sixteen, a Roman Catholic, penniless, but acknowledged to be the most beautiful girl in this [illegible]atry, where the names of Aphrodite, Erycine, Astarte, Cypris, do not [illegible]e one smile, they are so appropriate.

Much appreciated at the Department of foreign affairs, Monsieur de Sorgnes easily obtained a leave of absence and took his young bride to Paris, where she was at once pronounced a goddess of beauty and grace. Let no one imagine that the role of husband of a goddess—above all, of an Ionian goddess—is an easy one. The consul was soon convinced that his lovely companion was not at all disposed to bend her mind to the dry and perplexing rules of arithmetic. The beautiful Annig thought only of gratifying her fancies, and they were many and very costly. It is true, she continued to roll cigarettes for her husband and his friends, but she never condescended to vex her brain with the thousand-and-one details which go to make up a well-ordered home. At Smyrna, before her marriage, she rose at a late hour, made an elaborate toilet, ate candy, took her siesta, made or received visits, and went to mass on Sunday. What else made up her life? She sometimes displayed her elegant toilets at the Jardin—the Champs-Elysees of Symrna.

Monsieur de Sorgnes knew the Orient and oriental women too well to undertake any useless struggle with his indolent young wife. He was of the number of those noble souls who accept, courageously, the consequences of their own acts. Possessing a small fortune, which he had inherited from his father, he taxed all his financial ability to invest it so that it might give the largest returns. Rash and venturesome as he was in his speculations, like all who are in haste to grow rich, fortune had, so far, favored him, and at the time of his marriage the consulate at Tripoli was maintained on a grand scale. An accomplished diplomatist, his talents were appreciated by the home government, and five years after his marriage he was appointed Consul-general of France at Smyrna.

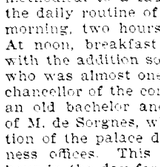
Years rolled away without any apparent change in the brilliant life of the beautiful Annig. Time had respected this masterpiece of creation, and, in her role of goddess, she might well have believed in some privilege of immutability, if she had not seen her two children growing up beside her, and her handsome young husband being gradually transformed into a care-worn old man. She remained the petted idol of her family, and of the brilliant society in which she reigned—a queen. From the day of her arrival in what seemed, to her, fairly-land, Tiomane had, like every one else, come under the fascination of her beautiful protectress. By an exception to the ordinary rule the young girls were permitted to dine with the family, in the grand banquet hall, on the first evening after their arrival.

Annig, delighted to find herself again in her own country, was attired in the graceful national costume, now unfortunately abandoned. A skirt of soft white silk, embroidered in gold; a vest of pale blue velvet, with gold passementerie; a corsage of white silk, with flowing sleeves, disclosing the exquisitely rounded arms; a little cap of red velvet, covered with gold and pearls, with the gold tassel falling on the ivory shoulder. In this rich dress she appeared like a princess of "The Thousand-and-One Nights," in the immense hall whose walls were almost covered with rare faience from Damascus, whose magnificent doors had been carried off from a mosque of Libanus, and its great bay windows filled with camelias and other rare plants, among which, inclosed in cages of glass so thin as to be invisible, birds of exquisite plumage, from China and Japan, flew about, apparently at liberty.

The love of M. de Sorgnes for his radiant young wife was that of a father for a spoiled child. His attentions were given and received as a matter of course. The one had assumed all the cares and responsibilities of their life, the other thought it quite natural that she should have only the roses, not one of the thorns.

Maritza, following the example of her petted mamma, had copied her supreme indolence with a certain grace. Standing behind her chair at table, Elli anticipated her slightest wish, for oriental women rarely give themselves the pleasure of formulating a wish. The little girls were also allowed to come this once into the drawing-room after dinner. The consul received almost every evening, the lovely Annig confining her duties as hostess to breathing the incense which was burned at her dainty feet by her many adorers.

CHAPTER VII.



IN THE EARLY days of her brilliant life in Smyrna, Tiomane could not but notice a growing coldness on the part of her benefactress. Her good little heart, so warmly attached to this radiant being, to whom she owed so much, felt a real grief at the change, for the poor little one did not know to what to attribute it. The reason was very simple—the plaything, having lost its novelty, had lost its charm.

Fortunately for Tiomane, M. de Sorgnes was not so fickle as his self-indulgent young wife, and, as he directed his diplomatic and financial affairs, his home, his wife's pleasures, the education of his children, he took upon himself also the care of the little peasant girl so providentially intrusted to him.

He committed her to the hands of Mademoiselle Pascale; for, he reasoned, since Madame de Sorgnes had so decided, it was proper that Tiomane should share in all the educational advantages which Maritza enjoyed. At the proper age she would no doubt marry, and he would provide her with a suitable marriage portion. Like every one else, the consul was under the influence of "Mademoiselle," and he testified substantially his gratitude to this intelligent and active auxiliary, who did so much to lighten his cares. At Smyrna, as in Paris, "Mademoiselle" paid all the bills, wrote all the letters, was the bearer of her mistress' orders to her army of servants—in short, attended to all the details of his luxurious household.

Emmeline Pascale was one of those women who know how to devote themselves, heart and soul, to anything useful . . . to their own interests. She had attained the dual aim of her life—to enrich herself and to govern. Royally paid, loaded with rich gifts, she literally governed the house. And this glorious reign had lasted six years at the time our story opens.

It was then to this absolute authority that our young heroine was intrusted. The pupils and the teacher had fine apartments in the palace, for "Mademoiselle" took good care of her own comfort.

Besides her sleeping-room, her dressing-room, her bath-room, she had her own drawing-room, with a well-chosen library and a magnificent piano. The little girls had each her own sleeping-room, with a class-room and play-room in common. Elli and another Syrian servant were their maids.

"Mademoiselle," who was precise and methodical to a fault, soon traced out the daily routine of their lives. In the morning, two hours devoted to study. At noon, breakfast with the family—with the addition sometimes of a guest who was almost one of the family, the chancellor of the consulate, M. de Riez, an old bachelor and a devoted friend of M. de Sorgnes, who lived in the portion of the palace devoted to the business offices. This was the happiest hour in the day for Tiomane, who still adored her benefactress, and was beside herself with joy if the beautiful fairy gave her a word, a smile, even a look. The siesta followed this meal, then more study. At 4 o'clock the little students were free.

This world is a vast system of compensations; from the top to the bottom of the ladder, there are reprisals.

Quite incapable, young as she was, of understanding the causes, poor Tiomane suffered the effects. She felt herself despised and detested by the servants, who did not spare her many an insult. Even Elli, who had not a bad heart, tried to insinuate herself into "Mademoiselle's" good graces by her rough treatment of "the little donkey-driver," as she took the liberty of calling her. Indeed, in the part of the palace where "Mademoiselle" reigned supreme, Tiomane was treated as a servant. Elli loaded her with menial work, while "Mademoiselle," during study hours, did not hesitate to interrupt her, on the most frivolous pretenses, and Maritza, following the bad example of her seniors, considered her merely a little slave, created to minister to her caprices.

The little girls always dined alone in a room adjoining the class-room. Mademoiselle Pascale presided at dinner. To Tiomane this meal was an agony. At breakfast, in the presence of Monsieur and Madame de Sorgnes, the governess, much too politic to show her malice to her kind-hearted employers, confined herself to an affected indifference, not failing, however, to make the many mistakes of the little peasant girl as conspicuous as possible; but in the evening she vented all her spleen on her defenseless pupil. Whatever she did, Tiomane received the most severe rebukes; her silence was hypocrisy, and when she spoke, it was only to utter an absurdity. Added to this, the amiable Frenchwoman never wearied of ridiculing her pupil's personal appearance, her copper-colored skin, her retrousse upper lip, her provincial manners. Maritza, unintentionally cruel, laughed at these bitter thrusts, bitter and cutting as only a woman's can be. While Tiomane's heart swelled with indignation and sorrow, with that sentiment of strict justice peculiar to children unspoiled by the world, she recognized the truth of the reproaches launched at her ignorance, her awkwardness, and her accent, at the same time that she found it quite natural that she should take, in this opulent mansion, the place, and perform the mental offices, of a servant, just as she had done in the rude hovel of the fisherman in Picardy.

But there Pere Jean's harsh words were often softened by a kind look or smile from his wife, and, above all, by the caresses of the little children, who adored her. Here no one loved her. Her beautiful benefactress grew more and more indifferent, and the consul, though always just and even indulgent, frightened her—he was so grand.

Maritza, whom she could have loved as a sister, kept her at a distance by the imposing airs which she assumed and the wily governess took good care to allow no intimacy between her pupils. Even the visitors to the palace made the humble little stranger feel the marked inferiority of her condition, for they did not condescend to notice her at all, while Maritza was treated like a little queen.

Even the girls of her own age who came to visit the consul's daughter were either quite indifferent or openly insulting to one whom they considered immeasurably beneath them. And the lonely little girl thought sadly of the glad shouts of welcome which always greeted her appearance on the beach at Berck; the affection of her humble companions, as poor as herself; the atmosphere of love in which she had lived in the fisherman's hut, and, trained as she had been in the school of adversity, she compared the past with the present and regretted it. Happiness was in the past—in the poverty of the rude home she had left; the luxury of the consul's palace was dearly bought at the price of daily, hourly insults.

Nevertheless, childhood has in itself such a well spring of joy and hope, such happiness in mere existence, that this sad life was not without an occasional gleam of sunshine. Sometimes the little girls accompanied Madame de Sorgnes in her afternoon drive to the Jardin. Then the fairy godmother, delighted at having an opportunity of displaying her Parisian toilettes, was quite amiable, and Tiomane sometimes had an encouraging smile or a kind word, which made her happy for days. Sometimes, too, the consul's barge took the little girls, under the care of Kifos and Elli, for a sail on the enchanting bay. Tiomane had not lost her love of the sea, and, besides, the absence of her dreaded governess was such a relief. At other times, always under the care of the two Greek servants, they went to the Bezestein (the Turkish quarter), and how enjoyable were these visits to the narrow streets, with their picturesque bazaars filled with the richest productions of the orient. But what she enjoyed more than anything else was her walks in the spacious gardens of the consulate, for her vigorous nature delighted in exercise. While delicate, petted Maritza, following the example of her indolent mamma, was carried in a sedan chair, her robust companion enjoyed running about in the gardens under the orange trees. She particularly liked a summer-house—half Greek, half Italian in architecture—which stood in the middle of the grand avenue. Columns of pink marble sustained the roof, which formed a terrace, reached by a narrow, winding staircase, hidden under the tropical vines with which the graceful little structure was draped. When she was there alone, under the dazzling eastern sky, it seemed to her indeed that she had left the earth, with its littleness and its miseries, and was alone with God.

One morning when Tiomane entered the classroom at the study hour Maritza ran to her and kissed her affectionately on both cheeks. This unusual tenderness surprised and delighted the lonely little girl.

"It is a commission from Guillaume," said Maritza and she drew from the pocket of her dress a letter, written in a bold schoolboy hand.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OUR LARGEST LOCOMOTIVES.

They Are Owned by the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

The Northern Pacific Company now owns the two largest locomotives in America. They arrived from the Shenectady Locomotive Works recently and will be put into service on the mountains immediately, says San Francisco Report. The dimensions of the two new locomotives are enormous. They are equipped with four pairs of drivers, fifty-one inches in diameter, on which there rests a weight of 140,000 pounds. The total weight of either one of the engines without the tender, loaded with fuel and water in working order, is 169,000 pounds, and the total weight with the tender, loaded with fuel and water in working order is 150,000 pounds. The boilers are seventytwo inches in diameter and large enough for a full-grown man to stand erect inside. The steam cylinders are twenty-two inches in diameter and give a twenty-six inch stroke. The locomotives are designed for service on the Tehachapi and Sierra Nevada Mountains in hauling heavy freight trains, and were constructed with that particular object in view. The two new engines have been built with special regard for both power and speed. The immense weight on the four pairs of drivers gives the locomotives a driving power greatly in excess of that possessed by any other locomotive ever made in the country. The drivers exceed the dimensions of those in large locomotives of the same class, and a proportionate increase of speed is expected to be developed from them. It is expected that the new engines will enable the company to increase the running time of its freight trains over the mountains, though no new time schedule will be put into effect until it is determined by actual experiment just what the locomotives can accomplish.

When you see a small boy coming down the road whistling vociferously, you can exasperate him by saying: "Which way are they coming?"

ADVICE TO OUR GIRLS.

DR. TALMAGE PREACHES TO AMERICA'S DAUGHTERS.

The New Woman, as Popularly Understood, Will Never Come—God Is Too Good to Allow Her to Disgrace All Womankind.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1895.—Rev. Dr. Talmage took for the subject of to-day's sermon: "A Word With Women;" the text for the occasion being the following letter reserved by the distinguished preacher:

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Reverend Sir:—You delivered a discourse in answer to a letter from six young men of Fayette, Ohio, requesting you to preach a sermon on "Advice to Young Men." Are we justified in asking you to preach a sermon on "Advice to Young Women?"

Letter signed by Six Young Women.

Christ, who took his text from a flock of birds flying overhead, saying, "Behold the fowls of the air," and from the flowers in the valley, saying, "Consider the lilies of the field," and from the clucking of a barnyard fowl, saying, "As a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing," and from a crystal of salt picked up by the roadside, saying, "Salt is good," will grant us a blessing if, instead of taking a text from the Bible, I take for my text this letter from Cincinnati, which is only one of many letters which I have received from young women in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, London, Edinboro, and from the ends of the earth, all implying that having some months ago preached the sermon on "Advice to Young Men," I could not, without neglect of duty, refuse to preach a sermon on "Advice to Young Women.

It is the more important that the pulpit be heard on this subject at this time when we are having such an illimitable discussion about what is called the "New Woman," as though some new creature of God had arrived on earth, or were about to arrive. One theory is that she will be an athlete, and boxing glove and football and pugilistic encounter will characterize her. Another theory is that she will superintend ballot boxes, sit in congressional hall, and through improved politics bring the millennium by the evil she will extirpate and the good she will install. Another theory is that she will adopt masculine attire and make sacred a vulgarianism positively horrific. Another theory is that she will be so esthetic that broom handle and rolling pin and coal scuttle will be pictorialized with tints from soft skies or suggestions of Rembrandt and Raphael.

Heaven deliver the church and the world from any one of these styles of new woman. She will never come. I have so much faith in the evangelistic triumph and in the progress of all things in the right direction that I prophesy that style of new woman will never arrive. She would hand over this world to diabolism, and from being, as she is now, the mightiest agency for the world's uplifting, she would be the mightiest force for its downthrust.

I will tell you who the new woman will be. It will be the good woman of all the ages past. Here and there a difference of attire, as the temporary custom may command, but the same good, honest, lovely, Christian, all-influential being that your mother and mine was. Of that kind of woman was Christian Eddy, who, talking to a man who was so much of an unbeliever he had named his two children Voltaire and Tom Paine, nevertheless saw him converted, he breaking down with emotion as he said to her, "I cannot stand you, you talk like my mother," and telling the story of his conversion to twelve companions who had been blatant opposers of religion, they asked her to come and see them also, and tell them of Christ, and four of them were converted, and all the others greatly changed, and the leader of the band, departing for heaven, shouted, "Joyful! Joyful! Joyful!" If you know any better style of woman than that, where is she? The world cannot improve on that kind. The new woman may have more knowledge, because she will have more books, but she will have no more common sense than that which tried to manage and discipline and educate us, and did as well as she could with such unpromising material. She may have more health than the woman of other days, for the sewing machine and the sanitary regulations and added intelligence on the subjects of diet, ventilation, and exercise, and rescue from many forms of drudgery, may allow her more longevity, but she will have the same characteristics which God gave her in paradise, with the exception of the nervous shock and moral jolt of the fall she got that day when not noticing where she stepped, she looked up into the branches of the fruit tree.

But I must be specific. This letter before me wants advice to young women.

Advice the First: Get your soul right with God and you will be in the best attitude for everything that comes. New ways of voyaging by sea, new ways of traveling by land, new ways of threshing the harvests, new ways of threshbooks, and the patent office is enough to enchant a man who has mechanical ingenuity and knows a good deal of levers and wheels, and we hardly do anything as it used to be done; invention after invention, invention on top of invention. But in the matter of getting right with God there has not been an invention for six thousand years. It is on the same line of repentance that David exercised about his sins, and the same old style of prayer that the publican used when he emphasized it by an inward stroke of both hands, and the same faith in Christ that Paul suggested to the jailer the night the penitentiary broke down. Aye, that is the reason that I have more confidence in it. It has been tried by more millions than I dare to state lest I come far short of the brilliant facts. All who through Christ earnestly tried to get right with God, are right, and always will be right. That gives the young woman who gets that position superiority over all rivalries, all jealousies, all misfortunes, all health failings, all social disasters, and all the combined troubles of eighty years, if she shall live to be an octogenarian. If the world fails to appreciate her she says: "God loves me, the angels in heaven are in sympathy with me, and I can afford to be patient until the day when the imperial chariots shall wheel to my door to take me up to my coronation." If health goes, she says, "I can endure the present distress, for I am on the way to a climate the first breath of which will make me proof against even the slightest discomfort." If she be jostled with perturbations of social life she can say, "Well, when I begin my fife among the thrones of heaven and the kings and queens unto God shall be my associates, it will not make much difference who on earth forgot me when the invitations to that reception were made out." All right with God you are all right with everything.

Martin Luther writing a letter of condolence to one of his friends who had lost his daughter, began by saying, "This is a hard world for girls." It is for those who are dependent upon their own wits and the whims of the world and the preferences of human favor, but those who take the eternal God for their portion not later than 15 years of age, and that is ten years later than it ought to be, will find that while Martin Luther's letter of condolence was true in regard to many, if not most, with respect to those who have the wisdom, and promptitude, and the earnestness to get right with God, I declare that this is a good world for girls.

Advice the Second: Make it a matter of religion to take care of your physical health. I do not wonder that the Greeks deified health and hailed Hygeia as a goddess. I rejoice that there have been so many modes of maintaining and restoring young womanly health invented in our time. They may have been known a long time back, but they have been popularized in our day—lawn tennis, croquet and golf, and the bicycle. It always seemed strange and inscrutable that our human race should be so slow of locomotion, when creatures of less importance have powers of velocity, wing of bird or foot of antelope, leaving us far behind, and while it seems so important that we be in many places in a short while, we were weighed down with incapacities, and most men if they run a mile are exhausted, or dead from the exhaustion. It was left until the last decade of the nineteenth century to give the speed which we see whirling through all our cities and along the country roads, and with that speed comes health. The women of the next decade will be healthier than at any time since the world was created, while the invalidism which has so often characterized womanhood will pass over to manhood, which by its posture on the wheel, is coming to curved spine and cramped chest and a deformity for which another fifty years will not have power to make rescue. Young man, sit up straight when you ride. Darwin says the human race is descended from the monkey, but the bicycle will turn an hundred thousand men of the present generation in physical condition from man to monkey. For good womanhood, I thank God that this mode of recreation has been invented. Use it wisely, modestly, Christianly. No good woman needs to be told what attire is proper and what behavior is right. If anything be doubtful reject it. A hoydenish, boisterous, masculine woman is the detestation of all, and every revolution of the wheel she rides is towards depreciation and downfall. Take care of your health, O, woman; of your nerves in not reading the trash which makes up ninety-nine out of 100 novels, or by eating too many cornucopias of confectionery. Take care of your eyes by not reading at hours when you ought to be sleeping. Take care of your ears by stopping them against the tides of gossip that surge through every neighborhood.

Health! Only those know its value who have lost it. The earth is girdled with pain, and a vast proportion of it is the price paid for early recklessness. I close this though with the salutation in Macbeth:

Now good digestion wait on appetite
And health on both.

Advice the Third: Appreciate your mother while you have her. It is the almost universal testimony of young women who have lost their mother, that they did not realize what she was to them until after her exit from this life. Indeed, mother is in the appreciation of many a young lady a hindrance. The maternal inspection is often considered an obstacle. Mother has so many notions about that which is proper and that which is improper. It is astounding how much more many girls know at 18 than their mothers at 45. With what an elaborate argument, perhaps spiced with some temper, the youngling tries to reverse the opinion of the oldling. The sprinkle of gray on the maternal forehead is rather an indication to the recent graduate of the female seminary that the circumstances of to-day or to-night are not fully appreciated. What a wise boarding-school that would be if the mothers were the pupils and the daughters the teachers. How well the teens could chaperone the fifties. Then mothers do not amount to much anyhow. They are in the way, and are always asking questions about postage marks of letters, and asking, "who is that Mary D.?" and "where did you form that acquaintance, Flora?" and "where did you get that ring, Myra?" For mothers have such unprecedented means of knowing everything—they say "it was a bird in the air" that told them. Alas, for that bird in the air. Will not some one lift his gun and shoot it. It would take whole libraries to hold the wisdom which the daughter knows more than her mother. "Why cannot I have this?" "Why cannot I do that?" And the question in many a group has been, although not plainly stated, "What shall we do with the mothers, anyhow? They are so far behind the times."

* * * * * * *

Young woman! draw out, and decide what you will be, and do, God helping. Write it out in a plain hand, not like the letters which Josephine received from Napoleon in Italy, the writing so scrawling and scattered that it was sometimes taken as a map of the seat of war. Put the plan on the wall of your room, or write it in the opening of a blank book, or put it where you will be compelled often to see it. A thousand questions of your coming life you can settle now, but there is one question you can settle independent of man, woman, angel and devil, and that is that you will be a God's woman now, henceforth and forever. Clasp hands with the Almighty. Pythagoras represented life by the letter Y, because it early divides into two ways. Look out for opportunities of cheering, inspiring, rescuing, and saving all the people you can. Make a league with the Eternities. I seek your present and everlasting safety. David Brewster said that a comet belonging to our system called Lexell's comet, is lost, as it ought to have appeared thirteen times, and has not appeared at all. Alas! it is not only the lost comets, but the lost stars, and what were considered fixed stars. Some of the most brilliant and steady souls have disappeared. The world wonders at the charge of the Light Brigade, immortalized by Tennyson. Only a few of the six hundred got back from the charge under Lord Cardigan, of the Muscovite guns, and all the havoc was done in twenty-five minutes. The charge beginning at ten minutes past eleven o'clock, and closing at thirty-five minutes past eleven, and yet nothing left on the field but dying and dead men, dying and dead horses. But a smaller proportion of the men and women who go into the battle of life come out unwounded. The slaughter has been and will be terrific, and we all need God, and we need him now, and we need him all the time. And let me say there is a new woman, as there is a new man, and that is the regenerated woman, made such by the ransacking, transforming, upbuilding, triumphant power of the Spirit is who so superior to all other spirits that he has been called for ages the Holy Spirit. Quicker than wheel ever turned on its axis; quicker than fleetest hoof ever struck the pavement; quicker than zig-zag lightning ever dropped down the sky, the ransoming power I speak of will revolutionize your entire nature. Then you can start out on a voyage of life, defying both calm and cyclone, saying with Dean Alford:

One who has known in storms to sail
I have on board;
Above the roaring of the gale
I hear my Lord.

He holds me when the billows smile;
I shall not fall;
If short 'tis sharp, if long 'tis light;
He tempers all.

Had to Shift for His Shirt.

While traveling in a country village in northern England Mr. Blank left one of his shirts behind in a small tavern. Upon finding his loss he wrote at once to the chambermaid asking its return. She answered as follows: "Dear Sir: Your letter came too late. I have made your shirt into a shift, so now you will have to shift for a shirt. Your humble servant, Mary Jones."

Temperance in Japan.

Mr. Taro Ando of Tokio, Japan, formerly consul general of the Japanese empire at Honolulu, has founded a monthly temperance paper, Kuni No Hikari ("The Light of Our Land"). Mr. Ando, who is a layman of the Methodist Episcopal church, is doing a great work in temperance reform.

ADELAIDE AND THE DUDES.

A Youthful Miss Teaches a Lesson to Would-Be Mashers.

Adelaide was to make a little railroad trip by herself, and as she was still in her teens and had never been away from home alone, her parents felt some natural anxiety as to her ability to take care of herself. An old friend happened along at the station, however, and as he was going the same route he was privately instructed to please keep an eye on Adelaide, but without allowing that high-spirited maiden to know of his surveillance. Not far out he observed that two glittering dudes had singled out pretty Adelaide as a fit target for special attention. They sat just behind her and angled in every possible manner to gain her favorable notice; but dainty Adelaide held her head high and her slender nose at a scornful tilt.

Finally one of the dudes leaned forward and deposited two visiting cards on the window ledge at the girl's elbow. Her eyes did not even deign to rest on them. Presently at the call of a way station the chappies left the train and stood on the platform casting languishing glances in at Adelaide. Then she aroused from her statuesque repose, opened the window and with a scientific effort of her haughty finger tips flipped the cards in the faces of the astonished dudes.

Gold experts ceased so suddenly after the bond syndicate retired from business as to suggest that the government might have made money by hiring the concern to quit operations long before it did. The treasury department evidently bought a large supply of high-priced experience in that deal.

Supervisors' Record.

The county board of supervisors met at their office in Ord, Nebraska November 11, 1895, and were called to order by the chairman at 10 o'clock A. M. Present were: Knott, Moller, Perry, Timmerman, Clark and Brace.

Absent: Zulkowsky.

Mr. Moller reported that he had built a bridge across Turtle Creek in Michigan Township at the expense of $96.88 and on motion the report was adopted by the board.

On motion the county treasurer was instructed to transfer all moneys remaining in the bond fund of the School District No. 14 to the general fund of said district, after the outstanding bonds if any, have peen paid.

The board adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met at 2 o'clock P. M. Comittee on claims reported as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

Ignatius Klema Election Services	$ 4 00
S. N. Arnold same	2 00
S. N. Arnold same	4 00
Wm. Stanton same	6 40
A. F. Lane same	4 00
A. Lane same	4 00
E. S. Fullersame	4 00
J. S. Wheeler same	7 60
H. A. Lane same	8 20
J. H. Eyerly same	7 30
H. G Swift same	4 00
C. C. Schultz same	4 00
K. Pokruka same	7 50
Nels Sorensen same	6 90
W. N. Reeves same	7 60
N. O. Bower same	4 00
C. Cromwell same	6 60
W. H. Schultz same	7 60
Walter Johnson same	4 00
Chas. Kemp same	4 00
Geo. F. Siler same	6 50
Chas. McMinds same	4 00
Chas. Hart same	4 00
R. C. Bailey same	4 00
John Foght same	6 70
Geo. F. Siler same	4 00
Ira Scott same	4 00
A. H. Mayer same	4 00
Robert Nay same	4 00
R. H. Currier same	4 00
H. W. Barr same	4 00
H. D. Rogers same	7 00
O. M. Stacy same	4 00
L. L. Hawkins, destroy Russian Thistles	6 00
Henry Obery same	1 88
Bennie Obery same	1 88
Earl Thompson same laid over	1 13
Clarence Beard same	1 88
Edmund Beard same	1 88
Earl Thompson same laid over	1 13
Sam Berridge sam laid over	1 50
Archie Reed same laid over	1 50
James Malcomb same	1 88
G. H. Leininger same	3 00
Lewis Owen same	6 00
Don Round same	1 88
Frank Petska same laid over	4 00
H. E. Davis same laid over	4 00
A. H. Mayer same laid over	12 00
James Vyesda same laid over	1 50
A. J. Friend same laid over	5 00
Mike Presetle same laid over	2 00
Geo. D. Bailey election services	2 00
H. H. Bailey same	2 00
J. H. Luke same	4 00
J. A. Ollis Jr. same	4 00
John Kokes witness fee	2 50
Fred L. Harris sewer connection	250 00
L. L. Taylor posting election notices	2 00
A. V. Mensing services	8 20
P. M. Gilchrist same rejected	9 00
W. B. Keown election service	4 00
B. Weare putting up and movingbooths	1 00
E. B. Knott election ser. and M of board	8 80
C. E. Corlett election services	5 00
H. Westover ser. as mem. of canvass board and on B. of insanity laid over	18 00
John Koupal watch. and board. prisoner	21 17
Jas. A. Clark services as supervisor	18 00
S. C. Brace same	3 50
W. H. Carson special police	4 00
L. D. Timmerman election services	4 00
W. W. Haskell supplies and printing	48 20
W. W. Haskell same	47 50
E. L. Collins election service	4 20
C. C. Brady same	4 00

BRIDGE FUND

R. C. Bailey bridge work	3 00
R. C. Bailey same	3 00

On motion the report was adopted and the clerk ordered to draw warrants according.

The contract heretofore made between Fred L. Harris and the County of Valley, wherein the County of Valley agrees to pay said Fred L. Harris the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for tapping and connecting with the sewer belonging to said Fred L. Harris was ordered read and approved and the county clerk ordered to record the said contract in the miscellaneous record.

On motion Mr. Moller was ordered to repair and replank all bridges located in Supervisor District No. 3, needing the said repairs.

A motion was made and carried that the chairman of the board be instructed to correspond with W. R. Stitt of St. Paul, Nebr. to find out from him, what he would charge the county for examining the books of I. S. Fretz, County Treaurer.

The bond of A. S. Purcill as Road Overseer, District No. 27, was next approved by the board.

On motion the board adjourned till November 18, 1895.

[ATTEST] V. KOKES.
County Clerk.

The county board of supervisors met at their office in Ord, November 11, 1895 pursuant to law, for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the special election held November 2, 1895.

The board was called to order by the chairman at 4 o'clock p. m.

Present were: Knott, Moller, Perry, Timmerman, Clark and Brace.

Absent was Zulkowsky.

The board then proceeded to canvass the returns of the election held in and for Springdale Irrigation District.

On motion the following resolution was next adopted and the Springdale Irrigation District was declared organized.

Resolution—Now on the 11th day of November 1895 the same being the second Monday after the election heretofore called by the board for the purpose to wit: said election being called for and held on the second day of November, 1895 and the returns of said election of the Springdale Irrigation District being duly made and brought before the board by the county clerk, the board did at once proceed to canvass the vote cast at said election and the board having duly completed the canvass of said vote cast thereat as required by law and it appearing to the board upon said canvass that there were cast at said election in said Springdale Irrigation District 33 votes of which 30 votes were cast for Irrigation District "yes" and 3 votes were cast for Irrigation District "no" and it appearing to the board that more than a majority of votes cast at said election have thereon "Irrigation District yes" and were cast for the organization of said district. Therefore be it

Resolved that we do hereby declare said Irrigation district duly organized under the name of Springdale Irrigation District in accordance with the prayer of the petition heretofore submitted to the board and duly adopted by it.

And we do hereby declare the territory embraced within said petition duly organized into an irrigation district to be known as the Springdale Irrigation District and be it further resolved that a duly certified copy of this order be immediately made and filed in the office of the county clerk and register of deeds of Valley county, Nebraska and recorded therein and a copy thereof to be immediately filed in the office of the clerk of the board of supervisors of Valley County Nebraska and it further appearing to the board that votes were cast at said election for the following persons for the several offices in said district as follows to-wit:

For Treasurer, Frank S. Kull, 26 votes.

For Assessor, Levi D. Timmerman, 26 votes.

For Director First Division, George F. Siler, 4 votes.

For Director Second Division, A. J. Firkins, 10 votes.

For Director Third Division, George Millard, 16 votes.

And it appearing that the following named persons receiving the highest number of votes cast at said election they are therefore duly declared elected to the several offices as follows:

Treasurer—Frank S. Kull
Assessor—Levi D. Timmerman
Director, First Divison—Geo. F. Siler
Director, Second Divis.—A. J. Firkins
Director, Third Division—Geo. Millard

And certificates of election are hereby ordered to be issued to each of them respectively.

On motion Mr. L. D. Timmerman together with the county clerk and the chairman of the board are instructed to spread the returns of said election on the election book and certify to the same. On motion the board adjourned.

[ATEST] V. KOKES, County Clerk.

Sore Throat. Any ordinary case may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm as directed with each bottle. This medicine is also famous for its cures of rheumatism lame back and deep-seated and muscular pains. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

Why Will You Cough?

Bridgeford & Nichols your druggists ask you why? You can be so easily cured. Three doses of Beggs, Cherr Cough Syrup will relieve you at once. We guarantee every bottle, and no monkey work.

Owing to hard times, I have decided to reduce my prices. I will make good suits for $14 up, and pants from $3 up I guarantee good work and fit. Come and examine my good before you buy any where else. 31-3 J. A. VELEBA.

"I escaped being a confirmed dyspeptic by taking Ayer's Pill in time." This is the experience of many. Ayer's Pill, whether as an after-dinner pill or as a remedy for liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, water brash, and nausea, are invaluable.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

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LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN

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Sample Copy Free. New Vol. begins Nov. Number.

Alpha Publishing Co. 212 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

(WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1895.

It seems odd that Washington should be so quiet with the date for the assembling of congress only two weeks off, but it isn't. In the years when a new congress assembles Washington is usually in a turmoil for several weeks before congress meets, owing to the campaign for the nomination of speaker of the house. This year there is no speakership campaign. It was settled when the votes cast at the congressional election last November were counted that Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, should again be speaker of the house. There remains only the minor offices of the house to be determined upon, and, although the friends of the several gentlemen who are candidates for each of those offices are greatly interested, there is no national interest felt in the good-natured contest they are waging. So it is easy to understand why so few members of the house are in town and why everything is so quiet.

Major McDowell, the Pennsylvania candidate for the house clerkship, and Mr. Glenn, the New York candidate for door-keeper, have opened headquarters in the same hotel and they are understood to be working together. Ex-Representative Wade, of Missouri, may be a candidate either for doorkeeper or for postmaster; Ohio is said to have a candidate, not yet named, for postmaster, and Captain Sherwood, of Michigan, ex-postmaster of the house and of Washington, is also a candidate for the same place. Ex-Representative Henderson, of Illinois, is a candidate for the clerkship of the house, and he is said to have declined entering a combination as a candidate either for doorkeeper or for Postmaster; Ohio is said to have a candidate, not yet named, for postmaster, and Captain Sherwood, of Michigan, ex-postmaster of the House and of Washington, is also a candidate for the same place. Ex-Representative Henderson, of Illinois, is a candidate for the clerkship of the House, and he is said to have declined entering a combination as a candidate for sergeant-at-arms, a position for which Mr. Russell, the present speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, is a candidate. There are half a dozen candidates for chaplain of the House, but the friends of Rev. H. D. Fisher, of Kansas, say he is certain to get it. At this stage of the campaign all the friends of all the candidates are playing their confidence to make votes, but until more members get to Washington there is nothing to base a prediction of the probable winners on, as most of the members will not commit themselves until they get here and look over the ground.

Senator Baker, of Kansas, wishing to familiarize himself a little with Washington life and surroundings before entering upon his senatorial career, has dropped in a couple of weeks ahead of time. Although not disposed to push them forward, Senator Baker has opinions of his own, and, when asked, does not hesitate to express them. When asked what he thought the republicans ought to do at the coming session of congress he said: "The most important question will be to provide the government the money it needs to pay its expenses. I see only two ways in which it can be done. One is to increase the duty on a number of articles which, like wool, for instance, are now admitted free, or upon which the duty was radically lowered by the democratic tariff law. I think we should give the president an opportunity to act upon a bill of this sort, although I do not believe he will sign anything we send him. That method of raising revenue failing the next thing to do would be to repeal the law under which he claims authority to issue bonds independent of congress, and to authorize the issue of bonds in denominations of $50 to $100, which ought to be made legal tender and to draw about two per cent interest. These bonds would be taken up by the people with great rapidity and held, but their legal tender quality would make them available for the payment of debts. It might be claimed that this would be an inflation of the currency, but certainly no harm would result, even if some of the bonds passed as money."

Here is a nut for free trade democrats to crack. Senator Gormon furnished it, when in the course of an explanation of why the republicans carried Maryland, he said: "The fact is that the protection sentiment in the state has largely increased. In my own county, for example, we have a number of woolen mills. Until very recently they have been run upon a rough and cheap class of goods. In the last two or three years, however, they have undertaken a higher grade of work, and in order to do it they have been obliged to import a large number of skilled laborers from Massachusetts and other New England states. Most of these men are republicans. A like condition exists in other counties. There has been a change, too, among democrats who are naturally inclined towards protection, and who believe that republican supremacy will more certainly insure a permanent protective policy. There is no question that the protection sentiment among all classes is now very strong, and many who believe in the doctrine have been disgusted by the business depression of the last two years. Naturally they turn to the party which is not in power for relief, especially in view of the fact that that party has a consistent protection record."

Indications of another bond issue in the very near future are daily becoming more numerous, and if the demand upon the treasury for gold continues it may take place before congress meets, although it is supposed that Mr. Cleveland would prefer putting it off until after congress meets, so as to make it appear that congress is partly responsible for it.

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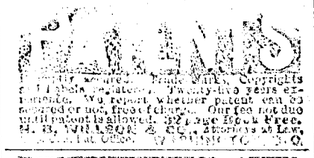

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Public interest will steadily increase, and the disappointment of the men whose votes turned the scale at the last election, with the results under the administration they elected, will make the campaign the most intensely exciting in the history of the country.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, the leading Republican family newspaper of the United States, will publish all the political news of the day, interesting to every American citizen regardless of party affiliations.

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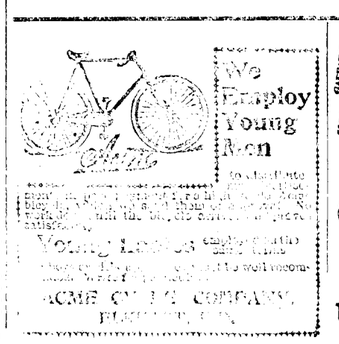

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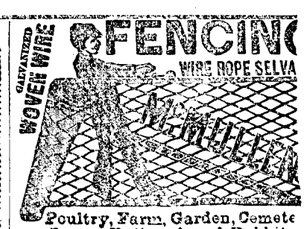

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The Ord Quiz.

Established 1882 — *ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1895.* — *Vol. 14, NO. 35.*

Church Directory.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
REV. W. E. HARDAWAY, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Service—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Epworth League 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30
Strangers specially invited.

First Presbyterian Church.
REV. W. B. LEONARD, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Services—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church.
There will be preaching services at Baptist church every Sunday

Foot Post No. 40 G. A. R. holds its regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at at the Knights of Pythias hall at 3 p. m.
DAVID A. GARD, Commander.
D. MCCALL, Adj.

Ord Circle No. 6, Ladies of the G. A. R. hold their regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at 1 o'clock sharp, at the Knights of Pythias hall. MRS. IDA STROUP,
MYRA AYGENT, Pres. Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

UNION PACIFIC.
Accommodation arrives..... 8:15 p. m.
Accommodation leaves..... 7:45 a. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
Accommodation goes East..... 1:55 p. m
Accommodation goes West..... 1:55 p. m.

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CHAS. A. MUNN, County Attorney. R. L. STAPLE Sec'y. Valley Co Abstract Co.
MUNN & STAPLE.
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F. D. HALDEMAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office and residence opposite Presbyterian church.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

W. E. CRAMER, M. D.,
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News Brieflets.

The Penny Magazine, at two cents a copy, will make its debut in Philadelphia Jan. 1, 1896.

Trial was begun at Carson, Nev., of James Heney, accused of stealing $23,000 from the United States Mint.

The recently forfeited land of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad in Northwest Iowa will be thrown open to settlers.

Pumpkins are just now worth $3 a ton to the Pennsylvania farmers, who raise them in large quantities for the canning factories.

Sugar jobbers and dealers in Omaha have been warned by the Sugar Trust not to handle the product from beet-sugar factories.

San Joes, Cal., is planning to hold a carnival of roses next May, and already $7,000 has been contributed towards paying the expenses.

The $1,000,000 estate of Curtis E. Robinson, of Chicago, is claimed by Massachusetts relatives, who say he left a wife in the Bay State.

One dollar for nearly a year of very hard work was all that the crew of the whaling bark Lydia received when they were paid off in San Francisco last week. They worked for their food and a share in the profits of the cruise, and this season has been the worst whaling season in many years.

Georgia has just made a strong effort towards obtaining goods roads. A law has been passed by the Legislature requiring all male persons between the ages of fifteen and fifty to work on the roads five days in each year, or in lieu of working to pay to the county road fund $1 a day for each of the five days.

Twin babies were born in prison in Monroe County, Mich., recently to Mrs. Enos Larkins, a colored woman, who has since been convicted of murder. She is soon to be sentenced to the State prison for life, and the State prison authorities have notified the county officials that they will not receive the babies with the mother.

The potato crop is a failure in many parts of this country because of its overwhelming abundance. The total crop is estimated at 282,000,000 bushels, the world's crop being 3,478,000,000 bushels, an unprecedented yield. The price is in many places too low to make it profitable to dig the potatoes, and many acres are being left in the ground to rot.

Twenty years ago Mrs. C. S. Warner, of Windsor, Vt., broke off about a third of a fine cambric needle in one of her fingers. The needle was not extracted, and after a while ceased to trouble her. A few days ago she felt a prickling sensation in the bottom of her foot, and on trying to discover the cause she felt a sharp point sticking out of her foot. A doctor was called and he drew from her foot the piece of needle that had entered her finger a score of years ago. The steel was as bright as though new.

The "Life Tree" of Jamaica is harder to kill than any other species of woody growth known to arboriculturists. It continues to grow and thrive for months after it is uprooted and exposed to the sun.

Arizona pays the women teachers in her public schools the highest average monthly wages of any State in the Union—$74.45. Massachusetts, on the other hand, pays her men teachers an average of $118.07 monthly.

An immense flywheel, twenty-eight feet in diameter, having a face four feet broad and weighing 180,000 pounds, is on its way from Philadelphia to Joliet, Ill. It is being transported in two sections on two cars built for the purpose.

Detroit abandoned entirely the use of horse cars a week or so ago, and the last of the antiquated relics of a closing era made a farewell trip over some of the city lines now operated by electricity, amid a noisy and derisive demonstration.

It is rare that any one suffers the peculiar affliction that happened to William Geary, of Westchester, Pa. One of his eyes was knocked completely out of his socket, but was replaced and is now performing its functions as well as of yore.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is said to be destined to become a millionaire as a reward for his patience and faith in an eccentric and penniless inventor named Graves in Arkansas, whom he befriended and supported for years from his own slim income.

One of the most picturesque figures in England is Lucy Lee, the now wealthy and celebrated gypsy, who lives near Brighton. She has told fortunes of all the members of the royal family and most of the nobility. She is sixty-two years old and has eleven grown-up children

The runaway marriage of two school children of New Brunswick, N. J., has just come to light by the confession of the young bride. Ida Cronce and Frank Harra were pupils in school in February last, when they skipped away to New York and were married. They came back immediately and resumed their studies as if nothing had happened, although it was noticed that they showed a marked preference for each other's society. They kept their secret well, but at the begining of the year this fall, the boy husband, who is seventeen years old, was sent to New Haven, and a few days ago his girl-wife confessed her marriage to her mother.

The world's navies employ 1,693,000 men.

The skins of animals were the earliest form of money.

There are eight white men to one white woman in India.

There is a female inebriate at Swansea who has a record of 279 convictions.

Amhert College will send an expedition to Japan next year to view the eclipse.

Chicago's City Hall, which was built on a marsh, is settling badly and the officials, are badly frightened.

As the result of fright over the recent earthquake, D. L. Pierson, a rich farmer near New Buffalo, Mich,. has gone crazy.

A famous oak in Palestine is believed by the simple peasant folk of that country to have been planted by Cain on the day before he killed Abel.

A karri tree was recently blown down in West Australia which measured 174 feet from the roots to the lowest branch, at which point the trunk was fourteen feet round.

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color, and thickens the growth of the hair.

An interesting relic was discovered near San Bernardino, Cal., last week. It was an immense sculptured arrow head, four feet and four inches long and weighing more than 200 pounds. It is of bluish granite and shaped in perfect imitation of the smaller arrow heads frequently found in that region. On the mountain side near where the stone was found is a natural formation in the shape of an arrow head many feet in length and conspicuously visible for many miles.

That soft, rich, glossy sheen, so much admired in hair, can be secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. All the assistance that nature requires to make the hair strong, beautiful, and abundant is supplied by this excellent preparation.

One thousand tons of soot settle monthly on the 110 square miles of London.

Any one who is suffering from Constipation or Indigestion would do well to try Beggs' Little Giant Pills. They give perfect satisfaction. Sold and warranted by Bridgford & Nichols, our popular druggists.

The numerous cures of rheumatism by the use of the old standard blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, show conclusively that it is an effective remedy, if not indeed the specific, for this most painful and persistent of maladies. What has cured others will also cure you.

Salmon packers on the Pacific coast are worried over the report that the Russians are arranging for the establishment of several large salmon and herring canneries along the Siberian coast.

Beggs' Tropical Oil will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises and all deep seated diseases where a powerful liniment is required. Give it a trial and you will use no other. It acts like magic. Bridgeford & Nichols have it for sale and warrants every bottle.

Mrs. David Oliver, of Fishing Creek, N. J., and two members of her family had a narrow escape from death by drinking from a well which had been poisened by rats. The rats had been given some deadly poison, and in their death agonies had worked their way through the well curbing. The poison from their dead bodies had tainted all the water, and the lives of the family were saved only by prompt efforts.

Bridgeford & Nichols take the lead in everything. They have secured the exclusive sale of Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker, the most perfect medicine made. Try it for all blood dis orders.

Fights between sharks and porpoises are said to be common in the waters around the Florida keys, and the fishermen thereabout declare that the porpoise always wins and sends the shark, which usually begins the fight, scurrying away. The shark has to turn on its side to bite, and the nimble porpoise easily keeps out of reach of its snapping jaws, and then jumps in and deals the shark tremendous slaps with its tail.

The Most Wonderful Pill.
They relieve where all others fail. They are called Beggs' Little Giants and are rightly named. Remember the name and call for them at the best store in town. Bridgeford & Nichols keeps them.

The Basis, Judge Tourgee's paper, estimates the total of mob murders in the United States from March 1, 1895, to be 154. The total number killed and wounded in September was thirty-six. Of this number, since March 1, 135 were black and fourteen were women. It is estimated that the victims of the mob or 1895 will number fully 200, as the mobocratic tendency seems to be on the increase. Georgia and Tennessee remain the the centres this year, as they were last year.

You Can't Cough
After taking 3 doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup. It is one of the most wonderful remedies ever put on market for Coughs and Colds. Sold and warranted by our popular druggists Bridgeford & Nichols.

eggs' Hair Renewer
IS POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR TONIC ON THE MARKET. It will STOP hair falling out or turning gray Give it a trial. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction by your popular druggists Bridgeford & Nichols.

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Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 20 cents. Dr. SWAYNE & SON Philadelphia. 27-6m

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Bridgeford & Nichols your druggists ask you why? You can be so easily cured. Three doses of Beggs, Cherr Cough Syrup will relieve you at once. We guarantee every bottle, and no monkey work.

DR. WARREN'S English Cotton Root Pills "For Ladies!" Safe, sure, prompt. A perfect remedy in all cases. Ask for Dr. Warren's English Cotton-Root Pills and take no other. For sale by all druggists or sent direct securely packed. Price $2.00, advice free. Dr. Warren Medicine Co. Box 1472, Providence, R. I. For sale by JOHNSON BROS., Druggists, Ord, Nebraska.

Quiz from now till January 1st, 1897, for $1.50.

A FEARFUL COUGH
Speedily Cured by
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"My wife was suffering from a fearful cough, which the best medical skill procurable was unable to relieve. We did not expect that she could long survive; but Mr. R. V. Royal, deputy surveyor, happened to be stopping with us over night, and having a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with him, induced my wife to try this remedy. The result was so beneficial, that she kept on taking it, till she was cured. She is now enjoying excellent health, and weighs 160 pounds."—R. S. HUMPHRIES, Saussy, Ga.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

CUT IN 2 SHIRTING.

Just now it is the fad with some merchants to get very loud, tell big tales to draw trade, and, figuratively speaking, to tear their shirts, in order to get you inside their doors. But you should not forget that I am doing business on business principles. I am not throwing out baits to draw you in and then skin you on something else. That's their way. It is not mine.

But speaking of shirts reminds me. I have a fine line of shirting. I don't tear my shirting, because it is too hard work. But I have actually cut the price in two—that is, the price these other fellows usually charge.

See these goods. You'll always find my goods right and my prices are low as anybody's.

WM. FELLOWS,
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We will ship to you direct, mixed cars of Lumber, Sash, Doors and Interior Finish and will save you at least one profit. Send us your bills for estimate.
GUIOU & LEDWICH 18th and Nicholas, Opp. Woodman Oil Works. OMAHA, NEB.

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WHY? Because your Liver and Kidneys are out of order. For years and years housewives all over the country have used with best results
Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver AND Kidney Balm.
Try it, and you will agree with the thousands who say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at $1.00 per bottle.
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The Weekly Inter Ocean PER YEAR..... $1.00
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SIX FIREMEN PERISH.

GO DOWN TO DEATH BENEATH FALLING WALLS.

Alleged "Fireproof" Building Destroyed—Three Persons Fatally Injured by Jumping for Their Lives—Big Clothing Firms with Many Employees Burned Out.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Two disastrous fires have occurred here within twenty-four hours in large buildings in the center of the business section, supposed when constructed, to have been practically fireproof. In the first there was a total loss of not less than $630,000, while there were many narrow escapes. In the second the loss aggregated at least $350,000, while six firemen were buried under falling walls and probably killed and three other persons were probably fatally injured.

The first fire started in the Excelsior building, owned by Warren Shringer, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and destroyed it and the adjoining eight story building in less than an hour. Thirteen valuable manufacturing plants in the two buildings were destroyed and hundreds of men and women employed in the factories had narrow escapes.

The second fire broke out this morning in the seven story terra cotta Exchange building at Nos. 276 to 278 Market street extending in an "L" to Van Buren street. The first and second floors were occupied by Stein & Beirs, clothing; the third and fourth by Henry Newman, clothing; fifth, Amazon Clothing Company; sixth, Fallows & Co., collars and cuffs; seventh, Townsend & Gale, clothing and dry goods and the National Thread Company. Each of the firms employed women and as soon as the presence of the fire was made known all were thrown into a state of great excitement. Panic reigned everywhere and before some of the girls could be restrained they had climbed out of the windows and jumped. One of the first to appear at a third story window was Nellie Turner. She screamed for help and some one on the ground shouted for her to jump. She did not do this, however, but left the window. A moment later she appeared at another, near a fire escape, and climed upon the sill. She got on the fire escape and began to descend. Officer Flaherty was also on the escape between the first and second story, and when he saw the girl above him he started up to aid her. He was too late. She suddenly lost her balance and fell headlong to the street. Flaherty tried to catch her, but could not reach her. She was picked up almost unconscious and carried into a drug store, and stimulants were administered, but she did not revive. She was internally injured and will die. Kittie Landgraf jumped from a fourth story window with Harry Neil, 17 years old, and both were internally injured and may die.

The fire seemed to have broken loose on several floors of the big building at the same instant, so rapidly did it spread.

The fire started on the fourth floor it is thought, in rooms occupied by Stein & Biers. Thirty girls were employed there and all made frantic efforts to escape. Among the first to come to their aid was "Joe," the janitor. He assured the girls that if they would remain quiet and composed they would all get out safely. He led as many of them as he could induce to accompany him to the main stairway and they reached the street without injury.

The escape of Olga Kellar is regarded as marvelous. When the room where she was working began to fill with smoke she ran to one of the windows overlooking Van Buren street and climbed out on the ledge, clinging with one hand to the narrow strip of wood on the outside of the sash. She saw a few feet below her the ladder on which two firemen stood, and she prepared to jump, but was restrained until Captain Hermanson had almost reached her. Then she released her hold on the window siding, having been overcome by the smoke. Hermanson braced himself and seized the girl with his right arm. He narrowly escaped falling. From hundreds of throats cheers were heard as he descended the ladder with his human burden.

The loss on the building and to the tenants is estimated at from $350,000 to $400,000. The building was valued at $120,000.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock the second and third floors fell, carrying with them the first. On the latter six members of engine company No. 2 were working. They were Captain Louis Feine, his lieutenant and four firemen. All were buried in the debris in the basement, where the three floors fell, and, it is believed, all were killed.

AMERICANS MAY SUFFER.

Many Rich Plantations in Cuba Owned in This Country.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—American-owned sugar property in Cuba worth $20,000,000 is jeopardized by General Maximo Gomez's recent order to destroy every estate whose owner tries to make sugar this winter. Consul General Williams, who has been in the sugar business in Cuba or in close touch with it for more than forty years, thinks that estimate is not too high. The bulk of the sugar property in Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Spanish holders are in the minority. The Cuban owners hold more than Spaniards. Such great estates as Caracas and Los Hermanos are owned by Cubans. The first mentioned, the largest in the world, belongs to the Terry heirs.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Facts and Figures From the Annual report of Superintendent Brooks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—N. M. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails, has made his annual report to the second assistant postmaster general. The report shows that there were dispatched during the year 8[illegible],017 pounds of letters and 4,958,591 pounds of other articles, a decrease from the year before of 47,051 pounds of letters and an increase of 16,043 pounds of other articles. The estimates for the foreign mail service for the year ending June 30, 1897, aggregate $2,039,000.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

The State Central Committee is for Harmony.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23.—A long stride toward harmony in the ranks of the Missouri Democracy was taken at the Southern hotel this morning when twelve members of the old State central committee voted to recognize and take into the fold the nineteen members added to the committee at the convention held at Pertle Springs last summer.

The motion to recognize the silverites was made by J. W. Zevely of Jefferson City, and every member of the old committee present voted aye. R. C. Steuver, committeeman from the Tenth district, was absent, and Bernard Corrigan, committeeman from the Fifth district, was at the hotel, but did not participate in the meeting. A lively debate followed regarding the time when the joint and harmonized committee should meet. A recess was taken until noon with the question still unsettled.

The action taken by the committee is considered a victory by the silverites, but the Francis faction contends that it was animated by the highest of party motives in admitting the Pertle Springs members.

G. W. Allen, chairman of the Pertle Springs committee; J. L. Christian of the Fourth district, O. H. Avery of the Ninth district, John W. Booth of the Tenth district, were the only ones present. It was nearly 11 o'clock when Chairman Maffit called the meeting to order. He explained that the old committee met as individuals and not as a committee to take action on the recognition of the Pertle Springs members. He said that he had been requested by Committeemen Allen, Knott and Avery to call a meeting of the joint committee and asked for instructions. The motion to admit the silverites was then carried. Harvey Salmon and John N. Carroll insisted on another meeting to-day, but Chairman Maffit, Zevely and Sam Brooks opposed holding a joint meeting while so many of the Pertle Springs members were absent. Carroll and Salmon won their point on a vote of 7 to 5, which was subsequently made unanimous. The meeting was an open one and three of the silverite committee were present. They left the room after the adjournment, fearing that some surprise would be sprung on them at the afternoon meeting.

The committee met after the noon recess and quickly completed the love feast which is expected to enroll Missouri again in the ranks of Democratic States. Twenty-two members out of the thirty-four were present at the second meeting, including George W. Allen, J. M. Christian, J. A. Knott and John W. Booth of the Pertle Springs committee. A resolution was made and carried that the amalgamated committee should meet here at the Planters hotel Tuesday, December 3. Chairman Maffitt said that he hoped there would be no old and new committee hereafter, and that the personal difference should be forgotten in the work of carrying the state for the Democracy. His remarks were heartily applauded. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of A. C. Sherwood, committeeman from the Fourteenth district, after which the meeting adjourned.

The silverites, as the extra committeemen appointed at the Pertle Springs convention are known, are now in control of the State Committee with nineteen members out of thirty-four.

Nothing was done about fixing the date of the State convention to choose national delegates. The Pertle Springs convention adopted a resolution to hold the convention on or before April 15, 1896. The old committee favored a later date, as it believed that the sentiment in favor of free silver in this State was on the wane. If the nineteen Pertle Springs committeemen remain united they can control the date of the convention and possibly elect delegates who will favor a free silver man for President.

CONTESTS WARMING UP.

All of the Aspirants for Places in the House at Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The canvass for the principal offices at the disposal of the next House of Representatives is becoming more animated. The elective offices are those of clerk, with a salary of $5,000; sergeant-at-arms, $4,500; doorkeeper, $3,500; postmaster, $2,500, and chaplain, $900. There are from two to seven candidates for each of these places, the highest being in the race for chaplain.

The majority of candidates for the principle places have opened headquarters in the Ebbitt house and Willard's hotel, and their respective rooms are constantly thronged, though comparatively few of the members of the House have arrived, the visitors being composed largely of those who hope to secure appointive positions.

The patronage of the house consists, outside of clerks to committees and clerks to members, of 195 places, the average of the salaries paid being $1,125. All the places except those named are filled by appointment.

DEBS FREE ONCE MORE.

The A. R. U. Leader's Jail Term Ended—Demonstrations In His Honor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Eugene V. Debs became a free man again at 12 o'clock last night, his term of six months' imprisonment in the Woodstock jail having come to an end while he was asleep in his cell. A party of 300 admirers and friends left for Woodstock this afternoon to meet Debs and escort him here.

A delegation of the Trades Assembly of Cincinnati arrived over the Big Four and another from the A. R. U. of Cleveland over the Nickel Plate this morning to take part in the meeting, which will be held in Battery D in the evening.

Hill Leases a Dwelling.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Times-Herald correspondent telegraphs that Senator David B. Hill of New York has leased a large house on I street, in the most fashionable quarter of Washington, and expects to take possession soon after the meeting of Congress. He is either going to be married or is going to avoid the discomforts of hotel life in the capital.

MORE TURKISH TROUBLES.

Twenty Villages Burned and Inhabitants Massacred.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.—Twenty villages have been burned in the northwestern portion of the district of Aleppo and the inhabitants have been massacred, and it is reported that the Kurds are gathering on the borders of the Euphrates, preparing to march into Syria for the purpose of massacreing the Christians.

Telegrams from Marash late yesterday, apparently considerably delayed by the Tuskish officials, report that the American and other missionaries there are again in the greatest danger. In view of the repeated assurances which United States Minister Terrell has received from the porte on his insisting that they be safely guarded, this has caused much anxiety.

Advices from Sivas assert that as soon as the reinforcements of the Turkish troops arrive there, the Turkish officials will notify the Armenians that they must surrender all the arms and ammunition in their possession. The Armenians object to this, as it will place them entirely at the mercy of the Turks. To this the Turks reply that no harm will be done to them so long as they do not resist the authorities and that if they refuse to give up their arms, they will be forced to do so. It is asserted that the Turkish officials added that if they were not satisfied that all the arms and ammunition had been surrendered, the troops would be ordered to attack the Armenians.

Members of the diplomatic corps hold that the projected measures against the Armenians create a new danger which may have the most grave consequences.

The concentration of Turkish troops at Marash continues as rapidly as possible. While this massing of soldiers continues the Turkish commander at Marash continues his negotiations with the Armenians of Zeitoun, holding out all sorts of promises for their surrender. But the Armenians have been so frequently deceived that they apprehend nothing less than a wholesale massacre if they lay down their arms. The representatives of the powers take the same view of the case and have notified the Porte that they will not answer for the consequences if the Zeitoun Armenians are massacred. Armenians here intimate that there may be a battle at Zeitoun, but, as the Armenians are deficient in artillery, it cannot be reasonably expected that they can offer effective resistance to a regularly organized expedition.

Probably the most serious feature of the situation at present is the one resulting from the demand which the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria made to the sultan for firearms allowing the passage through the Dardanells to this city of a second dispatch boat or small gunboat, to be attached to each of their respective embassies. By the treaty of Berlin the war ships of foreign nations are not allowed to pass the Dardanelles without the permission of the sultan, and it has hitherto been customary to allow only one small dispatch boat as a kind of guard ship for each of the embassies. The recent clothing in this city, however, and the precautions which have been taken to defend the British and other embassies have shown that the naval force in the Bosphorus is hardly sufficient to cope with a serious outbreak in or about this city. It was at first believed that there would be no difficulty in persuading the sultan to grant the necessary permission for the passage of the Dardanelles of the four small warships, but it is now intimated at the palace that he may decline to grant this demand of the powers.

Then the powers may take steps to send additional warships here without the permission of the sultan.

Corn Doesn't Pay for Marketing.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Nov. 23.—Seventeen crews have been laid off on the Iowa and Dakota division of the Milwaukee, occasioned by farmers holding their grain for a rise in prices. They say the prevailing price of corn does not pay for their work in husking and marketing. It is now being quite generally used for fuel in lieu of coal.

Prairie Fire Near Hennessey, Ok.

HENNESSEY, Ok., Nov. 23.—A prairie fire started a few miles south of Hennessey last evening, but after a hard fight by over 100 farmers, it was conquered, though not until it had destroyed over 100 acres of ungathered corn. Two narrow escapes of life are reported. One man lost his barn and two horses.

A Court Clerk Short.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 23.—It is stated that the expert examination of the accounts of Colonel Matt Adams, clerk of the District court, who disappeared after tendering his resignation, will show a large shortage. It is known that over $5,000 fees were never turned over to the county treasurer.

Big Gold Shipment This Week.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Half a dozen firms engaged gold to day for shipment to-morrow, the aggregate amounting to $4,500,000, making $7,350,000 altogether, which have been taken this week.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Wm. G. Rockefeller, jr., and Miss Elsie Stillman were married at New York.

Two negro women were murdered and mutilated with an ax near Russellville, Ark

It is hinted that Librarian Spofford will not have his offenses condoned by the President.

The Noel flouring mills, the largest in the South, have been ordered sold at receiver's sale.

An effort is to be made to have Congress economize on expenses of congressional funerals.

Samuel J. Hunter was appointed Judge Head's successor in the Second supreme district of Texas.

A court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate hazing negro seamen by throwing them overboard.

Lieutenant Peary reported to the Brooklyn navy yard for duty. He will do no more Arctic exploring.

Three children in one family died within twenty-four hours at Denison, Tex., and two more are sick.

Marsene Johnson, city recorder of Galveston, Texas, has been indicted on a charge of assault to murder.

REFORMS IN PENSIONS

ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S SUGGESTIONS.

Pensionable Rights of Minor Children Shou'd be More Clearly Defined—Proper Punishment for Embezzling Pension Money.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Judge Reynolds, assistant secretary of the interior, in his annual report recommends legislation which will define with more certainty the pensionable rights of minor children under the act of June 27, 1890, in those cases where the soldier dies leaving no widow surviving, the construction of the act on this point now being in much doubt and the title of such children being sustained only by implication. The suggestion of a year ago for a more uniform rule for proof of marriage in pension cases is renewed. Stress is again laid upon the recommendation of the previous year for legislation which will secure for their maintenance, to wives and children of pensioners who unlawfully abandon those dependent upon them, a portion of the bounty paid to such pensioner, and also for legislation which will remedy the evils arising from the manner of making the quarterly payments by checks direct to the agencies to certain weak and incompetent persons, who on such occasions are subject to schemes of the dissolute and induced to squander their pension money. It is also suggested that while the statutes provide a proper punishment for embezzlement of pension money by guardians, yet there should be lodged, if possible, in the Federal courts the rights of anyone on behalf of the government to intervene for the purpose of securing greater protection to the fund and a speedier process for its recovery, it having been brought to the attention of the department that many and flagrant abuses exist in the management of pension funds which are not properly and effectively remedied by application to the local courts by those entitled to institute the proceedings. During the year the assistant secretary has brought practically up to date the work of his office in reviewing pension cases appealed from the decision of the commissioner of pensions.

IN HONOR OF SATOLLI.

Details of the Ceremony of Elevation to the Cardinalate Completed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The details of the ceremony of the elevation of Monsignor Satolli to the cardinalate are practically completed. The ceremony will occur December 15 at 10:30 o'clock at the cathedral in Baltimore. Archbishop Kain of St. Louis has been chosen to preach the sermon. The mass will be celebrated by Monsignor Satolli after the conferring of the berretta and in his new capacity of cardinal. The invitations to the ceremony will be issued shortly and until this occurs it will not be known what members of the clergy will attend, but a large representation of the heads of the hierarchy doubtless will be present. Cardinal Gibbons and Monsignor Satolli will occupy the positions on the gospel and epistle sides of the sanctuary respectively. The members of the noble guard, who will bring the berretta from Rome, also will be within the sanctuary.

The first ceremony, preceding the mass, will be that of conferring the cardinalate upon Monsignor Satolli. This office will be performed by Cardinal Gibbons. At the conclusion Monsignor Satolli will leave the sanctuary and change his purple robes for those of cardinal. On re-entering the sanctuary he will proceed with the celebration of high pontifical mass.

WHITE HOUSE SENTRIES.

Weather Boxes Prepared for the Presidential Police Patrol.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. — The presidential sentry boxes, which were stored away at the opening of summer have been replaced about the ground at the north front of the White house. This indicates that it is proposed to continue through the coming winter the police patrol of the White house grounds, inaugurated by Secretary Thurber early in President Cleveland's present term.

These miniature houses are intended as places of refuge for the policemen detailed to guard the Presidential family during the stormy nights of winter.

The executive mansion is well guarded by trusty men. A large force of watchmen is on duty inside of the mansion, all hours, night and day, and a continuous patrol is maintained by the local police. The outside watches are so arranged that there are never less than six policemen on duty, day or night. This force is distributed so as to command every approach to the building, and it is hardly possible for anyone to approach without detection.

Cotton Belt Withdraws.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—The St. Louis Southwestern railway, known as the Cotton Belt, has given notice to Chairman Kent of its withdrawal from the Southwestern Passenger Association. A meeting of the Association will be called at an early date to take action on the withdrawal. It is expected that the Cotton Belt's action will disrupt the Association, as several other lines refuse to remain in the fold unless all interests are represented. Several of the other lines are said to have reluctantly signed the agreement and will take advantage of the opportunity afforded to draw out.

The Business Men's League of St. Louis has issued an address to the members of the national Republican committee notifying them that a committee of twenty-five citizens of this city would attend the meeting at Washington December 19, with a guarantee for all expenses connected with the national convention. The league claims to have pledges from two-thirds of the members of the committee, with enough second choice promises from among San Francisco advocates to secure the convention for St. Louis. The finance committee has called a mass meeting for December 2, when the fund will be completed.

REWARDS BY THE SULTAN.

Persons Inciting Armenians to Riot Badly Wanted—Turks Not All to Blame.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—The sultan has offered rewards for the discovery of the persons who recently posted revolutionary placards at the mosque and in many other public places, exciting the Armenians against the Mussulmens. A special committee has also been appointed to watch day and night until adequate results are obtained in the restoration of order among the Armenians.

VIENNA, Nov. 25. — Information received from the consuls in various parts of Turkey confirms the impression that the Armenian revolutionists are endeavoring to provoke further massacres in order to bring about the armed intervention of the powers.

The Sultan receives many threatening letters. He has congratulated Baron Von der Goltz Pasha, who organized the mobilization of Turkish troops, on the speedy way in which the mobilization was carried out. The object now desired by the Sultan is to float a large loan abroad, as there is a serious want of money.

BURNED BY THE REBELS.

An Important Town in Cuba Almost Totally Destroyed.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—Reports from Santa Clara are that the town of Guinda de Mariana, the most important in the district, has been entirely burned by the insurgents commanded by Roloff. A majority of the brick houses of the place and fifty palm huts were destroyed. Before the revolution there were 4,500 inhabitants there. The main wealth of the place was tobacco, coffee and cattle.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 28.—Carrier pigeons bring news of the successful landing in Cuba of an expedition which sailed from here last Sunday night. The party slipped away unobserved by the authorities and unknown to the Spanish spies. There were only a few men in the expedition, its principal object being to land arms and other munitions of war, of which a considerable quantity was carried.

SENATE ORGANIZATION.

The Democratic Steering Committee Hold a Secret Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Democratic steering committee of the senate held a secret caucus here Wednesday of three hours duration, the news of which has just leaked out. The members who were present are very reticent as to what occurred, but it is known a thorough canvass was made of the Democratic situation with a view to deciding upon a line of policy in the next session. The question of the organization of the senate was discussed at length. The committee did not reach a final conclusion on this matter, but when it adjourned there was a general understanding that unless future events should make a change desirable the committee will recommend to the Democrats in the senate to make no move whatever until the Republicans and Populists shall develop their plans.

WOMAN ON THE GALLOWS

Amanda Cody Hanged in Puffed Sleeves and Gloves.

WARRENTON, Ga., Nov. 25.—Amanda Cody, a negress, and Florence English a negro youth of 20 years, were hanged yesterday for the murder of the woman's husband. They died singing a negro camp meeting melody. The woman wore a calico dress with puffed sleeves, and a pair of brown gloves and russet slippers. Both confessed.

Previous to the hanging English confessed the murder of a tramp. He struck Cody with a huge rock while sleeping in bed, Amanda crushed his skull with an ax afterward. They then carried the body to a swamp, burying it in a hole partly filled with water and covered it with wet leaves and mud. English revealed his murder to his mother, who had him arrested.

FOOT BALL GAMES.

Yale Defeats Princeton and Pennsylvania Downs Harvard.

MANHATTAN, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The Yale-Princeton football was won by Yale by a score of 20 to 10.

Pennsylvania, 17; Harvard, 14.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 25.—The greatest foot ball game of the season was played in the presence of upward of 10,000 spectators. Score: Pennsylvania 17, Harvard 14.

Ashantee Not to Be Trusted.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—In spite of the announcement that King Prempeh of Ashantee has agreed to the terms of Great Britain to all intents and purposes, preparations for the campaign against Coomastie, his capital, continue, as there is an indemnity for expenses up to date and other details to be settled before Great Britain will be thoroughly satisfied with the practical protectorate which she is taking steps to assume over another slice of Africa.

General Coppinger Praises His Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In his annual report Brigadier General John G. Coppinger, commanding the department of the Platte, says that the only disturbance during the last year necessitating the use of troops occurred last July in the Jackson Hole country. As he made this the subject of a special report to the secretary of war, he gives but a brief review of the facts and sides with the Indians. He praises the troops in every way.

United States Treasurer Morgan, in his annual report, says the net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, were $313,390,075, an increase of $15,668,055 as compared with the year before; net ordinary expenditures, $356,195,298, a decrease of $11,328,981. Including the public debt the total receipts on all accounts were $720,515,625, and the expenditures $710,472,157. A further sum of $31,157,700 was deposited in the treasury prior to the end of June on account of a purchase of gold coin to maintain the reserve, but was not formally covered in, and therefore does not appear in the accounts for the current fiscal year.

NEWS NOTES.

The income tax experiment has proved to be an expensive one for the government.

It is said that Republican senators will invite Populist senators to attend their caucus.

The English authorities of Jamaica who seized the ship Horsa for carrying Cuban insurgents have released her.

Congressman Kirkpatrick of Kansas says that he doesn't think Oklahoma will be admitted to Statehood by the present Congress.

Friends of Lieutenant Pogue, who was court-martialed for shooting at Colonel Crofton, are trying to have the President pardon him.

Salisbury's reply to Olney on the Venezuelan question is not expected to reach Washington in time to be treated in the President's message.

Fire in a coal mine has thrown 100 men out of work at Sparta, Ill.

It is proposed to erect a monument in honor of the late Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America."

Secretary of State Headly attempted to stab Attorney John Brand in a courtroom at Georgetown, Ky.

Mark Harold failed to establish his identity as the son of Mrs. Menn, who was murdered with her niece near Laredo, Texas.

Mrs. Vanderbilt presented $300 to the New York police pension fund for the order the coppers kept at her daughter's wedding.

At Louisville Ky., six boys who were digging a cave at Twenty-eighth and Grayson streets were buried by a cave-in of the bank. Two were dead when reached, two others were badly injured and two escaped unhurt.

At a rousing meeting in Philadelphia, addressed by Governor Matthews, of Indiana, strong resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress to request President Cleveland to recognize the Cuban republic without delay.

One hundred Armenians employed at the Whiting machine works at Whitensville, Mass., refused to work longer unless the firm would discharge four Turks, also employed by the company. The condition was not complied with and the Armenians at once stopped work.

The new comet discovered from the Lick observatory is increasing very rapidly in brightness, and will be visible to the naked eye in a few weeks.

The Kentucky court of appeals has upheld the statute imposing a 2 per cent tax on each $100 business done in the state by foreign corporations. It is claimed that this will drive seventeen associations doing a business of $500,000 from the state on account of being unable to compete with home firms.

The superintendent and other officials of the Great Northern have put all employes through an examination as to whether they belonged to the American Railway Union. Very few men could be found who would acknowledge they belonged to the order. It is believed that the company will request those who are affiliated with the order to withdraw from it or sever their connection with the road.

At Lincoln Neb., startling developments were made in the trial of Washington Davis, charged with wrecking the Rock Island passenger train last year, and killing fifteen people. Ed Craighead, a new witness, said Davis confessed the crime to him. He had asked Craighead to help him remove a rail and then flag the express to get a reward. He refused. Davis later told him he removed the rail, but the train was wrecked before it could be flagged.

At Emporia Kan., Dave Henderson, the school teacher who chopped four people in the head with a hatchet the other evening at Dunlap, had a hearing before a justice of the peace, and was released on the evidence, his plea being self-defense. The parties whom he assaulted are placed under bonds to keep the peace. Henderson is now in Emporia, but says he will go back to Dunlap and teach school. Should he do so, more trouble is liable to result.

Every effort of the administration will be directed towards securing the location of the next Democratic national convention in New York city. The announcement that ex-Secretary Whitney has decided to take up the fight for New York is said to be specially significant. Mr. Cleveland's friends are said to feel that the influence upon the Democratic party of the convention held in New York city would tend to advance the cause of scund money inside the party ranks.

At Boston the Home Market Club had its annual banquet at Music hall last evening. H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, ex-Minister to Russia and editor of the Philadelphia Press, and ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York made the principal speeches. American wages for American workmen and protection to American markets was the keynote of the remarks, and every mention of Thomas B. Reed or William McKinley called forth great applause.

Fred Chism and Rosa Thouvenal were arrested at Lawrence Kan., by Sheriff Hindman on complaint of the girl's father, C. N. Thouvenal, of Boyler's Mills, Benton county, Mo. The two ran away from that place about two weeks ago and search for them was futile till they were located by the Douglas county officers in Lawrence. A child was born to the girl soon after they reached Lawrence. The girl is in love with Chism and wants to marry him. They are both held in jail, awaiting the arrival of friends and officers from Missouri.

Day Saints laid the cornerstone of their college yesterday. Bishop E. L. Kelley was master of ceremonies. Elder Joseph Smith made a comprehensive address setting forth the object of the institution, declaring it to be for general educational purposes and strictly non-sectarian in character.

Returns from 90 Kansas counties on chief justice shows following vote: Martin, 107,820; Holliday, 32,738; Martin's majority, 75,082. The fifteen counties from which returns have not been received are small ones for the greater part, and will not add more than 10,000 to Martin's vote or 3,000 to Holliday's.

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Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of **Walter Baker & Co.** (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

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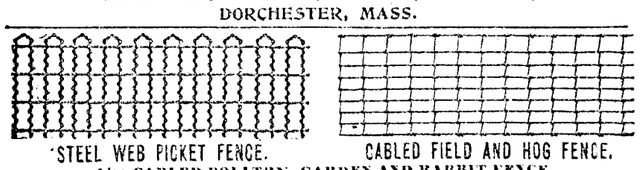

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Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE.

We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. If you consider quality we can save you money. Catalogue free.

De Kalb Fence Co., 121 High Street, DE KALB, ILL.

SEND FOR ONE OF THE NEW
HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL SONG BOOKS—FREE.

They contain a choice collection of Popular Songs and also tell you of the great value of that WONDERFUL REMEDY.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

the food for all such.

How many pale folk there are! People who have the will, but no power to bring out their vitality; people who swing like a pendulum between strength and weakness—so that one day's work causes six days' sickness! People who have no life for resisting disease—thin people, nerveless, delicate!

The food for all such men, women, or children is SCOTT'S EMULSION. The hypophosphites combined with the oil will tone up the system, give the blood new life, improve the appetite and help digestion. The sign of new life will be a fattening and reddening, which brings with it strength, comfort and good-nature.

Be sure you get Scott's Emulsion when you want it and not a cheap substitute.

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

Personages of the Hive.

There are three personages in the bee hive proper, the queen, the worker-bee and the drone. The queen is of first and greatest importance. The queen is a fully-developed female, and is the mother of all the bees in her hive, of whatsoever kind they may be. The queen is produced in 16 or 16½ days from the time the egg is laid. The peculiar food fed to her and the cell she is reared in account for her complete development. If this egg and larva had not been treated for a queen it would have made a worker bee. The queen will leave the hive when she is from five to ten days old, fly away and will meet and mate with the drone or male bee while on the wing, which act is fatal to the drone. The queen returns to the hive, and in two or three days commences to lay, and becomes the mother of the colony. A colony left queenless will soon die out.

The worker-bee is of next importance. She performs all the work of the hive, gathers in honey and pollen and water, secretes the wax, builds the combs, ripens and caps the honey, nurses the brood, queen and drones, and defends the colony against invasions, and lives during the working season about forty-five days on an average. A good strong colony should contain about 40,000 to 60,000 bees. So it is apparent at once, that to be prosperous, every colony of bees must have a vigorous and prolific queen, a queen that is able to lay from 2,000 to 4,000 eggs per day.

The worker-bees are all undeveloped females, but under certain circumstances they are capable of producing eggs, and when a colony is hopelessly queenless, a worker-bee will often lay eggs in the hive. These eggs will always produce drones, and a colony thus affected will soon die out.

The drone-bee is the male bee, and his only office work is to fertilize the queens. One time mating with a drone lasts as long as the queen is able to do good service in the hive. When the old queen becomes exhausted, the bees supersede her with a young queen.

Bee keeping is a poor man's business, and the poorer he is, the less excuse he can find for not having plenty of honey for himself and family to eat. Bees are no respecter of persons; they will work as well for a peasant as for a prince. He does not have to own the broad acres they glean, nor build costly houses and barns for them; they work without clothes or harness or machinery, and the poor man with his little home and small business has the more time to donate to his bees and provide an article of food that will make his children prettier, his wife sweeter and his home happier.

Don't talk about luck in bee keeping; it will expose you. Quit killing your bees, quit robbing them, only take from them what they can spare and leave them enough to live on. Learn to breed your hives full of bees the last thing you do before going into winter, and then breed them brim full of bees again the first thing you do in the spring. Have your new hives ready and your colonies running over full of bees when the honey flow comes; there is where luck comes in, and it is always good luck.—G. P. Morton.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin.

For November, 1895.

Berry plants in the north have cast off their summer drapery and are prepared for their long winter sleep.

Let them be carefully laid down, covered with earth and nicely tucked up for this needed rest.

Delay this necessary work no longer.

If you have doubts as to the benefits of winter protection, even in mild climates, protect a part, leave a part without protection, and mark the results.

After ground is well frozen, strawberries should be covered lightly with clean straw or marsh hay.

In spring this covering to be placed between the rows for summer mulch.

Various systems of pruning grapes are now in use. All are good in their special way, but confusing to beginners.

A good farmer bearing in mind the following facts can easily care for his own vines:

The object in pruning is to get a well-formed vine and a large yield of best fruit.

At least two-thirds of the new growth should be cut away for this purpose.

Unless severely pruned more fruit will form than can be well matured.

Remember, the vine bears its fruit on new wood only.

Canes grown this year are the ones to preserve for fruit next season.

Cut back the vigorous canes to three or four buds each.

Canes that have borne one season never bear again, hence the necessity for keeping a supply of new wood every year.

Train the vine so it may be laid down and covered with dirt in winter and raised and tied to stake or trellis in the spring.

One and two-year-old vines are not expected to bear fruit and are cut back to two or three buds.

Trim your grape vines in the fall.

Remove all weeds, trimmings and surplus rubbish from the garden. See that every plant and bush is properly protected for winter. Cover the ground with finely composted manure and you may then look forward to a fruitful resurrection in the spring.

M. A. Thayer.

Sparta, Wis.

A Round Silo.—A silo should be built near to, but not in connection with, the cow barn. The penetrating smell of the ensilage may be dangerous to the milk or cream. A round silo, 25 feet deep and 24 feet in diameter, made of lumber, can be built for $300. If judiciously placed, it can be fed from with sufficient convenience and safety. If this silo is filled with well grown and well matured corn, but little other coarse food will be required and the feeding of the cows made easy and simple.—Ex.

THE SPINNER.

A Wonderfully Ingenious Automaton Made in France.

The industry of building automatons has been thoroughly revived in France. One of the latest specimens is the "spinning girl," an exceptionally ingenious automatic figure. The spinner is arrayed in the picturesque style of the Watteau period. The face looks very natural, and the hair trembles in crisp curls around the pretty forehead, caused by the motion of the foot and hands and the driving mechanism. The action of the spinning wheel is quite realistic, and the spinner's hand seems to twist the thread as she draws it from the loom and winds it onto the spool.

The building of an automaton of this kind is a very complicated affair. The whole scheme must first be outlined and designed, before a model can be made of it either in clay or in wax, from which a hollow mold is cast. Every important part of the figure is represented in this mold.

Great care is bestowed upon the costume, so as to conform with the epoch from which the subject is taken. The mechanism is always complicated, and requires an especially inventive genius. As a rule the clock-work movement is employed. The Frenchman, Vichy, is considered to be the greatest automaton artist of the day, and has done much to revive this ancient art among the mechanical geniuses of the closing century.

Her Daily Food.

"I love all that is beautiful in art and nature," she was saying to her esthetic admirer. "I revel in the green fields, the babbling brooks and the little wayside flowers. I feast on the beauties of the earth and sky and air. They are my daily life and food and—" "Maudie!" cried out her mother from the kitchen, not knowing that her daughter's beau was in the parlor, "Maudie, whatever made you go and eat that big dish of potatoes that was left over from dinner? I told you that we wanted them warmed up for supper. I declare if your appetite isn't big enough to bankrupt your pa!"

False Witnesses.

There are knaves now and then met with who represent certain local bitters and poisonous stimuli as identical with or possessing properties akin to those of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These scamps only succeed in foisting their trashy compounds upon people unacquainted with the genuine article, which is as much their opposite as day is to night. Ask and take no substitute for the grand remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

Mrs. N.: "We will have to have a speaking tube from the dining room to the kitchen."

Mr. N.: "Why?"

Mrs. N.: "Well, I must get some way of talking to the cook, without having her throw dishes at me."—Truth.

"I guess Brother Goodleigh is not feeling well."

"What makes you think so?"

"He did not go to sleep during the service this morning."—Truth.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle on hand.

Miss Elsa Eachelson has obtained permission of King Oscar of Sweden to plead at the university of Upsala. She will be the first woman LL. D. in that country.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

He: "What a fine girl Miss Womansrights is!"

She: "Yes; she is a man among women."—Truth.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."
Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

"Why do you stay here and starve?"

"I've got to. I've paid a month's board in advance."—Truth.

Everyone knows how it is to suffer with corns, and they are not conducive to graceful walking. Remove them with Hindercorns.

Mrs. Gladstone owns three acres of land in the vicinity of Niagra Falls said to be worth $5,000.

Many influences combine to reduce health to the danger limit. The reviving properties of Parker's Ginger Tonic best overcome these ills.

A woman with views is like wine with quinine. A tonic may be necessary, but it is not nectar.—Truth.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

PINCHING FOREIGN WAITERS.

They Are Even Forced to Fork Over a Share of Their Tips.

Waiters in the foreign restaurants of London have distinct grievances that should be remedied, if the statements of a German waiter are to be believed. He makes complaint of the annoyance and anxiety suffered by himself in common with other members of his class, owing to a system of sweating of the most obnoxious kind which, he asserts is practiced in restaurants that are kept and mainly frequented by foreigners. The proprietors of these restaurants not only pay their waiters nothing, but exact from them a premium of sometimes as much as half a sovereign for the privilege of attending to the wants of customers, and performing other duties for twelve or sixteen hours a day. In those restaurants largely patronized by Englishmen and Americans, it seems that these men are able to earn a more or less meager income, even though their masters impose a further tax upon them by charging for attendance in the bill, but where the customers hail from countries in which tipping does not obtain, they find the struggle for existence both bitter and disappointing.

He Repudiated the Poles.

James II. lived in splendor in Paris on the charity of the French king, who did everything he could to aid him. After the decisive defeat in Ireland he never made an active effort to resume the English throne. He was urged to offer himself as a candidate for the throne of Poland, but declined on account of the turbulent character of the Polish people. "The English are rebellious enough for me," he said, "without going among these savage Poles," and the speech, when reported, destroyed every chance he might have had of election.

A FAMOUS PAPER.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION has become famous because there is hardly a famous man or woman in Great Britain or the United States who does not contribute to the paper each year. The writers engaged for 1896 promise to make the paper more attractive than ever before.

To those who subscribe at once, sending $1.75, the Publishers make an extraordinary offer,—to send free a handsome four-page calendar, 7 x 10 in., lithographed in nine bright colors, retail price of which is 50 cents, THE COMPANION free every week to Jan. 1, 1896, the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers free, and THE COMPANION a full year, 52 weeks, to Jan. 1, 1897. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 199 Columbus Ave., Boston.

Poet: "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

Cynic: "Yes. That the pool of disappointment may never go dry."—Truth.

The Sunny San Luis Valley.

FOR SALE—The best improved Ranche (farm) in Southern Colorado, 320 acres. Address F. P. Baker, Topeka, Kas., or N. R. Baker, Alamosa, Colorado.

First Fair Bicyclist: "I don't see why the men should object to our wearing bloomers, do you?"

Second Ditto: "Pure selfishness. They want to wear them themselves."—Truth.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

Misfortune is a blessing so well disguised that sometimes we have to wake in another world to know it.—Truth.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Miss Martha Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr college, has been elected a trustee of Cornell university.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

Miss Theresina Labriola has graduated from the university of Rome and been admitted to the bar.

JUST FOR FUN.

Friend—And are you very happy? Bride—Very. Almost every day I hear of some other girl who would have jumped at the chance to marry my husband.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

A few Doses of Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills will relieve

Pains in your Back, Sides, Muscles, Joints, Head, etc. and all Kidney Troubles; Rheumatism, Gout, Anaemia, and other Blood Troubles, caused by sick kidneys.

A few boxes will cure.

All druggists, or mailed postpaid for 50c. per box.

Write for pamphlet.

HOBB'S MEDICINE CO.,
Chicago. San Francisco.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Omaha STOVE REPAIR Works
Stove Repairs for 10,000 different stoves and ranges. 1209 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

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

ST. JACOBS OIL
Is a prize fighter and champion in every contest with RHEUMATIC PAINS
It knocks out in every round, and on its belt is written "I CURE."

"The Companion has been growing better, brighter every year for more than sixty years."

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

"52 Times a Year." Subscription, $1.75.

The Volume of The Companion for 1896—the 70th year of its publication—will give weekly entertainment and instruction in abundance for every member of the family.

Six Holiday Numbers.
Special Souvenir Numbers, double in size and appropriate to each season, are published at Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Easter and Fourth of July.

700 Large Pages.
The size of The Companion page is four times that of the leading Magazines. In each Volume nearly 700 pages are given, profusely illustrated. Only $1.75 a year.

For all the Family.
Both young and old find in each week's issue amusement and education in the Serial and Short Stories, in its Editorials, Anecdotes, Health and Miscellaneous Articles.

More than 200 Famous Men and Women have contributed to the next Volume of THE COMPANION. Send for Full Illustrated Prospectus and Sample Copies Free.

50-ct. CALENDAR FREE

REMARKABLE OFFER!
New Subscribers who will cut out this slip and send it AT ONCE with name and address, and $1.75, will receive:
FREE—The Youth's Companion every week till January 1, 1896.
FREE—Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Double Numbers.
FREE—Our Handsome 4-page Calendar (7 x 10 inches), lithographed in nine colors. Retail price, 50 cents. 37
AND THE COMPANION 52 weeks, a full year, to January 1, 1897.

SEND this slip with $1.75

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Send Check, Post-Office or Express Order, or Registered Letter, at Our Risk.

The Ord Quiz.

W. W. HASKELL, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Ord, Nebraska, a second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, if paid in reasonable time, $1.50
If unpaid year after year, $2.
Extra copies to be sent abroad per year $1.00.

The secret is out that the Texas, one of the latest built ships in the American navy, is a faultily made and useless structure. An attempt was made the other day to dry dock her, but the boat showed signs of collapsing of its own weight when the water was taken out and the dry dock was quickly refilled to save the boat. This boat was built by a democratic secretary of the navy, Mr. Whitney, who sent to England and bought the plans at a high price. When completed the officials knew that the boat was faulty but the public was kept in ignorance of the fact till the dry docking experience the other day.

This brings to mind the case of old John Roach, the pioneer American ship builder. When the rebuilding of the American Navy was commenced under the Arthur administration, John Roach undertook to demonstrate that American shipyards could build as good boats as the builders on the Clyde, and begun the construction of several boats under contract with the government. The first boat, the Dolphin, was ready for delivery soon after Whitney came into office under the first Cleveland administration. Whitney, who is opposed to all such American enterprises, at once appointed a committee of rivals to Mr. Roach, who examined the Dolphin and the other boats under construction and rejected the whole lot. Our readers will remember the result. John Roach failed and died soon afterwards with a broken heart, and American shipbuilding received a severe blow. But public sentiment was on the side of Mr. Roach and after his death the Dolphin was accepted, without any changes, and is today one of our staunchest ships. While the Texas, built under the supervision of the enemies to American industry, from plans made in England, was falling to pieces in the dry dock, the Dolphin was being pounded by a storm upon the rocks of Great Gull island off the British coast, and came out of the ordeal with no serious damage.

John Roach is dead and knows not of this vindication of his honest work, but the public can now witness the results of placing the interests of this land into the hands of men like Whitney and his party, who want to cripple American industries in the interest of England.

Republican senators seem to be in doubt as to the expediency of organizing the senate even if they can muster the necessary votes. At this distance it look as though the way is plain. If republicans have votes enough to organize without any entanglements and tie-ups with the populist members, they should organize the senate, but not otherwise. In other words if the people have entrusted the republicans with the ability to assume contorl of the senate, the responsibility snould not be shirked. But if they lack the necessary votes and must make deals with the other parties to accomplish control, then they should wait for the incoming of a republican majority before taking control. The question of patrionage and chairmanships should not be considered.

Every few days this office gets a proposition from some manufacuring company which is calculated to make one believe that corporations are "gallful" if not soulless. A big sewing machine company, which has gone into the bicycle manufacturing business, offers to sell us either a sewing machine or a bicycle and if we will pay cash in advance before the goods are shipped they will allow us to run an advertisement for a few months with out pay.

The Greeley *Herald* has quit again. Connell & Swain do not complain of the patronage afforded them by the business men, but because their candidates got only 100 votes out of some 400 democrats. The more *Herald* the less votes. No wonder it quits.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

(WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1895.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed knows from experience that it is best to make no premature announcement concerning the committee assignment of members of the house. While it is certain that Mr. Reed has already assigned all of the old members of the house to committees, it is not probable that more than a dozen members of the house will know to a certainty their own places on the committees, and less than that number the places of other members, before the official announcement is made after Mr. Reed has been formally elected speaker. Mr. Reed will have more trouble in properly placing the new members, and will have to rely largely upon the advice of others, as many of them are entirely unknown to him. However, he is a rare hand at correctly sizing a man up after talking with him, and he will meet all of the republican members before he takes his seat as speaker.

It is not necessary to do more than mention the fact that less than fifty senators and representatives have yet arrived in Washington to make it plain that the numerous stories sent out purporting to tell what the republicans are going to do are merely guesses founded upon the opinions of individuals. Whether the republicans will attempt to reorganize the senate is an open question and will remain such until a caucus considers the matter and decides what shall be done. It may not be necessary for the republicans of the house to hold a caucus to map out a policy, but it would not be surprising if they did, as the leaders of the party are especially desirous that whatever is done shall be in the line of party policy and that there shall be no bushwhacking on the part of those who are more intent upon achieving personal notoriety by making sensational speeches than of advancing the welfare of the party as a whole.

There are several reasons—all good—why the talk, which has been indulged in by cuckoos, about Mr. Cleveland punishing ex-Speaker Crisp for his silver views by having the democratic nomination for speaker of the house and the consequent leadership of the democrats in that body given to some cuckoo instead of to Mr. Crisp, has been amusing to those who know the financial status of a majority of the democratic members of the house. It is only necessary to mention one of these reasons—a majority of the democratic members hold precisely the same views that Mr. Crisp does, or at least they did when last heard from by their constituents. Of course it is possible that the administration can control some of these votes by a judicious use of patronage, but it is not at all probable that it will care to go into a contest of that sort. It might end not only with the nomination of Crisp by the democratic caucus but gall might be added to the bitterness by the adoption of a silver resolution. That Mr. Cleveland would like, if he had the power, to go into the wholesale punishment of those democrats who do not agree with him is doubtless true, but his time will be so fully taken up with dodging the missiles shied at his head from both senate and house that he will have no time to devote to punishing others.

It is seldom that such absolute indifference is shown by senators and representatives a week before the meeting of congress as to what recommendations the president's message may contain as exists among those now in Washington. This indifference is not confined to either party. Everybody seems to have arrived at the conclusion that it makes no difference what Mr. Cleveland may say or leave unsaid; that it is the wisdom of the republicans in congress that must be depended upon and not Mr. Cleveland's message.

Some of the candidates for the minor house offices are trying to turn it into a sectional contest—this office for the the south, that for the west, the other for the east, etc., but it is not probable that the caucus will make its selections upon that basis. There has been too much sectional politics in this country. The republican party has always proclaimed itself a national party, even when one section was solidly arrayed against it, and it is not likely to endorse sectionalism in any form now.

Johnson Brothers, the druggists, will tell you that no one is better qualified to judge of the merits of an article than the dealer, because he bases his opinion on the experience of all who use it. For this reason they wish us to publish the remarks of other dealers about an article which they handle. Messrs. C. F. Moore & Co., Newberge, Ore., says: "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than all others put together, and it always gives good satisfaction." Mr. J. F. Allen, Fox, Ore., says: "I believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best I have handled." Mr. W H. Hitchcock, Columbus, Wash., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy sells well and is highly praised by all who use it."

Sore Throat. Any ordinary case may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm as directed with each bottle. This medicine is also famous for its cures of rheumatism lame back and deep-seated and muscular pains. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

Mira Mites.

I have been out all morning hunting but what is the use of anyone trying to get a rabbit as long as that Ward man is able to get around he will have all the rabbits within five miles of him. I tell you there is no show for us young boys at all.

J. D. Koch, from Cass Co., is again in Valley looking after his interest here. We are all glad to see him again. He reports that times are hard there as well as here.

Yes, that wedding is going off on thahksgiven but they havent invited Amusement yet.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. F. Marks were seen on Main streets Saturday.

George Kellison has just finished repairing the school-house in Dis. No. 10 He has improved the looks of it wonderfully.

Fred Boesler has decided not to take his house-keeper until spring.

How nicely the Enterprise Literary is progressing, but cou'd be far nicer if o me of last year's members would turn out and try to make it more interesting I am talking some of going to-night and take her in my sleigh. It will be such nice sleighing.

Rev. Bohart now preaches at Midvale.

Mr. Squires is talking of leaving Nebraska soon. Thinks he will try California. Hope he will find that country better than this.

T. C. Honnold scrubbed out the school house yesterday ready for the new school master which will be Mr. Anderson.

C. W. Noll is fattening quite for a number of sheep this winter.

C. H. Leonard has shaved of late. It had made such a change in his looks that when we meet I dont know whether it is him or some one else.

I havent said much this week as I have been staying at home tending to my own affairs since my Missionary trip but am going away on a Thanksgiven tour now and will come home with plenty of news for you.

AMMUSEMENT.

Antiquity of Archery.

The use of the bow may be traced to the remotest antiquity. The first notice which we find of it is in Genesis xxi, 20, where it is said that Ishmael became an archer. It was introduced into England in the reign of Egbert the Saxon, but was not used at a martial weapon till the reign of Edward I. The period at which the longbow attained its meridian fame may be fixed in the reign of Henry V, whose archers destroyed the whole French cavalry, clothed in complete steel, with their yard long arrows. At the battle of Flodden Field also the English archers made sad havoc. Shooting with the bow was an extremely fashionable amusement in the reign of Henry VIII, and Holinshed reports that the prince shot as well as any of his guard. After the siege of Devizes in the civil wars, 1647, the bow, as a military weapon, was entirely laid aside. Archery derives its name from the bow being, when drawn, in the shape of an arch.

Symbolical Jewelry.

The Japanese ladies, by the several ways of dressing the hair, denote whether they are maid, wife or mother. Other nations and tribes attach a similar significance to the wearing of certain articles of jewelry, as the Algerian women, who upon the birth of the first child assume a round silver brooch, enriched by small coral roses and finely wrought knobs of metal. If the child is a girl, this ornament is worn on the breast; if a boy, it is placed on the forehead. These women, young and old, are fond of trinkets and wear a multiplicity of bead and coral necklaces, as well as those made of spices and a sweet smelling paste, said to be composed of pressed rose leaves. Bracelets and necklaces of the latter kind are found on sale in large bazaars and are desirable not only as curiosities, but on account of their pleasant and lasting perfume.—Jewelers' Circular.

Louis Napoleon's Friendly Bricklayer.

The founder of the firm of Godillot, whose extensive premises were recently burned down, played in his time a subordinate part in the history of his country. He was employed as a bricklayer at the fortress of Ham when Louis Napoleon, who had been confined within its walls after his fiasco at Strasburg, effected his escape. It was Godillot who lent the pretender his blouse and coarse woolen trousers and thus enabled the prince to slip out in this disguise, carrying a beam on his shoulder, which concealed his features from the soldiers on guard. After his proclamation as emperor, Napoleon III testified his gratitude by paying Godillot a large sum of money and appointing him purveyor to the army and the military school of various articles of outfit, which soon became generally known under the appellation of "Godillot."—Revue Independente.

One Use of the Bicycle.

Conversation between two charming bicyclists on Plymouth avenue last evening:

Maude—I can't get him to propose.

Amy—Have you tried everything?

Maude—I think so.

Amy—Have you let him see you fall off your bicycle? That's usually a clincher.

Maude—Thanks! I'll try it.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Memory depends very much on the perspicuity, regularity and order of our thoughts. Many complain of the want of memory when the defect is in their judgment, and others, by grasping at all, retain nothing.—Fuller.

This Week in Local History

Interesting facts taken from the files of QUIZ for the week corresponding with the present, beginning thirteen years ago.

Nov. 30, 1882.—Zachariah Fales died Nov. 24. Rev. Lewis officiated at the funeral.

Miss Clara Allen, who afterwards became Mrs. F. A. Witte, arrived from New York state.

Nov. 30, 1883—I. B. White passed through town with a herd of sheep for his farm.

The Baptists and Methodists were holding union protracted meetings at the Methodist church.

O. S. Haskell sold his lumber yard to W. I. Reed, of Chicago.

The building in which Barnes & Murschel now keep their barber shop, was commenced for the use of the Ord City Bank which was then occupying the corner east of the Racket store.

A son was born unto Mr. and Mrs. Barney Weare, Nov. 27.

W. C. Williams and Anna Peters were married at the Satterlee house, Nov. 27.

Nov. 28, 1884—C. H. Jennings moved to Howard county just in time to have his house and contents destroyed by fire.

B. E. Joll's jewelry stock was taken in by his creditors and J. L. Cole came on as his successor.

"Old Man" Stiles, who lived in a dugout in the canyon, was married to one of the Verley girls. But immediately after the happy pair got home a row broke out and lawyers were being freely consulted next day. But the difficulties did not get into court.

Nov. 27, 1885.—Work on the U. P. rail road extension to Ord began Sunday.

The staging used by the mechanics in building the court house collapsed and O. S. Haskell, who was near the eaves, found himself without a foot-hold. He happened to grasp the eaves by one hand and hung on at that dizzy height till help came.

Dr. J. H. Johnson, dentist, located in Ord.

Mrs. Barnes and daughter arrived and C. W. went down to meet them at Grand Island.

Nov. 26, 1886.—W. J. Stewart and Miss M. M. Hull were married at Manderson Nov. 21.

Mrs. Matthew Coffin was buried Sunday.

The county Alliance met and resolved to establish a newspaper to advocate their schemes. The North Loup *Advocate* was the result a few weeks later.

A special election was called for Dec. 28 to vote on the proposition of investigating the county records.

Nov. 30, 1888.—Fred Hollingsworth, driving the bus to the depot, collided with a B. & M. freight engine, but not much harm was done.

G. A. Percival took leave of Ord for the winter, and Fred B. Bartlett was installed as acting cashier of the First National Bank and W. E. Mitchell as assistant cashier.

A wolf hunt on Thanksgiving day was attended by lots of hunters, but some one must have given the wolves a cue, for they had skipped.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Bradt Nov. 28.

J. E. Hale was married at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

Nov. 29, 1889.—"Doctor" Craine, dentist, commenced a $10,000 libel suit against Quiz and Quiz appeared with an expose of the doctor's conduct with his wife's sister all the way to Brewster and back. Plenty occasion was given for libel suits but no move followed and the one already begun was dropped.

The Baptist church was dedicated.

Nov. 28, 1890.—Dr. J. G. Sharpe and Rebecca N. Worley were married at Lincoln Nov. 21.

Arcadia suffered a severe fire Tuesday.

Dec. 2, 1892.—Fred Travis had his arm dislocated by being on a capsized wagon.

The Crow damage suit against the U. P. began in district court.

Dec. 1, 1893.—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Barnes Nov. 23.

S. W. Reed died at Oakland, California.

Mrs. T. J. Nethery died Nov. 24.

J. H. CAPRON

Invites your patronage, and calls your attention to the following lines:

REAL ESTATE — Offerings now include a large number of improved farms and wild lands and town property on which the price has not been raised since the drouth. If you want anything in this line you should buy at once, and you can buy at this office as cheaply as if you go direct to owners, and can find what you want without trouble or expense. Buy now and profit by the raise which this crop is sure to bring.

FARM LOANS — are very hard to place now, and only a limited number of very attractive applications can be filled. Company rates are 8¼ to 9 per cent. for five year loans. Private funds can be had for two or three years at 10 per cent.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE — will be furnished promptly to any tract of land or town lot in Valley county, at the usual rate. This is the only complete set of books in the county, and the correctness of abstracts issued is guaranteed by a bond of $10,000. Defective titles perfected and property transfers made.

Office—First National Bank Building, Ord.

Notice.

der to show cause.

In the district court of Valley county, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Mary Campbell, deceased.

The cause came on for hearing of James A. Patton, administrator of the estate of Mary Campbell, deceased, praying for license to sell the northeast quarter of section 34, town. 17, range 16, west of the sixth principal meridian, or a sufficient amount of the same to bring the amount of $500 for the payment of debts allowed against said estate, and the cost of administration, there not being sufficient personal property to pay said debts and expenses. It is therefor ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the court house, Ord, Nebraska, on the 16th day of December, 1895, at one o'clock, p. m. to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the above described real estate of the deceased as shall be necessary to pay said debts and expenses. It is further ordered that notice of the pending of this application be given by service of a copy of this order personally on all parties interested at least 14 days before the time set for hearing hereon or that notice be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Ord Quiz, a newspaper of general circulation in Ord, Valley county, Nebraska, by publishing the same for 4 successive weeks in said newspaper before the day of hearing of said petition.

Done at Grand Island on this 1st day of November, A. D. 1895.

32-4 A. A. KENDALL, Judge.

A. M. Robbins, Attorney for Estate.

In the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska.

Harry E. Mooney, trustee, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Sower et al., Defendants.

To John Sower and William T. Turner, Defendants in the above entitled cause:—You are hereby notified that you have been sued by the plaintiff in the above entitled cause in the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska, and that on or before the 16th day of December, A. D., 1895, you must answer the petition of the plaintiff, now on file in the office of the clerk of said District Court, in which the plaintiff asks that a judgment be rendered by the Court foreclosing a mortgage given by the defendants, John Sower and Mary J. Sower, to Pierce, Wright & Company and now owned by the plaintiff, upon the following described real property, situated in the County of Valley and State of Nebraska, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section two (2), township eighteen (18) north, range sixteen (16) west, that the equity of redemption of each and all of the defendants named in the title of said cause in and to said mortgaged premises be forever barred and foreclosed; that any right, title, lien or interest owned or claimed by you, or either of you, in or to said premises, be adjudged to be junior and inferior to the plaintiff's mortgage lien thereon and that said lands be sold to pay the indebtedness secured by said mortgage.

You are hereby further notified that, if you fail to answer said petition on or before the day hereinbefore stated, the facts and allegations contained in said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered as therein prayed for.

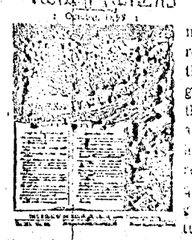
D. M. VINSONHALER,
Attorney for plaintiff.

32-4

"ALL THE MAGAZINES IN ONE."

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.



THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as its name implies, gives in readable form the best that appears in the other great magazines all over the world, generally on the same date that they are published. With the recent extraordinary increase of worthy periodicals, these careful reviews, summaries, and quotations, giving the gist of periodical literature, are alone worth the subscription price.

FIVE MONTHS FOR $1.00.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION $2.50.

Aside from these departments, the editorial and contributed features of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS are themselves equal in extent to a magazine. The Editor's "Progress of the World" is an invaluable chronicle of the happenings of the thirty days just past, with pictures on every page of the men and women who have made the history of the month.

The Literary World says: "We are deeply impressed, from month to month with the value of the 'REVIEW OF REVIEWS,' which is a sort of Eifel Tower for the survey of the whole field of periodical literature. And yet it has a mind and voice of its own, and speaks out with decision and sense on all public topics of the hour. It is a singular combination of the monthly magazine and the daily newspaper. It is daily in its freshness; it is monthly in its method. It is the world under a field glass."

THREE RECENT SAMPLES 25 cents.

Agents find it the Most Profitable Magazine.

Sold on all News Stands. Single Copy, 25 cents.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS
13 Astor Place, New York.

FORTUNE SMILES.

They say fortune smiles on the innocent, yet innocent people are more euchred out of dollars on clothing, because of their innocence.

The Nebraska Clothing Company of Omaha is known from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, to some by mail and others in sight. Everyone is a staunch customer who once buys here, because we treat prince and pauper alike, whether you are here in person or order by mail, and because our prices are such that no concern in the country can possibly duplicate, and your money back any time you want it.

All Wool Suits (guaranteed wool) $5.00 worth from $8.50 to $10.00

Black Clay Worsted Suits (Sunday dress) $7.00, cost everywhere $12.00.

Black or Blue Beaver Overcoats (velvet collar) $4.75, elsewhere $8.00.

Black or Blue Kersey Overcoats (dress style) $6.75, cheap at $10.00.

Splendid extra long Ulsters (cloth lining) $4.00, cheap at $7.50.

Good Grey Shetland cloth Ulsters (hairy material) $5.50, worth $9.00.

Chinchilla Overcoats (velvet collar) $3.25, cost you anywhere $6.00.

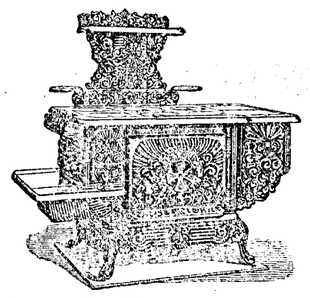
Same way all over the house—Shoes, Hats, Gent's Furnishings, Boys Clothes, Rubber Goods, Fur Overcoats, and everything a man wears, and if you're dissatisfied with anything you buy, get your money back, and this is why we sell so much and grow so fast.

Nebraska Clothing Co
OMAHA

ORD PLUMBING CO.

Carries a full line of **Stoves, Ranges, Tinware** and **General Hardware.**

Our Ranges are the original square oven line.



Call and see the celebrated **GERMAN HEATERS.** Something new and correct in construction. A revolution in Heating Stoves. Save money and fuel by buying the **GERMAN HEATER. Every stove warranted.**

ORD PLUMBING CO.,
Ord, Nebraska.

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

ORD, • • NEBRASKA

Three or four enterprising gentlemen opened a bank at McGregor, Tex., last week. They opened it with dynamite and got $12,000.

How can any true American keep quiet when he reads that 40,000,000 American dollars go to Englishmen with American brides within a week? If Mr. Chandler wants war, let him present this grievance.

Two full moons will come in December. Adventists say this has not occurred since the coming of Christ, 1,896 years ago, and from the coincidence argue his second coming during the approaching holidays.

The new constitution of South Carolina expressly prohibits all future legislatures in that state from clothing women with suffrage. The equal suffragists will enter this in their notebooks as the crime of '95.

The Widow Hammersley put a lot of expensive repairs on Marlborough castle. Now if the new duchess can stand the necessary expenditure, it is hoped she will put some much needed repairs on the Marlborough reputation.

The Providence Journal still insists that the made-up cravat is a violation of good taste and propriety. Whether it is so or not, it is probably speaking within bounds to say that the great majority of mankind are guilty of it.

A woman in a Massachusetts village settled the vexed problem of what to do with the baby in case she had the ballot. This woman took her baby to the polls with her and set it down in the booth while she marked her ballot.

An alderman of Sturgis, Mich., while lighting a tailor's goose set fire to his celluloid collar. If Sturgis had one atom of civic pride in its composition it would never betray the awful truth that its city fathers wear celluloid collars.

A young man in Tennessee has been warned by white caps that he must quit wearing tan shoes. In the north the weather is threatening the impecunious young man with the same ultimatum.

Jack Dempsey's death affords new illustration of the fact that athleticism, in whatever branch, is not healthful exercise. The greater part of Dempsey's life, since reaching adult years, has been spent in "training." He has been free to a very great extent from the excesses to which the ordinary follower of his calling is addicted. His physique, superficially judged, was magnificent. Yet at the age of 34 he dies of consumption, which was contracted and developed despite his incessant effort to keep his body in the most perfect condition. The history of the professional athletics furnishes dozens of parallels to this case. The science of training is absurd. Splendid athletes are trained to death. They neither exercise nor eat naturally. In a recent article it was said that Japanese wrestlers pay no attention to their eating further than to eat what they want and what they like. Japanese coolies live on rice and the simplest diet. No men on earth have such endurance as these beasts of burden. Jack Dempsey's death indicates that moderate exercise and temperate eating, with reasonable care of the body would be more effective than the present method of training.

According to a statement contained in a report made to the state department by Commercial Agent Murphy, of Luxemburg, the projected convention looking to the control of the petroleum markets of the world between the Noble brothers, of Russia, and the Standard Oil company, of the United States, has received a decided set-back. Mr. Murphy quotes an article in the local press there, which says that owing to the advance made by Russian petroleum, the conclusion of the convention has been delayed. The article in question calls attention to a table in the weekly journal of the Russian Ministry of Finance, in which the supplying capacities of the Russian and American petroleum industries were compared. The action of the Minister of Finance in delaying the conclusion of a contract with the Standard Oil company was made known in the same issue. Russian petroleum exporters were at that time inclined to content themselves with the right to supply 25 per cent. of the world's markets, but as it was becoming more and more apparent that the Russian industry was already able to compete on equal terms with the American company in the world's markets, the minister declined to sanction that arrangement. The Russian merchants were advised to learn from the Americans how to manipulate the markets, to use similar means for holding foreign trade, to push ahead regardless of consequences, and not to be frightened by a temporary fall in prices.

It is not true that the Chinese have signified a wish that hereafter each missionary to their country be accompanied with the elements of a mayonnaise dressing.

Now, why cannot Mr. Corbett favor his fellow citizens with an interval of quiet? The fight is dead, and it would seem proper for the prizefighters to have some respect for the corpse.

Uncle Sam also holds to the doctrine of future punishment for those who disregard his Monroe doctrine.

The latest thing in diseases is said to be the "railroad kidney." Everybody who travels is familiar with the railroad gall.

Woman's Wit.

TOLD BY A SOCIETY GIRL.

Something About Morphine, Sulphur, Molasses and Other Things.

From the Evening News, Newark, N. J.

Among the popular society leaders in East Orange, N. J., Emma L. Stoll, a charming young maiden, stands in the foremost rank. She is of a lovable disposition and the light of the social set in which she moves. For two years she has been a sick girl from internal troubles peculiar to women, and having recently recovered, has given our reporter the following interesting account:

"Instead of improving under the care of my physician I became worse. For five weeks I was unable to get out of bed and about six o'clock each morning I suffered horribly. My lips were sore and lacerated from the marks of my teeth, for in my efforts to keep from screaming I sunk my teeth deep into my lips. At such times I rolled and tossed until the bed shook like an aspen leaf and it finally got so serious that the doctor—I won't tell you his name—gave me some morphine pills to take. The very thought of them now makes me shiver. These morphine pills simply put me to sleep for awhile and when I became conscious again my agony was renewed.

"The pain in my stomach and back was more than I could stand. 'Your blood is poor,' said the doctor, 'take sulphur and molasses,' and I did until it was a great wonder that I was not a molasses cake. It was time wasted in taking it because I was not benefited in the least; my suffering continued, but by a mighty effort after being in bed so long. I got up. Oh, but I was a sad sight then. From 112 pounds I had fallen to ninety; my cheeks were pale and sunken and I limped; yes, actually hobbled from the extreme pain in my side. Then I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and the testimonials in the News inspired me with hope. I got the pills and took them. Before many days I began to improve and before I had finished one box I felt as if I could go out and walk for miles. I soon stopped limping and through the Pink Pills I soon bid goodbye to my headaches while the pain in my stomach and back slowly but surely succumbed to the influence of these pills that seem to be able to persuade all pain to leave one's body. Now I am as I used to be; well and strong, lighthearted and merry but never without the pills. See I have got some of them now," and from a nearby desk she handed out one of the boxes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work, or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Lighting a Lamp With an Icicle.

The most curious experiment imaginable is that of lighting a lamp with an icicle. Yet, remarkable as it may seem, it can easily be done, provided you get the right combination in connection with the ice. The experiment is very simple. Procure a small piece of metallic potassium and place it across the wick tube, the wick just touching the metal. Now touch the potassium with the ice and the water thus chemically generated will instantly take fire and light the wick. Be very careful, as a large piece of the potassium is likely to explode.

Running Double Capacity.

In the year 1894 the De Kalb Fence Co. of De Kalb, Ill., doubled the capacity for producing their lines over 1893, which gave them an output of 20 miles per day. The demand for their goods has been so great the past season, that in order to be able to supply their trade, they have been compelled this year to double the capacity of 1894, which now gives them an output of 40 miles per day.

This in itself speaks well for their product and merits the attention and inspection of our readers, and all that are in need of smooth wire fencing of any kind, and it will be to your interest to write for their catalogue which describes in detail their goods, comprising the largest and most complete lines of smooth wire fencing now produced by any one plant in the country.

See their ad in another column of this paper.

A Nigh Witness.

On one occasion, in a case as counsel and questioning a witness, Sir Francis Johnson, afterward chief-justice of the superior court of the province of Quebec, said: "I want to know, did you see it done?" Witness —No, I was not an eye-witness, but an ear-witness. "Ah," remarked Sir Francis, "a near witness and not a nigh witness? That is what I call a distinction without a difference!"

A Railway Church.

An eight-wheeled railway church has just been finished at Tiflis, in the factory of the Trans-Caucasian railway company, for use along the line. It is surmounted by a cross at one end, and at the other there is a handsome belfry with three bells. Besides the church proper, it has apartments for the minister. It can comfortably seat seventy persons. The altar is made of carved oak.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Proven.

Forty years since, "Porte Crayon" was down on Albemarle sound, and told a native that there were men with mouths eight inches wide. The native declared that was a fish-story; Porte reproved him for his incredulity, and pointed out that deductions from known facts proved this statement. "We know," he said, "that oysters must be eaten whole; we know that there are oysters eight inches across the minor dimension; therefore, there must be mouths eight inches wide to take them in, or the beautiful chain of harmony in the universe is broken."

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE TRUST AND WEATHER WORK TOGETHER

To Destroy the Nebraska Industry—Our Own Fault If They Do—Home Industry Must be Practiced as Well as Preached —Present Condition and Its Causes.

The business men's excursion to the sugar factory at Norfolk on Friday last had far more than the usual significance of such events, not only in the representative character of its make-up, but in the underlying motives of the trip itself. It was in fact nothing short of a practical endeavor to solve the question whether "home industry" is ever to mean more than a pretty phrase that sounds very well at banquets and public meetings, but has little force with the merchant and housekeeper who are the most potent factors in the development of the real idea conveyed by it. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the all-reaching eye of the sugar trust has not from the outset watched intently the rise and growth in the middle west of an industry that must in time, if properly fostered, become a dangerous rival in a territory over which they might otherwise have full control; for it must be remembered that barring the sugar factory at Lehi, Utah, the two Nebraska plants are the only refineries within the limits of the enormous triangle formed by the three great strongholds of the sugar trust, New York, New Orleans and San Francisco. Nebraska, therefore, has a double opportunity—she can produce first, all the sugar that her population consumes and after satisfying home demands push out in three directions towards the shipping points just mentioned; only, however, if she defends her own. The present year is the first since the establishment of the industry in this state that the two factories have had prospects of running to full capacity for the maximum period of operation, which is four to five months, but no sooner were they ready to put their product on the market than they found themselves confronted by the fact that the trust was making capital of the local prejudice that already existed against the home product, thereby frustrating one of the chief objects of the state in protecting the industry.

It is useless to argue that such a prejudice is unreasonable and let it go at that for any great progress would then be impossible. Seeing is believing, to most people, and it needed just such an optical demonstration as has just been made to convince the press and the merchant first and through them, as the great mediums, the consumers, that whatever failings any of the Nebraska sugar may have had in its early days it is not today excelled—or always equalled—by the output of the great refineries on the three coasts. Therefore when we can produce right here within the four boundaries of our state more sugar than we can consume and of the very finest quality possible, of what value is the motto "Patronize Home Industries," if Nebraskans fill their minds with prejudice and use an outside product while Colorado, Dakota, Iowa and Kansas welcome gladly the western article and are making every effort to establish in their own limits home sources of supply. One serious obstacle has been and still is the belief of the average person that beet sugar is different from other sugar—some going so far as to insist that it bears the same relation to the cane product that oleomargarine does to butter, in short that it is an inferior article, has a "vegetable taste," etc.

Nothing, however, could be more absurd—sugar can be only sugar; it is a chemical product and must be the same no matter whence its origin and the sooner the public mind is relieved of any other theory, the better. So far as the quality is concerned it needed but a half hour spent at the Norfolk factory, watching the brown "massecuite" spun quickly into white sugar and still moist conveyed to the granulator there to be dried, screened, and then whirled like driven snow into the gaping mouths of the sacks, to convince every man who took part in Friday's outing that nothing could be finer in grain or color than Nebraska sugar, as the following resolutions drawn up the same day will attest:

"We, the business men of Omaha, Lincoln, Council Bluffs, Sioux City and Fremont, hereby tender our grateful acknowledgements to the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad company and officials and to the management of the Norfolk bet sugar factory for the courtesy by which we have been brought into close touch with and more accurate knowledge of the beet sugar product of Nebraska and the west, we recognize in the beet sugar industry a potent agency for the upbuilding and encouragement of this section of the country with soil and climate thoroughly adapted to beet-growing, we express it as our belief and judgment that the future is full of hope for this business in Nebraska and adjoining states.

"Whereas, We are now producing only about one-fourth the quantity of sugar consumed by its citizens, it follows that there is yet vast opportunity for the investment of capital before the measure of our production reaches that of our consumption. We recognize the power of our jobbers to promote and encourage this industry by giving the home product the preference, all things being equal, and we solicit their good offices in bringing about this beneficial result."

With such a preamble there is no doubt that the retailer will henceforth have his mind impressed very forcibly by the jobbers as to his obligations in the furtherance of an industry with which he is allied so closely and it only remains for him to do his share in his capacity of supplying the consumer with the product of Nebraska enterprise. As for the consumers themselves they owe it to their state—everything else being equal, as it certainly is—to use Nebraska sugar and if it is not furnished them to insist upon its being supplied.

In regard to the present agricultural situation so many are the rumors prevailing that a slight review of the season is necessary to make an explanation of the causes that have led up to the present unfortunate condition of the beet crop. Briefly, owing to the beneficial stimulus of the state bounty law passed last March which enabled the manufacturers to offer a straight price of $5 per ton for the beets, the full complement of 4,000 acres was secured for each factory and although early in the summer there was some fear lest the crop might be reduced in volume through lack sufficient moisture, any anxiety that existed on that score was relieved later on by abundant rains, so that on August 1, when the crop was laid by there was every reason to believe that the two plants would be able to start into operation very early in September and for the first time in their history have enough beets to insure a good run, say 40,000 to 50,000 tons for each point. With the coming of September, however, all plans were upset by a most unusual combination of weather, heavy rains being followed by unseasonably hot weather and this in turn by extreme cold, the result being that the early planting whose growth should have been checked by the first frosts, did not ripen but on the contrary started growing again, a state of things peculiarly injurious to any biennial root. The later plantings were also seriously affected and as a consequence neither factory could count on enough ripe beets to enable them to turn a wheel until the 1st of October or nearly a month later than they had anticipated, and when they did start it was simply working from hand to mouth on account of the slowness of the crop in maturing. As a matter of fact the Grand Island plant found itself absolutely unable to obtain enough beets of the required purity to keep it going from day to day and was compelled to close down for over week on that account. It must be mentioned here that the purity of the beet is a most important point to the manufacturer and too often overlooked by the grower for it is not only an indication of ripeness but represents ease of extraction. In other words while only a certain percentage of the sugar actually present in the beets can be recovered by the most approved methods, such percentage is very greatly reduced if the purity falls below 80. There is another cause also to which the unfavorable condition of the crop may be attributed and that is that owing to the very severe drouths of the past few years the sub-soil was too dry to enable the beets to develop much until after the summer rains and then they grew so rapidly that they became weakened through their efforts to attain full size in less than the natural time. It may be, too, that our soil is lacking in certain properties that the beet requires to insure proper richness and which had they been present would have enabled this year's crop to pull through in better shape. This can of course be easily determined by analysis, and such elements as are lacking be supplied artificially. If such lessons have to be learned the sooner the experience is gained the better. It was hoped when the trouble began that the beets would by delaying harvesting ripen sufficiently to enable the entire crop to reach the required standard, but in this there has been further disappointment and it is now certain that many of the beets will never reach that point. As long as there are beets, however, testing not less than 12 and 80 the factories will continue to receive them and pay $5 a ton for them and when such beets are exhausted they will discontinue working under the bounty law and reopen to resume the low grade beets (not less than ten per cent and 70 per cent.) This action is taken through a desire to meet the farmers half way in this trying time, but as it is difficult as well as unprofitable to work up low beets and to reduce the price at all necessitates foregoing the bounty, the factories cannot afford to pay more than $2.50 per ton for such beets. Of course this imposes a hardship on many who have counted absolutely on marketing their crop at a fixed price but in a time when the disaster is so general it is not fair to insist that the manufacturers should bear the whole brunt of losses caused by forces over which they have no control. They will carry out their contract with the farmer to the letter, but no sane business man could for a moment think of purchasing at double price thousands of tons of beets that are far below what he is obligated by contract to accept, and the acceptance of which would entail upon him a tremendous loss. The assumption that the factories can not work up the 1895 crop is ridiculous, each plant having a capacity of about 12,000 tons a month, which would enable them to slice every beet in the state by February 1. The disaster is simply one of those unforseen things that can be attributed to nothing but natural causes and that the best of human forethought cannot prevent. One good season would enable everyone to recoup losses made this year and as it is understood that the factories will give preference in making contracts next year to such persons it would seem the proper course to make the best of the situation now and profit in the future by past expediences. That Nebraska is naturally adapted to the culture of the sugar beet there can be no question and the industry should not be allowed to languish because of one unfavorable season.

WHY THEY CHEERED HIM.

He Always Beat the French, But Always Like a Gentleman.

While Wellington was still a marquis he went to Paris from Toulouse, where he had fought and won the last battle of the peninsular war. He went to the opera the same evening, and though he wore plain clothes and sat in the back of the box, he was almost immediately recognized by some one in the pit who cried out, "Vellington!"

The name was taken up by others and at last the pit rose, turned to the box, and called, "Vive Vellington!"

Nor would the people be satisfied until he had stood up and bowed to them; he was cheered and applauded again. At the end of the performance the passage from the box was found to be crowded with people. The ladies of the party drew back nervously, but the duke said, "come along!" in his brusque way, and conducted them on. While they were still in the corridor a man in the crowd was heard to say to his companions:

"But why are you applauding so much? He has always beaten us."

This was very true, and the question seemed a natural one; but the answer was charming.

"Yes, but he has always beaten us like a gentleman!"

Qualified His Thanks.

In the first year of his practice, Judge Royce, of Vermont, was called to prosecute in a justice suit, and, fresh from Chitty, filed a plea in abatement, which he duly discussed. The justice, in deciding the case, said: "The young lawyer has filed what he calls a plea in abatement; now the plaintiff seems to be a very ignorant man, and his lawyer about as ignorant as he is, and his writ doesn't seem to be a very good writ, and it doesn't resemble one much more than it does a hog-yoke; but the plaintiff seems to be an honest man, and if he has a just claim against this defendant, he shall have judgment." Whereupon, Judge Royce, elated at the result, but somewhat disgusted with the remarks of the justice, arose, and, making a very profound bow, said to the court: "I thank you, d—n you."—Argonaut.

Americans Only.

Museum Manager—I understand you are really a Canadian.

Zulu Chief—That is true.

Museum Manager—Well, you've got your nerve to come here asking for a job in the present state of sentiment as to foreign labor.—Detroit Tribune.

A PATRIOTIC PIGEON.

How After Four Years' Captivity in a Foreign Land It Flew Home.

Many instances are on record of tenacity of memory on the part of carrier pigeons, who are said never to forget their first cote. None of these instances are more remarkable, probably, than that recorded of one of the birds employed to carry messages into Paris during the siege. These birds, domiciled in Paris, were taken out by balloons, and after being laden with tidings from without were liberated and made their way back to their homes.

One day a pigeon from one of these balloons was captured by a German soldier of the besieging army. He gave it to his officer who presented it in turn to his commander, Prince Frederick Charles. The prince sent it as a gift to his mother in Germany, who happened to be somewhat of a pigeon fancier.

"The princess, delighted with the gift, placed the captive in a great dove cote, where it was surrounded with every luxury that the most exacting bird could ask for, but whence it could not escape.

Here the French pigeon lived, apparently happy enough, for four long years. But it did not forget its fatherland.

One day a door of the great dove cote was left carelessly open. The French pigeon flew out. It was never seen again by its German hosts, but ten days later it was beating its wings against the doors of its old cote in the Boulevard de Clichy, Paris. It was recognized by its old keeper, and received the welcome due to a patriot returned from a long captivity.

A MARK TWAIN JOKELET.

He Proved to Mrs. Stowe That He Had a Collar and Necktie.

There is a story told in Hartford about Mark Twain which is more characteristic than funny, but it suggests a comfortable fashion. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe lives a few doors from Mark's house, and one fine hot summer morning the bohemian jester, while strolling out before breakfast in a smoking jacket and slippers and without either collar or necktie, found the venerable authoress sitting on her veranda, and so went inside and made a morning call of a quarter of an hour or so. Then he lounged home to breakfast and shocked his wife by telling her that he had been calling on Mrs. Stowe. She advised him to dress after breakfast and call again and apologize. Mark knew a better way. He sent a collar and necktie by one of his children, by way of sample, and Mrs. Stowe expressed herself as perfectly satisfied.

Couldn't Smell in the Dark.

An old gentleman too impatient for his hot water and a light to be brought rushed into the kitchen, seized hold of the first pan on the stove and dashed away with it to his dark room. On plunging his hands into the wash hand basin he was amazed to find that it contained something thicker than water—that he had, in fact, spoiled the first course of his dinner by trying to wash in the soup. Boiling over with passion he began to upbraid his wife, and on her suggesting that he might have smelled it was soup he thundered: "How in the name of fortune could I smell in the dark?"

One of the Oldest Trees.

One of the oldest trees standing in England is the "Tortworth" chestnut, which, so far back as the reign of Stephen in 1135, was so remarkable for its size and antiquity that it was recognized as the terminal boundary of the manor of Tortworth in Gloucestershire. The wondrously old tree was cited by Dr. Ducard in his controversy with Daines Barrington as a convincing proof of the chestnut being indigenous to Great Britain. It is supposed to have attained its maturity in the reign of Egbert. In 1766 the Tortworth chestnut was 50 feet in circumference and 52 feet high, and many more centuries of tranquil existence were predicted for it.

Killed by a Water Turkey.

A water turkey, one of those vicious long-necked and sharp-billed birds that cry so weirdly along the waterways of Florida, was caught recently by a small boy, who exhibited it. A passer-by stooped down and peered between the slats at the bird, when, quick as a flash, the long stiletto-shaped bill shot out and pierced the pupil of his eye, and, entering into the brain, caused his death a few hours later.

A Safety Envelope.

A New Jersey woman has patented a device for an improvement in envelopes, in answer to the recent invitation of the government to submit ideas and designs for means to detect tampering with sealed letters. Her invention is very simple, merely the printing of a small device of any shape on the under side of the flap of the gummed envelope in a sensitive fluid, fixed when dry, but which will run or spread on the application of steam or moisture, thus showing whether the seal has been molested.

It is a Pleasure

To recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all afflicted with blood or skin diseases. My blood was out of order, and I suffered for years from psoriasis. I tried several remedies without benefit. After taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for two months I was restored to my former good health and feel like a different person. As a blood purifier I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal."

CHAS. L. COCKELREAS, Irving, Illinois.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Always WINS HOSTS of FRIENDS wherever its Superior Merits become known. It is the Safest FOOD for Convalescents!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John Carle & Sons, New York.

Go to

California

in a Tourist Sleeper.

It is the RIGHT way. Pay more and you are extravagant. Pay less and you are uncomfortable.

The newest, brightest, cleanest and easiest riding Tourist Sleepers are used for our

Personally Conducted Excursions to California,

which leave Omaha every Thursday morning reaching San Francisco Sunday evening, and Los Angeles Monday noon.

You can join them at any intermediate point.

Ask nearest ticket agent for full information, or write to

J. FRANCIS, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

SOUTH WEST MISSOURI.

The best fruit section in the West. No drouths. A failure of crops never known. Mild climate. Productive soil. Abundance of good pure water.

For Maps and Circulars giving full description of the Rich Mineral, Fruit and Agricultural Lands in South West Missouri, write to JOHN M. PURDY, Manager of the Missouri Land and Live Stock Company, Neosho, Newton Co., Missouri.

Grace before Meat.

There's a difference between being full of thanksgiving, and being full of Thanksgiving dainties. But the one thing generally leads to the other. How can it be helped when the turkey is so good, and the pie so enticing? Here's a helpful hint. For that full feeling after Thanksgiving—take a pill. Not any pill, mind you. There are pills that won't help you. Take **the pill that will.** It's known as Ayer's Pill—and it's perfect. It is sugar-coated, pleasant to the palate, and its operation, like that of nature, is effective and without violence. Keep this in your mind if you want to enjoy the holiday season: Grace before meat, but a **Pill after Pie.**

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

Quite a little excitement was raised in Noble township last week when it became rumored that Mr. McNutt's house had been burglarized, and some valuables taken. Last week Thursday night while Mr. Nutt was away a stranger rode up horseback and asked to stay over night. Mrs. McNutt consented reluctantly. The man bunked with the hired man, Charley Young, who was also a little suspicious of the fellow. Next morning he left, but went only as far as Mr. Buss' place where he left a gun and returned again to Mr. McNutt's. Meanwhile Mr. Young had gone to the field and Mrs. McNutt, after fastening the house securely had gone to one of the neighbors. She saw him go to the house and break in. He then left the country and an investigation showed that he had taken a good watch and a pocketbook containing some $5 from Mr. Young. It was supposed that he had also stolen a watch belonging to Miss Emma Robbins, teacher of the district school, but this was subsequently found. So far as known he stole only the things named, worth about $25. But he did not call for the gun left with Mr. Buss.

A man answering the description of the burglar has been reported from up the valley, but at this writing had not been returned.

He is about 21 years old, fair size, smooth faced, with black hair and low forehead.

He recently worked for Jorgen Moller.

The Stacy families received the sad news this week of the death of young Jimmy Stacy and the serious injury of his father, O. E. Stacy, by the caving in of a mine in which they were working. The report has been amply confirmed but particulars are very scarce. It is known, however, that by the cave-in James is killed outright and Mr. Stacy suffered a dislocation of his shoulder and other injuries from which he will recover in a few weeks.

The deceased was a very excellent boy, who had an army of friends in Ord. He was about 15 years of age. The family left here only last spring and were doing well until this terrible accident happened to them. We hope to have more particulars next week.

The Arcadia *Champion*, a couple of weeks ago, said some rather damaging things about Frank Mallory and his business methods. The remarks were uncalled for and untrue, and evidently the *Champion* had occasion to be convinced of its fault, for last week it comes out with a very complimentary poragraph about Mr. Mallory. But in the adjacent item it makes a mean insinuating allusion to another one of Ord's citizens and a scandal concerning him, mentioning all parties. The *Champion* may have something else to retract. The scandal is one that Ord gossips have been wagging their tongues about till it is worn thread-bear and is now generally believed to be wholly groundless. The smart young man of the *Champion* ought to weigh his words before, and not after, printing them. At any rate no good is accomplished by helping the gossips on with their evil work.

A. Rowan has received several letters from our old citizen, Ed T. Cook, who is now living in Uniontown, Perry County, Alabama, giving a glowing description of that locality. His statements are also corroborated by other men, with whom Mr. Rowan is acquainted. They all say that Perry county contains all the natural resources to make a prosperous community—coal, iron, timber and excellent water. Parties interested should write to Mr. Cook or to Gen. Mumford, an old resident of Uniontown, Alabama.

The K. P's. elected the following officers at their annual election Monday night:

Master of Work, W. E. Cramer.
Chancellor Commander F. E. Lloyd.
Vice Chancellor, Vincent Kokes.
Keeper of Records and Seals, R. M. Laverty.
Master of Finance, James Milford.
Master of Exchequer, E. N. Mitchell.
Prelate, H. A. Goodrich
Master of Arms, Otis Bailey.

In twenty-two states in the union the populist party stands second in the number of votes cast. That is the way the party is dying out.—*Ord Journal.*

A few years ago the populist party stood first in half a dozen states. It doesn't stand first in one state now. "That is the way the party is dying out."

Episcopal services in the Baptist church Dec. 1st. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock a. m., subject: "Advent and its Lessons."

Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 o'clock p. m. CHAS. E. MAIMANN.

Three of Ord graduating class are running a close race for first place They are Misses Ray Jennings, Edith Watt and Mr. Lawrence Bright. They all stand very high, usually ranking one each examination.

The State Irrigation Board will hear the cause of all persons concerned in the matter of water rights in Wheeler, Loup, Garfield, Valley, and Greeley counties at Ord, Tuesday, Dec. 3, at nine a. m.

Quiz until Jan. 1 ,1897, for only $1.50 cash.

A Heater that heats—THE GERMAN HEATER.

J. W. Abbott and wife were in the city this week trading.

Hamilton Brown's $2.50 shoes for $2.00 at Milford's.

Fresh, Sweet Cider for Mince Pies at Russell's Grocery.

Go to the Reliable Store for best syrup, 25 cents per gallon.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. James Wisda Tuesday.

G. W. Milford went to Kansas City and St. Joe on a business trip.

Sleigh bells were brought out Sunday in honor of the snow storm.

New Orleans molasses, 25 cents per gallon at the Reliable Store.

New subscribers can get Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50 cash.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

Jack and Mrs. Mac went to Marysville, Mo., this week and will be gone a week or so.

F. E. Lloyd departed for Sioux City to inspect the opening for a backery and confectinery.

The editor has his mind on the rebuilding of his residence more than on his newspaper this week.

Mr. A. J. Smith has bought out the F. E. Keown dray and Charles is now roosting on the high seat.

Mrs. Minerva Johnson and son John left for Plattsmouth this week where they will remain for the winter,

L. D. Bailey will pay 42 cents for good wheat and 15 to 19 cents per bushel for corn in exchange for goods.

Mrs. J. G. Sharpe left Ord Tuesday morning going first to Kearney where she will spend Thanksgiving day with Frank Worley.

All Odd Fellows are requested to be present at Lodge Saturday night. Important business is to be transacted including election of officers.

The non-arrival of the B. & M mail at 3:00 p. m. is very much missed by our towns people. Mail all comes in a heap now about 8:00 o'clock.

W. C. Wentworth and family are in the city, having rented their farm on the Cedar for a term of years. They are preparing to go east for a while.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. A. J. Smith on Wednesday, December 4, at 2 o'clock. All are earnestly requested to be present.

Judge Kendall was in Ord a few days ago and confirmed the proceedings in the matter of the issuing of the Ord Irrigation bond which makes their title clear.

A five-inch snow fell Sunday covering the ground like a mantle. No wind was blowing at the time and the snow piled up on the fences just as it used to back in Illinois.

It is suggested the *World-Herald*, Quiz and *Champion* reporters get together and see if they can not agree on what day John Wall went to Ord.—*Arcadia Champion.*

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office canot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

The military ball at the Armory hall last night was attended very largely and the evening was happily spent. Good music was furnished, the guests were well cared for and the whole affair was eminently orderly and high-toned.

How would you like to spend a month looking over the Sunny South in midwinter? Half rate excursions will be run in December and if you are interested see J. H. Capron for particulars.

Ladies of the G. A. R., attention! The presence of every member is requested at the next regular meeting to be held Friday, Dec. 6th, as the officers for the ensuing year are to be elected and important business transacted. Per order of president.

The Salmagundi Party at K. P. Hall Thanksgiving eve was a very successful, enjoyable and brilliant affair. The honors were done by the Racket lady clerks who had made careful preparation for the enjoyment of their guests. Games, laughter and refreshments were prominent features.

Mrs. W. B. Meek, who resides at Camptonville, Cal., says that her daughter was for several years troubled at times with severe cramps in the stomach, and would be in such agony that it would be necessary to call in a physician. Having read about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy she concluded to try it. She found it always gave prompt relief. It was seldom necessary to give the second dose. "It has not only saved us lots of worry and time," she says, "but also doctor bills. It is my opinion that every family should have a bottle o this remedy in the house." For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

North Loup News.

The people of this town were shocked to learn that Mr. O. D. Van Horn had met with an accident that endangered his life. He left home on Thursday morning last to visit the ranch several miles south of town. When near the ranch the broncho began kicking and threw Mr. Van Horn forward on the horn of the saddle, injuring him so badly that his life is in danger. At eleven o'clock this morning the family at home had not heard from him but feared the worst. One of the sons living at Deadwood, S. D., has been summoned home.

Miss Orrilla Colby went to Burwell last Saturday where she has been engaged to teach school during the winter.

Maud Shepard, who has been teaching at Horace this fall, has gone to St. Paul for a week's vacation.

H. A. East, of St. paul, was in town over Sunday with his parents.

George Houtby left Monday morning for Winterset, Iowa, where he has been offered work for the winter.

Wesley Hutchins returned last Friday from Sheldon, Iowa. He went about three weeks ago, expecting to make his home there, but for some reason was not suited there. Wesley is a nice young man and it is to be hoped he can find something suitable here.

Mrs. Will Wetzel has gone to Grand Island to work in the Pacific Hotel.

A. B. Skelton has been confined to the house for several days. The docter says he has inflamation of the bowels.

Mrs. Burris still continues very low; she requires the constant attendance of a physician night and day.

Oscar Babcock, E. J. Babcock. Arthur Babcock, E. W. Black, W. L. Davis and H. A. Chase and families all spent Thanksgiving at Ord with relatives.

Charlie Maxson is expected home from Minnesota, where he has been for the last year.

The project of organinization of an irrigation district is progressing favorably. It is proposed to extend the district down to the chalk hill and buy out the present company. The expense of the ditch now built will be somewhere near $30,000. It is estimated that it will cost from ten to fifteen thousand dollars to complete the ditch.

The funeral of Mr. Van Horn was postponed one day to await the arrival of a brother from Boulder, Colorado.

Mr. Willis Lewis, and Miss Eva James, both of this place, were married on Thursday of last week.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Draper on Monday. Will says he will have to put pants on it and call it a boy.

Mr. VanHorn died on Wednesday morning at six o'clock of the injuries received from a bucking pony. Mr. VanHorn was considerably bundled up with wraps and when the pony commenced to buck he was caught by his clothing on the horn of the saddle and held there unable to help himself until he recived the injuries that caused his death.

D. E. Smith, of Oskaloosa, Ia., has been here a few days visiting at Philo Green's.

J. J. Parks shipped his household goods to Chappell, Neb. John says he don't expect to starve for he is going to live with his wife's folks.

Mrs. Colby and Mrs. Burris received the sad news of the death of their mother, who has been liying at Gary South Dakota.

Geo. E. Johnson is repairing the interior of his stable.

ONCE AGAIN.

Notice that large, beautiful doll in the window at Bailey's. It is to be given away FREE Christmas. A ticket with every $1.00 purchase.

The children's program Wednesday afternoon and evening was excellently rendered and very praiseworthy throughout. It was given in the afternoon to the school children and repeated in the evening for other people. The performance with Indian clubs by Miss Carrie Smith took the audience specially well.

The predicted rush for irrigated lands has not begun yet. J. H. Capron has offered a fine 44-acre tract under ditch near North Loup at very low figures for cash, and has not had a bid. Now he offers to trade for cattle. Some dried-out duffer can find a good market for his cattle and get a "sure thing" farm cheap.

Coal.

Hanna Nut, $5.00
Hanna Egg, $5.75.
Hanna Lump, $6.00.
Rock Springs Nut, $6.00.
Rock Springs Lump, $7.00.
Niggerhead, $6.50.
Canon City, $7.10.
Canon City No. 2, $6.50.
Eastern and Western Hard Coal, $9.00.

Above are the choicest coals on the market—**absolutely clean coal.**

J. B. KRETCH,
Successor to Hall & Beauchamp.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Munn & Staple has dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Parties owing us are requested to call and settle at once.

Dated at Ord, Neb., Nov. 22, 1895.

CHARLES A. MUNN,
R. L. STAPLE.

J. F. Barron is in the city.

Thread 3 cents at Milfords.

W. S. Mattley is in the city again.

J. L. Claflin was in St. Paul this week.

This is the time of year when papers die.

A. Rowan went to Omaha again Monday.

E. J. Clements was in Lincoln last week.

Milford has just received a line of Hardware shoes.

Hamilton Browns $2.50 Shoes, $2 at Milfords. Watch us.

Best quality numbered line parchmen legal cap at the Quiz office.

New subscribers can get the Quiz from now until Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50.

Anyone having an organ to rent drop a card to P. O. Box 65, Ord, Neb. tf

F. W. Weaver has returned from his Lincoln trip much improved in health.

The Sargent hotel man and family are about to move to Ord to make their home.

Lard 3 pounds for 25 cents and 2 pounds porksteak for 15 cents at Misko's Meat Market.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office or residence.

F. J. AGER.

I am selling lard 3 pounds for 25 cents and porksteak 2 pounds for 15 cents.

W. MISKO.

The B & M leaves Ord going south regularly at 12:55, except Tuesday's when it leaves at 10:30 so as to make Ericson,

Mr. Daniels children have been very sick with the prevailing cough and the baby is still quite sick, but both are improving.

J. C. Hayes has constructed a kitchen out of a portion of the large porch attached to his residence and otherwise improved the premises.

A big beautiful doll occupies the place of honor in one of Bailey's windows which will be given away to some one on Christmas day. Every child in town wants it.

All members of the Ord Lodge No. 90 I. O. O. F., are requested to be present next Saturday evening at 7:00. Business of importance. E. M. WILLIAMS.
Secretary.

Paul Marley is in the city this week on business and incidentally to visit uncle Wm. Broker. The Mason City bank, with which Mr. Morley has been connected for years, is still prospering.

Mary Anderson de Navarro in her stage career memoirs, which will be published in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (the opening chapters in the December issue), gives the public a most interesting view of the trials and hardships she successfully combated in following out her conviction that the stage presented to her the opportunity for a splendid career. She exultantly refers to her debut in Louisville, Kentucky, on Saturday evening, November 27, 1875, upon which occasion the "tall, shy and awkward" girl of sixteen interpreted Shakespeare's love-lorn "Juliet." The performance was arranged upon two days' notice—time for but a single rehearsal—and the aspiring Kentucky girl was jubilant when the theatre and a stock company were offered her. Her happiness, however, was not unclouded, for of the event she writes with touching pathos: "That Thursday" (the day that her first appearance was arranged) "was one of the happiest days of all my life, filled as it was with the brightest hope and anticipation. Only one black cloud hung over it: the thought of Nonie and my grandparents who were all very dear to me. Had I known then that I would never see the face of the former, that he would die, my mother and I far away from him, and that almost until his death he would refuse to forgive or see me unless I abandoned the stage-life which he thought so injurious—nay sinful—I would even then have renounced what was within my grasp. This estrangement saddened many years of my life, and has cast a shadow over all the otherwise bright and happy memories of him who was the father, friend and playmate of our childhood days."

Mrs. de Navarro evidently does not suffer from "stage fright," the crushing terror of debutantes, for she writes that she stood impatiently waiting for her "cue to go on. At last it came; "Then, in a flash, I was on the stage, conscious only of a wall of yellow light before me, and a burst of prolonged applause." The performance was filled with rather depressing incidents; one of the players forgot his lines and had to be prompted by the youthful star; "Romeo" neglected to bring his dagger, and "Juliet" had to perform her dispatch with a hairpin, while the lamp that hung in "Juliet's tomb fell and badly burned her hands and arms. "Despite of these," she writes, "the night was a success, and I knew that my stage career had begun in earnest."

THE GEM STOVES are the best.
ORD PLUMBING CO.

Supervisors' Record.

SUPERVISORS' OFFICE, Ord, Valley county, Nebraska, November 18, 1895.

The county board of supervisors met at their office in Ord, November 18, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the chairman. All members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion the county treasurer is instructed to make a full and complete statement of all delinquent personal taxes; said list or statement to be completed by the next board meeting and, when completed, is to be kept in the office of the county treasurer for the use of the board.

Mr. Timmerman reported that he has examined the bridge recently built by Prentice & Babcock across Mira Creek between North Loup and Independent townships and that the same is built of good material and in a good, workmanlike manner. On motion the report was adopted and the committee discharged.

Board adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Committee on claims reported as follows:

GENERAL FUND CLAIMS ALLOWED.

A D McIntire, destroying Russian thistles	$ 4
J A Ollis, Jr., on board of canvassers, applied on 1888 taxes	8
Robt Squires, election services	4
W W Loofbourrow, same	4
J. W. Perry, supervisor's services	6
F. J. Ager, delivering election supplies	4 50
E. B. Knott, supervisor's services and as member of county board	10 80
John Naab, destroying Russian thistles	9
W. S. Sinclair, same	1 50
H. Westover, on canvassing board and board insapity, applied on taxes	18
H. Westover, same	2
A. V. Mensing, services	4 75
S. P. Burrows, election services	4
V. Kokes, member of board of insanity	19 50
S. C. Brace, supervisor services	3 50
Jorgen Moller, same	9
L. D. Timmerman, same	7
Frank Zulkosky, serving notices	2
Frank Zulkosky, supervisor services	4 80
Mike Prestile, destroying R. thistles	2
H. E. Davis, same	4
Ord Plumbing Co., labor and material on sewer	365 72
Frank Petska, looking for R. thistles	4
Frank Mitchell, election services, applied on 1893 taxes	2
Peder Larsen, same	2
Joseph Kosmata, witness fee	3 85
Albert Hulinsky, election service	4
E. W. Black, same	4
Sam Berridge, destroying R. thistles	1 50
O. W. Yeager, labor and material	39 54
A. H. Meyer, destroying R. thistles	12
J. A. Clark, supervisor services	5 50
James Veysda, destroying R. thistles, rejected	1 50
A. J. Friend, same, laid over	5
Archie Reed, same, laid over	1 50
Earl Thompson, same, laid over	1 13

BRIDGE FUND CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Prentice & Babcock, building a bridge	$154 20
Prentice & Babcock, taking up old bridge, $8.00 allowed to take the old material out of said bridge as per his own proposition.	
John Carkeski, work on bridge	$3
L. D. Timmerman, viewing bridge	4 60
Jorgen Moller, same	3 50

The report was adopted and the county clerk ordered to draw warrants accordingly.

Comes now E. B. Soper, by his agent, I. S. Fretz, and requests the board to instruct the county treasurer to refund the sum of $16.38 to said Soper for taxes paid under protest by said Soper, on Nov. 12, 1895, for taxes of 1888 on the south ½ of the southeast ¼, and the south ½ of the southwest ¼ of 18-17-13 west of the 6th P. M. He further states that on the 12th day of April, 1891, these taxes were paid by said Soper and for that reason said taxes were paid under protest Nov. 12, 1895.

On motion the county treasurer was instructed to refund the amount, $16.38, to said Soper and a redemption certificate was ordered to be issued to said Soper.

Committee on roads recommended a road petitioned for by Frank Petzka and others to be established as recommended by the special commissioner as follows:

Beginning on the section line 11.80 chains west of the SE corner of the SW quarter of section 27, twp 19, range 16, west of the 6th P. M., and running thence south 8° 10′ east 9.04 chains along the edge of a canyon, thence north 81° 30′ west 4.94 chains along edge of a canyon; thence north 8° 25′ west 5.32 ch. to a point on the section line 4.87 ch. west of starting point, the angles here given refer to the section line as a true parallel.

And on motion the recommendation of the committee was adopted by the board and that part of the old road lying between the starting point and the terminus of the new road on the section line and being 4.87 ch. in length was declared vacated.

Mr. E. J. Clements next appeared before the board and offered the following for their consideration:

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF VALLEY COUNTY, NEBRASKA:

As questions and differences have arisen as to meaning of certain portions of the contract which we entered into with Valley county on the 14th day of June, 1895, relating to the compensation which we are to receive for our services and expenses in all actions brought on or growing out of the $32,000, pretended funding bonds, we propose for the purpose of settling said questions and differences that said contract be construed and agreed to mean as follows:

1st. If final judgment is rendered against said Valley county in the case of Hector McLean against said county, now pending in the United States Circuit Court, District of Nebraska, we shall receive nothing whatever for our services or expenses as attorneys therein,

2nd. If said Valley county, without our consent, shall settle said case or any other action growing out of said pretended funding bonds, or any of the coupons which were attached thereto before final judgment shall have been rendered in said action or actions, then and in that case we are to receive from said Valley county fair and reasonable compensation for the services rendered and the expenses incurred by us or either of us in said case or cases up to the time said settlement is made and we propose that said contract of employment so as aforesaid entered into on the 14th day of June, 1895, together with the construction and meaning thereof hereinbefore set forth, be this day adopted, ratified and confirmed by all the parties thereto, this proposition to be binding upon us when the same shall be accepted by Valley county and not before.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1895.

COFFIN & STONE,
BURR & BURR,
CLEMENTS BROS.

The following motion was next offered by Mr. Knott.

I move you that the proposition this day made and filed by Coffin & Stone, Burr & Burr and Clements Bros., in relation to the contract of employment made between said attorneys and Valley County on the 14th day of June, 1895, be accepted and that said contract employing said attorneys to appear for Valley County, in the said case of Hector McLean vs Valley County now pending in the United States Circuit court, district of Nebraska, and all other actions growing out of the $32,000 pretended funding bonds, together with the condition and meaning put forth upon positions of going by said proposition be adopted, notified and confirmed in pursuance of the petition of thirteen freeholders of said county, this day filed requesting the employment of attorneys in said case and that the clerk be instructed to spread said proposition in full in the minutes of this meeting, also the petition of the freeholders.

E. B. KNOTT.

The following petition was next read:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Valley County, Nebraska.

We the undersigned freeholders of Valley County, Nebraska, respectfully petition and request that you employ such attorneys and counsel as you may deem necessary to appear on behalf of Valley county to defend in the action of Hector McLean vs County of Valley, now pending in the circuit court of the United States, district of Nebraska, involving the question of the validity of the $32,000, funding bonds issued January 6th, 1880, and to prosecute or defend any action which may be brought in the state or federal courts on said bonds or coupons or any of them, or on any claim at law or in equity arising therefrom.

Isaac Reed, S W Goddard, J H Hogue, J C Braden, W W. Braden. A Fowler, Chas H Morris, John Naab, H Hoffman, Jackson Bailey, W N Reeves, C W Post and J Moller.

The motion was recorded by Mr. Brace and the same was adopted by the board as follows: Ayes—Zulkosky, Knott, Brace and Clark. Nays—Perry and Timmerman.

A motion was made that W. R. Stitt be employed at a fee of $5.00 per day for the purpose of examining the record of Mr. I. S. Fretz, county treasurer. Said examination to commence December 15, 1895 and that the county attorney and the county clerk be instructed to make a contract with said Stitt accordingly. Motion carried.

The following was next offered by Mr Clark:

WHEREAS, I intended to accept the explanation of Mr. Clements in regard to bond contract but not to accept the petition of citizens to contract with attorneys to fight the bonds, but as I understand now the proposition is inseperable, and I have no desire to vote to employ the said attorneys, therefore I move a reconsideration.

The motion was seconded and carried. A motion was made to vote on the original proposition, as described in Mr. Knott's motion. Carried. Whereupon the board proceeded to vote on Mr. Knott's motion, by ayes and nayes, resulting as follows:

Ayes—Zulkosky, Knott and Brace.

Nayes—Timmerman and Clark. Mr. Perry was absent and not voting.

The motion was declared carried.

The committee heretofore appointed to look after the sewer was instructed to have such work as needed done on the cess-pool to prevent damage from freezing, also to have the vaults in the basement of the court house arranged so that the county records, such as would be deposited there, would be safe.

On motion the board adjourned till January 7, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m.

[ATTEST:] V. KOKES,
County Clerk.

Arcadia Excerpts.

From the Champion.

The survey of the Cramer, Tiernen, Cook, Patton and Wall ditch is completed and the right of way is now being secured. Everything is progressing nicely and articles of association will soon be drawn.

J. A. Patton and E. J. Clements came over from Ord Tuesday evening. Mr. Patton on irrigation business and Mr Clements in the interests of the plaintiff in the Lashmett-Prall suit.

The marriage of Frank Edwards to Nellie Murtah was billed for last night but by the groom which was to be we are informed that by the drawing of straws with the bride which was to be the wedding was again postponed, this time for two years.

To the Public.

I am making brooms two blocks east of the postoffice. I use only first class material and warrant all my work and ask for your patronage.

33-4 W. T. DRAPER

Rainfall of Nebraska, Past and Present.

BY G. D. SWEZEY, METEOROLOGIST.

For three years past this portion of the United States has suffered more or less severely from the drouth and, in one of these years at least, Nebraska was much more seriously affected than her neighbors. The almost total failure of crops in Nebraska in 1894, the necessity laid upon our sister states of extending liberally the hand of charity during the winter of 1894-95, and finally the partial failure of crops here again in 1895 has led to the impression that Nebraska is destined to be a drouth-stricken region and has raised the question in the minds of many of our own people whether they had not better forsake their farms and seek more favorable climes.

In view of this prevalent feeling of uncertainty and unrest it may not be amiss to compare Nebraska with neighboring states in this all-important matter of rainfall. The following table shows what is the annual average rainfall of such stations as have records complete or substantially so extending back over a period of nineteen years, or as far back as 1876. Previous to that time there are not sufficient records to afford a trustworthy average.

Station.	Average Rainfall.
Omaha	31.9 inches
Weeping Water	31.3 "
Tecumseh	32.4 "
Fremont	28.8 "
Crete	28.4 "
Superior	28.1 "
Marquette	25.2 "
Genoa	26.0 "
Fort Hartsuff	21.4 "
Ravenna	24.6 "
Precept	25.5 "
Red Willow	19.7 "
North Platte	13.6 "
Valentine	20.7 "
Fort Robinson	17.2 "
Cheyenne, Wy	19.4 "
Fort Sully, S. D	17.1 "
Fort Randall, S. D	23.8 "
Yankton, S. D	25.6 "
Duluth, Minn	31.1 "
St. Paul, Minn	25.5 "
Cresco, Iowa	31.6 "
Ames, Iowa	30.8 "
Monticello, Iowa	37.4 "
Davenport, Iowa	34.2 "
Keokuk, Iowa	34.5 "
St. Louis, Missouri	38.3 "
Independence, Kansas	37.6 "
Dodge, Kansas	20.4 "

Since all these records cover the same period of years and a period long enough to furnish a good average, we can judge for ourselves whether our climate is normally an arid one or whether the two or three years past have been exceptional ones, and particularly we can compare our climate with that of sister states bordering upon ours and see whether we are better or worse off than they.

Comparing Nebraska with Dakota we notice that Fort Sully, which lies near the geographical center of South Dakota, has normally a smaller yearly rainfall than North Platte, which lies farther west in Nebraska, while Fort Randall and Yankton near the southeast corner of South Dakota have seven or eight inches less than stations similarly situated in Nebraska. The Minnesota stations, Duluth and St. Paul, have an annual rainfall comparable with that of Weeping Water and Precept in Nebraska, that is with Cass and Furnas counties respectively; in other words, Minnesota, lying so far east as it does and so much nearer the great lakes than we, has nevertheless a rainfall not greatly in excess of ours; indeed the eastern half of Nebraska lies in just about the same rain belt as the state of Minnesota as a whole. Dodge City, Kansas, has about the same precipitation as Valentine, Nebraska, and lies in about the same longitude; but Independence, in southeastern Kansas, has more rainfall than any Nebraska station, as might be expected from its more easterly position. The Iowa stations show only a slightly larger precipitation than those of eastern Nebraska.

The average rainfall for the state of Nebraska as a whole is 23.58 inches for this same period of nineteen years. The rainfall of 1891 was far in excess of that amount; that of 1892 was about normal; while for three years since the rainfall has been very deficient, that of 1893 being 16.80, that of 1894 only 13.31—the smallest that we have ever had—while that of 1895 thus far has been apout 18 inches. Plainly then these last three years do not represent normal conditions which we must be prepared to expect from time to time.

Adverse conditions have rather combined against us of late; a dry subsoil, deficient rainfall and in 1895 a temperature the highest ever recorded in the state. But there is no reason to think that these last three dry years indicate a progressive change in our climate towards desert conditions; the period from 1859 to 1862 was a similar period of drouth here in Nebraska, the rainfall for all these four years being below the normal and that of 1860 being probably almost as small as that of 1894, although records are too meagre to give exact averages.

The fact that we have to go back thirty-five years to find another group of years with such a small yearly rainfall, shows that the deficiencies of the last three years are very unusual here in Nebraska.

But it may be asked: "Even if our yearly rainfall is usually ample for the growth of crops, are we not particularly liable to a deficiency in the growing season and especially in the critical months when the corn is earing?"

The following table gives the average monthly precipitation for the state:

Month.	Precipitation.
January	0.70 inches
February	0.73 "
March	1.19 "
April	2.43 "
May	3.69 "
June	3.90 "
July	3.56 "
August	2.63 "
September	1.88 "
October	1.57 "
November	0.68 "
December	0.64 "

It thus appears that of the 23.58 inches of yearly rainfall in Nebraska, 16.20 inches, or 69 per cent of the entire amount, falls during the five months of the growing season, April to August, inclusive. That we may see how we compare in this respect with other states, the following table, compiled from the record of weather bureau stations, shows what per cent of the total yearly rainfall occurs in these same five months in other localities:

Station.	Growing Season. Per cent.	August. Per cent.
St. Louis, Mo	48	7
Cheyenne, Wyo	71	13
Dodge City, Kansas	73	15
North Platte, Nebr	72	13
Omaha, Nebr	67	10
Huron, S. D	74	14
St. Paul, Minn	61	12
Duluth, Minn	57	11
Davenport, Iowa	55	11
Keokuk, Iowa	54	8

It thus appears that the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, and Wyoming, with their none too plenteous supply of yearly rainfall, have on the other hand the advantage over the states lying farther to the east, that a large percentage of this rainfall occurs in the growing season, when it is most useful, and that as we go eastward the percentage gradually falls off, particularly towards the southeast, or in other words in the direction towards which the actual amount of rainfall increases most decidedly; so that if we compare the rainfall of the growing season alone in different localities, Nebraska does not appear in so unfavorable a light as her small yearly rainfall would indicate.

But it may still be asked whether our rainfall is not particularly liable to fail us in the latter part of the growing season, in the critical months when the corn is earing and maturing. Here again a reference to the table given above will show that we compare favorably with the states farther east as to our percentage of August rainfall. A much larger percentage of the entire year's rainfall occurs in August in the western states than in those farther east.

Moreover, a comparison of past years is somewhat reassuring as to the comparative infrequency of severe draughts in July and August. The average rainfall of Nebraska for July is 3.56, and for August 2.63 inches, and the following table will show that the actual rainfall for these months has only now and then fallen seriously below the normal amount:

Year.	July. Rainfall. Inches.	August. Rainfall. Inches.
1876	4.28	3.25
1877	1.45	2.04
1878	5.71	2.16
1879	5.92	1.54
1880	3.36	3.87
1881	3.38	1.18
1882	3.40	1.31
1883	2.81	3.21
1884	5.79	2.97
1885	4.82	3.96
1886	1.64	3.22
1887	3.10	4.13
1888	3.10	3.11
1889	5.77	2.40
1890	2.10	2.24
1891	5.47	2.92
1892	2.57	3.20
1893	2.62	2.33
1894	1.43	0.74
1895	1.73	3.04

Thus it appears both from a comparison of our yearly rainfall for the past nineteen years with that of other states, and from a study of its distribution through the months of the year, that the past two or three seasons have represented climate conditions which are exceptional rather than normal, and which are to be expected occasionally rather than ordinarily in Nebraska.

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MRS. Y. T. BUCK.

blood remedy. One especially which makes such large claims for curing diseases of the blood, I drank by the wholesale, but it did not seem to reach my trouble. A celebrated specialist said he could cure me and I paid him in advance, but he filled me full of arsenic and I became bloated and my digestion so bad that life was a misery. I then applied to Dr. W. C. Dabney, an old practitioner and medicine manufacturer, who advised me to take S. S. S., saying that one dozen bottles would cure me. I took four bottles and my body broke out in boils and eruptions, but the doctor told me that these symptoms were very favorable, as this is the way the medicine gets rid of the poison matter permanently. After I had used six bottles the eruptions began to disappear, my appetite improved, my digestion became all right, and having finished the twelve bottles, I am perfectly healthy, my skin is clear, the capillary circulation is good, and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars."

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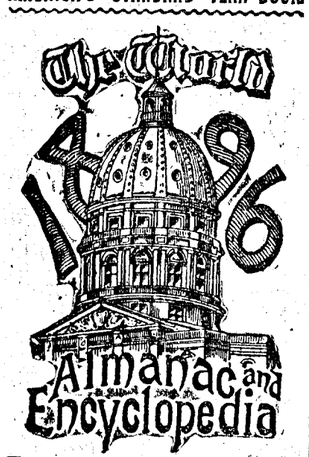

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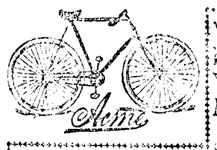

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TIOMANE.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

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CHAPTER VII—(CONTINUED).

"Do you see, he has written to me," added the little one, with charming pride. "Yes, he has written to me, and this is what there is for you—listen!"

She read the sentence, "Kiss Tiomane with all your heart—do you understand?—with all your heart, for her brother Guillaume."

Almost choked with emotion, Tiomane was unable to answer and burst into tears.

What a happy day it was! The poor little girl repeated to herself over and over again these words of love and remembrance from her friend. Was it possible? He thought of her! He loved her!

CHAPTER VIII.

TIOMANE WAS not what would be called an amiable girl. She had a warm heart, a keen sense of justice and a preoccupied mind, which was already grappling with the great questions and duties of life, but also a pride which easily took offense, a sensitiveness which exaggerated the petty trials and insults to which she was daily subjected, and an energy of character which, while it gave promise of making her capable of accomplishing great things in life, kept her now fettered and misunderstood as she felt herself to be, in a chronic state of revolt.

Clear, cool-headed, malevolent Mademoiselle Pascale alone saw the secret struggles, the stifled anger, concealed under a tranquil, almost icy, exterior; she alone saw it all in the lightning glance, quickly veiled by the long lashes of the beautiful sapphire eyes; by the sudden paleness of the face; by the contraction of the firm lips, and her fears for the future redoubled with her aversion. But no hatred, however bitter, can arrest the development of a mind endowed by its Creator with rare gifts. All the education of the little peasant girl, when she was taken from her humble, happy home to the splendid misery of her life in Smyrna, consisted being able to read and write a very little. In two months she had overtaken Maritza, whose knowledge was very limited, and in a very short time she had left her far behind, endowed, as she was, with a wonderful memory, and an analytical mind, which plunged to the depths of all subjects which came within the scope of its study.

This year M. de Sorgnes' ill health prevented the customary visit to Europe. The disappointment to Tiomane was very great. To return to France, to Berck, appeared to her like release from captivity. How many times in the sad hours which she had spent in her elegant home had she thought of herself as again Pere Jean's servant, restored to her laborious but pleasant life, having resumed her occupation of donkey driver, free and happy and useful. And her sorrow was increased when she learned that the dear schoolboy, her only friend, was not to return for the summer vacation. He had just recovered from a long illness and his physicians had decided that his return to the east during the warm months would no doubt be followed by serious consequences. It was decided, therefore, to pass the vacation with a friend of his father, a rich banker, who had an elegant villa at Dieppe. The De Sorgnes family took up their residence for the summer at Bournabat, a charming health resort on the site of ancient Smyrna. The whole of this classic region is filled with the ruins of Grecian antiquity. Tiomane, whose favorite study was ancient history, was debarred to seek out the traces of the past, mingling—child as she was—fiction with fact, myth with reality. In their daily walks she admired the stone which marks the tomb of Tantalos, at the foot of Mount Sisyphos; Euphesus, with its ruined temple; the walls of the Cyclopes; the repose of Hercules; the grottoes of the Nymphae.

One evening Tiomane, accompanied by Maritza at the piano, sang:

Nous sommes enfants de Marie,
Et nous chantons ses louanges, etc.

The fresh young voice, into which all the fervor of the pure soul seemed to have passed, attracted the consul and his wife, who were chatting in Madame de Sorgnes' boudoir on the same floor. It was at once decided that such a voice ought to be cultivated and an Austrian pianist who had recently established himself in Smyrna was engaged to give the two little girls lessons, Mademoiselle Pascale willingly relegating her duties to another. After a few lessons the professor was convinced of Tiomane's rare musical gifts and he applied himself enthusiastically to their development.

CHAPTER IX.

ANOTHER YEAR, with its joys and sorrows, passed. This summer was to be spent in France. What happiness for all, especially for our young heroine. It was decided at first that the consul would be of the party and all the arrangements for his absence had been made with his chancellor, but at the last moment some unforeseen complications prevented his departure, and Madame de Sorgnes, accompanied by the governess, the children, and a numerous retinue of servants, was obliged to embark without him. Tiomane was delighted at the thought of returning to her own country. At last her beautiful dream was to be realized. Her sad remembrances of the last two years faded away, one by one, as she approached her lost paradise—Berck, the good people, all the happy past, over which she had shed so many bitter tears. And he who called himself her brother, that dear Guillaume, she was to see him again. And when she left the ship at Marseilles, when she found herself again on that quay whence she had embarked two years before for the orient her heart was filled with a nameless joy. They reached Paris a little before the summer vacation had begun. Madame de Sorgnes and the two young girls went to l'ecole Monge the next morning.

Guillaume was now seventeen, and, to use his own expression, had grown like a mushroom. Very tall, slight, elegant and vigorous, with a manly bearing, he had preserved his frank, animated expression, and looked like a soldier, his fond mother said.

The tall boy seized his beautiful little mamma in his arms, and, kissing her again and again, told her she was as young and as pretty as ever.

Then Maritza's turn came. "Let me see, Duchess, how much have you grown?"

His grimace of disappointment nearly broke his little sister's heart, but the disagreeable impression was soon effaced under a shower of kisses. At last he noticed Tiomane. "Ah, the little donkey driver!" He stopped, speechless. No, this could not be the donkey driver—this tall, graceful girl of fourteen, with her dazzling complexion, her sapphire eyes, and her distinguished air. After a moment of hesitation he gave her, too, a good brotherly hug and kiss.

Two weeks later Guillaume, with his diploma in his pocket, joined his family at the beautiful cottage at Berck, where we first made their acquaintance.

What a sensation Tiomane made in the village and on the beach! Her old companions hardly dared recognize her; Mere Jean examined her with open-eyed curiosity; the children had grown and forgotten her; Grise was still living, driven by another servant. And Sister Victoire—how lovingly she kissed her young friend on both cheeks!

"Still as good as ever, I am sure," she said; "but how you have changed!"

Yes, how changed, indeed! Back again in her old home, the young girl found it difficult to recognize her own identity. Was it possible that this was what she had so bitterly regretted—what she had been so anxious to see again? What madness! She felt that she could not have lived a single day in that filthy hovel, engaged in the rude

"THAT IS TIOMANE."

labors which had made up her old life. Whenever she went out the sailors, peasants, and visitors pointed her out, and she heard the whispered words, "That is Tiomane, the donkey driver, a child from the foundling asylum," and the hot blush of shame crimsoned her cheeks. The keenest thrusts, however, came unwittingly from her friends, Guillaume and Maritza.

"Do you remember the day you drove us to Merlimont, Tiomane?"

"Tiomane, pick out the best car for us. You understand it."

"Look, Tiomane, there is Grise! See, she knows you!"

The theme seemed inexhaustable. At first Tiomane was angry, and, to hide her emotion, pretended not to hear—not to understand. Then, by sheer will power, she mastered her feelings and appeared to be amused by her tormentors; jested about her old avocation, and, as always happens in such cases, the jest died out—blunted, deadened against this mask of indifference. People got tired of striking into empty space.

"Decidedly, you are a strong character, Tiomane," Guillaume said to her after one of these encounters; "I could not bear what you do a single day." She had found her boy friend again, but now, added to his old courage in defending her on all occasions, there was a manly admiration which flattered and consoled her. He, the tall collegian, loved to talk with her and discuss the questions of the day with her as with an equal.

"You are a surprise to me, Tiomane. In two years your mind is perfectly formed. How did you do it?"

"I studied, I read—that is all."

"Yes, you have read a great deal and you understand what you read; you search, you reflect."

The boy, who had found it very difficult to master a little German, was astonished to find that his adopted sister spoke Turkish, modern Greek, and Italian with perfect fluency.

"Why, I speak them as Kifos and Elli speak them," she would answer, laughing.

And her music—her voice! He made her sing to him every evening and listened in an ecstasy of delight. Often in the morning before the late breakfast, for Madame de Sorgnes and Maritza never appeared before midday, they met on the terrace, all flooded with rosy light of the new day and spent happy hours in watching the awaking beach, the stir, the activity, which the morning brings. Alone with this tall "brother," she put aside her habitual reserve; her apparent coldness thawed under the sunshine of true affection, and was astonished at the joy she felt in speaking and listening, heart to heart. He wished to know everything, was interested in the slightest details, going back even to her impressions when first transported from her rude home to the undreamed-of splendors of oriental life. She told him of their brilliant arrival in Smyrna, of her first awaking to the fact that her loved protectress had grown cold to her, of the hatred and tyranny of Mademoiselle Pascale, and the life of splendid misery which she had endured.

"The hateful old thing," Guillaume interrupted, shaking his fist as if to menace the absent Frenchwoman who had brought all this sorrow to his dearly beloved adopted sister. But suddenly there was a ray of sunshine. His remembrance of her in the postcript to Maritza. How grateful she had been to him for thinking of her.

"Dear little goose!" he murmured, "it was only natural."

He could not help expressing his surprise, however, that such revolts were hidden under such a calm exterior.

"Oh, yes," she murmured, "I felt that I was growing hard and wicked."

What Tiomane did not tell him was her intense happiness in his very real attachment and in the confidence he reposed in her. He, too, began to think aloud when with her and he spoke enthusiastically of his desire for military life. Nevertheless, his father required that he should prepare for the Polytechnic School in preference to Saint-Cyr, thinking that, in case of a change of government, he would be prepared for any career he might choose. This tall boy, endowed with remarkable intelligence, carried into every act an energy, a passion, which was at the same time profitable and injurious. He worked with feverish haste and then amused himself with the same eagerness; we might almost say, with the same frenzy. Violent in his affections, as in his antipathies, he would have given his life for his friend or have boxed the ears of a comrade who had offended him ever so slightly. "It is my head, my head, that plays such tricks," he would say when reprimanded. The affectionate protection of Guillaume seemed to exert a happy influence on the whole household. When with her brother and Tiomane, even "the duchess" laid aside her imposing airs and was gay and natural, and Madame de Sorgnes treated the three young people on an almost equal footing. "Mademoiselle," too, drew in her claws, knowing full well that if she did not they would be bitten off by the hot headed young collegian. The boy friend had subdued every one. Alas! the day of separation, the day of departure, came again. Maritza's grief was violent and unrestrained, while Tiomane stifled her sobs, although her heart was breaking. Guillaume made her promise to write to him often. "Perhaps I may be lazy about answering," he added, "but be indulgent. I love you all so much, and you, too, Tiomane; remember, you, too."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WONDER OF RELATIONSHIP.

Man Committed Suicide After Finding He Was His Own Grandfather.

In an old scrapbook which has been in the family of the editor of "Notes for the Curios" for twenty-five or thirty years, and which contains a number of clippings without date, there is the following: "William Harman, who committed suicide at Titusville, Pa., a short time since, did so because some one had convinced him that he was his own grandfather. Here is a copy of the singular letter left: 'I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited us often, fell in love with my stepdaughter and married her. Thus he became my son-in-law, and my stepdaughter became my mother, because she was my father's wife. Soon after this my wife gave birth to a son, which, of course, was my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my stepmother. My father's wife also became the mother of a son. He was, of course, my brother, and also my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. Accordingly my wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at one and the same time. And as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather.'"

Was it any wonder that the poor man rid himself of such a tangled relationship?

A Queen's Blunder.

For some time after her marriage with Napoleon the Empress Marie Louise was extremely ignorant of the French language. On one occasion, seeing her husband look vexed over a letter he had received from the court of Austria, she inquired of him what was the matter. "Oh, nothing," replied Napoleon: "your father is an old ganache, that is all." Marie Louise did not know that this was French for fool, and took the first opportunity of asking a courtier what it meant, saying that the emperor had applied the expression to her father. "It means some one very learned and wise," stammered the unfortunate courtier. The empress was perfectly satisfied with this explanation and pleased to learn a new word. A day of two after she received the Arch-Chancellor Cambaceres in a crowded salon. Some question was being warmly discussed in the circle, and her opinion was asked. Wishing to be very gracious, Marie Louise turned to Cambaceres and said, "We will refer that point to the archbishop, for we all know that he is the greatest ganache in Paris."

About Thunderstorms.

The president of the French Meteorological society is of opinion that there are more thunderstorms in Europe than in the equatorial regions. They occur in some parts of France every day of the year, and in six or seven months of 1892 as many as 328 were counted. In Sumatra, where there are storms during the six months of the southeast monsoon, thunder is never heard; and Peru has only one or two thunderstorms in a century, that of 1873 having been the only one since 1830.

YOUNG MAN BEWARE!

THE PITFALLS POINTED OUT BY DR. TALMAGE.

Make the Home Pleasant for the Boys—Keep Holy the Sabbath Day—Teach Industry and Integrity Always—Glories of Virtues.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1895.—In his sermon today, Rev. Dr. Talmage, preaching to the usual crowded audience, took up a subject of universal interest to young men. His text was selected from 2. Samuel 18: 29: "Is the young man Absalom safe?"

The heart of David, the father, was wrapped up in his boy Absalom. He was a splendid boy, judged by the rules of worldly criticism. From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot there was not a single blemish. The Bible says that he had such a luxuriant shock of hair that when once a year it was shorn, what was cut off weighed over three pounds. But, notwithstanding all his brilliancy of appearance, he was a bad boy, and broke his father's heart. He was plotting to get the throne of Israel. He had marshalled an army to overthrow his father's government. The day of battle had come. The conflict was begun, David, the father, sat between the gates of the palace waiting for the tidings of the conflict. Oh, how rapidly his heart beat with emotion. Two great questions were to be decided; the safety of his boy, and the continuance of the throne of Israel. After awhile, a servant, standing on the top of the house, looks off, and sees some one running. He is coming with great speed, and the man on top of the house announces the coming of the messenger, and the father watches and waits, and as soon as the messenger from the field of battle comes within hailing distance, the father cries out. Is it a question in regard to the establishment of his throne? Does he say: "Have the armies of Israel been victorious? Am I to continue in my imperial authority? Have I overthrown my enemies?" Oh! no. There is one question that springs from his heart to the lip, and springs from the lip into the ear of the besweated and bedusted messenger flying from the battlefield—the question, "Is the young man Absalom safe?" When it was told to David, the King, that, though his armies had been victorious, his son had been slain, the father turned his back upon the congratulations of the nation, and went up the stairs to his palace, his heart breaking as he went, wringing his hands sometimes, and then again pressing them against his temples as though he would press them in, crying: "Oh! Absalom! my son! my son! Would God I had died for thee, Oh, Absalom! my son! my son!"

My friends, the question which David, the King, asked in regard to his son, is the question that resounds to-day in the hearts of hundreds of parents. Yea, there are a great multitude of young men who know that the question of the text is appropriate when asked in regard to them. They know the temptations by which they are surrounded; they see so many who started life with as good resolutions as they have who have fallen in the path, and they are ready to hear me ask the question of my text: "Is the young man Absalom safe?" The fact is that this life is full of peril. He who undertakes it without the grace of God and a proper understanding of the conflict into which he is going, must certainly be defeated. Just look off upon society to-day. Look at the shipwreck of men for whom fair things were promised, and who started life with every advantage. Look at those who have dropped from high social position, and from great fortune, disgraced for time, disgraced for eternity. All who sacrifice their integrity come to overthrow. Take a dishonest dollar and bury it in the center of the earth, and keep all the rocks of the mountain on top of it; then cover these rocks with all the diamonds of Golconda, and all the silver of Nevada, and all the gold of California and Australia, and put on the top of these all banking and moneyed institutions, and they cannot keep down that one dishonest dollar. That one dishonest dollar in the center of the earth will begin to heave and rock and upturn itself until it comes to the resurrection of damnation. "As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches and not by right shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool."

Now, what are the safeguards of young men? The first safeguard of which I want to speak is a love of home. There are those who have no idea of the pleasures that concentrate around that word "home." Perhaps your early abode was shadowed with vice or poverty. Harsh words, and petulance, and scowling may have destroyed all the sanctity of that spot. Love, kindness, and self-sacrifice, which have built their altars in so many abodes, were strangers in your father's house. God pity you, young man; you never had a home. But a multitude in this audience can look back to a spot that they can never forget. It may have been a lowly roof, but you cannot think of it now without a dash of emotion. You have seen nothing on earth that so stirred your soul. A stranger passing along that place might see nothing remarkable about it; but oh! how much it means to you. Fresco on palace wall does not mean so much to you as those rough-hewn rafters. Parks and bowers and trees on fashionable watering-place or country-seat do not mean so much to you as that brook that ran in front of the plain farm house, and singing under the weeping willows. The barred gateway swung open by porter in full dress, does not mean as much to you as that swing gate, your sister on one side of it, and you on the other; she gone fifteen years ago into glory. That scene coming back to you to-day, as you swept backward and forward on the gate, singing the songs of your childhood. But there are those here who have their second dwelling place. It is your adopted home. That also is sacred forever. There you established the first family altar. There your children were born. In that room flapped the wing of the death angel. Under that roof, when your work is done, you expect to lie down and die. There is only one word in all the language that can convey your idea of that place, and that word is "home." Now, let me say that I never knew a man who was faithful to his early and adopted home who was given over at the same time to any gross form of wickedness. If you find more enjoyment in the club room, in the literary society, in the art salon, than you do in these unpretending home pleasures, you are on the road to ruin. Though you may be cut off from your early associates, and though you may be separated from all your kindred, young man, is there not a room somewhere that you can call your own? Though it be the fourth story of a third class boarding house, into that room gather books, pictures and a harp. Hang your mother's portrait over the mantel. Bid unholy mirth stand back from that threshold. Consecrate some spot in that room with the knee of prayer. By the memory of other days, a father's counsel, a mother's love, and a sister's confidence, call it home.

Another safeguard for these young men is industrious habit. There are a great many people trying to make their way through the world with their wits instead of by honest toil. There is a young man who comes from the country to the city. He fails twice before he is as old as his father was when he first saw the spires of the great city. He is seated in his room at a rent of two thousand dollars a year, waiting for the banks to declare their dividends and the stocks to run up. After awhile he gets impatient. He tries to improve his penmanship by making copyplates of other merchants' signatures! Never mind—all is right in business. After awhile he has his estate. Now is the time for him to retire to the country, amid the flocks and the herds, to culture the doemsic virtues.

Now the young men who were his schoolmates in boyhood will come, and with their ox teams draw him logs, and with their hard hands will help to heave up the castle. That is no fancy sketch; it is every-day life. I should not wonder if there were a rotten beam in that palace, I should not wonder if God should smite him with dire sicknesses, and pour into his cup a bitter draught that will thrill him with unbearable agony. I should not wonder if that man's children grew up to be to him a disgrace, and to make his life a shame. I should not wonder if that man died a dishonorable death, and were tumbled into a dishonorable grave, and then went into the gnashing of teeth. The way of the ungodly shall perish.

Another safeguard that I want to present to young men is a high ideal of life. Sometimes soldiers going into battle shoot into the ground instead of into the hearts of their enemies. They are apt to aim too low, and it is very often that the captain, going into conflict with his men, will cry out, "Now, men, aim high!" The fact is that in life a great many men take no aim at all. The artist plans out his entire thought before he puts it upon canvas, before he takes up the crayon or the chisel. An architect thinks out the entire building before the workmen begin. Although everything may seem to be unorganized, that architect has in his mind every Corinthian column, every Gothic arch, every Byzantine capital. A poet thinks out the entire plot of his poem before he begins to chime the cantos of tinkling rhymes. And yet there are a great many men who start the important structure of life without knowing whether it is going to be a rude Tartar's hut, or a St. Mark's Cathedral, and begin to write out the intricate poem of their life without knowing whether it is to be a Homer's "Odyssey" or a rhymester's botch. Out of one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine have no life-plot. Booted and spurred and caparisoned, they hasten along, and I run out and say: "Hallo, man! Whither away?" "Nowhere!" they say. Oh! young man, make every day's duty a filling up of the great life-plot. Alas! that there should be on this sea of life so many ships that seem bound for no port. They are swept every whither by wind and wave, up by the mountains and down by the valleys. They sail with no chart. They gaze on no star. They long for no harbor. Oh! young man, have a high ideal and press to it, and it will be a mighty safeguard. There never were grander opportunities opening before young men than are opening now. Young men of the strong arm, and of the stout heart, and of the bounding step, I marshall you to-day for a great achievement.

Another safeguard is a respect for the Sabbath. Tell me how a young man spends his Sabbath, and I will tell you what are his prospects in business, and I will tell you what are his prospects for the eternal world. God has thrust into our busy life a sacred day when we are to look after our souls. Is it exorbitant, after giving six days to the feeding and clothing of these perishable bodies, that God should demand one day for the feeding and clothing of the immortal soul?

There is another safeguard that I want to present. I have saved it until the last because I want it to be the more emphatic. The great safeguard for every young man is the Christian religion. Nothing can take the place of it. You may have gracefulness enough to put to the blush Lord Chesterfield, you may have foreign languages dropping from your tongue, you may discuss laws and literature, you may have a pen of unequaled polish and power, you may have so much business tact that you can get the largest salary in a banking house, you may be as sharp as Herod and as strong as Samson, and with as long locks as those which hung Absalom, and yet you have no safety against temptation. Some of you look forward to life with great despondency. I know it. I see it in your faces from tme to time. You say: "All the occupations and professions are full, and there's no chance for me." Oh! young man, cheer up, I will tell you how you can make your fortune. Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all other things will be added. I know you do not want to be mean in this matter. You will not drink the brimming cup of life, and then pour the dregs on God's altar. To a generous Saviour you will not act like that; you have not the heart to act like that. That is not manly. That is not honorable. That is not brave. Your great want is a new heart, and in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ I tell you so to-day, and the blessed Spirit presses through the solemnities of this hour to put the cup of life to your thirsty lips. Oh! thrust it not back. Mercy presents it—bleeding mercy, long-suffering mercy. Despise all other friendships, prove recreant to all other bargains, but despise God's love for your dying soul—do not do that. There comes a crisis in a man's life, and the trouble is he does not know it is the crisis. I got a letter in which a man says to me:

"I start out now to preach the Gospel of righteousness and temperance to the people. Do you remember me? I am the man who appeared at the close of the service when you were worshiping in the chapel after you came from Philadelphia. Do you remember at the close of the sermon a man coming up to you all a-tremble with conviction, and crying out for mercy, and telling you he had a very bad business, and he thought he would change it? That was the turning point in my history. I gave up my bad business. I gave my heart to God, and the desire to serve him has grown upon me all these years, until now woe is unto me if I preach not the Gospel."

That Sunday night was the turning point of that young man's history. This very Sabbath hour will be the turning point in the history of a hundred young men in this house. God help us. I once stood on an anniversary platform with a clergyman who told this marvelous story. He said:

"Thirty years ago two young men started out to attend Park Theater, New York, to see a play which made religion ridiculous and hypocritical. They had been brought up in Christian families. They started for the theater to see that vile play, and their early convictions came back upon them. They felt it was not right to go, but still they went. They came to the door of the theater. One of the young men stopped and started for home, but returned and came up to the door, but had not the courage to go in. He again started for home, and went home. The other young man went in. He went from one degree of temptation to another. Caught in the whirl of frivolity and sin, he sank lower and lower. He lost his business position. He lost his morals. He lost his soul. He died a dreadful death, not one star of mercy shining on it. I stand before you to-day," said that minister, "to thank God that for twenty years I have been permitted to preach the Gospel. I am the other young man."

WHIPPED HER DRESSMAKER.

An Exasperated Customer's Patience Worn Out—Justified in Court.

A case was recently tried in a justice's court in Pittsburg which, if established as a precedent, will lead to a notable reform. One woman employed another to make a dress for her, and in spite of repeated calls and constant protestations that she had nothing to wear that did not make her look like a perfect fright, the dressmaker continued to delay the manufacture of the gown with that superior scorn so many of the class affect. The customer at last grew desperate and in a moment of frenzied anger sailed into the dressmaker and punished her physically in a hair-pulling, face-scratching, hysterical, womanly way. The assailant was arrested and tried before a justice, who promptly dismissed the action. The possibility that other courts may follow a similar course in similar cases awakens a glad tune in the heart. When a woman can take out of her dressmaker or a man out of his tailor substantial repayment of soul for the vexation and disappointment incident upon the everlasting delay in finishing a dress or suit the millennium will surely be getting close to its place in the calendar.

Advice to My Boy.

What's that you say, my boy?

The teacher says you are as sharp as a needle?

Well, probably she meant to compliment you, my boy—I have no doubt she did—but remember that needles always go into things with their eyes closed. You don't want to be like that.

Now there's the pin. The pin has a head, you will notice, which prevents it going in too far.

Be like the pin, my boy.

Electricity in Art.

Electric lighting is to be applied to art in Brussels. On the Anspach memorial St. Michael is represented on horseback slaying the dragon. The sword will be made to blaze like a sword of fire, lights will be put in the saint's eyes and in the insides of the dragon.

State Journal Lincoln N

The Ord Quiz.

Established 1882 — *ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1895.* — *Vol. 14, NO. 36.*

Church Directory.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
REV. W. E. HARDAWAY, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Service—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Epworth League 6:45 p. m.
Peayer Meeting Thursday 7:30
Strangers specially invited.

First Presbyterian Church.
REV. W. B. LEONARD, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Services—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church.
There will be preaching services at Baptist church every other Sunday

FOOT Post No. 40 G. A. R. holds its regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at at the Knights of Pythias hall at 3 p. m.
DAVID A. GARD, Commander.
D. MCCALL, Adj.

Ord Circle No. 6, Ladies of the G. A. R. hold their regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at 1 o'clock sharp, at the Knights of Pythias hall. MRS. IDA STROUP,
MYRA SYGENT, Pres. Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
UNION PACIFIC.
Accommodation arrives.....8:15 p. m.
Accommodation leaves.....7:45 a. m.
BURLINGTON ROUTE.
Accommodation goes East.....12:55 p. m
Accommodation goes West.....1:55 p. m.

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News Brieflets.

Paris is to erect a statue to Sir Isaac Newton.

Not less than 60,000 acres of land are devoted to celery-growing in the United States.

It is stated that there are made in England, for home use and exportation, more than 20,000,000 pins daily.

A telegram from New York to Australia has to go nearly 20,000 miles, 15,000 of which are by submarine cable, and it is handled by fifteen operators.

The coming eclipse expedition of Amherse College will be in charge of Prof. David P. Todd. It will observe the eclipse of 1896 from the Island of Gezo, Japan.

The editor of a Missouri newspaper has offered a year's subscription to his journal as a prize to the young woman who will write him the best proposal of marriage.

A Swiss scientist has been testing the presence of bacteria in mountain air, and finds that not a single microbe exists beyond an altitude of 2,000 feet above the leval of the sea.

A German Antarctic expedition has been decided upon and 950,000 marks allotted to it. It will consist of two vessels, will last three years, and will start south from Kergueleu's Land.

Robinson Crusoe's musket is offered for sale in a collection of curiosities in Edinburgh, Scotland, that includes 120 instruments of torture, chiefly Spanish, and relics of Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden.

It is believed that a pear tree at Clinton, Conn., reputed to be 230 years old, is the oldest fruit tree in New England.

A woman lather is regularly employed at her trade in the neighborhood about Biddleford, Me., in which town she lives.

Assembly No. 1,112, Knights of Labor, of Baltimore, withdrew from the order and joined the United Garment Workers,

A well on the Bannock reservation at Boise, Idaho, has been sunk to a depth of 110 feet, and the water in it is at a temperature of 90 2-5 degrees.

Five waitresses in bloomers have been serving in a Los Angeles, Cal., restaurant for several weeks, and the innovation is regarded as a success there.

To test her rights to a commission as notary public, Miss Nellie G. Robinson, a Cincinnati lawyer, has brought mandamus proceedings against Gov. McKinley.

Lord Beaconfield's brother, Mr. Ralph Disraell, is still living. He bears no resemblance to his distinguished brother, and has always lived a quiet, retiring life, having been for many years Clerk of the House of Lords.

Five Mormon missionaries left Salt Lake City a few days ago bound for New Zealand to establish a mission among the Maoris. Whether they will bring the converts, if they make any, to this country or not they were unable to say.

The briefest will on record in Berks County, Pa., is that of F. Schwartz Seitzinger, which was probated Nov. 6, 1868. It only contains twenty-nine words, and the testator leaves all he has to his wife and says it all in one sentence.

The Governor of the Punjab, in India, has ordered that half the prisoners in the jails there be kept on fresh water and half on boiled, records being kept to see whether the boiled water has any effect in the way of preventing ordinary sickness.

Canine dentistry is becoming common. Last week an Allentown. Pa., lady took a pug dog to the dentist and had one of its teeth extracted. Another tooth, a front one, then had a piece of gold set in, although it had not decayed. The dentist administered gas to the dog prior to the operation.

The ponds in the neighborhood of North Livermore, Me., were recently covered with black ducks, which had probably halted there on the way south. The hunters thereabouts secured big bags of game during the three days the ducks remained. But on the fourth night the ducks disappeared as suddingly as they had come.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the high esteem in which it is held, leads us to believe it to be an article of great worth and merit. We have the pleasuse of giving the experience of three prominent citizens of Redondo Beach, Cal., in the use of the remedy. Mr. A. V. Trudell says: "I have always received prompt relief when I use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." Mr. James Orchard says: "I am satisfied that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured my cold." Mr. J. M. Hatcher says: "For three years I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family and its results have always been satisfactory." For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

A horse that had been working steadily for thirty-five years, and was working at the time it dropped dead, died at Telfair, Ga., last week. It was thirtyty-eight years old, and as long ago as 1862 was used in the mail service between Hawkinsville and Cochran, Ga.,

Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color, and enables women to put it up in a great variety of styles.

Charles Kneass, eighteen years old, of Hartford, Conn., was eating grapes, when a campanion unexpectedly slapped him on the back, causing him to catch his breath, drawing a grape into his left lung. Soon after he had two severe chills, symptoms of pneumonia set in, and he is not expected to live.

If you are anxious to find the most reliable blood-purifier, read in Ayer's Almanac the testimonials of those who have been cured of such terrible diseases as catarrh, rheumatism, and scrofula, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then govern yourself accordingly.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. S. F Smith, author of "America," at Newton, Mass., was attended by many prominent citizens.

As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead of all other remedies. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and the dangerous pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable, being prompt to act, sure to cure.

A horse that had been pulling a plough on one farm for fully thirty years, died near Fort Deposit, Ala., two weeks ago. The horse was thirty-three years old, and has been owned by one man and used on his farm constantly since 1862.

Any one who is suffering from Constipation or Indigestion would do well to try Beggs' Little Giant Pills. They give perfect satisfaction. Sold and warranted by Bridgford & Nichols, our popluar druggists.

The tomb of President William Henry Harrison, at North Bent, O., was opened the other day to receive the body of Arch Erwin Eaton, nephew of ex-President Benjamin Harrison and great-grandson of the hero of Tippecanoe. This makes four generations of Harrisons in the notable mausoleum.

Bridgeford & Nichols take the lead in everything. They have secured the exclusive sale of Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker, the most perfect medicine made. Try it for all blood disorders.

A hard winter is ahead of the inhabitants of many fishing villages in Main. Last summer's fishing was poor, both the lopster season and the sardine season were short, and there was much less demand for clams than was anticipated. It is said that a score of families living on the coast in the neighborhood of Portland are even now in need of assitance, while on the Island of Mallayo many people are now living on bread, malasses and fish, and have much less clothing than they actually need. The fishermen are largely debarred from making any use of the land they own for farming because at the time the crops need attention the fishing season is at its height.

Beggs' Tropical Oil will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises and all deep seated diseases where a powerful liniment is required. Give it a trial and you will use no other. It acts like magic. Bridgeford & Nichols have it for sale and warrant every bottle.

You Can't Cough

After taking 3 doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup. It is one of the most wonderful remedies ever put on market for Coughs and Colds. Sold and warranted by our popular druggists, Bridgford & Nichols.

Geo. W, Jenkins, editor of the Santa Maria, *Times*," Cal., in speaking of the various ailments of children said: "When my children have croup there is only one patent medicine that I ever use, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It possesses some medical properties that relieve the little sufferers immediately. It is, in my opinion, the best cough medicine in the market." If this remedy is freely given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is also an ideal remedy for whooping cough. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains nothing injurious. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

The Most Wonderful Pill.

They relieve where all others fail. They are called Beggs' Little Giants and are rightly named. Remember the name and call for them at the best store in town. Bridgford & Nichols keep them.

A. E. Kilpatrick, of Filmore, Cal., had the misfortune to have his leg caught beteen a cart and a stone and badly bruised. Ordinarily he would have been laid up for two or three weeks, but says: "After using one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm I began to feel better, and in three days was entirely well. The peculiar soothing qualities which Chamberlain's Pain Balm possesses, I have never noticed in any other liniment. I take pleasure in recommending it." This liniment is also of great value for rheumatism and lame back. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

Beggs' Hair Renewer

IS POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR TONIC ON THE MARKET. It will STOP hair falling out or turning gray Give it a trial. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction by your popular druggists, Bridgford & Nichols.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 20 cents. Dr. SWAYNE & SON Philadelphia. 27-6m

Why Will You Cough?

Bridgeford & Nichols your druggists ask you why? You can be so easily cured. Three doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup will relieve you at once. We guarantee every bottle, and no monkey work.

DR. WARREN'S English Cotton Root Pills "For Ladies!" Safe, sure, prompt. A perfect remedy in all cases. Ask for Dr. Warren's English Cotton-Root Pills and take no other. For sale by all druggists or sent direct securely packed. Price $2.00, advice free. Dr. Warren Medicine Co. Box 1472, Providence, R. I. For sale by JOHNSON BROS., Drug gists, Ord, Nebraska.

QUIZ from now till January 1st, 1897, for $1,50.

AYER'S
THE ONLY
Sarsaparilla
ADMITTED
READ RULE XV.
"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition."
Ayer's Sarsaparilla was admitted because it is a standard pharmaceutical preparation, and all that a family medicine should be.
At the
WORLD'S FAIR.

A Good Time to Be Absent.

Cincinnati people were surprised to see a couple of women at work piling up bricks in a brickyard. That's all right. Just wait till the women go on strike, and begin to throw the oblongs of burned clay, and then will be the time for alarm.—Chicago News.

Sweet Peril.

Wiggles—I hear Bjenks has been very ill. Is he out of danger yet?

Waggles—Well, he's convalescent, but he won't be out of danger until that pretty nurse who has been taking care of him has gone away.—Somerville Journal

CUT IN 2 SHIRTING.

Just now it is the fad with some merchants to get very loud, tell big tales to draw trade, and, figuratively speaking, to tear their shirts, in order to get you inside their doors. But you should not forget that I am doing business on business principles. I am not throwing out baits to draw you in and then skin you on something else. That's their way. It is not mine.

But speaking of shirts reminds me. I have a fine line of shirting. I don't tear my shirting, because it is too hard work. But I have actually cut the price in two—that is, the price these other fellows usually charge.

See these goods. You'll always find my goods right and my prices are low as anybody's.

WM. FELLOWS,
ORD, NEB.

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE PRICES
We will ship to you direct, mixed cars of Lumber, Sash, Doors and Interior Finish and will save you at least one profit. Send us your bills for estimate.
GUIOU & LEDWICH 18th and Nicholas, Opp. Woodman Oil Works. OMAHA, NEB.

BACKACHE.

WHY? Because your Liver and Kidneys are out of order. For years and years housewives all over the country have used with best results
Dr. J. H. McLean's
Liver AND Kidney Balm.
Try it, and you will agree with the thousands who say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at $1.00 per bottle.
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Grand Island, Nebraska.
Special attention to correcting defects of sight with glasses.

A TURKISH CRISIS ON.

NEXT FEW HOURS MAY BE SERIOUS.

A British Gunboat Approaching the Dardanells Under the British Ambassador' Orders—The Sultan in a Rage and the Mohammedans Uneasy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 30.—The Sultan, who is once more thoroughly under the influence of the palace party, led by Izzel Bey and made up of priests, chamberlains and the like, still declines to grant the firmans applied for by the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria for the passage of extra guardships through the straits of the Dardanelles, and a crisis may be expected at any moment. The Mohammedans are growing uneasy, looking upon the threatened advent of the extra guardships as nothing less than a war-like demonstration before Constantinople. This is a dangerous feature of the affair, and is adding to the anxiety felt on all sides.

Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, when assured by Tewfik Pasha Tuesday that the firmans would be forthcoming, telegraphed to the admiral in command of the British Mediterranean squadron to dispatch a gunboat to the Dardanelles to be used in the Bosphorous as an extra guardship for the British embassy. The twin screw torpedo gunboat Dryad, 1,070 tons, carrying four seven inch and four six pounder quick firing guns, was dispatched at once and is expected to arrive at Chanakki to-day and pass right on to the Bosphorus. Sir Philip Currie must then either order away the Dryad or insist that she be allowed to pass in, backing up the order by force, if that should be necessary.

The Turkish officials believe that the Marquis of Salisbury, acting upon the understanding that nothing is to be done to hinder the efforts of the Sultan in the work of maintaining order, may instruct Sir Philip to direct the commander of the Dryad not to enter the Dardanelles at present.

The Sultan appears to have completely lost his head, the public service is entirely disorganized, the cabinet ministers are being sent for at all hours of the day and everybody is anxious and worried, the ambassadors being as tired as everybody else here of the long months of almost fruitless efforts to induce the Sultan to really govern his empire with some degree of common sense.

The little news received from Asiatic Turkey only tends to make the situation look blacker. The hurrying of troops to Syria and Palestine continues, and there is no doubt that the rebellious Drusés will have to submit to a heavy reckoning with the Turks for their uprising. The flames of a holy war, always smouldering among the Musselmans, are being dangerously fanned, and may at any time burst forth into a conflagration which will compel all Europe to take a hand in saving the lives and property of many thousands of Christians. A stray shot, a sharp blow, may explode the powder magazine with which the weak minded Abdul has been toying so long.

Every report which reaches Constantinople not only confirms the stories of reported massacres, but adds to the list of horrors recorded and swells the death roll by hundreds. Blood, fire and famine have been unchecked, if not encouraged, throughout the Asiatic domitions of the Turk and the hour, it is again said, cannot long be delayed when Europe must cry "halt."

CRAZED ON A TRAIN.

An Aged Woman and Her Grandson Both Insane—The Woman Kills Herself.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 30.—As the north bound train on the Northwestern road reached Shopeer last night, an elderly woman, traveling with her 10-year-old grandson, suddenly became violently insane and caused a panic among the passengers. The conductor locked the woman and the boy inside the car, but when the train arrived at Evansville, the woman was missing, she having leaped through a window. The boy remained in the car and it was found that he, too, was demented and could give no account of what had transpired. This morning the woman's body was found beside the track three miles south of Janesville. She had evidently been killed instantly.

DAVIS' BOOM LAUNCHED.

Senator Nelson Announces His Colleague's Candidacy for the Presidency.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—"Minnesota has a candidate for President—Cushman K. Davis—and will push his claims in the convention just as long as he has any possible show of getting the nomination," said United States Senator Knute Nelson last evening. He continued: "But there is no telling what the convention will do. All the candidates, McKinley, Reed, Morton and Allison, are strong men. If we have to let Senator Davis out of the race then I think the Minnesota delegation will be eventually divided between McKinley and Reed."

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

Texas Bandits Hold Up an Express, But Fail to Open the Safe.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 30.—Five miles north of Childress, at 6:30 o'clock last evening, a northbound train on the Fort Worth and Denver was held up by two men. The robbers got nothing, as the messenger could not open the through safe.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The President's message is nearing completion and probably will go to the printer tomorrow or Sunday. At the printing office all preparations have been made for its handling. It is understood that the document will be about the same length as last year's communication, making perhaps 18,000 words, although in the event that it is deemed necessary to reserve for treatment in a special and later message the discussion of Cuba and Venezuelan affairs, the principal message may be shortened correspondingly.

MR. SUITS' DUAL LIFE.

His Suicide Reveals a Sensational Domestic Secret.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 30.—Not one of the thousands who knew Rufus Suits, the old merchant, ever dreamed that for more than a year before his tragic death at the Midland hotel yesterday, he had led a dual life. He had lived in Kansas City for more than twenty years and was casually known by thousands and had scores of intimate friends who believed him a widower and sympathized with him in his apparent loneliness. His wife, with whom he had lived for more than thirty years, died in July, 1894, and since that time he had passed as a widower and there was never cause for the slightest belief among those who knew him best that he was other than what he professed to be. And the story of his dual life might have remained a mystery for many years to come only for the fact that in a moment of despondency he chose to end it all, and in doing so revealed his life to the world.

For more than a year before her death Mrs. Suits, who for many years conducted a millinery store at 719 Main street, was an invalid and during this illness she was attended, and was constantly under the care of Catherine Spangler, a young woman of education and refinement, who acted as housekeeper and nurse. The family lived at 1622 Tracy avenue, and their relations and home surroundings were well known to a large circle of intimate acquaintances. At the time of Mrs. Suits' death, Rufus Suits was manager for R. H. Williams, the Main street grocer. On the 9th day of September, following the death of Mrs. Suits, Mr. Suits told his employer he wished a vacation, saying he wanted to take a small stock of millinery to Rich Hill, Mo., and sell it. At this time Catherine Spangler was still living at the home of Mr. Suits and acting as his housekeeper. Mr. Suits did leave the city and remained away two weeks and it was at this time that Catherine Spangler became her employer's wife. She says she went with Mr. Suits to Harrisonville, Mo., and that they were secretly married at that place on September 20, 1894. They returned to their home at 1622 Tracy where they lived until last New Years' day, assuming to the outside world the relations of employer and servant.

The marriage was kept a profound secret from all except the near relatives of the young woman and was not made public until last evening when the former housekeeper went to Coroner Bedford's office and told him that she was the suicide's widow. While she was in the Coroner's office, Edward Fulton, son-in-law of the dead man, came in and he asserts that then, for the first time, he learned the story of the relations that had existed between his father-in-law and his former housekeeper.

Mrs. Catherine Suits, for such she establishes valid claims to be, went to the Union hotel, Twelfth and Campbell streets, last July. She was accompanied by Mr. Suits and had her baby boy in her arms. Mr. Suits introduced the young woman to Mr. Schultz, the proprietor, as Mrs. Elliott, his niece, who wished to secure rooms and board.

About the time Mr. Suits took the woman and child to the Union house, his son-in-law, Edward Fulton, with his wife and two children, came to Kansas City from the East and established themselves in Suits' house at 1622 Tracy avenue. From January 1, 1895, up to the arrival of the Fultons, Mr. Suits had rented his house furnished and had boarded with his tenants, at which time and at the time of the birth of her child, Mrs. Catherine Suits says she was boarding at a place on Independence avenue.

Mr. Suits paid his last visit to the Union hotel Wednesday when, according to the story of Catherine Suits, he had arranged to take her to his home and acknowledge her before the world as his wife. The records show that Rufus Suits of Palestine, Montgomery, county, N. Y., and Catherine Spangler were married by Rev. A. H. Dean pastor of the Baptist church at Harrisonville, Mo., on Sept. 20, 1894.

A MINE TROUBLE SETTLED.

Rich Hill Men Receive a Compromise Increase in Their Wages.

RICH HILL, Mo., Nov. 30.—Superintendent W. B. Williams of the Rich Hill Mining Company returned from St. Louis yesterday, where he had gone to lay the grievances of the miners before higher officials of the company. After the strike of two years ago miners were cut down to forty cents a ton for digging coal with a promise of restoration to fifty cents when business should get better. The miners held a meeting last Sunday and decided to strike if they were not restored. Yesterday a compromise was effected, the miners receiving fifty cents for all coal under 3¼ feet and forty-five cents for all coal over that thickness.

Chisholm Discharged and Rearrested.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 30. — Fred Chisholm, the negro arrested here for abducting Rose Thouvenal, a white girl, from Warsaw, Mo., was discharged to-day by Judge Benson on a writ of habeas corpus, and married the girl at once. He was then rearrested by the sheriff of Franklin county as a fugitive from justice.

The Kaiser Calls for Sugar Taxes.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Post says that at the dinner given Wednesday evening by the minister of finance, Dr. Miquel, the Emperor was very emphatic in declaring that necessity exists for the passage of the sugar tax bill.

Venezuela Not Bellicose.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from its correspondent at Caracas, Venezuela, under date of November 1: "It is officially stated that the revolutionary outbreak is of no importance. No British ultimatum has yet been received, and many of the influential Venezuelans urge an amicable settlement. The government is afraid the tendering of an apology would be equivalent to recognizing the right of England to the disputed territory. Otherwise it is ready to give satisfaction

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Dawes Commission Denounces the Present System.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—By far the most important feature of the annual report of Secretary Smith of the Interior department, so far as the Southwest is concerned, is the report of the Dawes commission in regard to its negotiations with the five civilized tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory. This presents the correspondence of the commissioners with the chiefs of the five tribes and an account of the methods by which the chiefs came to unitedly present an opposing front to any effective negotiations of any sort.

The failure of the commission being thus detailed the report proceeds: "In connection with the official interests here briefly outlined the commission availed themselves of every opportunity of conference with private citizens of several nations, men of character and influence among their people. By visits to the various localities they familiarized themselves with the conditions of life and the opinions and prejudices which prevail in the different sections and adapted the methods of their attempt at negotiation to these conditions. But thus far they have met with no favorable response among those holding power and controlling the political machinery in the governments existing in the Territory. It is otherwise with those, believed to be a large majority, who in the machinery by which affairs are administered are without voice or participation in the policy or laws by which they are governed. The causes, which thus far have proved unsurmountable in all the efforts at a peaceable solution of the problem by negotiation, can only be understood by a thorough knowledge of the conditions into which these people have been permitted to fall by the indifference and non-interference of the national government.

"The present conditions are not treaty conditions. There is not only no treaty obligations on the part of the United States to maintain or even to permit the present conditions of affairs in the Indian Territory, but, on the contrary, the whole structure and tenor of the treaties forbid it. If our government is obliged to maintain the treaties according to their original intent and purpose it is obligated to blot out at once present conditions. It has been most clearly shown that a restoration of the treaty status is not only an impossibility, but, if a possibility, would be disastrous to this people and against the wishes of all people and government alike. The cry, therefore, of those who have brought about this condition of affairs, to be let alone, not only finds no shelter in treaty obligations, but is a plea for permission to further violate those provisions.

"The commission is compelled by the evidence forced upon them during their examination into the administration of the so-called governments in this territory to report that these governments in all their branches are wholly corrupt, irresponsible, and unworthy to be longer trusted with the care and control of the money and other property of Indian citizens, much less their lives, which they scarcely pretend to protect. There can be no higher obligation incumbent on every branch of the general government than to exert its utmost constitutional authority to secure to this people in common with all others within our borders, government in conformity with constitutional authorities. The government cannot abdicate or transfer to other shoulders this duty as to any portion of territory or people in the land. It cannot escape responsibility if the dark record, which has now been brought to light, is permitted to continue. Delay can bring nothing but increased difficulty or danger to peace and good order in the Territory. The situation calls for prompt action.

These considerations lead but to one conclusion. It is in the judgment of the commission, the imperative duty of Congress to assume at once political control of the Indian territory. They have come with great reluctance to this conclusion, and have sought by all methods that might reach the convictions of those holding power in the territory to induce them by negotiation and mutual agreement to consent to a satisfactory change in their system of government and appropriation of tribal property. These efforts have failed; and the commission is driven to the alternative of recommending abandonment of these people to the spoliation and outrages perpetrated in the name of existing government or the resumption by Congress of the power thus abused.

Nine New Cardinals.

ROME, Nov. 30.—The Pope to-day presided at the secret consistory and created nine cardinals, namely: The archbishops of Lemberg, Salzbourg, Valladolid and Bourges; Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate to the Roman Catholic church in the United States; Mgr. Goth, the internuncio to Brazil, and the bishops of Autun, Urgal and Ancona. His Holiness then preconcised the twenty-four Italian bishops.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Two dead bodies were found in the ruins of the Vokes building at New York.

Murderer Willis King, a life convict, escaped from jail at Gatesville, Texas.

Jesse Wimp, a supervisor of Dallas Township, Illinois, was killed by a C. B. & Q. train.

A call has been issued for a caucus of Republican senators, to be held next Monday.

Rabbi Gries preached a sermon against Thanksgiving as a Christian institution at Cleveland, Ohio.

Dave Floyd was arrested near Goodland, Ind Ter., charged with the murder of Paulie Applegate.

A big coal strike is threatened in the Hocking Valley. Miners demand cash payment instead of orders on company stores.

Advices from Havana state that General Sanguilly has at last been brought to trial by the Spanish for participating in the Cuban rebellion.

The Christian Endeavor societies of Cleveland and Salvation Army everywhere celebrated Thanksgiving by praying for the conversion of Bob Ingersoll.

Judge Jacob Fisher is dead at Fayette, Mo. He acted as justice of the peace fourteen years and then became county judge.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

DENGLY OF MAINE SELECTED FOR THE PLACE.

Fitness and Not Seniority of Service the Probable Policy of the Next Speaker—Two Other Maine Men Favored—Iowa and Other States Cared For.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "Representative Dingley of Maine is to be chairman of the committee on ways and means and leader of the House of Representatives. Mr. Reed, who has been very secretive as to his intentions in regard to committee appointments, has allowed this information to get out finally. It is of the highest importance as indicating that the new speaker does not intend to be influenced so much by seniority of service in making up the committees as by the fitness of men for the places which he has to fill.

"Other important chairmanships that are understood to have been definitely decided upon by Mr. Reed are: Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, committee on foreign affairs; Henderson of Iowa, appropriations; Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, committee on interstate and foreign commerce; Walker of Massachusetts, committee on banking and currency; Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania, committee on postoffices and postroads; Mr. Boutelle of Maine, committee on naval affairs; Mr. Milliken of Maine, committee on public buildings and grounds; Mr. Hermann of Oregon, committee on rivers and harbors; Mr. Daniels of New York, committee on elections; Mr. Harmer of Pennsylvania, committee on District of Columbia.

"As Mr. Reed's selection as speaker was a foregone conclusion, he had ample opportunity during the recess to block out the committees and decide upon the various chairmanships. The members themselves generally wrote to him their aspirations. It is believed that before he arrived here almost all the important places had been decided upon. It is understood, though, that a few of the important assignments are yet in controversy. It was for a time proposed to make Mr. Payne, of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, and Mr. Dingley had consented to give way in order not to embarrass Mr. Reed. Now, however, that plan has been changed and Mr. Dingley will have the place of honor, with Mr. Payne second."

Bids for New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—When the bids for building the two big battleships authorized by the last Congress were opened at the navy department to-day, it was found that the Newport News, Va., Ship Building Company had underbid all competitors, North and West, and that Mr. Cramp had offered to build two battleships with armor for the hulls and throw in another ship of like type, but without armor, if allowed to use his whole plans, for the sum fixed upon by Congress as the ultimate cost of two ships. These boats will really be larger than the Iowa, the largest of the present battleships.

Preferences of the Missourians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Five of the Missouri Congressmen have informed Mr. Reed of their preferences regarding committee assignments. The indications are that most of them will get about what they are asking for. These preferences are as follows: Rivers and harbors, Mr. Clark; invalid pensions, Mr. Crowther; military affairs, Mr. Tracey; immigration, Mr. Bartholdt; judiciary, Mr. Burton.

A SCIENTIST FOR WAR.

Professor Marcus Baker Favors Fighting Instead of Arbitrating for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Professor Marcus Baker of the coast and geodetic survey, who went to Alaska for the United States in connection with the boundary dispute, in a lecture on Alaska before the National Geographists society in the rooms of the Cosmos club, last night, scouted the idea of arbitrating the question of England's claim to the 5,000 square miles of territory between Portland canal and Beaus canal on the southeast border of Alaska, and said that the only arbitration admissible was the arbitration of battle if the British claims should be insisted upon. The sentiment was loudly applauded, and at the close of the address Mr. Baker was invited by a popular vote to repeat the lecture in a larger hall.

Oklahoma Bankers Indicted.

PERRY, Okla., Dec. 2.—J. V. N. Gregory of Michigan, former president of the First State bank of Perry; Fred W. Farrar, former cashier; Fred Gum, former clerk, and L. M. Richardson, jr., son of L. M. Richardson, sr., president of the First National bank of Oklahoma City, were indicted by the grand jury to-day for receiving money when the bank was in a failing condition. The Richardsons sold out the bank to Farrar and associates June 11 and the bank failed September 13.

Fatally Kicked by a Horse.

JERICO SPRINGS, Mo., Dec. 2.—John Teed, proprietor of the Jerico Springs nursery, was kicked in the forehead by a vicious horse Thursday and the forehead crushed and the left eye destroyed. Drs. Brasher and Brownlee removed several pieces of bone, but there is no hope for him.

Bull Fights Forbidden.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 2.—A report was circulated on the streets yesterday and confirmed at the government palace that President Perfiric Diaz had issued instructions for the suppression of bull fighting within the limits of the federal districts for an indefinite period.

Ben Fee Acquitted of Murder.

BUTLER, Mo., Dec. 2.—Ben Fee, charged with murder in the second degree for mortally shooting George A. Heath here February 21 last, was acquitted at noon to-day. Fee has many friends here who believed that he had due provocation for the killing

ENGLAND BACKS DOWN.

British Gunboat Ordered Back From Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 2. — The British gunboat Dryad, ordered from Salonica bay at the request of Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, after the latter was assured Tuesday by Tewfik Pasha, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, that the porte had decided to grant the firmans, allowing extra guardships asked for by the representatives of the powers here to pass the Dardanelles, has been ordered back to Salonica, Sir Philip having backed down. This is, to the diplomatic corps, quite an unexpected denouement of the situation, which had assumed a most dangerous aspect, and the general opinion is that the powers have been placed in a somewhat ridiculous position.

Following the repeated threats of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles if the Sultan persisted in refusing to allow the extra gunboats to enter the Bosphorous, this looks very much as if Abdul Hamid and his advisers were well informed when they persisted in holding out against the demands of the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria for additional guardships, believing that they were justified in so doing on the ground that the powers were not in accord, as so frequently claimed and officially stated, and that the dissenting powers were behind Abdul Hamid in the stand he has taken.

The fact has been established that the palace people have been for some time past exciting the Mussulman population here with hints that the demand of the powers for extra guardships meant nothing more than a naval demonstration before Constantinople, and that this would be an insult to the sultan and to the Mussulmans throughout the world. This gradually inflamed the fanaticism of the Turks and a serious outbreak was brewing here, it is alleged, at the instance of the palace manipulators. The embassies were kept well informed of what was going on and it is probably the knowledge that the advent of the extra guardships in the Bosphorus would be the signal for an outbreak here directed against all foreigners and Christians which caused the government of Great Britain to instruct Sir Philip Currrie to order the Dryad back to Salonica.

Fresh Reports of Outrages.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Times publishes a dispatch dated Julfa, Persia, which says: Many Armenian villages between the Persian borders and the city of Van have been destroyed by the Hamadieh cavalry. They probably number forty-six, although the refugees give the names of many more. It is impossible to obtain any reasonable estimate of the number of those killed, but all reports say that it is very large.

SETTLED BY THE GOULDS.

Ten Thousand Dollars to Go to Zella Nicolaus-Ruhman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Local papers announce that the suit brought by Mrs. Zella Nicolaus-Ruhman, the notorious adventuress, against George J. Gould for the recovery of a $40,000 check said to have been given to her by Howard Gould, is now practically settled.

The World says Gould's lawyers paid to Mrs. Nicholas-Ruhman $10,000. Out of this she must pay counsel fees and all the expenses she has incurred in the proceedings. In return she gave Gould full release from any claim for damages or recompense for alleged assault made upon her by any member of the Gould family.

Raw Camphor Cornered.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The wholesale price of camphor has been advanced between five and ten per cent in the last week and further advances are expected. The representatives of leading drug firms and importers say that the market has been cornered by a London syndicate, headed by Colonel North, "the Nitrate King." This syndicate, it is said, has $750,000 worth of camphor locked up and is ready to increase the quantity stored rather than allow any to be sold at increased prices. The war between China and Japan is one of the reasons given out by those in control as a cause why the price is advanced.

St. Louis Mob Foiled.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2.—While Alexander Royal, the negro who killed Jessie Sims with a butcher knife yesterday morning, was being taken from the coroner's office to the morgue about 11 o'clock to-day, 500 wildly excited negroes made an effort to take him from the police at the corner of Eleventh street and Clarke avenue, but reinforcements were quickly sent from the Four Courts, close by, and the mob was beaten off and dispersed. The design of the crowd was to lynch the murderer.

Embezzler Flood Will Go to Prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—John W. Flood, the defaulting cashier of the Donahoe-Kelly bank, has given up the fight and will serve his sentence of seven years in prison. Accordingly his appeal for a new trial has been withdrawn from the Supreme court. He misappropriated $150,000 of the funds of the bank of which he was cashier and has been fighting for his freedom for four years.

Holmes Sentenced to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Judge Arnold to-day refused to grant a new trial to H. H. Holmes, who was convicted of the murder of Benjamin Pietzel, in this city, September 2, 1894, and sentenced him to death.

Alexander Dumas' Funeral.

Paris, Dec. 2.—The funeral of Alexander Dumas took place to-day and was unostentatious in accordance with his wishes. The body was interred in the cemetery of Montmartre in the presence of a vast concourse of literary men, artists and actors.

A Small Boy Kills His Brother.

ATOKA, I. T. Dec. 2.—Last night at the home of Robert Smith, near town, his two boys, about 8 and 10 years of age, were alone in a room when the elder boy took his father's Winchester rifle and shot his brother through the heart, killing him instantly.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Count von Taafe, the Austrian statesman, is dead.

The police of Berlin have summarily closed eleven Socialist clubs.

The Texas Siftings is to be removed from New York City to Dallas, Texas.

The East Birmingham, (Ala.,) Smelting works were burned. They will be rebuilt.

The American School of Science at Marash was burned by Turks on November 19.

Yellowstone Park keepers are having a hard time keeping poachers from killing buffalo.

New York mining stock brokers are trying to stir up a speculative fever over Cripple Creek properties.

The Postoffice department is preparing to give a Sunday mail service to communities which now have none.

Senator Sherman will introduce in Congress a bill compelling sleeping car companies to reduce their charges.

Senor Machado has been appointed Portuguese Minister to the United States, vice Baron Thodim, deceased.

Emma Carroll, living near Clarksville, Tenn., cut her throat because her lover was opposed by her mother.

S. C. Martin, the ossified man who had lain on his back for seven years unable to move a joint, died at Bryan, Texas.

Experiments at Perdue, Ind., university established that cattle are not only subject to tuberculosis, but catch it easily.

The United States gunboat Concord went ashore on the north coast of China. It is feared that she is seriously injured.

Governor Stone of Missouri was snubbed by Congressman Tarsney at Kansas City, who declined to shake hands with him.

American tobacco got a black eye on a report that money had been guaranteed to prosecute the trust in New York—38,000,000 shares were sold.

L. S. Kain of Ward county, Texas, and Mrs. Wilgus of Connecticut, were married at Fort Worth upon their first meeting. Their courtship was by letter.

Captain Bailey, of the revenue cutter Bear, has been placed upon waiting orders pending the investigation of charges that have been made against him.

T. E. McFarlin's grain elevator at Sabetha, Kan., was burned. Just before a man was seen running from the elevator. The loss is $3,000; insurance $1,500.

The appointment of J. W. Coman to be receiver of the land office at Alva, Oklahoma, has just been revoked. He was appointed under the impression that he was his brother, J. J. Coman.

Heavy Spanish reinforcements, aggregating 3,000 men, are about to land in Cuba, according to official advices from there. Besides these, 10,000 men have embarked already from various points in Spain.

Word has been received from New Guinea of the death by drowning of Otto Ehlers, the explorer, who was an intimate friend of Emperor William. Twenty natives lost their lives with him, and all his diaries, etc., were lost.

P. D. Armour, the Chicago packer, has let the contract for the erection of three 175-foot corn cribs in Alba, Iowa. He announces to the farmers that he wants to buy 400,000 bushels of corn. The farmers have refused to sell on account of the low prices.

NEWSY TELEGRAMS.

Reports have reached El Paso of a big Yaqui outbreak in Northeastern Sonora. A number of citizens, including Americans, are reported killed.

New York papers announce that the case brought by Miss Zella Nicolaus-Ruhman against George J. Gould for the recovery of a $40,000 check is now practically settled.

Judge D. D. Rose, president of the Curryville Mo., bank, has been hiccoughing constantly for the last week, and although several doctors have attended him they can do nothing for him. His death is hourly expected.

Jesse Jenne, of the Eurek football team, died from injuries received in the football game at Eureka between that team and the Lewis academy team of this city. Mr. Jenne was making a run with the ball, when he was tripped, and the entire field of players ran over him. In the fall his head was caught under his right arm, injuring his spine to such an extent that complete paralysis set in.

News was received in Washington of the safety of William Willard Howard, who was supposed to have been murdered by the Kurds while on a mission of mercy to Armenia. Mr. Howard was sent to Van several months ago by the Christian Herald of New York, to dispense a relief fund of $12,000, contributed by Americans for the benefit of Asia Minor sufferers. Mr. Howard was sent as a substitute for Dr. Trumage, who declined to go because the Turkish government refused to guarantee his safety.

Hon. John R. Lynch, the Mississippi ex-Congressman, in conversation with a gentleman of Washington Court House, Ohio, said in reference to Senator Sherman's book: "The only money I know of being used in the South to draw State delegations to the support of any candidate for the Republican presidential nomination was that which was used in the interest of John Sherman's candidacy. Although I got none of it myself, I know of money having been used in that direction."

At Moberly, Mo., William McIntosh, a Wabash fireman, was sent to jail in default of $1,000 bond for his appearance for preliminary trial on a charge of betrayal and criminal malpractice. Last fall he married a very estimable lady, a Miss Smith. The alleged victim is Miss Lena Smith, a sister-in-law of the accused and a younger sister of his wife.

Chevalier Chappell found on the homestead near Delhi, Ill., $7,758 in an old tin can that had been secreted in the house by his father, the late William Chappell, deceased, prior to his death. The money was turned over to the executor of the will and will be applied to the payment of bequests

OUT ON THE BORDER.

JACK LITTLEFIELD DIED WITH HIS BOOTS ON.

Ran Away with His Sweetheart—Sat in the Saddle and Lighted His Pipe While Her Father Blazed Away at Him.

ROUND VALLEY is the wildest part of Mendocino county, Cal. The mountains round about it are almost inaccessible, and the ranchers and cowboys who make up its population are wild and lawless. Every man stands on his own merits, the chief merit being the quick eye and the steady hand of the dead shot. The great ranchers of this region are George White and Ves Palmer. For several years hardly a week passed without a free fight between parties of their cowboys, either in the streets of Covelo or in the mountain wilds.

The head vaquero for White was Jim Vinton; the head vaquero for Palmer was Jack Littlefield. Both were fearless men, renowned for strength, horsemanship and skill with Winchester and revolver. But Jack Littlefield was especially heroic. His friends loved him and admired him, his enemies feared him. He was not the man to shoot from ambush. Even when he was drunk he always fought fair. He would go after the wandering cattle where other men dared not go. He would attack and conquer the fiercest of steers in those wild mountain herds. One day at Covelo he was drunk, and a huge fellow, nearly twice his size, did something which Littlefield took as an insult. Despite the difference in size Jack leaped at him and struck him in the face.

"I can't take this up," said the big man, looking down at him, "I'm not armed."

"Oh, you want shooting?" said Littlefield, and he drew out two navy revolvers. "Take your choice and back down the street." The big man refused.

They all knew the story old George Gwynn told about Jack. Gwynn had a pretty daughter, who loved Jack as much as Jack loved her. The old man forbade him the house, and Jack went up there one dark night to carry the girl off. "But I was on the lookout," said the old man afterward. "It was pretty dark, but I made him out, and shot at him from the window. He stopped his horse and sat still and let me pop at him. And pretty soon he lit his pipe. The wind was blowing, and it took several matches. And every every time the match flashed I shot. ——if he didn't keep on striking 'em and sitting there till I got tired of shooting. Then he rode away."

Many a fight, single-handed or at the head of a wild party of Palmer's men, did Jack have with White's vaqueros. And as he always came out ahead, a dozen of White's men hated him with a jealous, mortified fury that could only be appeased by his death. Between him and his employer, "Ves" Palmer, there was a friendship like that of David and Jonathan, a friendship based upon the things they had endured together and the memory of the tight places in which each had saved the other.

The great cause of the love and devotion of Littlefield for Palmer and the chief cause of the tragedy in this story was the fight between Jack and Joe Greggory, up in the Red mountain country. Greggory is a White vaquero. He and several of his friends met Palmer and Littlefield. A quarrel arose between Greggory and Littlefield, and, in a fair fist fight, Littlefield knocked Greggory out. As Jack turned to remount his horse, Greggory sprang upon him with a long knife and stabbed him again and again in the shoulders, arms and face. Palmer jumped at Greggory and, by the strength that fury gave him, wrenched his knife away, beat and kicked him into insensibility and then pitched his body into a deep canyon. Then he took up his bleeding friend, carried him to the nearest camp, and sent swift messengers for the doctor, several days' journey away. It was "Ves" Palmer's nursing that saved Jack Littlefield's life.

Greggory recovered, and from that time it was his chief ambition to get even with Littlefield. He and his band of friends were together in this purpose. The morning of Sept. 25 Littlefield went away to Windy Ridge to look after some cattle. From there he went on five miles to the northwest to lead out a wild steer from Red Mountain creek. Soon after he disappeared in that direction, Joe Vinton, White's head vaquero, came along Windy Ridge, riding to the southeast, exactly the opposite direction to that in which Littlfield had gone.

A mile and a half from Tom Hayden's house, some one in ambush shot Vinton in the breast. Vinton says it was Littlefield. But there are plenty of reliable witnesses to prove that Vinton either lied or was mistaken. At any rate, Vinton lay insensible for an hour and then, coming to his senses, crawled through the bushes to Hayden's cabin. Next day he sent a note into Covelo to John Rohrbough, White's overseer. Here is the note:

"I have been knocked over. Send men to take care of cattle. Send a doctor. Tell Lady I've been shot through and through. VINTON."

"Lady" was old man Shore's daughter, Clara, to whom Joe Vinton was engaged. With the doctor came Clara Shore, and at the last reports she was still nursing him. His wound was not fatal. The bullet went through his left breast. Upon the heels of the doctor came a posse from the sheriff's office made up of enemies of Jack Littlefield. Not a man in it that had not some grudge against him. Only one was a regular constable—Bayliss Van Horn. There were Joe Greggory, who had sworn to kill Littlefield, and Jack Crow, and Buck Lacock and Fred Radcliffe, and Gord Van Horn and Jim Simmons.

The morning of the second day after Vinton was shot this party, with the exception of Jim Simmons, rode away from Hayden's to arrest Littlefield. Simmons had disappeared in the night, and Tom Hayden himself rode with the party in his stead. About noon Littlefield and two of his assistant vaqueros—Wilburn and young Wathen—were eating down on the bank of Hull's creek. Up the trail came Constable Van Horn and Jack Crow. As soon as they reached the three men sitting in the grass Van Horn said:

"Throw up your hands, Jack!"

"I won't throw up my hands for any man on the face of the earth, Bayliss Van Horn," retorted Jack. "But if you want my gun, take it."

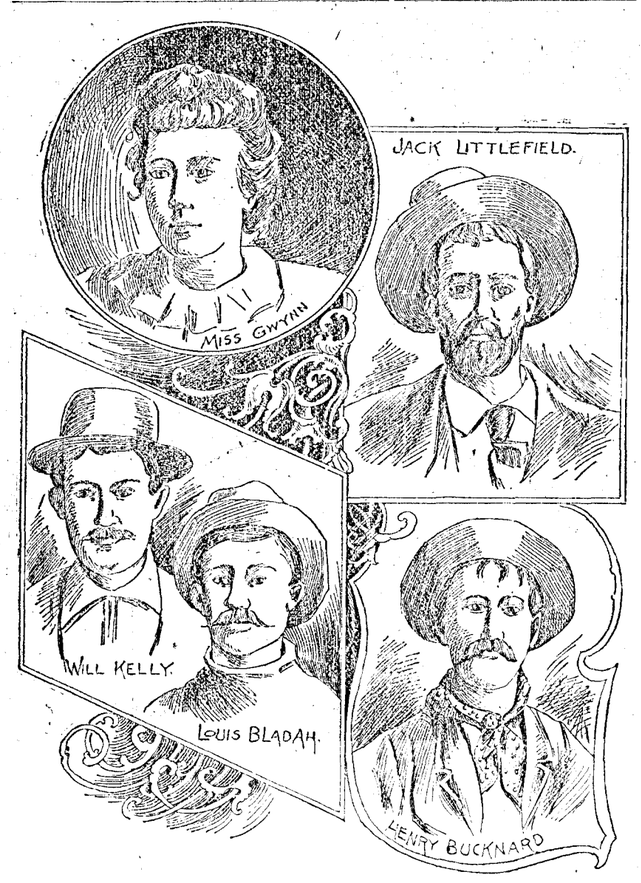
Van Horn took Jack's gun, told him for what he was arrester and asked him to come along. Jack Littlefield laughed at the idea that he had ambushed a man, mounted his horse and was ready. Wilburn and Wathen watched him until he disappeared from sight around the turn in the trail. He was unarmed and was riding between Van Horn and Crow.

About three hours after this Van Horn and Crow, riding alone, were fording Red Mountain creek. Walter Clark, a half-breed, met them. Van Horn told him how twenty men had swooped down upon them a few miles back and had shot and killed Littlefield. Next morning before the news of Littlefield's death had got into Covelo, Crow, Simmons and Greggory rode into Covelo and Crow went to Louree's saloon. The place was full of Littlefield's friends. Crow ordered a drink and, as he drank, put his back to the bar. As he raised the glass he raised his revolver. "Excuse me," he said, as he put the empty glass down, "but I was afraid some of you fellows might think you wanted me."

Next day the coroner and a jury, composed of Littlefield's enemies, the very men of the constable's party, rode up to find Littlefield's body. It was hanging to a tree, boots and spurs on. The verdict was, "Jack Littlefield was shot and put to death on this date." One man suggested that they make a box for the burial. Greggory said: "No funeral nonsense; —— him!" Greggory pointed to several scars on the dead face and said: "Do you see those? I did that—and he carried them to his grave."

They dug a shallow hole two feet deep and tossed the body into it.

Littlefield's friends demanded an investigation. They rode up there and, instead of finding traces of twenty men, found where three men on horseback had stood their horses for quite a while in the cover of the bushes beside the trail. An investigation is in progress, and, although little has been done thus far, enough has come out to show that Van Horn and Crow did not tell the truth. Jack Littlefield's brother has taken his body down to Covelo for a decent burial and "Ves" Palmer has sworn not to rest until those who murdered him are dead.



J. G. BROWN'S MISHAP.

He Crippled His Hand by a Terrible Burn When He Was a Baby.

Apropos of his babyhood, before telling of his glass-working apprenticeship, one incident should be recorded because it left a lasting result which, in some degree, was an obstacle to the boy's success in the field of art. It is needless to declare that the obstacle has been bravely overcome.

He was just old enough to be able to walk a little. One morning he was pattering round in the kitchen all in the glory of a pair of new shoes. New shoes are slippery, while new walking legs are not absolutely sure. On the floor of the kitchen was a boiler, full of scalding hot water and with the cover off. Of course, the time when the new shoes slipped and the baby legs gave way was when the child was near this caldron. Down he fell, his right arm went into the scalding water, and up went a prodigious howl of pain from the poor scalded baby. It was a frightful burn and the doctor did not know how to treat it very well. "My mother," says I cried from that burn for nineteen months," Mr. Brown says. That it was a serious one is evident from the fact that his right hand has ever since been cramped and shortened, so that he can bend his fingers only very imperfectly. And that is the hand he has to use in painting. "In handling my brush I have to use it in one way rather than another on account of these contracted fingers," said Mr. Brown, "and that counts a little in the technic of my brush-work."—"The Child Painter, J. G. Brown."

TEMPER TOO HIGH.

A Minister's Excuse for Deserting His Wife.

Rev. J. M. Taulbee, late pastor of the Covington (Ky.) M. E. church, who was made especially prominent not long ago in connection with a member of the church, again comes to the front for public notice. At the recent conference of Methodists held at the Union M. E. church, Mr. Taulbee, who had returned from a trip to the west, was exonerated and voted the confidence of the conference. He was not assigned, however, and has been in Covington since. He has been living with his wife at Mr. Gilham's in Millidale. A few days ago he stated to his wife that he was going to London, Ky., to stay two weeks. He went, but instead of being gone two weeks he remained but one day, it seems. Tuesday, Mrs. Taulbee, who has all along remained faithful to her husband and stood by him during his troubles, after a day's shopping in Covington, returned to Mrs. Gilham's, where a letter from her husband awaited her. It stated that he was going away and he would not return, and that she need not look for him. The reason he gave was that owing to her temper he could not get along with her, and that she had kept him from securing charge of a church. He inclosed

MRS. J. M. TAULBEE.

a $20-bill. Mrs. Taulbee was astonished at his desertion of her, such conduct being altogether unexpected. Her friends are indignant and do not hesitate to express themselves in regard to the matter. They say that instead of Mrs. Taulbee being at fault, she has been too devoted. Mrs. Taulbee does not know where her husband has gone, but thinks that he will go either to California or Oklahoma territory, where he has a brother. Before leaving he took his books and other articles from the rooms where the household furniture is stored. Mrs. Taulbee, who is still a young woman, but twenty-three years of age, is much distressed, and does not know whether she will remain in Covington or return to her parents' home.

VALUABLE REMEDY.

Inhaling Cologne Water Will Check Asthma, so It Is Said.

Attacks of asthma may be brought on by the most varied and singular causes; different sorts of scents, the odor of raspberries, as was the case of Claude Bernard; the smell of hay, the vapor of a sulphur match that has just been lighted, the dust from oats or powdered ipecacuanha. One patient will have asthma in the North, but will be free from it in the South; another will have asthma in Paris, but will be perfectly well in Vienna; still another will have the most terrible attacks as long as he is in Egypt, but will be relieved as soon as he gets to sea.

It is generally admitted nowadays that the attack of asthma is due to a spasm of the inspiratory muscles, and that the origin of the trouble is some stimulation of the nasal mucous membrane. On the other hand it is also known that a vigorous stimulation of the mucous membrane of the nose may put an end to an attack of asthma; therefore in this purely nervous phenomenon the same cause may either bring on or put an end to the attack.

It is on this peculiarity that are based a certain number of methods of treatment of an attack of asthma, and the latest born of these methods consists in sniffing eau de cologne. My readers may remember that I made known to them the process whereby M. Roux of Lyons cuts short colds in the head and chest at their beginning. It consists in having the patients inhale by the mouth and nose for about two minutes and about four or five times a day about fifty drops of cologne water. It is now claimed that the same method will put an end to an attack of asthma.

Deafness Can Not Be Cured

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

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

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

Sold by druggists; 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Nothing Wasted in Paris.

Even the smallest scrap of paper, that which every one throws away here, becomes a source of profit. Old provision tins, for instance, are full of money; the lead soldering is removed and melted down into cakes, while the tin goes to make children's toys. Old boots, however bad, always contain in the arch of the foot at least one sound piece that will serve again, and generally there are two or three others in the sole, the heel, and at the back. Scraps of paper go to the cardboard factory, orange peel to the marmalade maker, and so on. The most valuable refuse—that which fetches two francs the kilo—is hair; the long goes to the hair dresser, while the short is used, among other things, for clarifying oils.

The Location of Memory.

The memory remains intact and in perfect working order in cases where the left side of the brain is badly diseased, or even if portions of it have been removed. From this the natural inference is that the right side of the brain is the seat of that most remarkable faculty. Lieutenant Brady, who lost a portion of the right side of the brain from a gunshot wound while in Assam, where two-thirds of the officials are negroes, suffered a remarkable lapse of memory. After he had fully recovered he knew and could call by name all his white associates, but the negroes, whom he formerly knew as well as the whites, were perfect strangers to him.

Age gives a man certain rights that make up for his rheumatism and loss of teeth: after he is seventy he can occasionally kiss a pretty girl without being expected to marry her.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

To Right the Wrong.

While the late Lord Coleridge was at Oxford, it was his duty as a fellow to read the lessons in chapel, and one day he read, by mistake, the second lesson where he should have read the first. To conclude it in the orthodox way was hardly correct, as it was not the second lesson, but the first; nor could it well be described as the first lesson, as properly it was the second. A moment's hesitation supplied him with the appropriate word: "Here endeth the wrong lesson."

Deserved It.

"Died," wrote the editor of the Spiketown Blizzard, as a sudden inspiration came over him, "in our sanctum, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. last Tuesday, of sticky fly paper, 1,227 flies. Their death has caused a glue'em over the whole community." The next day thirteen of the most reputable citizens of Spiketown went to the Blizzard office and ordered their papers stopped.

Confinement and Hard Work

Indoors, particularly in the sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary workers are far too weary after office hours to take much needful exercise in the open air. They often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certainly and thoroughly than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and rheumatic ailments.

Better Times Coming.

Farmer Brown, after fourteen hours at haying—Never mind, Tommy; hayin' don't last forever. Just remember that winter's comin' soon, an' nothin' to do but saw wood an' 'tend the cattle an' go to school an' study nights."—Harper's Bazar.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

A man doesn't think of the feelings of his mother when he does wrong, but he expects the newspapers to consider her when they mention it.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.

The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

Every person should resolve to visit less. Visitors have become such a nuisance that half the people in the world are ready to riot.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" relieve Throat Irritation caused by Cold or use of the voice. The genuine sold only in boxes.

Ever since the Lord made the world, he has heard nothing but fault found with it.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

Oh, for a bride to have a wedding with some features of originality about it.

Experience leads many mothers to say "Use Parker's Ginger Tonic," because it is especially good for colds, pain and almost every weakness.

The man who has both legs cut off loses his standing in the community.

Those distressing Corns!

Bad as they are, Hindercorns will remove them, and then you can walk and run and jump as you like.

By the time a man is ready to die, he is fit to live.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

A man is usually sick twice a year, when his wife cleans house.

"Just think, I have found three gray hairs in my head." "Ah, madam, as long as they can be counted they don't count."

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A high roller rolls mighty low toward the latter end of his career.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

WELL MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. SENT FREE. Have been tested and all warranted.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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Stove Repairs for 40,000 different stoves and ranges. 1209 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

"No Foolin."

ST. JACOBS OIL DOES NOT "FOOL 'ROUND"; IT GOES STRAIGHT TO WORK ON PAIN AND DRIVES IT OUT AND "SHUTS IT OFF" FROM RETURNING. THAT'S BUSINESS.

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UNEXCELLED 10c CIGAR.

"BURLINGTON!" LEADING 5 CENT CIGAR.

Manufactured by KRAUS & LEWIN. H. T. CLARKE DRUG CO., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, SELLING AGENTS.

When Selecting Your Reading Matter

THE COMING YEAR, you will, no doubt, decide on securing the best, especially if the best costs less than something inferior, both in quality and quantity. The Omaha Bee, always to the front of the newspapers in the west, has long been recognized as one of the leading publications in the country. It has done more, and is now doing more, toward upbuilding the great west, than any other paper.

About two years ago its publishers, determined to bring The Weekly Bee into every farmhouse in the west, especially in its own state and the states immediately adjoining Nebraska, put the price down to **65 Cents** per year, an unheard of figure for a 12-page weekly publication. This price still prevails. Not content with this, the publishers of The Bee cast about for some additional first class publication of national reputation, to offer with The Bee at a price that would not exceed the figure usually charged for a single weekly paper. Last year the New York Tribune, (Horace Greeley's paper) was secured, and this paper was offered with the Weekly Bee for **90 Cents** per year. A similar arrangement has been made this year. In addition, a similar contract has been made with the Cincinnati Enquirer, a paper that ranks as high among the Democratic publications of this country as the New York Tribune does among the Republican newspapers.

To sum up—we make the following four offers for this season, confident that they are equalled nowhere, either in the quality of matter published, nor in the quantity of good, up-to-date, reliable news.

The Omaha Weekly Bee, 12 Pages Each Week, 65 Cents Per Year.	The Weekly Bee AND The Weekly New York TRIBUNE, Both One Year for 90c.	The Weekly Bee AND The Weekly Cincinnati ENQUIRER, Both One Year for 90c.	The Weekly Bee, The Weekly New York TRIBUNE AND The WEEKLY CINCINNATI ENQUIRER, All Three for One Year for $1.15

All orders must be accompanied by the cash, in the shape of Postoffice money order, Express money order or blank draft. If currency or silver be sent, it is safer to register the letter. No stamps of larger denomination than 2 cents are accepted.

Sample copies are sent free on application. Commissions allowed on clubs of three or more subscriptions. Address all orders to

THE WEEKLY BEE, Omaha, Neb.

The Ord Quiz.

W. W. HASKELL, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Ord, Nebraska, as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, if paid in reasonable time, $1.50
If unpaid year after year, $2.
Extra copies to be sent abroad per year $1.00.

The czar of all America, Mr. Reed, is again in the speaker's chair.

An average of one denizen of India dies each half hour from snake bite, or at the rate of about 20,000 a year.

A republican congress assembled at Washington Monday. It started off with the excellent work of electing Tom Reed as speaker.

An oyster vender in Newcastle, Delaware, suddenly lost his power to speak the other day. He is now literally dumb as an oyster.

The third annual convention of the Nebraska State Irrigation Association will be held at Sidney, Neb., Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 18 and 19.

We are pleased to see by the mechanical appearance of the *Nebraska State Journal* that the foreman has got control of that new linotype machine.

The great labor order, the Knights of Labor, which attained its greatness under the wise leadership of Grand Master Powderly, is rapidly disintegrating under the narrow-minded and bigoted policy of Mr. Sovereign.

Rush O. Fellows has sold the Auburn *Post* to Stowell & Kent, who immediately equipped the office with new type and press and changed the make-up to a six-quarto. The improvement is very marked and the *Post* is now very attractive.

Said in Few Words.

Within a very short time Cleveland will have congress on his hands; and Secretary Morton will have it on his neck, owing to his failure to distribute seeds.—St. Joseph Herald.

Senator Sherman's free expressions of opinion touching contemporary politics indicates a sincere declaration on his part that he has no political future to be endangered by such untrammeled utterances.—Providence Journal.

No matter where gold fields are discovered England at once sets up the claim that they are within her territory. She is trying to gerrymander the nations of the earth so as to corral all the yellow metal. It is not surprising that she is opposed to international bimetallism.—Detroit Free Press.

Alaska's output of gold for 1895 is estimated to be $3,000,000, The total sum originally paid for Alaska was $7,200,000. No wonder John Bull wants a big slice of Alaska. He also wanted and expected, once upon a time, to have all of Oregon, and came nearer getting it than he will come to getting Alaska.—Inter Ocean.

There is one encouraging sign in the record of the past 100 days—over 14,000,000 bushels of corn have been shipped across the Atlantic. It will open a great market, which will not close, even when prices advance. This increase in corn shipments is very encouraging. A foreign market for our corn has long been sought. Cheap corn has made it.—Inter Ocean.

In the first five months after the democratic tariff law went into operation France purchased about $6,000,000 less of the products of the United States and sold to our people $12,000,000 more of her products, as compared with the corresponding months under the republican tariff. Is this what our democratic friends call "expanding American markets?"—Minneapolis Tribune.

District Judge Thompson and a jury didn't determine a case on trial at Grand Island to suit a couple of jim-crow editors of that town and they criticized both judge and jury more harshly than Judge Thompson thought was their prerogative to do and he sent for them to find out what they knew concerning the case that he and the jury had been unable to find out about it, after hearing the law and the evidence. Of course they did not know anything and had to confess it. The judge set a time when they might present their side of the case in writing, and "will see them later." The country editor who doesn't know anything about editing a paper, and very little about anything else, is quite apt to imagine that it is his duty to regulate the courts, and about everything else that comes under his observation, except his own business.—Blair Leader.

Kem, our own Omer, has gone to Washington to fill [illegible] in the coming session of [illegible] gone in the face of the "[illegible]ndate" from the pop pr[illegible]unty that he resign as congressman from this district at once. The crime for which Kem is asked to step down and out is the fact that he voted part of the republican ticket last fall. To be sure, the pop candidate against whom Mr. Kem voted had filched funds from the county treasury and it was charged and generally conceded to be true; but the pop party does not believe in voting against bad men when they are on the pop ticket. Hence "the little plow boy" is not a good pop.—Kearney Sun.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1895.

When Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, today took his seat as speaker of the house of representatives, in the midst of the enthusiastic plaudits of his colleagues on the floor of the house and of the crowds which filled the galleries to their full capacity, he might have been excused for feeling proud of the honors which the republicans have delighted in heaping upon him. No greater honor could possibly be given any man than for the majority to unanimously nominate him for speaker, not the perfunctory "unanimous" nomination which usually follows when one candidate receives a majority of votes in a caucus, over his competitor or competitors, but a really unanimous nomination in which there was no competitor, and in which no other candidate was either thought of or named. In the very nature of things such an honor can come to but few men, but that it was fully deserved in this case is well known by every republican in the United States. There are other able republicans in the house—scores of them—but it was virtually settled by the republican voters more than a year ago that this honor should be paid to Mr. Reed. One of the most important immediate results of Speaker Reed's being honored in so extraordinary a manner is that he assumes his high office untrammeled by deals or promises—probably the only man to do so since congress was established.

It is not yet certain when Speaker Reed will announce the committees of the house, but it is expected that he will do so before the close of the week. It is an encouraging sign that there is no scrambling for committee places. There seems to be a generel disposition among the republican members to leave it entirely to Mr. Reed to say where they shall serve, knowing that so far as the old members are concerned he is an excellent judge of the places in which they can do the best work towards making this a business congress, and that the few personal dissappointments, which must necessarily follow the placing of members, will be largely overbalanced by the general good that will thereby be accomplished.

The other officers elected by the house were: Clerk, A. McDowell, of Pa.; Sergeant-at-Arms, B. Russell, of Mo.; Door-keeper, W. J. Glenn, of New York; Postmaster, J. C. Kilroy, of Ohio; Chaplain, Rev. H. N. Couden, of Mich.

The most interesting feature of the first day's session of the senate was the debut of the new senators. There were thirty of them, but fourteen of them served in the last senate and were merely sworn in for new terms, while three of them—Sewell, of New Jersey; Walthall, of Miss., and Chilton, of Texas—have been in the senate before. Thirteen donned the senatorial toga for the first time, but some of them have long been prominent in public life. For instance, Senator Nelson, of Minn., has been a member of the house and governor of his state; Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, has taken a leading part in the last two or three national campaigns; Senator Carter, of Montana, in addition to serving two terms as a delegate in the house, is chairman of the republican national committee; Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, was a delegate in the house from New Mexico and secretary of war in President Harrison's cabinet; Senator Gear, of Iowa, has been twice governor of his state, served three terms in the house, and was aasistant secretary of the treasury under the Harrison administration; Senator Burrows, of Michigan, was one of the leading republicans of the house for a long period. Those who are new to national politics are: Clark, of Wyoming; Mantle, of Montana; Baker, of Kansas; Pritchard, of North Carolina; and Wetmore, of Rhode Island, republicans, and Baker, of Georgia; Martin, of Virginia, and Tillman, of South Carolina, democrats, and Butler, of North Carolina, populist.

Owing to the time of the house being taken up with the election of officers and the choice of seats Mr. Cleveland's message will not go in until tomorrow.

Representative Walter Evans, of Kentucky, thinks the democrats started the story that he had withdrawn as a candidate for senator, in order to create the impression that he didn't think the republicans had any chance to elect Senator Blackburn's successor. Mr. Evans has not withdrawn, and he is confident that either himself or some other republican will be elected to the senate by the Kentucky legislature.

Christian Church.

REV. L. A. HUSSONG, Pastor,

Regular Sunday service—
Sunday School at 10 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.
Preaching every two weeks at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
These services are held every week in the Emig building, east side of square. A welcome to all.

Mechanism of Geysers.

Professor Bunsen has clearly explained the old time geological puzzle—the periodical eruption of geysers, and the explanation is so satisfactory that the scentists have ceased their studies and experiments along that line. According to the professor a cavern filled with water lies deep in the bowels of the earth, being connected with the surface by the geyser.

The water in this cavern is highly heated by the earth's internal fires. There is a constant and heavy pressure upon this hot water reservoir arising from the weight of the water in the geyser opening, which may be likened to a huge natural standpipe. After a given length of time the heated water below rises to such a high temperature that steam is given off despite the pressure of the water in the opening leading to the surface, and the column of water in the exit tube is gradually forced upward. The release of pressure and the consequent disturbance of the water then cause the contents of the subterranean reservoir to flash into steam and violently expel the contents of the exit tube, exhibiting to the observer the phenomenon of a geyser in action.—St. Louis Republic.

Lowell's Patriotism.

The next year he was called to the service of the country whose foundation he had been celebrating in song. He was sent in 1877 as American minister to Spain, where another man of letters, Washington Irving, had preceded him half a century before. In 1880 he was transferred from Madrid to London. No American minister ever made himself more welcome among a foreign people than Lowell was among the British. And his popularity was not due to any attempts to please their prejudices. Lowell never gave up any of his Americanism. Rather on occasion did he affirm it. Nowhere more plainly than in England was Lowell's Americanism seen to be ingrained. With him patriotism was almost a passion. In sending him to Great Britain the United States put its best foot forward, and our kin across the sea were quick to understand the opportunity offered to them, and by their request Lowell delivered in England many public addresses—formal orations some of them, while others were but offhand speeches after dinner. But whatever the occasion Lowell was equal to it.—"James Russell Lowell," by Brander Matthews, in St. Nicholas.

Bunkoed by School Children.

"When I was running a circus," said Jim McCue, philosopher, horse doctor, speculator and raconteur, "I never lost an opportunity of advertising. I always had my eye on the main chance, and I made everything pay. The fellow who traveled along with me to do the slow folks had to pay for the privilege, and if he was arrested I always got some advertising out of it by writing a communication to the local paper disclaiming all responsibility for the acts of the accused.

"I always made it a point to get my name everywhere, and whenever any one asked for my autograph he got it. Once when I struck a little town a great string of little boys and girls stood in line waiting for a chance to get my autograph on the little cards they carried. I wrote them as fast as I could, thinking to myself, 'McCue, old boy, your name is getting to be a household word.'

"When I looked around the tent that afternoon I thought all the school children in town were there, and I guess they were. I was feeling pretty good until I commenced looking over the receipts and found 400 of my autographs with 'admit bearer' written above them. That is the only time in my life I was ever bunkoed by school children."—San Francisco Post.

How Large New Zealand Is.

New Zealand is popularly supposed to be a group of comparatively unimportant islands lying close off the coast of Australia and subject to what is vaguely termed "the Australian government."

As a matter of fact, says a California writer, it is about equal in area to the British islands, is distant some 1,200 miles from the neighboring continent, is an independent, self governing colony and possesses more beautiful and varied scenery than any other single country of the world except the United States. This colony consists of two large islands and a third small one, called Stewart island, to the south.

The two large islands are properly called the North island and the Middle island, but in ordinary language the Middle island is termed the South island. As the South island is nearer to the antarctic circle than the North island, it has, especially in its southernmost part, a cold climate. The North island has a warm enough climate to cause the oleander and camellia to bloom luxuriantly, and in its northernmost part the orange grows well.

Regulated by a Hair.

One solitary human hair seems a very small thing, but it is the most important part of an important machine in the capitol at Washington. This machine warms and ventilates the house, the senate and the various committee rooms and runs several electric dynamos. Its most curious feature is the appliance for telling the proper temperature of the air in the building. A dial arranged like a clock marks different degrees from 0 to 100. Zero means perfectly dry air, 100 saturated air—i. e., air carrying all the moisture it will hold.

Human hair absorbs moisture like a rope, becoming shorter when it is wet, in the same way. The hair here is six inches long. The difference in length between it when wet and when dry stands for the 100 degrees of moisture on the dial, and as the moisture of the hair varies the pointer on the dial moves. According to the necessity, more steam is thrown in or steam is allowed to escape, the atmosphere being in this way regulated and kept at a healthy point.—New York World.

THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

ONCE BELIEVED TO BE THE ONLY CURE FOR PILES AND RECTAL DISEASES.

A Better way Now Discovered, Which Cures Every Form of Piles Without Pain or Inconvenience.

Many people suffer the pain, annoyance and often serious results from piles, for years, and after trying the many lotions, salves, ointments and so called cures without cure or relief, give up the hope of a final cure, rather than submit to the intense pain and danger of life which a surgical operation involves.

Happily all this suffering is no longer necessary, since the discovery of the Pyramid Pile Cure; a remedy which is approved by the medical profession, as being absolutely safe, free from any trace of opiates, narcotic or mineral poisons and which may be depended upon as a certain cure (not merely relief) in any form of Piles, whether Itching, blind, bleeding or protruding. Some of the hundreds of cures recently made are little short of marvelous, as a perusal of the following will demonstrate.

Major Dean of Columbus, Ohio, says: I wish to add to the number of certificates as to the benefits derived from the Pyramid Pile Cure. I suffered from the Piles forty years and two boxes of Pyramid Pile Cure has effectually cured me.

Dr. J. W. Megan, Leonardville, Kan, writes: I have used a box of Pyramid Pile Cure and received more benefit and relief than from any remedy I had used in the past twenty-two years.

James Jemersoh, Dubuque, Iowa, says; I have suffered from the Piles six year; have just used the Pyramid Pile Cure and am a well man.

Mrs. M. C. Hinkly, 601 Mississippi St., Indianapolis, Ind., says: Have been a sufferer from the pain and annoyance of Piles for fifteen years, the Pyramid Pile Cure and Pyramid Pills gave me immediate relief and in a short time a complete cure.

The Pyramid Pile Cure may be found at druggists at 50 cts. and $1.00 per package. A book on couse and cure of Piles will be sent by mail, by addressing the Pyramid Drug Co., Albion, Mich.

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Demorest's Magazine Free

And what a magazine it is? For 1896 it will be more brilliant than ever before. New management, new methods, new ideas. Each copy contains an exquisite reproduction in colors of some celebrated picture by a famous artist, worthy to adorn the walls of the most refined home. It is affirmed that DEMOREST'S is the only complete Family Magazine published combining all of the most excellent points of its contemporaries, besides having inimitable features of its own. DEMOREST'S is actually a DOZEN MAGAZINES in one.

It is a DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS AND IDEAS for the busy man or woman, a REVIEW AND A STOREHOUSE OF INTEREST FOR ALL. Wives, mothers, sisters and daughters can find exactly what they need to amuse and instruct them, also practical helps in every department of domestic and social life, including the furnishing and ornamenting of the home, embroidery, bric-a-brac, artistic and fancy work of all kinds, etc., and suggestions and advice regarding the well-being and dressing of their own persons.

The scope of the articles for 1895 and 1896 will cover the whole country and its varied interests and the articles will be PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH THE FINEST ENGRAVINGS, and, in addition, it will publish THE BEST AND PUREST FICTION. It treats at length OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS, HOME AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS; it gives a great deal of attention to the CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, and "OUR GIRLS," and has a MONTHLY SYMPOSIUM by celebrated people, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers.

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Offer Once Made for a Good Stomach

The man was rich in many ways and dined from gold plates, but his blood was poor and his food useless to him. Money could not give the healthy appetite the vigorous digestion, which alone gives happiness and ware off disease.

No one can remain well, no chronic disease can be cured while the digestive organs are diseased.

This is plain because every organ in the body depends on the stomach for its nourishment. Nerve, bone, sinew, blood are made from the food which the stomach converts to our use.

How useless to treat disease with this, that or the other remedy and neglects the most important of all, the stomach.

The earliest symtoms of indigestion are sour risings, bad taste in the mouth, gas in stomach and bowels, palpitation, all gone feeling, faintness, headaches, constipation; later on the loss of flesh consumption, liver and heart troubles, kidney diseases, nervous prostration, all of which are the indirect result of poor nutrition.

Any person suffering from indigestion should make it a practice to take after each meal one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, alowing it to dissolve in the mouth and thus mingle with the saliva and enter the stomach in the most natural way. These Tablets are highly recommended by Dr. Jennison because they are composed of the natural digestive acids and fruits essences which assist the stomach in digesting all wholesome food before it has t me to ferment and sour.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists, full sized packages for 50 cts. They are also excellent for invalids and children. A book on stomach diseases and thousands of testimonials of genuine cures sent free by addressing Stuart Co, Marshall, Mich.

J. H. CAPRON

Invites your patronage, and calls your attention to the following lines:

REAL ESTATE — Offerings now include a large number of improved farms and wild lands and town property on which the price has not been raised since the drouth. If you want anything in this line you should buy at once, and you can buy at this office as cheaply as if you go direct to owners, and can find what you want without trouble or expense. Buy now and profit by the raise which this crop is sure to bring.

FARM LOANS — are very hard to place now, and only a limited number of very attractive applications can be filled. Company rates are 8½ to 9 per cent. for five year loans. Private funds can be had for two or three years at 10 per cent.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE — will be furnished promptly to any tract of land or town lot in Valley county, at the usual rate. This is the only complete set of books in the county, and the correctness of abstracts issued is guaranteed by a bond of $10,000. Defective titles perfected and property transfers made.

Office—First National Bank Building, Ord.

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COLLAMER & CO,
1026 F Street, Washington, D. C.

In the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska.

Harry E. Mooney, trustee, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Sower et al., Defendants.

To John Sower and William T. Turner, Defendants in the above entitled cause—You are hereby notified that you have been sued by the plaintiff in the above entitled cause in the District Court of Valley County, Nebraska, and that on or before the 16th day of December, A. D., 1895, you must answer the petition of the plaintiff, now on file in the office of the clerk of said District Court, in which the plaintiff asks that a judgment be rendered by the Court foreclosing a mortgage given by the defendants, John Sower and Mary J. Sower, to Pierce, Wright & Company and now owned by the plaintiff, upon the following described real property, situated in the County of Valley and State of Nebraska, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section two (2), township eighteen (18) north, range sixteen (16) west, that the equity of redemption of each and all of the defendants named in the title of said cause in and to said mortgaged premises be forever barred and foreclosed; that any right, title, lien or interest owned or claimed by you, or either of you, in or to said premises, be adjudged to be junior and inferior to the plaintiff's mortgage lien thereon and that said lands be sold to pay the indebtedness secured by said mortgage.

You are hereby further notified that, if you fail to answer said petition on or before the day hereinbefore stated, the facts and allegations contained in said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered as therein prayed for.

D. M. VINSONHALER,
32-4 Attorney for plaintiff.

Notice.

Order to show cause.

In the district court of Valley county, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Mary Campbell, deceased.

The cause came on for hearing of James A. Patton, administrator of the estate of Mary Campbell, deceased, praying for license to sell the northeast quarter of section 34, town. 17, range 16, west of the sixth principal meridian, or a sufficient amount of the same to bring the amount of $500 for the payment of debts allowed against said estate, and the cost of administration, there not being sufficient personal property to pay said debts and expenses. It is therefor ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the court house, Ord, Nebraska, on the 16th day of December, 1895, at one o'clock, p. m. to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the above described real estate of the deceased as shall be necessary to pay said debts and expenses. It is further ordered that notice of the pending of this application be given by service of a copy of this order personally on all parties interested at least 14 days before the time set for hearing hereon or that notice be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Ord Quiz, a newspaper of general circulation in Ord, Valley county, Nebraska, by publishing the same for 4 successive weeks in said newspaper before the day of hearing of said petition.

Done at Grand Island on this 1st day of November, A. D. 1895.

32-4 A. A. KENDALL, Judge.

A. M. Robbins, Attorney for Estate.

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Edited by ALBERT SHAW.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as its name implies, gives in readable form the best that appears in the other great magazines all over the world, generally on the same date that they are published. With the recent extraordinary increase of worthy periodicals, these careful reviews, summaries, and quotations, giving the gist of periodical literature, are alone worth the subscription price.

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FORTUNE SMILES.

They say fortune smiles on the innocent, yet innocent people are more euchred out of dollars on clothing, because of their innocence.

The Nebraska Clothing Company of Omaha is known from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, to some by mail and others in sight. Everyone is a staunch customer who once buys here, because we treat prince and pauper alike, whether you are here in person or order by mail, and because our prices are such that no concern in the country can possibly duplicate, and your money back any time you want it.

All Wool Suits (guaranteed wool) $5.00 worth from $8.50 to $10,00
Black Clay Worsted Suits (Sunday dress) $7.00, cost everywhere $12.00.
Black or Blue Beaver Overcoats (velvet collar) $4.75, elsewhere $8.00.
Black or Blue Kersey Overcoats (dress style) $6.75, cheap at $10.00.
Splendid extra long Ulsters (cloth lining) $4.00, cheap at $7.50.
Good Grey Shetland cloth Ulsters (hairy material) $5.50, worth $9.00.
Chinchilla Overcoats (velvet collar) $3.25, cost you anywhere $6.00.

Same way all over the house—Shoes, Hats, Gent's Furnishings, Boys Clothes, Rubber Goods, Fur Overcoats, and everything a man wears, and if you're dissatisfied with anything you buy, get your money back, and this is why we sell so much and grow so fast.

Nebraska Clothing Co

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Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

A public reading room has been a "long felt want" in our city and now this much desired enterprise bids fair to accomplishment.

But few towns the size of ours but boasts of one or more places where a pleasant hour may be passed in profitable amusement and it is to be regretted that our citizens have been so long in recognizing the power of such a factor on the morals of the community. Now that the start is made every citizen of Ord should lend his aid and influence toward the establishment of such a place as we shall all be proud of and be glad to maintain an interest in. Just where the room will be located has not yet been decided. Some room, however, will be found within easy reach of all and made pleasant and agreeable, and will be in charge of those who will extend a hearty welcome to all. The Ladies' Library Association have kindly proffered the books of their concern but as these are scattered throughout the town it is necessary to collect them as rapidly as possible. Therefore if anyone having them or knowing of their whereabouts will bring them to Mrs. Robbins' home it will be much appreciated. Please do not delay but act at once.

The meetings being held by the people of the Christian church are continued for another week with their young pastor, L. A. Hussong, at the helm as preacher.

With all loving earnestness he desires to do you good. Hear these subjects:

Friday, Dec. 6—"Confession."

Saturday, Dec. 7—"Entire Obedience."

Sunday, Dec. 8, a. m.—"The Bible its Own Interpreter."

Sunday, p. m—"If Christ came to Ord?"

Monday, Dec. 9—"The Devil's Turnpike."

Tuesday, Dec. 10—"Hope."

Wednesday, Dec. 11—"Stoicism."

Thursday, Dec. 12—"Christ's Curious Canine."

Evening sermons at 7:30; Sunday morning at 11:00

Frank Lloyd returned from Sioux City a few days ago and has been settling up business affairs with a view of quitting Ord. He came back fully persuaded that there is a good opening for him in that place, and so goes there this week to take possession of his new bakery. We regret to lose this family from our midst. Mr. Lloyd has been a stalwart business man and enterprising citizen of the place for a good many years, and Mrs. Lloyd has been prominent in Ord's society. It is not strange, then, that this sudden departure is readily felt. But we wish them success in their new place. When the P. & D. is built they will probably make frequent visits to Ord.

The advertisements in the *State Journal* and *Omaha Bee* failed to call forth a single bid for the purchase of the Ord Irrigation bonds. Under the law the bonds must be advertised in both a Lincoln and Omaha daily, which, by the way, is a rather expensive affair. It cost $42 in each paper. Why there were no bids is not sure, but it is probable that the moneyed men want to await the forth-coming decision of the United States supreme court before investing their money. But secretary Clements is in negotistion with parties which will probably result in a favorable sale of the bonds in the near future.

Mr. Stone received the news this week of the death of his brother John Stone at Worm Springs, Arkansas. The demise came Friday, Nov. 27. The deceased will be remembered by Ord's people as he lived here during the summer of 1893. His brother tried to induce him to remain here but he became homesick for the sunny south where he had spent a great part of his life. He was 82 years old at the time of his death.

Such severe winter weather was never witnessed so early in the season as that which we have been having this fall. Fine weather usually lasts in Nebraska until about Christmas. But this change may be for our good. It reminds us of the weather prevailing in countries with a damper atmosphere. Maybe this weather foretells a wet season.

A social will be given under the auspices of the Ladies of the M. E. church, at the residence of Rev. W. E. Hardaway, on Friday evening, Dec. 13. A pleasant program is being prepared, and light refreshments will be served. An admission of 10 cents will be charged at the door. Everybody is invited.

Episcopal services in the Baptist church Dec. 1st. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock a. m., subject: "Advent and its Lessons."

Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 o'clock p. m. CHAS. E. MAIMANN.

Kearney muslin at Milford's.

To the Public.

I am making brooms two blocks east of the postoffice. I use only first class material and warrant all my work and ask for your patronage.

33-4 W. T. DRAPER

Felt Shoes, at Milfords.

Skating Shoes, at Milfords.

Quiz until Jan. 1 ,1897, for only $1.50 cash.

Watt has fresh bulk oysters constantly on hand.

Things seem to be centering in Ord lately.

Skating is all the craze these bright moonlight nights.

Fresh, Sweet Cider for Mince Pies at Russell's Grocery.

Go to Watt's New Lunch Room for fresh home made pies.

Watt's Oyster Parlor is the place to get oysters in any style.

Go to the Reliable Store for best syrup, 25 cents per gallon.

Two deer, shot in the Cedar, were brought to Ord last week.

Everybody come to the League social next Wednesday evening.

New Orleans molasses, 25 cents per gallon at the Reliable Store.

Watt's New Lunch Room, two doors north of Patty's Drug Store.

New subscribers can get Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50 cash.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

Quarterly services will be held at Ord Sunday and Monday at the Methodist church.

C. B. Burris has been assisting Dr. Hojson, dentist, lately. Mr. Burrows is an old hand at the dental business.

Charley Tennant went to Omaha Monto accept a position as coachman for a wealthy man by the name of Stevans.

L. D. Bailey will pay 42 cents for good wheat and 15 to 19 cents per bushel for corn in exchange for goods.

C. W. Burrows has returned to Ord after a few month's stay in Alliance, where he was clerking in a dry-goods store.

Sumpter postoffice has been discontinued and the government property has been turned over to postmaster McDonough.

The Junior League will hold their next social Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock at the home of Miss Ethel Barnes.

The Lloyds left this morning. Mrs. Lloyd and children will stop a few weeks with her husband's people at Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Regular meeting of M. W. A. Tuesday eve, Dec. 10. Annual election of officers. A full attendance is desired.
W. A. ANDERSON, Clerk.

Mr. Frank Hoeppner of Omaha came up Monday eve to accompany his wife and children home, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Siler the past month.

A masqurade ball will be given at the Opera House Christmas evening under the management of John Lukesh, Clark Lamberton, Sig Milligan and John Kokes.

The Epworth League will hold a business and social meeting in the lecture room of the M. E. Church next Wednesday evening to which everybody is cordially invited.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office canot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

The W. C. T. U. hold their meeting next Thursday afternoon at 2:30 at Mrs. Claflin's. Visitors especially welcome. A good program and important business will be the order of the meeting.

The Christian church, of Burwell, are just completing a new church house which will be dedicated about Jan. 6 1896. Rev. Hussong expects to be on hand to officiate in the ceremonies.

The Band is th oroughly renovating the old Racket store building, west side square, and converting the place in a concert hall. A free concert will be given in a few days to which the public is cordially invited.

The Daughters of Rebekah will give a supper and literary program at the I. O. O. F. hall on Wednesday evening Dec. 18. Supper from 6 to 8 o'clock. Admission 15 cents. Don't eat supper at home. Everyone invited.

Mr. Thomas Smith, of New York State, is visiting for a few days with his uncle A. J. Smith, whom he had not seen for twenty-one years. He has been spending a few months in Kansas and is now on his way home.

Mrs. Hussong was called to Lincoln last week to the bed-side of her mother, who was sick with typhid pneumonia. She arrived only in time to be with her at death. The deceased was the wife of Prof. Barber, of the State University, and was 54 years of age at death.

Anyone having any chairs, tables lamps, carpet or any furniture suitable for the enjoyment of the Reading Room and will report the same to Rev. Leonard or Mrs. Robbins, their kindness will be much appreciated. Perhaps you have a surplus in your homes of the very things necessary in this enterprise.

School Items.

The school had one day of vacation last week, Thursday being Thanksgiving.

All the scholars had an enjoyable time last week while the snow lasted. No harm was done with the exception of spoiling some of the girls curls.

Ernest Hallock and Charles Emig honored us with a visit last Friday.

Lillian Davis has entered school again for the purpose of reviewing the common branches.

Miss Eva Miner and Alice Robbins were visitors at the High School last Friday.

The flag will float over the school house Saturday in honor of the meeting of the Teachers' Association.

Friday afternoon Professor Hirons, of North Loup, Professor Davis, of Elba, and Mr. Rood a pupil of the North Loup School were visitors in the High School

The following will show how great the improvement in spelling has been during this term of school:

Five members of the twelfth grade stood one hundred in spelling, one ninety-nine, and the other ninety-eight. This is the best record ever made by any class. One in the ninth grade and one in the eleventh grade stood one hundred. During last year no one ranked as high as one hundred in any examination in spelling.

Three of the school board, Messrs Ayres, Keown, and Coombs visited the school Monday.

Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

The Indian epic of "Hiawatha" took the world by surprise, writes Hezekiah Butterworth in an article "How Longfellow Wrote His Best-Known Poems" in December *Ladies' Home Journal*. Its form and its matter were for a long time mysteries. How could a Cambridge literary recluse produce such an epic? Certain critics claimed that the idea, form and magic treatment of the poem had been borrowed from a Scandinavian sage, and the implication greatly disturbed his publishers, and must have caused his sensitive spirit great pain. It partly eclipsed for a time the new star in the literary horizon on which all eyes were fixed. The criticism was disarmed; the wonder grew: a fixed star had appeared. But the mystery of the poem is simply solved. Longfellow desired to produce an epic that should be in sympathy with all that was most beautiful and noble in the vanishing Indian race Abraham Le Fort, an Onondaga chieftain, had furnished Schoolcraft, the historian, much Indian lore and many mystic traditions, with certain Indian vocabularies, in which the musical and unmusical sounds of many words indicated their meaning. These traditions and vocabularies made the work of the poet easy. One only needs to read Schoolcraft, to whom the poet acknowledged his indebtedness, to see how this monument to the Indian race, their only great literary memorial, was builded.

Notice that large, beautiful doll in the window at Bailey's. It is to be given away FREE Christmas. A ticket with every $1.00 purchase.

The predicted rush for irrigated lands has not begun yet. J. H. Capron has offered a fine 44-acre tract under ditch near North Loup at very low figures for cash, and has not had a bid. Now he offers to trade for cattle. Some dried-out duffer can find a good market for his cattle and get a "sure thing" farm cheap.

Shareholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank of Ord, Nebraska, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, will be held at the room of said bank, at 2 o,clock p. m. on Tuesday, January 14, 1896. E. N. MITCHELL,
36-4 Cashier.

Coal.

Hanna Nut, $5.00
Hanna Egg, $5.75.
Hanna Lump, $6.00.
Rock Springs Nut, $6.00.
Rock Springs Lump, $7.00.
Niggerhead, $6.50.
Canon City, $7.10.
Canon City No. 2, $6.50.
Eastern and Western Hard Coal, $9.00.

Above are the choicest coals on the market—**absolutely clean coal.**
J. B. KROETCH,
Successor to Hall & Beauchamp.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Munn & Staple has dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Parties owing us are requested to call and settle at once.

Dated at Ord, Neb., Nov. 22, 1895.
CHARLES A. MUNN,
R. L. STAPLE.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Ord, Neb., for the week ending Dec. 6, 1895:

Jorgen B. Jensen	Anton Grabonski
Guy Lewis	Callin McIntush
McMullen Bros.	Frank Polonsky
Murry Ralph	S. S. Searle
Mrs. and Mrs. Woolhizer	

If not called for in two weeks these letters will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties claiming any of the above please say they were "advertised."
J. L. MCDONOUGH, Postmaster.

Thread, 3 cents, at Milford's.

Handkerchiefs, 1 cent at Milford's.

Felt boots and overs, $1.85 at Milford's.

If you want a cup of HOT coffee go to Watt's Lunch Room.

Hamilton Brown's $2.50 shoe for $2.00 at Milford's. Watch us.

The Clarks are having more work done in repairing the creamery.

Best quality numbered line parchmen legal cap at the Quiz office.

Go to Watt's when you are hungry, and get a good square lunch.

Mrs. J. H. Beacham will teach the Brace school, begining Monday.

Mrs. Hussong will remain in Lincoln for the present to superintend the home of her father, Prof. Barber.

New subscribers can get the Quiz from now until Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50.

Please bring the Ladies' Library books to the home of Mrs. Robbins at once.

Watt keeps a full line of confectionary, canned goods, nuts and fruits in their season.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

The U. P, arriving time has been changed to 7:30 p. m. so as to reach Ord ahead of the B & M.

Frank Lloyd has leased his house and sold his a portion of household goods to Mr. Davis, of Sargent.

Mrs. Hattie Clifford and children were in the city a few days lately. They returned to St. Paul Wednesday.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office or residence.
F. J. AGER.

J. H. Watt quit the boarding house buisness this week and the guests are now scattered to several other tables.

Miss Lee, the fancy work artist, left for North Loup Tuesday where she will pursue conduct a class in fancy work.

Will Stevens and other promoters of a private irrigation ditch enterprise in Loup county were in the city this week.

Wednesday was W. S. McCarthy's thirtieth birthday and his dog's sixth. They both celebrate the same day of the year.

A good many Loup county people are in Ord today. They came down to defend their case before the irrigation commission.

Frank Mallory has opened up a branch store at Greeley and will give the people of that vicinity the benefit of his usual low prices. Miss Sarah McLain is in charge.

Rev. C. E. Maimann, pastor of the Episcopal church, has received a call to go to Canada and serve a Danish and English congregation and he is thinking seriously of accepting.

The Ord Irrigation District bonds were printed by the Quiz job department this week.

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Dec. 5	Temperature Highest	Temperature Lowest	Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Friday	31	20	00	.00
Saturday..	43	17	00	.00
Sunday ...	20	12	100	.00
Monday....	21	2	100	.00
Tuesday...	36	5	20	.00
Wedn'sd'y	31	19	60	.00
Thursday	46	14	90	.00
	Averages			Total
	33	7	53	.00

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

BABYLAND

The Babies' Own Magazine. 50 CENTS A YEAR.

For Baby, up to the Six-(and even Seven-) Year-Old.

"A magazine for the little ones, which always charms them," says The Ladies Home Journal.

Leading Features of New Volume.

Mary Ellen's Playtimes. Her adventures and playmates. By MRS. ELLA FARMAN PRATT.

Baby's Birthday Songs, Charming verses with pictures, for every baby of every month. By GREY BURLESON.

A Pint of Peanuts. Entertaining occupations for the nursery. By MARION BEATTY.

Curious Drawing Lessons (for little fingers). By "BOZ."

Mother Goose-ish Jingles and Pictorial Stories in every number.

Beautiful Full-page Pictures that tell their own stories.

New Vol. begins with Nov. number. Sample copy free.

Alpha Publishing CO. 212 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

NEBRASKA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Eleventh Annual Meeting at Lincoln.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Nebraska Dairymen's Association will be held in the chapel of the state University, December 17-18-19, 1895. The opening session will be in the evening of December 17, at which there will be an address of welcome by Chancellor McLean; responses by prominent members of the association and others; the annual address of the president and the report of the secretary.

At Wednesday's session there will be papers read and discussions on the following topics:

"Visiting a Creamery"—F. W. Culbertson, Archer.

"Two Years' Practical Experience in Pasteurizing Cream for Butter Making and Sweet Cream Trade"—E. J. White, Brighton, Colorado.

"B 41"—By a representative of the Conn Butter Culture Company, Waterloo, Iowa. ("B 41" is the name given to a new system of developing a uniform flavor in butter by a well defined method of ripening the cream.)

"Alfalfa for the Dairy"—L. F. Stoddard, Kearney.

"The Farmer Man's Dairying"—H. F. McIntosh, Omaha.

"Presentable Butter for Market"—John Bethune, Lincoln.

"The Cost of Producing a pound of Butter"—D. P. Ashburn, Gibbon.

EVENING SESSION: "Anthrax or Black Leg in Cattle"—Dr. A. T. Peters, State University.

"The Dairy Cow"—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

THURSDAY'S SESSION: "The Effect of Foods on the Dry Substances of Milk"—Prof. T. L. Lyon, State University.

"What the Country Merchant can do for the Private Dairyman"—W. E. Riddell, Omaha.

"The Jersey Cow for Nebraska Dairies"—F. W. Vaughan, Fremont, Nebr.

"My Methods in the Private Dairy"—Harvey Johnson, Logan, Iowa.

"My Methods in the Private Dairy"—W. A. Poynter, Albion.

Messrs. Johnson and Poynter are both eminently practical, up to date, private dairymen, and their papers and the discussions of the same should be of great interest and value to all dairymen.

An exhibit of dairy products will be held in Grant Memorial Hall, for which premiums to the amount of $400 are offered for both creamery and dairy exhibits. For programs of the meeting or particulars as to premium list for dairy exhibits, address

S. C. BASSETT, Secretary,
Gibbon, Nebr.

Passion Of Money-Getting.

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in writing of "The Passion of Money-Making" in December *Ladie's Home Journal* says, concerning the prevalent idea regarding the value of an education to boys: "We are considering the effect which is going to be had upon the boy by being led to feel that the value of his training, whether it be obtained in a business college or in any other kind of a college, is determinable by the amount in cash, stocks and securities in which it may be expected ultimately—but none the less effective for being indirect—way of telling the boy that money is so transcendently great a thing that the only value that anything else can have is its efficiency in contributing to the end. It is an indirect way of telling him that the only value of an idea, the only value of a mental energy, the only value of a disciplined brain, in fact, is its cash value; which amounts substantially to listing intelligence and putting it upon the market in mercantile competition with wheat, leather and railroad stock. Of course there is no such intention as this on the part of parents when they hurry their sons into the store or the banking-house or on to the exchange, but the effect just stated comes, is bound to come, and is damning in its consequence."

To all who in kindness responded to the appeal I made in behalf of Mr. Knud Mortensen and family, I hereby extend sincerest thankfulness.

CHAS. E. MAIMANN.

"Blessed is he who considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in the day of evil."

Names of contributors:—

Chas. E. Maimann	$1.00
A Friend	1.00
J. C. Kallal	1.00
F. E. Lloyd	1.00
P. Mortensen	1.00
G. W. Milford	1.00
Ord State Bank	1.00
Ed. Mitchell,	1.00
Bridgeford & Nichols	1.00
Johnson Bros.	.50
S. S. Haskell	.50
J. H. Carson	.25
Geo. Rogers	.25
Geo. McDonough	.25
J. Misko	.50
E. S. Capron	.25
Two Friends	.20
Bob Mills	.25
John H. Luke	.25
J. B. Kroetch	1.00
Lukesh & Co.	.25
H. A. Goodrich	.50
Vincent Kokes	.50
E. J. Clements	.25
M. Coombs	.50
L. Bailey	One sack of flour.

Arcadia Items.

Dec. 5, 1895—Thanksgiving is a thing of the past.

Hurrah for a skating party.

Express Messenger Sanford departed Saturday for Lincoln to fill a vacancy on the road. T. Miller will fill his place.

Our local editor has gone to Lincoln to visit his parents.

John Wall went to Sargent Thursday.

Mr. P. Christian took advantage of the snow by moving his corn crib to his farm out of town.

Died, at his residence in this city Tuesday, Nov. 26, G. W. Rockwell. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

James Malcolm left for St. Louis Wednesday. All his school fellows were sorry to see him go.

The exercises at the Arcadia schools were enjoyed by a great many.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Fries entertained a company Saturday night. Refreshments were served.

I was too busy eating turkey to send the items last week.

The "Happy Twelve" whist club met with Miss Lura Rounds Friday night. All reported a good time.

The Ord Racket man brings lots of trade to Arcadia.

There was a dance at Mr. W. S. Polston's Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Rounds entertained a large company Saturday night

The "Happy Twelve" whist club met with Nina Landers Tuesday night. Refreshments were served.

A large crowd gathered to hear the Westerville colored quartette Wednesday evening. The music was well worth the money.

T. A. Hoskinson left Wednesday for Helena, Montana, where he will make his home in the future.

How about our literary, are we to have one? Friend Champion, wont you help us, please.

May Davis went to Loup City Wednesday.

A. M. Robbins, of Ord, was in our city Tuesday,

An entertainment is to be given Friday night by the Woodmen. Everybody is cordially invited.

Myrtle Johnson and Emma Wolfe entertained the third division last Friday night.

Married, Sunday, Nov. 24, at the residence of Isaac Reed, Frank Edwards and Nellie Murtah. Long life and happiness is the wish of the writer.

Hurrah for old Nebraska! I, for one, am proud to say it is my home. We predict great crops for '96 and then everybody will wear a smiling face and stick up for this country.

EUGENE RIVERS.

North Loup News.

December 4, 1895—Very little of interest transpiring this week.

Mr. Howard Smith and Miss Anna Trump were married on Thanksgiving day at the home of the bride's parents, on Davis Creek.

A brand new daughter of regulation size and weight arrived at the home of Manford Potter and wife on Monday last.

D. S. James, who has been at Lincoln for the past two or three weeks taking care of his daughter Rosa, who has been sick for several weeks, returned home with her on last Saturday.

Ed Haskins is going to get in a car of fence posts soon and will fence the Funk farm north of town.

Christmas has arrived and can be seen in all its glory at Goodrich's.

Pleasant Valley Pick Ups.

Dec. 4th, 1895.

School has closed for a month's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Patch, of Custer county, have moved into Fred Foster's place.

Fred Foster and his family will move to Ord next week for the winter.

John Braden has rented the Gorham place and moved his family there.

Rev. Ayres, of Burwell, came to Pleasant Valley and gave a magic lantern show to an appreciative audience last Saturday evening. He remained over night to Mr. Easterbrook's, starting for Burwell in the cold on Sunday morning.

We had a good time at our Thanksgiving supper and raised two dollars and sixty-five cents with which to purchase glee books.

Peter McClary expects to go to Wescott today to commence work for the winter.

ALL COMPETITION DISTANCED.

"The Overland Limited," a New Train Chicago to San Francisco.

The fastest train in the world, distance considered, will run via the Union Pacific System.

Commencing Nov. 17, the Union Pacific will run a through train daily from Council Bluffs to San Francisco and Los Angeles, making the run of 1854 miles in sixty hours thirty-five minutes.

This train will leave Omaha at 8:10 a. m.; Ogden 1:40 p. m. next day; San Francisco 8:45 p. m. second day, and Los Angeles 10:00 a. m. the third day, carrying Through Pullman Double Drawing-room Sleepers and Dining Car to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Be sure and ask for tickets via "The Overland Route." E. L. LOMAX,

GEN'L PASS. AND TICKET AGENT,
36-2 Omaha, Nebraska.

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

ORD, - - NEBRASKA

Josie Mansfield's reappearance in print without the firing of any guns is rather tame.

Fenderless cars do not get all the street car victims. Pneumonia gets some of them.

All the dead poets might well envy Eugene Field. His monument is to be built with contributions from children.

The United States Supreme court has decided that beans are not seeds but vegetables and Boston again breathes easy.

Why were people made to "wish" for so many things they can never get? Wouldn't it have been as easy to make people better satisfied?

When a woman tells her daughters she wants them to avoid her mistakes, she means that she doesn't want them to marry a man like their father.

Mayor Pingree, with his right well established to the mayoralty of Detroit, is taking a shy at the British lion, with an eye asquint toward the presidential chair.

Twenty-five young women students of the Northwestern university appeared in bloomers recently. Some young women will never dispel the illusion that homeliness and learning are synonyms.

An advance step has been taken by the University of Michigan by removing the barrier of prejudice which has kept women instructors out of that institution. It is only a just concession to the sex and is a direct advantage to the university. It educates women and could hardly take the position that educated women are unfitted for one of the most honorable pursuits open to the educated.

Water is getting to be such a scarce article in this part of Indiana that resisting fires is almost impossible outside of the cities and larger towns. Oct. 27 the large farmhouse of A. S. McCormack, near Rockfield, west of Kokomo, Ind., took fire. Being no water on the place, the farm hands and neighbors fought the flames with vinegar and cider, a number of barrels of which was stored in a wagon house, and by this means saved the adjoining buildings, though the residence was destroyed.

In his tenth annual report, devoted to strikes and lockouts, which has just been completed, Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, computes that the loss to employes in establishments in which lockouts and strikes occurred during the thirteen and a half years ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $190,493,382, and to employers to $94,825,837. The loss to employes on account of strikes was $163,807,866, and on account of lockouts, $26,685,516; to employers on acount of strikes, $82,590,386; and on account of lockouts, $12,235,451. These figures are subject to criticism. They doubtless figure in as the chief item the loss of time, taking it for granted that without the disturbances the works would have been run continually. This is a fallacy. Most of such institutions shut down frequently, to allow the supply of manufactured material to exhaust itself.

The Russian Minister of Finance has very nearly completed the task of putting the whole of the private railway systems of Russia under government administration. Several years have been required for the execution of the project, which Minister Witte determined to execute soon after he took office in 1892. The purpose has been steadily prosecuted, despite the obstructions which were encountered; the corporations soon ceased to offer resistance which could not be of avail, in view of the powers wielded by the minister, under the authority of the Czar. Enormous reductions have already been made in the passenger and freight tariffs of the railroads brought under public administration, and both the number and the speed of express trains on the trunk lines have been largely increased.

A report from London says: "The United Press, through interviews with leading members of London sugar houses, "learns that three weeks ago a French syndicate was formed for the purpose of buying up beet sugar and cornering the market for that commodity. The operation covered a total purchase of 400,000 tons, and has resulted in the present rise in sugar of sixpence per hundredweight. The syndicate has been buying in London to sell in France, in which country alone the trade is likely to be affected. The London firms agree in expression of opinion that the operations of the syndicate will not seriously affect the British and American markets, but they are equally unanimous in the belief that, as the French syndicate is strongly backed financially, the corner in France is likely to be successful."

George Ayres and Millard Caldwell, two merchants of Hartford City, Ind., were initiated into the Foresters' lodge the other night, and barely escaped with their lives. The candidates stood the ordeal all right until they were led bare-footed into a tank of water which had been too highly charged with electricity. Caldwell fought his way out of the lodge-room, but Ayres was unable to escape, and has since been unable to leave his bed. The case will be settled in the courts, and meanwhile George and Millard will refrain from riding goats.

Talmage in Washington.

Still Interested in New York Affairs—Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for Charities—What He Thinks of Certain Books.

Everybody knows that the illustrious divine, who made the Brooklyn Tabernacle famous throughout the world, has recently been called to a pastorate in Washington. His church is the First Presbyterian church of that city, and

while in former years a very prominent institution, it latterly had been favored with but small audiences, composed principally of men and women who remained loyal to the old church even though now surrounded largely by business houses. A marvelous change, however, has suddenly come over this time-honored landmark, and to-day the First Presbyterian church of Washington, owing to the wondrous eloquence of its newly installed pastor, is every Sunday besieged by multitudes, many of whom stand there frequently hours in advance of the opening of the service in hopes of being able to wedge their way in somehow or other, and to listen to the matchless eloquence of America's foremost pulpit orator.

People all over the country are wondering whether Dr. Talmage, in moving to the National Capital, and in exchanging his Brooklyn residence for a house in Washington, has actually divorced himself from all connection with the east. Dr. Talmage was recently interviewed on this subject by a reporter of this paper, and the reverend gentleman said that as long as his editorial chair had two legs in New York and two legs in Washington he could never be considered as having severed all his connections with the metropolis. "The Christian Herald," he said, "with its wide circulation, is a tremendous power for good," and as long as the Lord gave him health and strength he would write for that paper—in fact, he would be in his editorial chair at the Bible House more frequently now than ever. Continuing, the genial preacher said: "There is no paper in America that wields a more potential influence for good than The Christian Herald, with a circulation of nearly two hundred thousand copies weekly. Nothing but death shall separate me from it. Dr. Klopsch, its proprietor, is a man of extraordinary enterprise. This year besides printing The Christian Herald every week in beautiful colors, a veritable enchantment for the eye, he offers as a premium a complete library, consisting of ten splendid volumes, full of interest and full of entertainment, with an elegant bookcase, delivered free of all expense, together with the paper itself, fifty-two times, for the moderate sum of $3. Hereafter let no home in America be without a library.

I asked Dr. Talmage whether he could recommend the library to people who contemplated securing it, and he said unhesitatingly, "I know every book. They were carefully and thoughtfully prepared, either specially written or compiled by most eminent literary men, and there is not a weakling among them."

"How are the people to secure this great library, and this wonderful paper of yours?"

"Simply by sending $3 to The Christian Herald at 888 to 895 Bible House, New York City, and by return mail they will be delighted with the result. Ever since my boyhood, I've had a passion for books; I love them still—couldn't live unless surrounded by them. So I'm something of a judge of good literature. And in my whole life I have never seen a better selection in small compass than these ten books which Dr. Klopsch has had prepared for his subscribers. It's a perfect library of information, entertainment and amusement, and is the climax of the wonderfully enterprising and far-seeing management that has placed The Christian Herald ahead of all competitors as a Christian home journal. Do you know," continued Dr. Talmage, "that this paper has in less than six years expended nearly $700,000 in various beneficences at home and abroad?"

Just then Miss Talmage came in to call her distinguished father to dinner, and the interview ended.

Remember the address, 888 to 895 Bible House, New York City.

Deserved It.

"Died," wrote the editor of the Spiketown Blizzard, as a sudden inspiration came over him, "in our sanctum, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. last Tuesday, of sticky fly paper, 1,227 flies. Their death has caused a glue'em over the whole community." The next day thirteen of the most reputable citizens of Spiketown went to the Blizzard office and ordered their papers stopped.

An Indiana man has fallen heir to $10,000,000. It is feared that this will so boom the gold brick industry as to put the price beyond the reach of the average hoosier.

Little Practice in That Line.

A Chicago man in Lexington, soon after Garfield's death, was talking of the bungling of the surgeons, when one of the Kentuckians present remonstrated against the terrible treatment and its results. "Well, a Kentucky surgeon would have done no better," said the Chicagoan. "You are right, sah," replied the other; "Kentucky surgeons know nothing about treating wounds in the back, sah."

Professor Newcomb of the United States naval observatory at Washington has for his assistant a woman, Miss Hannah F. Mace, a graduate of Vassar.

OFFICIAL CANVASS

Abstract of Votes Cast at the General Election Held in the State of Nebraska, on the 5th Day of November, 1895, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Regents of the University.

Counties.	Judge of Supreme Court					Regents of the State University									
	T. J. Mahoney, D.	Samuel Maxwell, I.	T. L. Norval, R.	C. J. Phelps, D.	A. G. Wolfenbarger, P.	John H. Ames, D.	W. S. Ashby, D.	J. H. Bayston, I.	A. T. Blackburn, D.	J. J. Bryant, P.	H. L. Gould, R.	Robert Kittle, D.	C. H. Morrill, R.	Ella W. Peattie, I.	Anna R. Woodbey, P.	Total Vote.
Adams	243	1317	1451	112	105	226	233	119	109	124	1462	166	1449	1081	127	3410
Antelope	83	978	723	39	51	85	64	847	37	72	780	41	743	808	69	1975
Banner	15	102	167	12	5	13	12	89	8	16	163	12	157	89	14	321
Blaine	26	46	57	4	3	21	17	38	7	2	57	5	53	39	8	147
Boone	91	1171	762	84	42	97	79	1075	35	69	848	65	830	1067	60	2288
Box Butte	108	433	437	83	16	124	76	379	36	21	457	60	448	348	29	1168
Boyd	73	521	328	26	16	79	58	414	28	25	356	32	348	413	22	1069
Brown	65	213	308	30	5	78	68	170	35	23	203	31	288	168	10	672
Buffalo	129	1814	1471	117	46	216	176	1642	58	90	1529	98	1486	1596	94	3843
Burt	107	786	1202	64	62	151	122	613	67	102	1265	89	1243	553	74	2424
Butler	350	1341	928	303	103	559	490	837	316	119	1098	442	1060	730	120	3294
Cass	351	1252	2020	684	100	695	555	496	529	167	2141	782	2036	523	153	4729
Cedar	255	773	699	178	22	352	279	467	243	70	893	255	764	449	44	2246
Chase	30	202	228	42	7	52	38	174	24	26	267	29	253	92	12	547
Cherry	128	488	448	41	20	187	101	426	53	84	451	55	423	407	23	1269
Cheyenne	83	809	449	51	28	110	98	235	37	54	440	47	386	212	35	1050
Clay	135	1312	1380	84	70	181	139	1116	102	117	1424	117	1435	1072	80	3090
Colfax	190	787	525	332	35	370	253	522	237	66	646	359	610	498	50	2267
Cuming	468	625	911	417	80	611	458	247	434	72	978	635	952	235	64	2787
Custer	146	1705	1224	38	78	140	98	1008	43	115	1293	47	1244	1539	98	3277
Dakota	290	372	443	130	27	286	218	274	128	39	444	149	415	205	36	1506
Dawes	108	820	613	43	22	132	100	633	61	46	672	79	658	600	43	1774
Dawson	75	1275	901	38	44	94	69	1095	32	62	985	56	969	1082	57	2533
Deuel	55	176	241	25	6	68	66	90	17	31	328	41	259	105	9	588
Dixon	249	849	679	90	62	374	249	699	113	84	702	137	659	578	79	2108
Dodge	464	1409	1172	222	82	777	482	485	580	149	1471	1142	1457	685	120	3339
Douglas	4364	4832	9512	904	240	4473	3199	1818	1670	609	9562	2118	9670	4164	810	21166
Dundy	20	332	283	8	10	28	16	291	5	11	294	14	292	266	16	681
Fillmore	125	1321	1172	58	64	224	195	1055	52	105	1231	81	1251	1018	78	2868
Franklin	107	823	697	59	66	148	214	713	50	61	686	69	636	713	61	1860
Frontier	42	825	622	99	21	71	68	789	66	26	637	99	624	734	96	1676
Furnas	123	1024	1010	81	63	142	118	938	83	78	1019	63	999	886	72	2375
Gage	900	1290	2593	178	183	736	601	996	214	271	2643	257	2655	953	291	5470
Garfield	12	186	129	3	5	12	4	144	7	12	149	5	141	137	9	354
Gosper	35	310	345	13	12	51	31	481	13	15	389	18	334	455	9	933
Grant	18	67	79	11	4	20	19	43	11	4	86	19	88	33	5	174
Greeley	113	546	291	47	11	139	114	433	65	24	803	69	283	424	24	1064
Hall	258	1258	1828	167	48	400	289	853	155	111	1420	271	1394	875	85	3326
Hamilton	98	1165	1153	63	68	132	112	1108	49	99	1227	87	1130	1046	82	2753
Harlan	98	851	740	84	101	128	118	763	24	99	742	42	724	719	103	1811
Hayes	78	194	297	34	7	83	67	184	23	12	301	33	283	164	10	689
Hitchcock	40	521	408	10	12	47	40	459	14	29	417	15	427	444	18	1050
Holt	165	1170	781	64	73	184	101	1043	255	101	766	96	766	1008	90	2445
Hooker	2	29	11	1	2	4	1	19	2	3	13	1	13	26	1	54
Howard	120	838	624	77	33	170	138	749	61	45	656	112	653	699	53	1762
Jefferson	209	724	1161	88	67	227	207	574	101	103	1128	107	1161	530	87	2460
Johnson	163	615	1164	162	114	211	184	549	118	124	1137	154	1127	516	157	2378
Kearney	98	1029	779	16	41	109	109	926	26	70	799	30	757	885	64	2063
Keith	82	215	186	18	6	35	21	152	11	11	301	14	175	141	14	493
Keya Paha	40	247	20	155	10	45	38	208	28	12	164	19	100	212	12	472
Kimball	8	64	66	12	3	6	6	56	6	5	71	14	55	3	1	166
Knox	139	1103	999	81	75	234	86	921	90	107	952	158	918	845	107	2678
Lancaster	529	2557	5410	611	451	1392	557	1832	372	479	5167	477	5085	1789	422	10925
Lincoln	88	992	964	35	41	97	76	838	33	69	971	59	939	852	70	2281
Logan	12	82	80	8	1	21	16	85	7	3	74	9	69	86	6	201
Loup	4	103	96	5	3	8	8	88	4	7	93	7	93	90	6	299
Madison	415	989	1234	295	68	600	443	528	233	102	1261	374	1232	514	97	3337
McPherson	8	39	35	1		8	5	32	8		42	2	32	23	1	94
Merrick	190	837	652	67	48	141	111	574	73	94	772	90	751	555	95	1842
Nance	54	765	614	27	24	69	50	692	14	40	683	46	677	609	35	1580
Nemaha	128	1209	1187	117	72	210	176	1035	116	108	1191	144	1182	960	85	2982
Nuckolls	109	1054	877	41	25	125	94	982	32	52	919	54	883	936	68	2292
Otoe	729	1106	1562	271	112	970	715	787	293	131	1562	390	1551	720	149	4294
Pawnee	93	457	1162	158	92	153	136	851	133	123	1172	152	1175	334	110	2098
Perkins	24	231	163	8	7	25	30	192	10	10	193	13	166	181	14	463
Phelps	43	1073	777	18	56	54	50	949	13	106	805	18	789	917	78	2078
Pierce	219	490	459	92	25	273	187	366	86	37	467	153	445	328	30	1474
Platte	620	1128	748	403	55	925	597	708	250	93	868	612	830	549	89	3354
Polk	42	1205	844	70	50	40	1031	24	173	14	28	761	1000	33	93	2030
Red Willow	58	811	905	65	35	64	56	843	26	51	849	39	827	726	59	1959
Richardson	433	580	1902	796	103	638	583	467	655	146	1589	820	1979	376	116	4326
Rock	40	186	312	23	5	64	58	105	33	16	327	37	322	109	11	612
Saline	435	905	1401	241	121	609	449	548	246	146	1508	336	1514	468	129	3398
Sarpy	360	542	422	128	36	387	275	270	174	70	405	256	402	328	68	1716
Saunders	267	1046	1446	135	80	474	402	1536	183	109	1517	285	1500	1407	127	4777
Scott's Bl'ff	36	142	215	22	10	54	45	94	12	23	227	27	222	90	14	457
Seward	199	932	1435	262	34	379	281	694	206	109	1310	287	1318	674	55	2968
Sheridan	102	796	467	38	35	120	80	682	62	44	5011	86	488	638	55	1529
Sherman	46	629	384	8	10	47	30	600	7	28	416	23	407	580	15	1175
Sioux	47	133	152	27	7	60	43	123	27	9	132	26	129	106	13	404
Stanton	295	1045	1371	147	14	322	240	181	89	54	1545	171	1526	1174	10	3436
Thayer	248	671	1095	200	57	829	270	474	176	78	1127	260	1091	416	81	2486
Thomas	25	27	45	7	2	27	26	18	10	5	29	13	35	12	6	122
Thurston	262	248	887	37	12	281	220	157	35	32	378	54	343	153	14	1181
Valley	47	716	614	20	21	51	38	689	11	32	626	32	608	671	28	1492
Wash'ng'n	327	674	972	153	42	319	289	391	295	78	1039	333	1020	418	65	2523
Wayne	246	401	721	126	29	282	208	264	110	31	731	180	660	203	49	1792
Webster	102	942	972	56	53	172	153	847	48	87	910	80	860	623	72	2226
Wheeler	15	160	83	5	3	9	12	141	5	9	93	8	88	133	8	266
York	107	1312	1574	59	75	156	109	1084	61	138	1661	88	1645	1019	96	3238
Totals	18836	70566	79156	10214	4314	24124	17842	53238	10682	6947	81847	14895	80962	53351	6297	197811

A REMARKABLE PONY.

An Affectionate Animal That Shows Almost Human Intelligence.

John C. Krantz of Baltimore is the owner of a Western pony in which he takes a great deal of pride. The horse is named Dick and is one of those pieces of horse flesh which seem to have almost human understanding. Dick is small enough to go through the small door cut in the stable door which is intended for the entrance of a man. He prefers to enter by the smaller door and sometimes tries to take the carriage to which he is harnessed in with him. This, it is needless to say, results in failure. He considers himself above the common herd and with good reason.

He will not have his harness put on in the stable, but must be taken into the office for that purpose. He then consents to be led out to be hitched to the carriage. Dick is very fond of cream peppermint drops; the ordinary lozenges he will not touch. In order to get these at the end of each drive he is taken to one of Mr. Krantz's stores. His driver then goes inside for the candies. If he wishes to do so Dick will calmly walk across the pavement and enter the door, much to the amusement of the onlookers and the edification of the children. The sweetmeats are given to the animal and he backs out.

He always gazes after his master with a look of inquiry in his eyes and puts his fore feet on the pavement when Mr. Krantz leaves the carriage. Mr. Krantz thinks his pet can be taught to do almost anything, and if he had the time would try to educate Dick himself. The horse is very fond of his master, and on all occasions shows this affection. There is nothing too good for Dick and he evidently deserves it.

A BICYCLE BAND.

French Musicians Appear on the Streets Riding Wheels.

In Paris there are merry-go-rounds with bicycles attached, where the tyro can learn all the movements of cycling without falling off. One evening a band of forty musicians, returning home from a wedding dinner for which they had furnished the music, came upon such a merry-go-round and climbed into it.

As they had all been imbibing freely of the generous wines furnished at the wedding feast, nothing seemed to them more natural than to improvise a serenade as they whirled round and round.

The cornet went home with a terrible headache, and the bassoon dreamed that he was being sucked down into the maelstrom. But a few days afterward the leader convened the musicians and informed them that he intended to found "the bicycle band."

The result was that in a few weeks the Fanfare-Cycle, forty players on wind and string instruments, mounted on "bikes" of artistic mechanism, began to appear on the streets of Paris, and to spin merrily along the wide boulevards to the inspiring notes of the overture to "William Tell" or the martial melodies of the French military muse.

At first they confined themselves to the exterior boulevards, fearing the comments of the great throngs which gathered on the central avenues of Paris. But gradually they became bolder, and now one often sees them, formed by fours, majestically skimming the noiseless pavements from the Madeleine to the Bastille.

THE WORKING CHINESE.

They Leave Home to Make Money and Go Back to Enjoy It.

"I remember during our civil war," said a Mississippi planter, "hearing an old negro on my father's plantation say that the war was necessary because the people were getting too thick and the Lord would thin them out. I think this reason might be fully as appropriate in reference to the present Chinese and Japanese quarrel. Chinamen swarm not only in portions of our country, but wherever they can get a foothold. The cities in the East ladies are full of them. They are shop-keepers, farmers and particularly mechanics. Hardly a mechanic of any description can be found there who is not a Chinaman. Incessant and indefatigable workers, they save a competency, and sometimes large fortunes, and then return to China to live at their ease. Many well-to-do Chinamen go home before their youth is passed, and marrying, stay a short time and then return to their money-making, and, in many cases, their temporary and foreign wives. No respectable Chinese woman ever leaves her native land, for it is against the law, and even if their lives were not forfeited on their return, all social standing would be lost to them. On this account the Chinamen do not bring their wives with them, and, though their sons that are born to them in foreign countries are brought up as Chinese, the daughters never go to China, but stay in the land of their birth."

Healthy to Yawn.

"It is not only very healthy to yawn," says a French physician, "but artificial yawning should be resorted to in cases of sore throat, buzzing of the ears, catarrh and like troubles." It is said to be as efficacious in its way as gargling the throat, with which process it should be combined.

Better Times Coming.

Farmer Brown after fourteen hours at haying—Never mind, Tommy; hayin' don't last forever. Just remember that winter's comin' soon, an' nothin' to do but saw wood an' 'tend the cattle an' go to school an' study nights."—Harper's Bazar.

ANTARCTIC MYSTERIES.

A Region Where Summer Never Smiles and no Explorer Goes.

The Antarctic is a region of eternal winter and unmelting snow, where—so far as is known—not a single plant finds life within the circle and where never a living creature roams. The zoologist is not drawn to the southern circle as he is to the northern, and yet the attractions for him are great, because they have all the charms of the unknown. It is believed that only a few of the hardiest birds build in a few of the sheltered corners of the Antarctic, but who knows?

Who can say that deep within those awful solitudes may not be revealed the mystery of the life of the fur seal when he vanishes from the waters of the North Pacific? Or that on some Antarctic continent or island may not be found the priceless remnant of the great auk tribe? We know not, at any rate, what riches or poverty may be there until we go to see. And nobody has yet gone to see—beyond the fringe.

It is a curious fact that no one has ever wintered within the Antarctic, many as have been the expeditions and ships' companies which, compulsorily or voluntarily, have wintered in the Arctic. There has been no need to do so for there has been no possible goal beyond, such as India, which first led our mariners into the Arctic; no scientific romance such as has characterized the quest for the northern pole.

And yet another thing differentiates the Arctic from the Antarctic. In the North there is—unless Dr. Nansen is grieviously mistaken—a pole surrounded by water. In the South there is a pole surrounded by land—a polar basin as opposed to a polar continent. While the books and essays, the theories and journals, which have been published concerning the Arctic region, would fill a library, a handful of volumes contains all that has ever been printed of records in the Antarc-

THE PROFESSOR'S CHICKENS.

His Knowledge of Poultry Farming Was Rather Limited.

This may not be new, but it was new to the reporter who overheard it on a Boston car, so it is likely that there are others who have never heard it. The young man who told it was evidently a collegian, as was his companion:

"I heard a good one on Professor ——, of Andover," he said.

"What was it?" queried the other.

"Well, you know he was married during the winter and went to housekeeping just outside the village. Last spring he thought he would add a few hens to his stock; he already had a dog. He set a couple of hens, and in time had two large broods of chickens. He was very proud of them, but in a week or so the chickens began to die. He called in a neighbor to look at the chickens and offer advice. They were certainly a pretty scaly lot of chickens that the neighbor viewed. They were skinny looking and apparently without ambition.

"'What did yer feed them?" asked the neighbor, after a brief survey.

"'Feed them?' responded the professor, as though he didn't hear aright. 'Why, I don't feed them anything. I thought the old hens had milk enough for them.'"

How They Got Skulls.

In one of his introductory lectures, in a recent semester, the late Professor Hyrtl addressed his hearers as follows: "Gentlemen, you must get possession of skulls. It is impossible to study anatomy unless you have skulls. Each of you must find means, any means, to get a skull." On the following morning he entered his auditorium with a sorrowful face, "Gentlemen," he began, "I fear some of you misunderstood me. You certainly have left no means untried to secure skulls. I noticed that my handsome collection was almost depleted this morning." The students had taken him at his word and induced the servants to divide out the skulls of Hyrtl, which formed one of the chief attractions to medical men in the famous teacher's house.

Ringless Curtain Pole.

In the ringless curtain pole made by an English firm there is an undercut groove in the under side of the pole, in which work a set of metal eyes, which hang out of the opening of the groove, and roll in it on small rollers working in the undercut portion of the groove. It is ingenious and simple, and certainly seems likely to work more smoothly than the ordinary curtain ring.

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L. N. U. No. 49. 1895.

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Bubbles or Medals.

"Best sarsaparillas." When you think of it how contradictory that term is. For there can be only one best in anything—one best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is———? .... There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could, if you were chemists. But then, do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it,—and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, **except Ayer's.** So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsaparilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more "best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles, when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.

Artificial Cotton.

Artificial cotton, says a Paris journal, resembles the natural product in this—that both are formed of cellulose nearly pure, and as nature has prepared cotton by means of the elements of the air and soil forming the cellulose in fine fibers by means of secret forces and offering it in the state of wool to be transformed into what is required of it, so the chemist in his laboratory takes the natural cellulose of the tree and separates it from the substances with which it is combined, transforming it into threads by means of suitable appliances. For this purpose fir wood is employed, this being submitted to a series of mechanical and chemical operations, and the threads are drawn out, afterward being rolled on bobbins. The material when manufactured resembles ordinary cotton, though having a slight defect, which can be easily corrected—that is, it is a little less solid than natural cotton. On the other hand, however, the new substance is worked and woven easily. It can be dyed as readily as natural cotton, and when passed through a weak solution of tannin and certain other reagents it will take every shade of artificial colors and can be dressed and printed on just as are the tissues of natural cotton.

Cost of Living In Paris.

An able statistician has been estimating the cost of living in Paris at the present time, and has compared it with that of 40 years ago. He shows that in the fifties an average middle class family could do with a budget of 10,000 francs, or £400, annually. That did not mean luxury, but it was sufficient for comfort and required no economical engineering for the purpose of making both ends meet. Nowadays the case is different, and an official with a wife and three children dependent on 10,000 francs a year has to work miracles of saving in order to avoid getting into debt. Accordingly, in less than half a century the conditions of life in Paris have been completely modified. It is no exaggeration, in fact, to say that prices have doubled and with them has increased the desire for a more luxurious mode of living than that led by the average Parisian of the fifties. The statistician has revealed nothing new, but his figures serve to emphasize the fact that the French capital is the most expensive place of residence in Europe. —London Telegraph.

When La Volte Was Danced.

Southey, in his "Commonplace Book," II, 827, says Gifford, shows that the waltz of the present day is La Volte, of which our ancestors, two centuries ago, became either tired or ashamed. This dance was first introduced at the court of Henry II at Fontainebleau in 1555 by the Comte de Sault, and its history is thus stated by Vincent Carloix in the memoirs of his master, Maréchal de Vieilleville:

"He, the Comte de Sault, had the principal vogue in a ball royal for his fondness for dancing and his good grace. So that he introduced at court a sort of dance called 'La Volte de Province,' which had never been danced there, and which has afterward had a great run throughout the kingdom. It has also been said that he invented it, for many called it 'La Volte de Sault,' and this name is suitable, both because of the etymology of the word and the character of the dance."—Notes and Queries.

Abbe Liszt.

Franz von Liszt was a great pianist, perhaps the greatest pianist ever known. He was born in Hungary in 1811, and made his first appearance in public in 1820. He studied in various places for a few years, but was continually giving concerts, so that "publicity became his chief instructor." In 1827 his father died and he became a teacher of the pianoforte. Between 1836 and 1847 he traveled all over Europe; in 1847 he became hof kapelmeister (or director of the royal concerts) at Weimar; in 1861 he went to Rome, and from 1870 he lived in Rome, Pest and Weimar. He died at Baireuth, Bavaria, July 31, 1886. Pope Pius IX made him an abbe in 1865. The title was honorary, but Liszt received the tonsure and wore thereafter clerical garments, though he gave concerts, taught as before and followed his previous manner of life.

Without a Shadow.

The most famous "man without a shadow" was Peter Schlemihl, the hero of a story of the same name by Adelbert von Chaisso, a German novelist. Peter sold his shadow to a little man in gray who proved to be the devil. The contract was disastrous, and Peter Schlemihl is a name given nowadays to any one who makes a bad bargain. But others than Schlemihl have lost their shadows. In the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" Lady Buccleugh's father is mentioned in passing as having lost his shadow to the devil when he studied the black art. In fact, all who studied magic were believed to sell their shadows to satan. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Boston's Handsomest Rubber Tree.

The handsomest if not the oldest india rubber tree in this vicinity is one at the corner of Boylston and Berkeley streets. The owner claims that it is very nearly 100 years of age, having been owned by the same family during that period. For a changing people like ourselves this long possession speaks well for the family and well for the tree, which must have passed through many vicissitudes and tribulations incident to passing generations. It is a noble plant, however, and looks hardy enough to live another 50 years, to say the least. Long may it wave!—Boston Herald.

The famous sacred Mohammedan flag enshrined at Constantinople is said to be a portion of a silk nightshirt formerly worn by the great Mohammed himself.

The cap of a Chinese mandarin sports a button at the top, which by its color and material indicates the rank of the wearer.

The Water Tree.

M. Ducharte recently made known to the French Academy of Sciences the results of an experiment made by M. Maxime Lecomte in Kongo upon a tree of the genus musenga. Upon making incisions in the trunk of it and placing a pail at the foot of the tree, more than ten quarts of pure water collected in 13 hours. The gorillas, it seems, are in the habit of slaking their thirst at these hidden fountains, and regulate the flow of liquid at will by pulling off different sized branches.

Many years ago Dr. Wallich found in the province of Martaban, Africa, a plant belonging to the same natural order, whose soft and porous wood discharged, when wounded, a very large quantity of a pure and tasteless fluid, which was quite wholesome and was used as a beverage by the natives. This plant was named by Dr. Wallich the water vine, and has been placed in the genus Phytocrene, which signifies "plant fountain." These plants form a remarkable exception to the usual character of the order, which embraces species that produce a milky juice—such, for example, as the celebrated cow tree, or palo de vaca, of South America, which yields a copious supply of a rich and wholesome milk, as good as that of the cow, and used for the same purpose.—Public Opinion.

A Quarter Not Enough.

She was trim and pretty stylish and she was in a hurry to get down town. She had lots of things to buy, and it was almost noon and she was worried. There was a hint of a frown on her pretty brow as she hailed one of the green cars which trickle down Indiana avenue and she hurriedly climbed into an end seat. Then she began studying a little list of things she was to purchase. There was embroidery, silk and phenacetin and to change the shoes and pay the gas bill. While she was trying to think of something else she caught the glimpse of a blue uniform with brass buttons on the footboard beside her, and delving into her purse she held out a quarter and continued to scan the paper.

The expected touch of the conductor's fingers did not come. The quarter remained thrust out into the air, and when the pretty little woman looked up in surprise, her glance fell on a big policeman who was smiling down on her. She drew in the quarter in a hurry, as bending downward toward her, the copper said: "No, thank you, ma'am. I never take anything as small as that." —Chicago Chronicle.

Romping Games at the Tuileries.

The emperor and empress were exceedingly hospitable and kind hosts, anxious to amuse their guests, but for this purpose unfortunately romping games were often chosen, which, though certainly undignified and ill suited to those beyond school years, had not, however, the character attributed to them by public report, nor the licentious freedom believed in by the Faubourg St. Germain and contemptuously sneered at by its aristocratic inhabitants. The mistake lay in doing on a large scale what ought to be tolerated only among intimate friends and very young people. But the mean ingratitude of those who enjoyed all the generous kindness lavished on their guests by the imperial hosts, and then disfigured the truth to sneer at them with their enemies, was too contemptible to be even mentioned with patience.—"Life In the Tuileries Under the Second Empire," by Anna L. Bicknell, in Century.

Ice Tombs In the Alps.

A skeleton has been found in one of the fissures of the Ademello glacier, in the southern Tyrol, which is thought to be that of an American tourist of the name of Ruth, who disappeared in 1890. These fissures cleave glaciers at all angles, and it is very easy to slip into one of them. When once in it is hardly possible to get out without outside help. And the warmth of the body melts the ice around, so that the victim slowly descends by his own weight into the depths of the glacier, and generally starves to death. On looking into these fissures the most beautiful play of light in blue and green and rainbow colors is seen away down. But these are best enjoyed from the safe vantage ground of the upper, outside world, rather than down in the depths and close at hand. In some instances, it is said, bodies have been preserved down in these fissures in the ice for years.—Hartford Times.

He Desired Moderation.

"Yessiree," said Farmer Corntossel as he tilted back in the rocking chair and let the paper fold itself over his knee. "I'm a redhot, out and out teetotal reformer every time."

"Well," replied Mrs. Corntossel, "I'm right glad to hear ye say so."

"What fur?"

"Well, ef yer goin in fer reform, I reckon mebbe ye'll be out o' bed 'fore 6 in the mornin an have stove wood handy fur the breakfas' fire, an do a little turn at the milkin oncet in awhile, an git yer apples into town 'fore they're down to 50 cents a bar'l an"—

"Hole on, Mandy," was the solemn interruption. "Hole on! I said I was out fur reform, an I'll stan by it. But I'm blamed ef I'm goin in fur any revolution."—Washington Star.

Wesley's Mother.

The mother of John and Charles Wesley, the founders of Methodism, was one of the most remarkable characters of her own or any other age. From tender years the principles of religion and practical piety were instilled by her in the minds of her children. She daily took them into a private room and prayed with each, and so imbued their minds with the spirit of religion that the Methodist movement was really born in her home.

Grim Faces.

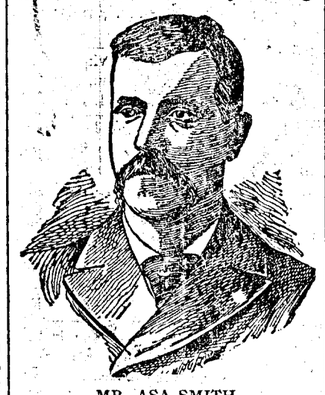
To judge by their faces, one would think some people have the idea that because "a man may smile and smile and be a villain" only villains smile.—Louisville Western Recorder.

Sciatic Rheumatism

For real blood diseases relief can only be obtained by using a real blood remedy. So many people who are sufferers from an obstinate or deep-seated blood disease make the mistake of taking remedies which at best are only tonics and cannot possibly reach their trouble. It is in just such cases which other so-called blood remedies cannot reach that S.S.S. has made some of the most wonderful cures. Rheumatism is one of the most obstinate diseases of the blood, and there are few remedies which have any effect whatever upon it.

Mr. Asa Smith, who resides at Greencastle, Indiana, where he is well known, writes:

"For many years I have suffered from that terrible disease known as Sciatic Rheumatism, which the treatment of many physicians failed to relieve. I have also used nearly every known blood remedy, but they did me no good, as they did not seem to reach my case at all. Possibly my condition and the extent of my sufferings



MR. ASA SMITH.

can be better appreciated when I state that the disease reached a point where it was a matter of utter impossibility for me to take my food, or handle myself in any way, and for several months the nurses were compelled to turn me in bed by use of the sheets.

"This was my condition when S.S.S. was recommended to me, and I must confess that I had little hopes of any medicine benefitting me. I was soon encouraged, however, when after taking three bottles I was able to move my right arm. I continued to take the medicine and before long was able to walk across the room, and when I had finished one dozen bottles was able to get about as of old.

"I have been hale and hearty now for two years, without any sign of a return of the disease. I will never cease to praise S.S.S., which I regard as the most wonderful blood remedy on earth; it brought me out of a condition of utter helplessness to one of robust health, with a weight of 170 pounds."

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TIOMANE.

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CHAPTER X.

FIVE YEARS have passed.

This evening there is a fete in Smyrna at the palace of the consul-general of France. Hundreds of gas jets illumine the beautiful facade of the palace—covered with escutcheons and orimmes—and seem to redden even the starry eastern sky. The long file of carriages advanced slowly through the double line of curious on-lookers, always attracted by a splendid fete. Under the dazzling light the ladies, in superb toilettes and sparkling with diamonds, appeared in open carriages, for this January evening was as balmy as spring and the air was heavy with the perfume of the countless orange trees. The oriental animation, spreading from the sidewalks to the equipages, was mingled in one joyous hum. The multitude, composed of Greeks who have preserved the innate taste, nay, the worship of beauty, constituted itself a tribunal; it judged boldly, awarded prizes, prophesied triumphs and even went so far as to name these divinities of the hour. In the carriages, the loud clapping of hands applauded the choice of the pavement, the bravos of the gilded youth responded to the popular enthusiasm and the fair ladies thus glorified passed on, touched and delighted; prouder, indeed, of this spontaneous admiration than of the more refined incense which awaited them in the diplomatic salons. Each carriage in its turn stopped at the vestibule, which was hung with rich purple draperies, fringed with gold. The guests entered a vast corridor, a veritable fairy land. Before high mirrors, framed in silver, the ladies laid aside their graceful wraps and were attended by young girls clad in the picturesque Greek costume, a tunic of white muslin with the full pantalon of cherry satin, their long dark tresses braided with sequins and falling on their shoulders. At the head of the grand staircase an immense gallery, filled with camelias, led to the four magnificent drawing rooms, furnished in oriental style. In the first the consul welcomed his guests, standing near his wife, who was half reclining on a divan. She was still wonderfully beautiful and covered with jewels fit for an empress. The second salon was the ball room, the orchestra skillfully hidden behind a screen of myrtles and orange trees. There Maritza, the queen of the fete, reigned, for this ball was given in honor of her eighteenth birthday. Draped in white tulle, almost covered with pearls, Maritza de Sorgnes attracted all eyes. Small, very small, she was still, but with such perfection of feature, such exquisite grace, the pose of the beautiful head so noble, that she might well have set for a Hebe. Another toilet attracted almost as much attention as that of the petted heiress of the house. It was a graceful gown of pink tulle, over which were strewn pale pink roses. The young girl who wore it was tall, blue eyed, blonde and as fresh, as rosy, as Aurora. It was Tiomane, who had just passed her nineteenth birthday. To a close observer the moral contrast between the two young girls was even greater than the physical contrast. Maritza was still an indolent, spoiled child, whose brain had no other occupation but the thousand and one trifles which make up the life of a frivolous young woman of the world. Tiomane, on the contrary, had expanded like a beautiful flower and every line of her noble face denoted her superiority. Both danced with the zest, the intoxication, of the first ball. "The white" and "the rose," as a young officer had just named them, found themselves vis-a-vis in the same quadrille. Maritza's partner was a very handsome young man, of pure Arab type, with the elegant manners of a refined European. He wore the Egyptian fez and on his black coat shone the grand cordon of the Medjidie. It was Prince Hassan, son of the late Prince Mourad, who, although only twenty-four years old, had already made himself a name by his daring exploits in the terrible wars which had so recently devastated Egypt. He had a high diplomatic position in Constantinople but was now visiting his uncle, the governor of the province. Maritza had evidently made a deep impression on her elegant partner. Attentive and empresse, the prince knew how to mingle the most delicate flatteries with the ordinary commonplaces of the ball room. The quadrille being ended, Maritza, leaning on the arm of the prince, led him to Tiomane and presented him to her with charming grace. The orchestra was just beginning the first strains of a waltz and his royal highness offered his arm to the friend of Mademoiselle de Sorgnes. Tiomane had to listen, not unwillingly, to lover-like raptures on Maritza's perfections, and then, with the most perfect breeding, and without asking a single question, the prince made Tiomane talk of the family of "the most beautiful little lady in the world." It was a very agreeable subject of conversation for the sincere friend, who had no difficulty in picturing a brilliant future for the daughter of her benefactress. A prince, young, handsome, elegant, already distinguished by his courage! What young girl of eighteen could say "no" to such a lover? She saw, in imagination, the closed crown of a princess resting on Maritza's golden locks and grew eloquent with her theme. The waltz being ended, the prince led Tiomane to the banquet hall and while they refreshed themselves with a sherbet the conversation so agreeable to both—Maritza's beauty and perfections—was continued. They had been chatting thus some minutes, quite oblivious to the flight of time, when a sharp little voice made both turn quickly.

"What! You two here?"

The sharp little voice came from Maritza's rosebud mouth.

She was leaning on the arm of Mademoiselle Pascale, that lady appearing as thin, as angular and as malevolent as ever, although very richly attired in black velvet and lace, a gift from her petted pupil. From the malicious glance which the governess darted at Tiomane the poor girl feared one of those painful scenes in which she had often been made to suffer in private, never, however, in public, and her rosy face paled at the thought of the humiliation in the presence of the amiable, smiling young prince.

"Do you know, prince," continued Maritza, "that you quite forgot me? Yes, our waltz is more than half finished. Oh, do you hear? It is ended."

"Indeed, mademoiselle," exclaimed the prince, confused and sincerely concerned, "how can I excuse myself? Only by telling the truth—that I was talking with your friend of you, and in so charming a subject I quite forgot how time was passing."

"Oh!" she interrupted, in an ironical tone, "spare yourself the trouble of defending yourself. And pray do not imagine that I came here to seek you. I was dying of thirst, that was all," and she seized eagerly a glass of orangeade, to which she hardly touched her lips, however.

The prince had approached her and in a charming tone of supplication, which would have appeased the anger of any but a spoiled beauty, begged that she would grant him the favor of the last measures of the waltz which, as she had said, was just ending.

"Certainly not," she replied, tossing her proud little head as if she were already a princess, refusing the petition of one of her humblest subjects.

"Maritza!" said Tiomane gently.

Even the wily governess, affecting a feeling of generosity, ventured to intercede for the suppliant.

Without deigning any reply to either, the irate little lady turned her back on his royal highness and, taking Mademoiselle Pascale's arm, left the room, not, however, without darting a menacing glance at Tiomane.

A moment of embarrassed silence followed this sudden exit. The prince was the first to speak.

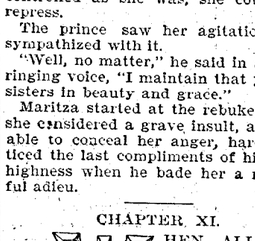
"Really," he said, "my punishment is very severe. Mademoiselle Maritza does not pride herself, it seems, on her amiability to her adorers."

"She is impulsive, certainly," murmured Tiomane, not knowing what to say.

"What imperious manners! What rigor without appeal!" continued the prince.

"She has a good heart," pleaded her friend; "she is only a spoiled child."

"Oh, that is easily seen," his royal highness answered dryly. Pardon was granted, however, for an hour later the prince led the quadrille with Maritza; both were smiling and happy and seemed to have quite forgotten the recent misunderstanding. An elegant supper ended the fete. This repast, at the same time very late and very early, for the first rosy lights of dawn already streaked the eastern sky, was an exceedingly gay one. Madame de Sorgnes was most amiable to the Pacha-Governor, who occupied the seat of honor at her right, and Maritza was equally so to her attendant, his royal highness. As they rose from the table, Madame de Sorgnes was besieged on all sides with requests that they might hear the wonderful voice of her adopted daughter. The governor and his nephew were among the number, both declaring themselves passionately fond of music. Being called by her benefactress, Tiomane acquiesced gracefully. Madame de Sorgnes, in order to display the very mediocre talent of her daughter, requested Maritza to accompany the singer, who, had she been consulted, would have preferred a more accomplished pianist. Nevertheless, she accepted the piece wisely selected by the latter, as it was the only one she could play with any degree of correctness. It was the "Serenade of Braga." Tiomane's was one of those rare voices which, once heard, lingers in the memory, and she bore away the souls of her refined audience on the wings of the ideal melody. The ecstasy of the child of the legend penetrated all hearts. When the last strains had died away the applause was general, Prince Hassan being the first to congratulate the beautiful singer. A little embarrased by her triumph, Tiomane, covered with blushes, remained standing at the piano, where Maritza, entirely unnoticed, was elated, when Mademoiselle Pascale, approaching the young girls, recalled to his royal highness the accompanist, whose performance, however, was especially remarkable only by the number of false notes.



"SPARE YOURSELF THE TROUBLE."

"My congratulations, ma mignonne," she said, pressing the hand of her favorite; "a portion of this applause is for you; is it not so, prince?"

"Certainly, certainly, Mademoiselle de Sorgnes has a great deal of talent." But turning once more to Tiomane the prince begged another air—anything she chose—and he called to his aid Madame de Sorgnes, the consul and his uncle—the whole company indeed joining in the entreaty. Thus urged, Tiomane seated herself at the piano.

"Ah! this time we want all the applause," hissed the governess in her ear.

Tiomane had composed variations on a weird oriental air and she sang them with an expression and originality which called forth the most frantic applause. It was a perfect ovation.

Prince Hassan expressed his delight most enthusiastically to Maritza, supposing, very naturally, that she enjoyed her friend's triumph.

"What an artist! I have never been so delighted, so touched," he said.

Burning with anger, envious of an applause in which she had no share, Maritza waved her jeweled fan more rapidly than a Spanish senorita would have deemed graceful, and did not answer the prince.

"Mademoiselle Laurin is a relative of yours, I believe," he continued, still looking with undisguised admiration at the beautiful singer.

"A relative of mine!" Maritza replied in a tone of contempt. "She is a girl whom mamma took from a foundling asylum in France."

She raised her voice as she pronounced the last words, evidently with the intention of being heard by Tiomane, who was standing near her. Stung by the insult, Tiomane turned and the eyes of the two young girls met in mute defiance. Then Tiomane bent her head to hide her tears, which, brave and self-controlled as she was, she could not repress.

The prince saw her agitation and sympathized with it.

"Well, no matter," he said in a clear, ringing voice, "I maintain that you are sisters in beauty and grace."

Maritza started at the rebuke, which she considered a grave insult, and, unable to conceal her anger, hardly noticed the last compliments of his royal highness when he bade her a respectful adieu.

CHAPTER XI.

WHEN ALL THE guests had taken leave, the consul, who was excessively fatigued, went at once to his sleeping room.

Madame de Sorgnes, on the contrary, still very animated, accompanied "Mademoiselle" and the young ladies to their apartments.

It was almost daylight, but the heavy curtains shut out the rosy dawn. Being in a talkative mood, the beautiful Annig, having sent for cigarettes, seated herself in a luxurious easy chair for a chat. The ball had been a great success and she was in a most amiable mood. She repeated all the compliments which she had received—not only for her radiant self, but also for her no less beautiful daughter. Mademoiselle Pascale, too, had her share of praise.

"Yes, indeed, Pascale, I assure you you have made several conquests. M. Harify thinks you are very distinguished looking, and he asks me when you are to leave me, that he may secure you for his Aspasia."

"And you answered, dear madam?" questioned the governess, arranging a cushion under her mistress' feet.

"I answered, my dear, that I hope to always keep you with me—always," Madame de Sorgnes replied in her sweetest tones.

While the two elder ladies were engaged in this childish talk, the pent up storm in the hearts of the two young girls only increased in fury. Maritza, who was quite incapable of self control, had seated herself before a mirror, and was taking down her beautiful hair, with many a nervous jerk, which showed only too well what was passing in her undisciplined heart.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

POLLARD SPELLING METHOD.

The Invention of a Kansas City Man Having a Great Run in New England.

A sudden spurt of inquiries concerning an educational method discarded about six years ago in the public schools of Kansas City has come from New England and Prof. Greenwood, superintendent of schools, has been kept busy dictating replies, says the Star of that city. The system is the "Pollard method" of phonetic spelling. It was invented by a Kansas City man, Prof. J. C. Hisey, principal of the Scarritt school. It was tested in the schools here and while it was thought to be a good thing theoretically, it did not stand the test practically. Prof. Hisey sold the method to Mrs. Pollard, a widow. Mrs. Pollard was told to take the system into Kansas and Iowa, where it would spread like a prairie fire. The method was introduced there and predictions were verified by it having a great run. It also spread into Nebraska. In Chicago Prof. F. W. Parker of the Normal school pronounced it "a machine method for machine teachers," and it did not succeed there any better than in Kansas City. New England was selected for its introduction in the east and the system is now having a great run there. In the last two days Prof. Greenwood has received twelve inquiries from Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. Pittsburg tried but abandoned the system.

Rubinstein a Methodical Worker.

Rubinstein was never idle; he could not remain so half an hour. From the moment he rose till the moment he retired he was doing something. When not traveling he had his day's work mapped out with methodical regularity. From just such an hours till just such another he might be found day after day at the same occupation. After this fashion he was able to accomplish in his lifetime what was really the work of three men, and he never tired of preaching this regularity of work to young artists and students.

SPEAKS TO CONGRESS.

DR. TALMAGE TAKES ADVANTAGE OF AN OPPORTUNITY.

Our Representatives in the National Assembly Saluted by the Great Preacher—God's Blessing Invoked for Their Work During the Session.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1895.

TO-MORROW the congress of the United States assembles, and many of the members were present at the delivery of this sermon, Dr. Talmage took a most appropriate theme showing that in all their work they might realize that God has always been on the side of this nation. Text: II Kings, vi: 17, "And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man and he saw; and behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

The American congress is assembling. Arriving or already arrived are the representatives of all sections of this beloved land. Let us welcome them with prayers and benedictions. A nobler group of men never entered Washington than those who will to-morrow take their places in the senate chamber and the house of representatives. Whether they come alone, or leave their families at the homestead far away, may the blessing of the Eternal God be upon them! We invite them to our churches, and together, they in political spheres, and we in religious circles, will give the coming months to consideration of the best interests of this country which God has blessed so much in the past that I propose to show you and show them so far as I may now reach their ear, or to-morrow their eye through the printing press, that God will be with them to help them as in the text he filled the mountains with help for Elisha.

As it cost England many regiments and two million dollars a year to keep safely a troublesome captive at St. Helena, so the king of Syria sends out a whole army to capture one minister of religion—perhaps 50,000 men—to take Elisha. During the night the army of Syrians came around the village of Dothan where the prophet was staying. At early daybreak the man-servant of Elisha rushed in and said: "What shall we do? there is a whole army come to destroy you! We must die! We must die!" But Elisha was not scared a bit, for he looked up and saw the mountains all around full of supernatural forces, and he knew that if there were 50,000 Syrians against him there were 100,000 angels for him; and in answer to the prophet's prayer in behalf of his affrighted man-servant, the young man saw it too. Horses of fire harnessed to chariots of fire, and drivers of fire pulling reins of fire on bits of fire, and warriors of fire with brandished swords of fire, and the brilliance of that morning sunrise was eclipsed by the galloping splendors of the celestial cavalcade. "And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and behold the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." I speak of the upper forces of the text that are to fight on our side as a nation. If all the low levels are filled with armed threats, I have to tell you that the mountains of our hope and courage and faith are full of the horses and chariots of Divine rescue.

You will notice that the Divine equipage is always represented as a chariot of fire. Ezekiel and Isaiah and John, when they come to describe the Divine equipage always represent it as a wheeled, a harnessed, an upholstered conflagration. It is not a chariot like kings and conquerors of earth mount, but an organized and compressed fire. That means purity, justice, chastisement, deliverance through burning escapes. Chariot of rescue? yes, but a chariot of fire. All our national disenthralments have been through scorching agonies and red disasters. Through tribulation the individual rises. Through tribulation nations rise. Chariots of rescue, but chariots of fire. But how do I know that this Divine equipage is on the side of our institutions? I know it by the history of the last one hundred and nineteen years. The American revolution started from the pen of James Hancock in Independence hall in 1776. The colonies, without ships, without ammunition, without guns, without trained warriors, without money, without prestige. On the other side, the mightiest nation of the earth, the largest armies, the grandest navies, and the most distinguished commanders, and resources inexhaustible, and nearly all nations ready to back them up in the fight. Nothing, as against immensity.

The cause of the American colonies, which started at zero, dropped still lower through the quarreling of the generals, and through the jealousies at small successes, and through the winters which surpassed all predecessors in depth of snow and horrors of congealment. Elisha surrounded by the whole Syrian army did not seem to be worse off than did the thirteen colonies encompassed and overshadowed by foreign assault. What decided the contest in our favor? The upper forces, the upper armies. The Green and White mountains of New England, the highlands along the Hudson, the mountains of Virginia, all the Appalachian ranges were full of reinforcements which the young man Washington saw by faith; and his men endured the frozen feet, and the gangrened wounds, and the exhausting hunger, and the long march, because "the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and behold, the mountains were full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." Washington himself was a miracle. What Joshua was in sacred history, the first American president was in secular history. A thousand other men excelled him in different things, but he excelled them all in roundness and completeness of character. The world never saw his like, and probably never will see his like again, because there probably never will be such an exigency. He was let down a Divine interposition. He was from God direct.

I do not know how many can read the history of those times without admitting the contest was decided by the upper forces. Then, in 1861, when our civil war opened, many at the North and at the South pronounced it national suicide. It was not courage against cowardice, it was not wealth against poverty, it was not large states against small states. It was heroism against heroism, it was the resources of many generations against the resources of generations, it was the prayer of the North against the prayer of the South, it was one-half of the nation in armed wrath, meeting the other half of the nation in armed indignation. What could come but extermination?

At the opening of the war the commander-in-chief of the United States forces was a man who had been great in battle, but old age had come, with many infirmities, and he had a right to quietude. He could not mount a horse and he rode on the battle-field in a carriage, asking the driver not to jolt it too much. During the most of the four years of the contest, on the Southern side, was a man in mid-life, who had in his veins the blood of many generations of warriors, himself one of the heroes of the Cherubusco and Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Chapultepec. As the years passed on and the scroll of carnage unrolled there came out from both sides a heroism and a strength and a determination that the world had never seen marshaled. And what but extermination could come when Philip Sheridan and Stonewall Jackson met and Nathaniel Lyon and Sydney Johnson rode in from the North and South, and Grant and Lee, the two thunderbolts of battle, clashed? Yet, we are a nation, and yet we are at peace. Earthly courage did not decide the conflict. The upper forces of the text. They tell us there was a battle fought above the clouds on Lookout mountain; but there was something higher than that.

Again the horses and chariots of God came to the rescue of the nation in 1876 at the close of the presidential election famous for ferocity. A darker cloud yet settled down upon this nation. The result of the election was in dispute, and revolution, not between two or three sections, but revolution in every town and village and city of the United States seemed imminent. The prospect was that New York would throttle New York, and New Orleans would grip New Orleans, and Boston, Boston, and Savannah, Savannah, and Washington, Washington. Some said Mr. Tilden was elected; others said Mr. Hayes was elected; and how near we came to universal massacre, some of us guessed, but only God knew. I ascribe our escape not to the honesty and righteousness of infuriated politicians, but I ascribe it to the upper forces of the text. Chariots of mercy rolled in, and though the wheels were not heard, and the flash was not seen, yet all through the mountains of the North and the South and the East and the West, though the hoofs did not clatter, the cavalry of God galloped by. I tell you God is the friend of this nation. In the awful excitement at the massacre of Lincoln, when there was a prospect that greater slaughter would open upon this nation, God hushed the tempest. In the awful excitement at the time of Garfield's assassination, God put his foot on the neck of the cyclone. To prove God is on the side of this nation I argue from the last eight or nine great national harvests, and from the national health of the last quarter of a century, epidemics very exceptional, and from the great revivals of religion, and from the spreading of the Church of God, and from the continent blossoming with asylums and reformatory institutions, and from the Edenization which promises that this whole land is to be a paradise where God shall walk.

I am encouraged more than I can tell you as I see the regiments wheeling down the sky, and my jeremiads turn into doxologies, and that which was the Good Friday of the nation's crucifixion becomes the Easter morn of its resurrection. Of course, God works through human instrumentalities, and this national betterment is to come among other things through a scrutinized ballot box. By the law of registration it is almost impossible now to have illegal voting. There was a time—you and I remember it very well—when droves of vagabonds wandered up and down on election day and from poll to poll, and voted here, and voted there, and voted everywhere, and there was no challenge; or, if there were, it amounted to nothing, because nothing could so suddenly be proved upon the vagabonds. Now, in every well-organized neighborhood, every voter is watched with severest scrutiny. If I am in a region where I am allowed a vote, I must tell the registrar my name, and how old I am, and how long I have resided in the state, and how long I have resided in the ward or the township, and if I misrepresent, fifty witnesses will rise and shut me out from the ballot-box. Is not that a great advance? And then notice the law that prohibits a man voting if he has bet on the election. A step further needs to be taken, and that man forbidden a vote who has offered or taken a bribe, whether it be in the shape of a free drink, or cash paid down, the suspicious cases obliged to put their hand on the Bible and swear their vote in if they vote at all. So, through the sacred chest of our nation's suffrage, redemption will come.

I have not in my mind a shadow of disheartment as large as the shadow of a house-fly's wing. My faith is in the upper forces, the upper armies of the text. God is not dead. The chariots are not unwheeled. If you would only pray more, and wash your eyes in the cool, bright water fresh from the well of Christian reform, it would be said of you, as of this one of the text: "The Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw; and behold the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

Have you any doubt about the need of the Christian religion to purify and make decent American politics? At every yearly or quadrennial election we have in this country great manufactories—manufactories of lies; and they are run day and night, and they turn out half a dozen a day, all equipped and ready for full sailing. Large lies and small lies. Lies private and lies public and lies prurient. Lies cut bias, and lies cut diagonal. Long-limbed lies, and lies with double back action. Lies complimentary, and lies defamatory. Lies that some people believe, and lies that all people believe, and lies that nobody believes. Lies with humps like camels and scales like crocodiles, and necks as long as storks', and feet as swift as an antelope's, and stings like adders. Lies raw and scolloped and panned and stewed. Crawling lies and jumping lies and soaring lies. Lies with attachment screws and ruffles and braiders and ready-wound bobbins. Lies by Christian people who never lie except during elections, and lies by people who always lie, but beat themselves in a presidential campaign.

I confess, I am ashamed to have a foreigner visit this country in such times. I should think he would stand dazed, his hand on his pocket-book, and dare not go out nights. What will the hundreds of thousands of foreigners who come here to live think of us? What a disgust they must have for the land of their adoption! The only good thing about it is, many of them cannot understand the English language. But I suppose the German and Italian and Swedish and French papers translate it all, and peddle out the infernal stuff to the subscribers.

Nothing but Christianity will ever stop such a flood of indecency. The Christian religion will speak after awhile. The billingsgate and low scandal through which we wade every year or every four years must be rebuked by that religion which speaks from its two great mountains, from the one mountain intoning the command, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," and from the other mount making plea for kindness and blessing rather than cursing. Yes, we are going to have a national religion. There are two kinds of national religion. The one is supported by the state, and is a matter of human politics, and it has great patronage, and under it men will struggle for prominence without reference to qualifications, and its archbishop is supported by a salary of $75,000 a year, and there are great cathedrals, with all the machinery of music and canonicals, and room for a thousand people, yet an audience of fifty people, or twenty people, or ten, or two. We want no such religion as that, no such national religion; but we want this kind of national religion—the vast majority of the people converted and evangelized, and then they will manage the secular as well as the religious.

Do you say that this is impracticable? No. The time is coming just as certainly as there is a God, and that this is his Book, and that he has the strength and the honesty to fulfil his promises.

A POSTPONED PROPOSAL.

The Lady Made the Mistake of Becoming too Womanly.

"I always like to talk to you, Sophronia," said the youth with a beetling brow and a touch of the dyspepsia. "I always like to talk to you, because, unlike other women, you have a soul above the mere frivolity of dress. You prefer to converse on philanthropy and poetry rather than dwell on ribbons and laces and dress patterns."

"I am sure you flatter me, Mr. Gushington," said Sophronia, as a beautiful blush suffused her features precisely at the right time, "but the compliment, coming from you, is highly appreciated," and she put such a sweet emphasis upon "you" that Mr. Gushington's courage was almost raised to the point of asking the question he had been trying to ask for over a year.

"Yes," he continued, in even a tenderer tone, "you are one of the very few women whose mind is fixed on higher things than raiment. Indeed, you and Miss Wordy, the great female lecturer on archæology, are the only women I know who are absorbed in higher things than dress. By the way, I went to see her the other evening. She is a magnificent woman, and, as she stood up in all her intellectual dignity before her audience, I was profoundly impressed with her individuality."

"Do tell me about it?" said Miss Sophronia. "How did she wear her hair and what did she have on?"

Mr. Gushington once again postponed his great question, staggered out under the cold moonlight and mechanically wended his way to his lonely home.—Chicago Herald.

Little Practice in That Line.

A Chicago man in Lexington, soon after Garfield's death, was talking of the bungling of the surgeons, when one of the Kentuckians present remonstrated against the terrible treatment and its results. "Well, a Kentucky surgeon would have done no better," said the Chicagoan. "You are right, sah," replied the other; "Kentucky surgeons know nothing about treating wounds in the back, sah."

The Ord Quiz.

Established 1882 | *ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1895.* | *Vol. 14, NO. 37.*

Church Directory.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
REV. W. E. HARDAWAY, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Service—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Epworth League 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30
Strangers specially invited.

First Presbyterian Church.
REV. W. B. LEONARD, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Services—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church.
There will be preaching services at Baptist church every other Sunday

Foor Post No. 40 G. A. R. holds its regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at at the Knights of Pythias hall at 3 p. m.
DAVID A. GARD, Commander.
D. MCCALL, Adj.

Ord Circle No. 6, Ladies of the G. A. R. hold their regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at 1 o'clock sharp, at the Knights of Pythias hall. MRS. IDA STROUP,
MYRA WYGENT, Pres. Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

UNION PACIFIC.

Accommodation arrives.....8:15 p. m.
Accommodation leaves.....7:45 a. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Accommodation goes East.....12:55 p. m
Accommodation goes east Tuesdays....10:35a. m.
Accommodation goes West.....7:40 p. m.

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News Brieflets.

Japan has seriously set about establishing a line of mail steamers between the Pacific Coast of America and the Orient, using for the purpose some of the steamers which she bought as transports during the war with China.

Railroad authorities say that the average locomotive travels upwards of 20,000 miles in the course of a year.

Well borers at Los Angeles, Cal., have discovered a mastodon tooth at a depth of forty-six feet beneath the surface.

Mexico's largest gold nugget was found at Pianchas Placers, Sonora, in the spring of 1892. It weighs 14½ pounds.

The Pearl Lumber Company of Wambega, Ont., has a whistle on its new saw mill that can be heard forty miles.

The longest word in the Century Dictionary is palatopharingeolaryngeal. The next longest is transubstantiationalist.

Green Lake, Colorado, is said to be the most elevated body of water in the world, having an altitude of 10,252 feet above sea level.

The smallest known bird is a species of West Indian and Central America humming bird that is only an inch in length and weighs but twenty grains.

One man makes all the burglars "jimmies" used in London. There is no law by which their manufacture may be stopped.

A remarkable beautiful diamond, weighing 655 carats, has just been found at the Jagersfontein Main, in the Orange Free State.

The building which Verdi is erecting in Milan as a home for aged musicians is to cost $100.000 and the composer will himself defray all the expenses of it. But a series of charity performances will be given in Italy this winter to establish an endowment fund. The architect of the building is Camillo Borto, brother of Verdi's librettist.

The bark Oakland put into San Francisco in distress, having had a remarkable experience. The vessel was becalmed in the Pacific so long that, though the crew was on rations for a month, the galley was bare when she reached San Francisco. The bark was bound for San Joes de Gautemala for Port Madison. She had little wind from the start, and finally drifted into a region of calms in which she floated about for days with the sails hanging flat upon the masts. Calms and winds so light as to be insufficient to keep her on her course delayed her several weeks and the crew were put on half rations. Then the ship's chronometer got out of order, and the captain had to depend on his watch. A little later the captain was taken ill and died in a few hours. Then the mate headed for San Francisco, but not having a chronometer he was obliged to cruise about in the neighborhood of the port for two days searching for the lighthouse, being only able to guess where the vessel was.

A man whose heart has in the past twenty months travelled from the left to the right side of his body is a patient in the Alameda (Cal.) County Infirmary, and his case is greatly interesting the physicans. He had no trouble of any kind with his heart until twenty months ago when it began to work towards the right side of his body. The physicians say his heart is now at the extreme of the right side of his body. He has suffered great pain since the trouble began, but is now almost well, apparently.

The novel spectacle of a steamer's furnaces being fed with bank notes was recently witnessed at a Mediterranean port. Forty sacks of the apparently valuable paper were tossed into the furnace under the longing eyes of the stokers, who stood restively by with an evidently burning desire to possess themselves of at least a handful of that which they somewhat inelegantly styled "rum fuel." The notes were cancelled notes of the Bank of Algiers, whose manager superintended the operation of their absolute combustion

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PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

All but ten of the Government buffalo in the Yellowstone National Park have been slaughtered by poachers, and there will be half a dozen arrests.

Ayer's Pills, being composed of the essential virtues of the best vegetable aperients, without any of the woody or fibrous material whatever, is the reason why they are so much more effective and valuable than any other cathartics. The best family physic.

An enormous flight of carrier pigeons was recently held in Paris, 60,000 birds having been set loose in one morning from the neighborhood of the Eiffel Tower.

It is often a mystery how a cold has been "caught". The fact is, however, that when the blood is poor and the system depressed, one becomes peculiarly liable to diseases. When the appetite fails, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, should be taken without delay.

Sitting Bull's pony, which was in his possession when he was shot on the Standing Rock Reservation some five years ago, is now owned by a farmer in Stanley County, S. Dak.

People with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald, can stop the falling, and get a good growth of hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Some English papers say that for a long time the pocket money allowance of the Princess Maud, of Wales, was only $5 a month. Her mother, when a girl, had the same amount.

A large plot of ground has been purchased in Austria, not far from Vienna, in the name of Liliuokalani, the dethroned Queen of Hawaii. Foreign papers say that the former ruler will live in Austria permanently after her release from confinement. A palace will be built on the grounds, it is announced, which will be in keeping with the occupant's former rank.

Winter has begun in earnest in the north of Michigan, and already many sawmills have been closed by the freezing of the rivers. Ten mill in the neighborhood of Menominee were compelled to close a week ago.

The popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the high esteem in which it is held, leads us to believe it to be an article of great worth and merit. We have the pleasuse of giving the experience of three prominent citizens of Redondo Beach, Cal., in the use of the remedy. Mr. A. V. Trudell says: "I have always received prompt relief when I use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." Mr. James Orchard says: "I am satisfied that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured my cold." Mr. J. M. Hatcher says: "For three years I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family and its results have always been satisfactory." For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

Sheriff Scott, of Wayne County, N. C., on Sunday met in a road cart, with his wife, one Bunn, an escapted prisoner, ordered him to surrender, but Bunn answered with a shot-gun, whereupon the Sheriff shot and killed him.

Any one who is suffering from Constipation or Indigestion would do well to try Beggs' Little Giant Pills. They give perfect satisfaction. Sold and warranted by Bridgford & Nichols, our poplular druggists.

There is a great scarcity of breadstuffs in South Africa at present, the crops having failed, owing to drought. Railroad rates on imported grain have been reduced, and the Transvaal Government has been asked to remit duties until the emergency shall have passed.

Bridgeford & Nichols take the lead in everything. They have secured the exclusive sale of Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker, the most perfect medicine made. Try it for all blood disorders.

The are at present two Chinese girls who are studying medicine at the University of Michigan. One of them, Miss Shie, has been elected secretary of the senior class. The ultimate object of these women is to return to China as Christain medical missionaries.

Beggs' Tropical Oil will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises and all deep seated diseases where a powerful liniment is required. Give it a trial and you will use no other. It acts like magic. Bridgeford & Nichols have it for sale and warrant every bottle.

You Can't Cough

After taking 3 doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup. It is one of the most wonderful remedies ever put on market for Coughs and Colds. Sold and warranted by our popular druggists, Bridgord & Nichols.

Burglars dug down into the vault of the State Bank at Alpha, Ill., and got $4,700.

Geo. W. Jenkins, editor of the Santa Maria "*Times*," Cal., in speaking of the various ailments of children said: "When my children have croup there is only one patent medicine that I ever use, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It possesses some medical properties that relieve the little sufferers immediately. It is, in my opinion, the best cough medicine in the market." If this remedy is freely given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is also an ideal remedy for whooping cough. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains nothing injurious. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

The Canadian Minister of Marine has ordered the confiscation of the United States tug Telephone for alleged illegal fishing for Lake Erie.

The Most Wonderful Pill.

They relieve where all others fail. They are called Beggs' Little Giants and are rightly named. Remember the name and call for them at the best store in town. Bridgford & Nichols keep them.

Under the enforcement of the Excise law every saloon-keeper in Mount Morris, N. Y., has been indicted and every place is closed.

A. E. Kilpatrick, of Filmore, Cal., had the misfortune to have his leg caught beteen a cart and a stone and badly bruised. Ordinarily he would have been laid up for two or three weeks, but says: "After using one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm I began to feel better, and in three days was entirely well. The peculiar soothing qualities which Chamberlain's Pain Balm possesses, I have never noticed in any other liniment. I take pleasure in recommending it." This liniment is also of great value for rheumatism and lame back. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

The finding of the lacerated body of James Smith, a prospector of Boulder, Col., points to his being killed by a mountain lion.

Beggs' Hair Renewer

IS POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR TONIC ON THE MARKET. It will STOP hair falling out or turning gray Give it a trial. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction by your popular druggists, Bridgford & Nichols.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 20 cents. Dr. SWAYNE & SON Philadelphia. 27-6m

Why Will You Cough?

Bridgeford & Nichols your druggists ask you why? You can be so easily cured. Three doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup will relieve you at once. We guarantee every bottle, and no monkey work.

DR. WARREN'S English Cotton Root Pills "For Ladies!" Safe, sure, prompt. A perfect remedy in all cases. Ask for Dr. Warren's English Cotton-Root Pills and take no other. For sale by all druggists or sent direct securely packed. Price $2.00, advice free. Dr. Warren Medicine Co. Box 1472, Providence, R. I. For sale by JOHNSON BROS., Druggists, Ord, Nebraska.

Quiz from now till January 1st, 1897, for $1,50.

Saved His Life
BY USING
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"When my adopted son was seven years of age, he had as severe a cough as I ever knew anyone to suffer from. He coughed incessantly, and spit up blood. I tried everything I could think of, but he constantly grew worse, and I feared the poor little fellow would surely die. At last, I gave him Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, being recommended to do so by the physician. This medicine gave the child speedy relief and effected a permanent cure."—Mrs. M. E. DEBAT, Liberty, Texas.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

CUT IN 2 SHIRTING.

Just now it is the fad with some merchants to get very loud, tell big tales to draw trade, and, figuratively speaking, to tear their shirts, in order to get you inside their doors. But you should not forget that I am doing business on business principles. I am not throwing out baits to draw you in and then skin you on something else. That's their way. It is not mine.

But speaking of shirts reminds me. I have a fine line of shirting. I don't tear my shirting, because it is too hard work. But I have actually cut the price in two—that is, the price these other fellows usually charge.

See these goods. You'll always find my goods right and my prices are low as anybody's.

WM. FELLOWS,
ORD, NEB.

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE PRICES
We will ship to you direct, mixed cars of Lumber, Sash, Doors and Interior Finish and will save you at least one profit. Send us your bills for estimate.
GUIOU & LEDWICH 18th and Nicholas, Opp. Woodman Oil Works. OMAHA, NE.

BACKACHE.

WHY? Because your Liver and Kidneys are out of order. For years and years housewives all over the country have used with best results

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver AND Kidney Balm.

Try it, and you will agree with the thousands who say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at $1.00 per bottle.

THE DR. J. H. MCLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO

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Specialist in Diseases of
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Special attention to correcting defects of sight with glasses.

...IDENT'S MESSAGE.

...EVOTED TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND FINANCIAL DISCUSSION.

BOTH FULLY REVIEWED.

Neutrality Laws in Regard to Cuba Must Be Strictly Complied With—An Exhaustive Argument for the Retirement of Greenbacks—Our Financial Trouble Thoroughly Set Forth.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following is the President's message:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:—The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give special prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observations suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to the Congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental operations.

I earnestly invite, however, not only the careful consideration, but the severely critical scrutiny of the Congress and my fellow countrymen to the reports concerning these departmental operations. If justly and fairly examined they furnish proof of assiduous and painstaking care for the public welfare. I press the recommendations they contain upon the respectful attention of those charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe their adoption would promote the people's good.

Missionary Riots in China.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this government from the delicate duty they undertook at request of both countries of rendering such service to subjects of either belligerent within the territory limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central government over the provincial administrations, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an overwhelming national disaster, or a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which, unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property, and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life. Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than our own, it plainly behooved this government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities.

The demands of the United States and other powers for the degredation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces who by neglect or otherwise had permitted uprisings and for the adoption of stern measures by the Emperor's government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty, and the punishment by death of a number of those found guilty of actual participation in the outrages. This government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbances occurred for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tien Tsin accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our government to protect its citizens, will act, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks.

The Waller Case.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation of the treatment of John L. Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul to Tamatave, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas, of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French, he was arrested upon various charges, among them, that of communicating military information to the enemy of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this government demanded from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal, which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the beneficial record from which appear the constitution and organization of the Court, the charges as formulated and the general course and result of the trial and by which it was shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges, which was not received by the French minister of foreign affairs until the first week in October, has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry have not been relaxed and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit.

Trade Complications With Germany.

Our relation with the states of the German empire are in some aspects typical of a condition of things elsewhere found in a country whose production and trade are similar to our own. The close rivalry of competing industries; the influence of the delusive doctrine that the internal development of a nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy which, in undertaking to reserve its own markets for the exclusive use of its own producers, necessarily obstructs their sales in foreign markets and prevents free access to markets of the world; the desire to retain trade in time-worn ruts, regardless of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halting tardiness in inviting a free exchange of commodities and by this means imperiling our footing in the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American export interests, not only in Germany, where they are perhaps most noticeable, but in adjacent countries.

The exports affected are largely American cattle and other food products, the reason assigned for unfavorable discrimination being that their consumption is deleterious to the public health. This is all the more irritating in view of the fact that no European State is as jealous of the excellence and wholesomeness of its exported food supplies as the United States, nor so easily able, on account of inherent soundness, to guarantee those qualities. Nor are these difficulties confined to our food products designed for exportation. Our great insurance companies, for example, having built up a vast business abroad and invested a large share of their gains in foreign countries, in compliance with the local laws and regulations then existing, now find themselves within a narrowing circle of onerous and unforeseen conditions, and are confronted by the necessity of retirement from a field these made unprofitable, if indeed they are not summarily expelled, as some of them have lately been in Prussia. It is not to be forgotten that international trade can not be one-sided. Its currents are alternating and its movements should be honestly reciprocal. Without this it almost necessarily degenerates into a device to gain advantage or a contrivance to secure benefits with only the semblance of a return. In our dealings with other nations, we ought to be open-handed and scrupulously fair.

This should be our policy as a producing nation, and it plainly becomes us as a people who love generosity and the moral aspects of national good faith and reciprocal forbearance. These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silently acquiesce in vexatious hindrances to the enjoyment of our share of the legitimate advantages of proper trade relations. If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, the way to such a course is easy; it should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, since the necessity for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and because it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character.

The Behring Sea Matter.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded, during the past year, even a greater share of consideration than is usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Behring sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by the august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. The understanding by which the United States was to pay and Great Britain to receive a lump sum of $425,000 in full settlement of all British claim for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration was not confirmed by the last Congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however this does not meet with the favor of Congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound to every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has, therefore, been agreed upon and will be immediately laid before the Senate so that, in one of the modes suggested, a final settlement may be reached.

The Venezuela Issue.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela, concerning the limits of British Guinea, was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador at London for communication to the British government in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions there reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guinea in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be easily settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy and is not satisfied if any of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in dispute and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions this dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received but is expected shortly when further communication on the subject will probably be made to congress.

The Hawaiian Matter.

Early in January last an uprising against the government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the Royalist party. Among these were several citizens of the United States, who were either convicted by a military court and sentenced to death, imprisonment or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, while denying protection to those who had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law, though altering the forms of justice, could not supercede justice itself, and demanded a stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to this government, and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were remitted on condition of leaving the islands. The cases of certain Americans arrested and expelled by arbitrary order, without formal charge or trial, have had attention, and in some instances have been found to justify remonstrance and a claim for indemnity, which Hawaiia has thus far not conceded. Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, having furnished this government adequate reason for asking that he be recalled, that course was pursued and his successor has lately been received.

Lynching of Italians in Colorado.

The deplorable lynching of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representation and I am happy to say that the best efforts of the State in which these outrages occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atrocious crime. The dependant families of some of the unfortunate victims invite by their deplorable condition gracious provision for their needs. These manifestations against helpless aliens may be traced through successive stages of the vicious padrone system which unchecked by our immigration and contract labor statutes, controls these workers from the moment of landing on our shore and farms them out in distant and often rude regions, where their cheapening competition in the fields of bread winning toil brings them in collision with other labor interests. While welcoming, as we should, those who seek our shores to merge themselves in our body politics and win personal competence by honest effort, we can not regard such assemblages as distinctively alien laborers, hired out in the mass to the profit of alien speculators and shipped hither and thither as the prospect of gain may dictate, as otherwise than repugnant to the spirit of our civilization deterrent to individual advancement and hindrances to the building up of stable communities resting upon the wholesome ambitions of the citizen and constituting the prime factor in the prosperity and progress of our nation. If legislation can reach this growing evil it certainly should be attempted.

Congratulations for Japan.

Japan has furnished abundant evidence of her vast gain in every trait and characteristic that constitutes a nation's greatness. We have reason for congratulation in the fact that the government of the United States, by the exchange of liberal treaty stipulations with the new Japan, was the first to recognize her wonderful advancement and to extend to her the consideration and confidence due to her national enlightenment and progressive character.

Samoan Arrangement Unsatisfactory.

In my last two annual messages I called the attention of the Congress to the position we occupied as one of the parties to a treaty or agreement by which we became jointly bound with England and Germany to so interfere with the government and control of Samoa as in effect to assume the management of its affairs. On the 9th day of May, 1894, I transmitted to the senate a special message with accompanying documents giving information on the subject and emphasizing the opinion I have at all times entertained that our situation on this matter was inconsistent with the mission and traditions of our government in violation of the principles we profess and in all its phases mischievous and vexatious. I again press this subject upon the attention of Congress and ask for such legislative action or expression as will lead the way to our relief from obligations both irksome and unnatural.

The Cuban Rebellion.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed, an insurrection in some respects more active than the last preceeding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the Eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides dangering the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities by a rousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty. Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen, as individuals with people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbor. Yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign States. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every international obligation; yet, it is to be earnestly hoped, on every grounds, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

The Turkish Troubles.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there, and in other districts, of the spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences, naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, and reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power. I regret, however, that an attempt on our part to obtain better information concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarter of the Ottoman empire by sending the United States consul at Sinas to make investigation and report, was thwarted by the objections of the Turkish government. This movement on our part was in no sense meant as a gratuitous entanglement of the United States in the so-called Eastern question, nor as an officious interference with the right and duty which belong by treaty to certain great European powers calling for their intervention in political matters affecting the good government and religious freedom of the non-Mussulman subjects of the Sultan, but it arose solely from our desire to have an accurate knowledge of the conditions in our efforts to care for those entitled to our protection.

The presence of our naval vessels which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities afford opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs and will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of any interests of our countrymen within reach of our ships that might be found imperilled. The Ottoman government has lately issued an imperial Irade exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutiri. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions maintained and administered by our countrymen shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights and that our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected.

On the demand of our minister orders have been issued by the Sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees, and those orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and missionaries. Though thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrificed, there can be no doubt that serious loss and destruction of mission property have resulted from riotous conflicts and outrageous attacks.

By treaty several of the most powerful European powers have secured a right and assumed a duty not only in behalf of their own citizens and in furtherance of their own interests, but as agents of the Christian world. Their right is to enforce such conduct of the Turkish government as will restrain fanitical brutality, and in fact, their duty is to interfere so as to insure against such dreadful occurrences in Turkey as lately shocked civilization. The powers declare this right and this duty to be theirs alone, and it is earnestly hoped that effective action on their part will not be delayed.

OUR FINANCES.

A Subject of the Greatest Importance to the American People.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern, more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

We may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation, and when to appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in these subjects. By command of the people, a customs revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great majority of our countrymen and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superceded by a tariff policy which, in principle, is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues of our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment, for the sake of according special advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognize the fact that American self reliance, thrift and enterprise, can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism. The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the government unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial stability and at last culminated in distress and panic at home has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country. The things thus accomplished notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficient effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill advised financial expedients. The currency denominated United States notes and commonly known as greenbacks was issued in large volumes during the late civil war and intended originally to meet the emergencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in congress at the time laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes, that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost, if not all, the laws relating to them, some provision was made contemplating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to $381,-999,978. Immediately after that date and in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payment, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to National banks, to retire United States notes in equal amount to 80 per cent of such additional National bank circulation until such notes were reduced to $300,000,000. This law further provides that on and after the last day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding, should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption the secretary of the treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, another statute was passed forbidding their further cancellation and retirement. Some of them had, however, been previously redeemed and cancelled upon the issue of additional national bank circulation as permitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding their further retirement was $ 0,681,016. The law of 1878 did not stop at this distinct prohibition but contained in addition the following provision, "And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled, or destroyed, but they shall be re-issued and paid out again and kept in circulation." This was the condition of affairs on the 1st day of January, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the redemption and retirement of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided. The government was put in the anomolous situation of owing to the holders of its notes, debts payable in gold on demand which could neither be retired by receiving such notes in discharge of obligations due the government, not cancelled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance.

There has been issued and sold $95,500,000 of the bonds authorized by the resumption act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with other gold in the treasury, created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States notes. This fund, together with such other gold as might be from time to time in the treasury available for the same purpose, has been since called our gold reserve and $100 000,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to accomplish its object. This fund amounted on the 1st day of January, 1879, to $114,196,180 and though thereafter constantly fluctuating, it did not fall below that sum in July, 1892. In April, 1893, for the first time since its establishment this reserve amounted to less than $100,000,000, containing at that date only $97,011,833.

The Bond Contract.

The message reviews at great length the lowering of the gold reserve, the shipment of gold, the issuing of bonds, the entering into the bond contract with capitalists, and his messages to Congress for relief. Continuing, the President says:

The Congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving the contract unmodified was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to $107,371,250 on the 8th day of July, 1895. The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people. I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement, and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion.

I believe it averted a disaster, the imminence of which is fortunately not at this time generally understood by our people. Though the contract mentioned stayed for a time the tide of gold withdrawal, its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from $107,371,240 on the 6th day of July, 1895, to $79,838,9 6. How long it will remain large enough to render its increase unnecessary is only matter of conjecture, though quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in well informed quarters. About $18,000,000 has been withdrawn during the month of November.

The foregoing statement of events and conditions develop the fact that after increasing our interest bearing bonded indebtedness more than $162,000,000 to save our gold reserve, we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve $79,838,9 0, as against $65,418,317, in February 1894, when the first bonds were issued. Though the amount of gold drawn from the treasury appears to be very large, as gathered from the facts and figures herein present it actually was much larger, considerable sums having been acquired by the treasury within the several periods stated without the issue of bonds.

On the 28th of January, 1895, it was reported by the secretary of the treasury that more than $172,000,000 of gold had been withdrawn for hoarding or shipment during the year preceeding. He now reports that from January 1, 1879, to July 14, 1890, a period of more than 10 years, only a little over $25,000,000 was withdrawn and that between July 14, 1890, the date of the passage of the law for an increased purchase of silver, and the first day of December, 1895, or within less than five and a half years, there was withdrawn nearly $375,000,000, making the total of more than $408,000,000 drawn from the treasury in gold since January 1st., 1879, the date fixed in 1875 for the retirement of the United States notes.

Nearly $227,000,000 of the gold thus withdrawn have been paid out on these United States notes, and yet every one of the $346,000,000 is still uncancelled and ready to do service in future gold depletions. More than $78,000,000 in gold has since their creation in 1890 been paid out from the treasury upon the notes given on the purchase of silver by the government; and yet the whole, amounting to $155,000,000, except a little more than $18,000,000 which have been retired by exchanges for silver at the request of the holders, remain outstanding and prepared to join their older and more experienced allies in future raids upon the treasury's gold reserve.

On July 1, 1892, more than a year and a half before the first bonds were issued to replenish the gold reserve, there was a net balance in the treasury exclusive of such reserve of less than $13,000,000, but the gold reserve amounted to more than $114,000,000, which was the quieting feature of the situation. It was when the stock of gold began rapidly to fall that fright supervened and our securities held abroad were returned for sale and debts owed abroad were pressed for payment. In the meantime extensive shipments of gold and other unfavorable indications caused restlessness and fright among our people at home.

The act of July 14, 1890, in a still bolder effort increased the amount of silver the Government was compelled to purchase and forced it to become the buyer annually of 54,000,000 ounces, or practically the entire product of our mines. Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value. The prophecy and the expressed hope and expectation of those in the congress who led in the passage of the last mentioned act that it would re-establish and maintain the former parity between the two metals are still fresh in our memory.

Retirement of Treasury Notes.

In other words, the government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes. And added to all this we are reminded that to carry on this astonishing financial system the government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of $95,000,000 in establishing a gold reserve and of $162,315,400 in efforts to maintain it, that an annual interest charge of such bonded indebtedness is more than $11,000,000, that a continuance in our present course may result in further bond issues, and that we have suffered or are threatened with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief. I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for U. S. bonds of small as well as large denominations bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities when with increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily met. To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary, to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation permitting him use of the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the government on any account. The increase of our bonded debt involved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad, and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold demand obligations now afflicting us. In any event the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there lurks the menace of unending bonds with our indebtedness still undischarged and aggravated in every feature. The obligation necessary to find this indebtedness would not equal in amount those from which we have been relieved since 1894 by anticipation and payment beyond the requirements of the sinking fund out of our surplus revenues. The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes amounting to probably less than $6,000,000 might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in irregulation of our National banks. Though the aggregate capital of these now in existence amounts to more than $6 6.000,0 0, their outstanding circulation based on bond security amounts to only about $100.000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to ninety per cent of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock they are obliged to pay one per cent tax on the circulation they issue.

I think they ought to be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent, which would undoubtedly meet all the expenses the government would incur on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and treasury notes. The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of law thus modified could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to $178,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be cancelled. At any rate, I should confidently expect to see the existing national banks or others to be organized avail themselves of the proposed encouragements to issue circulation and promptly fill any vacuum and supply every currency need. It has always seemed to me that the provisions of law regarding the capital of national banks which operate as a limitation to their location fails to make proper compensation for the suppression of state banks, which came near to the people in all sections of the country and readily furnished them with banking accommodations and facilities.

Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent, we have reached a dangerous depth and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment.

Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrance, with its natural consequences, except such a change in our financial methods as will reassure the frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold and satisfactory to those whose only anxiety is to gain gold from the government's store. It can not, therefore, be safe to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for our present troubles. It is possible that the suggestion of increased revenue as a remedy for the difficulties we are considering may have originated in an intimation or distinct allegation that the bonds which have been issued ostensibly to replenish our gold reserve were really issued to supply insufficient revenue. Nothing can be further from the truth. Bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our national credit.

Free Silver.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free and unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver dollars of full legal tender quality, regardless of the action of any other government, and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for one hundred cents worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard and only fifty cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

In the present state of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts affects it. The important question is not the quantity of money received in revenue payments, but the kind of money we maintain and our ability to continue in sound financial condition. We are considering the government holding of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our national credit and monetary strength. If our gold reserve had never been impaired, if no bonds had ever been issued to replenish it there had been no fear and timidity concerning our ability to continue gold payment; if any part of our revenues were now paid in gold, and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve the amount of our revenues would be an influential factor in the problem. But unfortunately all the circumstances that might lend weight to this consideration are entirely lacking. In our present predicament no gold is received by the government in payment of revenue charges nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the treasury when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and treasury notes, issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the government in paying its current ordinary expenses and its quantity in government possession does not in the least contribute toward giving us that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone. It is said that these notes if held by the government can be used to obtain gold for our reserve. The answer is easy. The people draw gold from the treasury on demand upon United States notes and treasury notes, but the proposition that the treasury can on demand draw gold from the people upon them would be regarded in these days with wonder and amazement. And even if this could be done, there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it.

The secretary of the treasury might use such notes taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course, he could not do this without paying a premium. Private holders of gold, unlike the government having no parity to maintain, would not be restrained from making the best bargain possible when they furnished gold to the treasury; but the moment the secretary of the treasury bought gold on any terms above par he would establish a general and universal premium upon it, thus breaking down the parity between gold and silver which the government is pledged to maintain, and opening the way to new and serious complications.

In the meantime the premium would not remain stationary and the absurd spectacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the Government and with United States notes or treasury notes in his hands immediately clamoring for its return and a re ale at a higher premium. It may be claimed that a large revenue and reduced receipts might favorably affect the situation under discussion by affording an opportunity affecting these notes in the treasury when received, and thus preventing their presentation for gold. Such retention to be useful ought to be at least measurably permanent, and this is precisely what is prohibited so far as United States notes are concerned by law of 1878, forbidding their retirement. That the statute in so many words provides that these notes when received into the treasury and belonging to the United States shall be "Paid out again and kept in circulation." It will moreover be readily seen that the government could not refuse to pay out United States notes and treasury notes in current transactions when demanded, and insist on paying out silver alone and still maintain the parity between that metal and the currency representing gold. Besides the accumulation in the treasury of currency of any kind exacted from the people through taxation is justly regarded as an evil and it cannot proceed far without vigorous protest against an unjustifiable retention of money.

Were there infinitely stronger reasons than can be adduced for hoping that such action would secure for us a bimetallic currency moving on lines of parity an experiment so novel and hazardous as that proposed might well stagger those who believe that stability is an imperative condition of sound money. No government, no human contrivance or act of legislation has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the world.

In the light of these experiences, which accord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of Congress could now bridge an equality of 50 per cent between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has less than one seventh of the silver money in the world, could by its action raise not only our own, but all silver, to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing from the actual relative value would be the signal for complete departure of gold from our circulation, and the collapse of our entire credit system.

Our country's indebtedness whether owing by the government or existing between individuals, has been contracted with reference to our present standard. To decree by act of Congress that these debts shall be payable in less valuable dollars than those within the contemplated and intention of the parties when contracted, would operate to transfer by the fiat law and without compensation, an amount of property and a volume of rights and interests almost incalculable. Those who advocate a blind and headlong plunge to free coinage in the name of bimetallism and professing the belief, contrary to all experience, that we could thus establish a double standard and a concurrent circulation of both metals in our coinage are certainly reckoning from a cloudy standpoint. Our present standard of value is the standard of the civilized world, and permits the only bi-metallism now possible or at least that within the independent reach of any single nation, however powerful that nation may be. While the value of gold as a standard is steadied by almost universal commercial and business it does not despise silver nor seek its banishment. Wherever this standard is maintained there is its side in free and unquestioned circulation a volume of silver currency sometimes equaling, and sometimes even exceeding it in amount, both maintained at a parity notwithstanding a deprecation or fluctuation in the intrinsic value of silver.

There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in diverse forms and of various kinds. No silver standard country has a gold currency in circulation, but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard also gives free scope for the use and expansion of safe and conservative credit so indispensible to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money.

The past is full of lessons, teaching not only the economic dangers, but the national immorality that follows in the train of such expedient. I will not believe that the American people can be persuaded, after sober deliberation, to jeopardize their nation's prestige and proud standing by encouraging financial nostrums, nor that they will yield to the false allurements of cheap money, when they realize that it must result in the weakening of that financial integrity and rectitude which thus far on our history has been so devotedly cherished as one of the traits of true Americanism.

I have ventured to express myself on these subjects with earnestness and plainness of speech because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen a serious menace to our prosperity and insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly but with zeal sumbitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I cannot restrain from begging them to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriots, reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced upon us.

In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the Congress who are charged with the responsibility or inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measures promising thorough and practical relief and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

It Seems Incredible.

Gazpin—How old does a woman have to be before she can vote?

Hazbin—Twenty-one, I believe.

Gazpin—But usually she doesn't vote until she's twice that age.

Hazbin—I know it. You see she has to devote the intervening time to making up her mind how to vote.—Roxbury Gazette.

Heinous Offense.

Mrs. Figg—Tommy put a bent pin in the minister's chair when he was calling this afternoon.

Mr. Figg—Gimme your slipper, quick. A boy who will play such a trick on a man who darsen't swear needs one of the best licking that can be produced.—Indianapolis Journal.

Lids should always be put over saucepans when in use. The steam is usually more beneficial to the dish being prepared than to the kitchen walls.

...ge Ord Quiz.

W. W. HASKELL, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Ord, Nebraska, a second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, if paid in reasonable time, $1.50
If unpaid year after year, $2.
Extra copies to be sent abroad per year $1.00.

South Sioux City is to hold an election to consider the proposition to grant a street car franchise.

Some one has said that Cleveland had congress on his hands. Guess not. At anyrate congress is not on his mind. He has gone fishing.

Only six months from now a republican president will be nominated. No wonder prospects for national prosperity begin to brighten.

When Tom Reed was speaker of the house before he had to scratch pretty hard some times to count a quorum. He won't have to this time.

Harry Haward has paid the penalty of his heinous crime, his last words, addressed to the jailer, being "Let her go, Megardey." He showed remarkable nerve to the end.

The present republican majority in the lower house of congress is 140. That is pretty unwieldy, and speaker Reed may find it more troublesome than the time when the republican margin was small.

The next republican National convention will be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 16, 1896. There is nothing improper about invading democratic territory with a republican convention these times, for republican lines are extending further south all the time.

Fred Hedde has leased the Grand Island *Independent* to W. M. Geddes and A. L. Buechler, who took charge on the 4th inst. Mr. Hedde goes south on a vacation for the winter at least. The new editors are already well known to the *Independent* readers, having been associated with the paper for some years.

The total membership of the lower house of the 54th congress is the 356. Of these 193 are new members. Many of the old democratic leaders are among those whose places are filled by republicans. Holmon, Sickles and Bland are among the notable missing members. Never was there such a tidal wave and never was it so apparent as when congress convened last week.

Valley county has been one of the worst pop-ridden counties in the state of Nebraska and she is just now beginning to reap some of its rewards. A populist board of supervisors a year or two ago refused to make a levy to pay interest on outstanding bonds and repudiated them entirely. Recently an irrigation district in Valley county voted bonds and attempted to float them. Everything went lovely until it came to getting the money on them. They were voted in the regular and lawful manner, duly registered, etc., but when it came to getting them cashed nobody with any money wanted to take the chances on some erratic wild-eyed board of supervisors declaring them illegal. The capitalists still have their money and Valley county has her bonds.—Fullerton News.

The *News* speaks with no little wisdom but it should make the matter clear that Valley county is no longer of the populist persuasion. Repudiation will find no favor from now on but the stains of our past sins will cling to us, no doubt, just as the *News* suggests.

Said in Few Words.

A western paper tells of a fellow who, every time he gets on a spree, insists on paying a year's subscription to his town paper. He has already paid to Jan. 1, 1947. An effort should be made to ascertain what brand of whiskey the fellow is using that it may be more generally put on the market.—La Porte (Indiana) Herald.

Jas. A. Shovel is treasurer of Center township, and as such had $150 of cash on hand. He couldn't trust the banks, so has been keeping the funds at his house. The safest place he could think of to put the money was under the carpet, just as many a good woman has done before him. Thanksgiving Mr. Shovel went visiting and while he was away filling the inner man with turkey and other rich and wholsome food, some one went to his house and worked the combination on his safty deposit vault and carried off the money,—abother strong argument against our present banking system.—Kearey Sun.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1895.

The meeting of the Republican National Committee tomorrow is attracting more attention in Washington this week than congress. The reason is obvious. The senate can transact little, if any, important business until the question of organization has been settled, and the house can do little until Speaker Reed announces the committees, while the National Committee will decide when and where the convention that will nominate the next president will be held. Delegations are here actively working for the six cities which are competing for the honor of entertaining the convention. While the members of the committee are reticent on the subject the confidence of the Chicago contingent is such that nearly everybody who is not actively championing some other city seems to be of the opinion that the convention will be held in that city, and the belief is general that June will be the month.

Incidentally with the meeting of the National committee a crowd of enthusiastic McKinleyites have descended upon Washington and opened headquarters for the purpose of pushing along the boom of Ohio's favorite son, which they consider not only a good thing but the best thing of its kind now on the road. They found plenty of sympathizers in Washington, as few men have more personal friends in Congress than Gov. McKinley, and few of those friends have warmer feelings for him than the big man—in every sense of the word—who presides over the house and who is one of his rivals for the presidential nomination. The two men worked side by side in the house for a long period and fully understand each other's worth, and while neither would probably say as much for publication, it would be a good guess to say that each of them is the other's second choice for president; but it must not be inferred from such a guess that either would sulk should the national convention in its assembled wisdom decide to nominate one of the capable and popular gentlemen who have been mentioned. They are both republicans of the tried and true kind, who always work their hardest for party success regardless of who may head the ticket.

For a man who lays claim to more than an average share of courage Mr. Cleveland has a queer—not to put a worse construction upon it—way of acting. Although he knew that congress and the country were deeply interested in the answer to the administration's request to know whether Great Britain intended to submit the Venezuelan boundary dispute to arbitration, and that the answer would be in Secretary Olney's hands on Saturday, he slunk off on a duck hunting trip, aboard of a government light house tender, without even setting a time for his return, leaving congress and the country to await his august pleasure before being permitted to see that answer, which is known to be unsatisfactory. He may not have been afraid to face the music raised by his unexpected stand in favor of the Monroe Doctrine, but there are people who believe he is, and that he went away hoping that congress would take the bit in its teeth, demand the correspondence of Secretary Olney, and dictate a reply to Lord Salisbury before he returned to Washington. That may be putting the case a little too strong, but there can be no doubt that Mr. Cleveland's absence at this time is disrespectful to congress and to the American people and unjustifiable from any point of view.

While it is probable that the republicans of the house will hold a caucus after the committees are announced before definately deciding what shall be done to furnish the treasury with the money which Mr. Cleveland would not ask for, although he and everybody else knows how badly it is needed, the expression of members makes it practically certain that the money will be raised by increasing the tariff on a number of articles.

It is regarded as probable that the claims of the western senators for the chairmanships of the senate committees which have to do exclusively with western affairs will be almost if not entirely granted by the caucus committee of republican senators now engaged in selecting republicans for the vacant committee places; hence there are no believers of the silly story of an intended revolt on the part of western republicans.

In offering the resolution asking for all the correspondence in the Waller case, Representative Miller, of Kansas, was acting for the entire congressional delegation of his state. This is the first step in the fight that is to be made in congress to secure for Waller what the administration has failed to get for him—justice.

Quiz } Gives all the news,
Talks for your interest,
And costs but $1.50.

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Dr. Redwell relates an interesting account of what he considers a remarkable cure of acute stomach trouble and chronic dyspepsia by the use of the new discovery, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet's.

He says: The patient was a man who had suffered to my knowledge for years with dyspepsia. Everything he ate seemed to sour and create acid and gases in the stomach; he had pains like rheumatism in the back, shoulder blades and limbs, fullness and distress after eating, poor appetite and loss of flesh; the heart became affected, causing palpitation and sleeplessness at night.

I gave him powerful nerve tonics and blood remedies, but to no purpose. As an experiment I finally bought a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at a drug store and gave them to him. Almost immediate relief was given and after he had used four boxes he was to all appearances fully cured.

There was no more acidity or sour watery risings, no bloating after meals, the appetite was vigorous and he has gained between 10 and 12 pounds in weight of solid, healthy flesh.

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are advertised and sold in drug store yet I consider them a most valuable addition to any physician's line of remedies, as they are perfectly harmless and can be given to children or invalids or in any condition of the stomach with perfect safety, being harmless and containing nothing but vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and golden seal.

Without any question they are the safest, most effective cure for indigestion, biliousness, constipation and all derangements of the stomach however slight or severe.

Stuart,s Dyspepsia Tablets are made by the Stuart Company, of Marshall, Michigan, and sold by druggists everywhere at fifty cents per package.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

A New Preparation, Safe, Painless, Convenient and Lasting Cure for this Troublesome Disease.

We do not intend to indorse any except articles of real merit. We therefore take pleasure in calling attention to a new pile cure which has been remarkably successful in curing every form of itching, bleeding or protruding piles. The remedy is known as the Pyramid Pile cure and is recommended by the best medical authorities on account of its absolute safety, ease of application and instant relief from pain.

The Pyramid Pile Cure contains no opium or other poison and does not interfere with daily occupation while using. People who believed nothing but a surgical operation would cure them have been astonished at the results from a single fifty-cent package of the Pyramid.

Mrs. Mary C. Tyler, of Heppner, Oregon, writes: One package of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely cured me of piles from which I have suffered for years, and I have never had the slightest return of them since.

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The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by all druggists at fifty-cents and one dollar per package.

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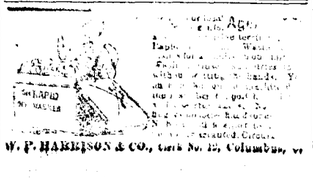

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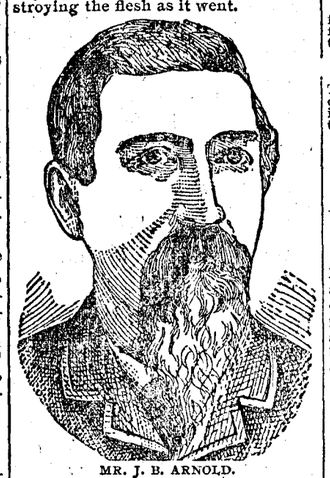
A Small Spot May Be Cancer!

It is very often that the most insignificant symptoms are forerunners of the most violent disease. There is not a more destructive disease than Cancer, and in a majority of cases it is first indicated by a very small scab or sore, to which no attention is attracted, until it before long develops into most alarming conditions.

Here is such a case, where the first symptoms were too small to be noticed for quite a time. Mr. J. B. Arnold belongs to one of the oldest and best families of Carolina; he is well and favorably known throughout South Carolina, and has resided at Greenwood for years. Cancer is hereditary in the family, an aunt on each side having died from it. Several years ago a small spot, like a tiny ulcer, about the size of a bird-shot, appeared just under his left eye, above the cheek bone. He thought nothing of it for some time, until it began to grow rapidly, spreading all the time, and destroying the flesh as it went.



MR. J. B. ARNOLD.

He says: "It gave me a great deal of pain—those sharp, darting pains so characteristic of cancer. I took many so-called blood medicines, without the slightest effect, and sought the help of the best physicians, but they did me no good; one told me, however, that I was incurable and had better make my arrangements accordingly. I was on the verge of despair, when Dr. J. L. Miller, one of the leading druggists of my town, recommended S. S. S. The first bottle seemed to make me worse, but Dr. Miller told me this was a favorable symptom, and by the time I had taken the second bottle, the cancer began to discharge, and as I continued this became quite profuse, and kept up for some time. Then it gradually grew less, and after awhile ceased altogether, and to my delight the place dried up and is cured entirely, so that nothing remains but a scar.

"I consider S. S. S. a boon to suffering humanity, and feel that I owe my life to it, as the cancer had made such progress when I began S. S. S. that my death was declared to be only a matter of a very short time. The cure effected in my case is considered by every one most remarkable, and clearly demonstrates the fact that S. S. S. does cure hereditary cancer. No one who is afflicted with this dreadful disease can afford to fail to give S. S. S. a trial, for that is all that is necessary to convince them of its virtues."

The above is but one of many remarkable cures being daily made by S. S. S. Cancer is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and manifests itself in such a variety of forms, that any sore or scab, it matters not how small, which does not readily heal up and disappear, may well be regarded with suspicion.

The fact that S. S. S. cures hereditary cancer, which is considered incurable, places it without an equal as a sure cure for all manner of real blood diseases, such as Scrofula, Eczema, Contagious Blood Poison, or any other form of bad blood.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Late Literary Note.

The last story Stevenson wrote, and the one on which he was still engaged when death overtook him, he called "A Tragedy of the Great North Road." The first installment appears in the Christmas number of the Cosmopolitan. James Lane Allen begins his new novel, "Butterflies," which promises to be among the best works of that author. "Ouida," with one of her inimitable character sketches, Sarah Grand, and Zangwill with Stevenson, make the fiction a strong and almost incomprehensible feature of a ten cent magazine. Nor is the illustration of the Cosmopolitan behind the fiction. A long array of artists, no less personages than Alfred Parsons, the famous French illustrator, Rossi, Alice Barber Stevens, Reginald Machell, R. B. A., West Clinedinst, F. O. Small, F. G. Atwood, Eric Pape, Jose Cabrinety, R. C. W. Bunny, Dan Beard, and G. H. Boughton, A. R. A., contribute original illustrations.

J. H. CAPRON

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Don't forget the Restaurant Department run by BARTA & TIMM. It is the next thing to a Barbaque.

ROBT. MILLS, Propr.

SULTAN MISSED SAID.

THE EX-VIZIER JUMPS HIS JOB.

Scheme of the Monarch to Make a Prisoner of Pasha Checkmated by Flight—All Efforts to Induce Him to Give Up His Asylum Fail.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7. — Said Pasha, president of the council of state and formerly grand vizier, sought refuge yesterday, accompanied by his son, a lad aged about 12 years, in the British embassy. The Sultan had sent a special messenger to Said Pasha, inviting him to occupy the chalet within the grounds of the Yildiz park, formerly occupied by Midhat Pasha, at one time governor general of Syria and later governor of Smyrna, who was tried on suspicion of having been connected with the murder of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz. Fully aware of the significance of this invitation, Said Pasha declined.

This is said to have made Abdul Hamid take steps to arrest the former grand vizier, who is suspected by the palace people of intriguing for the deposition of the present sultan in favor of ex-Sultan Murad, now a prisoner in the Yildiz kiosk, and who was declared by the council of ministers in 1876 to be suffering from idiocy. Nobody doubts that if Said Pasha had entered the Yildiz chalet he would at least have remained there a close prisoner for a long time, and some morning the news of his "suicide" would possibly have been circulated.

When the sultan was informed of the course taken by Said Pasha he sent Tewfik Pasha and other ministers to the British embassy, where they had a long interview with Said Pasha, and made all kinds of promises to him, but all their efforts to persuade him to leave the embassy came to nothing. Later Tewfik Pasha visited Sir Philip Currie and begged the ambassador to do his utmost to induce Said Pasha to return to his home, making use of the argument that the flight of the president of the council of state was certain to have a very bad effect upon the population of Constantinople and might cause serious trouble. All arguments were thrown away upon Sir Philip, who politely said that he could not interfere in the matter. He added that Said Pasha had asked for an asylum and that his request had been granted. There the matter ended, so far as the British ambassador was concerned.

The failure of Tewfik Pasha's errand increased the anger of Abdul Hamid, who sent his secretary to interview the fugitive president of the council of state. The secretary spent two hours with Said Pasha, at the embassy, doing his utmost to persuade him to return to his residence. But no amount of argument would change the mind of the pasha, and the secretary went away as unsuccessful as Tewfik Pasha.

CUBAN'S POOR SHOTS.

A British Army Officer Explains the Small Mortality.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A special to the World from Havana, Cuba, says "Lieutenant Churchill, a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, has arrived here from the field. He sends the following statement to the editor of the World: 'I joined General Juárez Valdez' column at Santo Espiritu and proceeded across the border into Puerto Principe province to meet Antonio Maceo. We had very difficult marches through wild country amid rains and heat. After some preliminary skirmishing we met Gomez and Maceo December 2 at La Reforma plantation, where a battle was fought. The country is open, and the battlefield, half a mile broad, was flanked by dense forests. The enemy was behind hedges with a forest in the rear. The Spanish infantry proceeded slowly to within thirty yards of the enemy's position, whereupon the latter retired. General Suarez Valdez, in full uniform and on a white horse, rode up close behind the infantry. He was a conspicuous target. General Garcia Navarro, commanding the advance, exposed himself in a manner no commander is justified in doing.

"'The insurgents are bad shots. It appeared to me that tons of lead passed over the heads of General Valdez's staff, with whom I was. Three orderlies were wounded. The Spanish loss would have been heavy had the enemy's shots told, for the troops marched in close order through the open country toward the protected position held by the insurgents. I was much impressed by the patience, the courage, and, I may add, the indifference of the Spanish infantry. The men laughed and sang under fire. Their obedience was like that of the Russian soldiers—implicit. Twenty-five sharpshooters, said to be filibusterers, were the only good shots the insurgents had. Roloff narrowly escaped capture.

"'My general conclusion is that European methods of warfare are almost out of the question in a wild country where an army operating cavalry as cavalry is useless except for marching.' — Winston Churchill, Lieutenant Fourth Hussars, British Army.'"

Atchison's "Healer" Busy.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 7.—H. H. Wentworth, the Atchison "healer," who has lately been attracting a great deal of attention by his alleged power to heal the sick without seeing them, has found it necessary to temporarily quit his job as watchman at the Thirteenth street railroad crossing and give his entire attention to the afflicted. He has answered a thousand letters since he sprung into notoriety, and still has three secretaries engaged. He is being assisted by Christian Scientists without charge.

SHOTS IN THE CHAMBER.

A Stranger Startles the French Deputies, But Does No Harm.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, at the conclusion of the debate on the budget of the ministry of justice, a stranger in the gallery fired two shots from a revolver. Thereupon the electric bells, which were placed over the building after the bomb outrage committed by Mr. Vaillant, the Anarchist, were rung, and the doors were instantly closed and guarded. The stranger was arrested. Nobody was hurt.

JUDICIARY REFORMS.

Attorney General's Report Its Findings to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Attorney General Harmon, in his annual report to Congress, shows that the number of criminal cases pending in the Federal courts July 1, 1895, was 12,495, an increase in two years of more than 3,000, though in 1893 25,940 cases were disposed of, as compared with 21,744 in 1894. The convictions during the year are shown to have been 60 per cent of the whole number, and in Government civil cases the percentage of judgments in favor of the United States was 62, as compared with 49 in 1894, and 47 in 1893. The expenses of the Federal courts have steadily increased from $3,864,898 in 1888 to $5,628,223 in 1895. This is accounted for in part by the fact that since 1885, the number of places for holding Federal courts has increased from 186 to 227.

The Attorney General says it is yet too soon to fairly pass judgment on the new system of courts for the Indian territory, it having been in operation only since last March, but he calls attention to the fact that next September the jurisdiction of the courts of the Eastern district of Texas and the Western district of Arkansas over the Indian Territory will entirely cease, and a large measure of business in the courts of the Territory will necessarily result. For this reason he recommends that immediate appropriations be made for building at least one sufficient jail in each of the three districts.

The Attorney General calls special attention to the fee system in federal courts and says that excessive and illegal charges can in some measure be avoided by watchfulness and laborious investigation, but arrests and prosecutions on frivolous charges and flimsy proof, to which part of the increasing expenses of the federal courts are due, cannot be prevented by the Department of Justice. This can be accomplished only by abolishing the system which, by making the fees of commissioners, marshals, clerks and attorneys the source of their compensation, presents a constant inducement to unnecessary arrests and litigation and annoyance and loss of time on those involved, as parties or witnesses, and indirectly works both material and moral injury to the public. Besides, a class of professional witnesses and informers grows up in many sections, to the scandal of the administration of justice. There is now no limit to the number of commissioners which the courts may appoint, and suggests that the number be limited by law. Upon the abolition of the fee system, he says, the number might be largely reduced, and many advantages would be gained by giving them final jurisdiction of petty offenses.

The Attorney General calls attention to the fact that too much of the time of the supreme court is occupied by criminal appeals, and suggests that such appeals be disallowed, save in capital cases, by amending the act of March 3, 1891, so as to omit the mention of "other infamous" crimes. This would operate to give the circuit courts of appeal jurisdiction which would be final of all criminal cases other than capital, subject, however, to review by the supreme court in its discretion by writ of certiorari.

Prompt action is urged toward working out the solution of the problem presented by the government's relation to the Central and Union Pacific railways, and, as it may be necessary or advisable for the government to institute proceedings against one or both of these companies, he shows the necessity of a law giving some court in the District of Columbia jurisdiction of the entire property and all of the properties in interest. He urges the imperative demand for the erection of at least one penitentiary in a Southern State for the confinement of convicts from the Southern districts.

The Attorney General speaks briefly of the decision of the Supreme court in the Debs contempt case and says that the principles established by the opinion are of the highest value and importance. The jurisdiction of the courts to issue and enforce injunctions against interference with interstate commerce and the passage of mails was fully maintained, and it was held that the action of the courts in such cases was not open to review on habeas corpus.

FLYNN AFTER MR. SMITH.

The Oklahoma Delegate Wants Information About the Wichita Lands Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. — Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma introduced a resolution in the house to-day requiring Secretary Smith to inform the House why the allotments of Wichita lands had not been completed and asking as well whether any of the Secretary's relations are among the counsel of parties in interest.

Mr. Flynn also introduced his free homes bill. He introduced also a bill to open the Indian territory to settlement. It provides in substance that there shall be a compulsory allotment of lands, 160 acres to each head of a family and eighty acres to each child, that $1 an acre shall be paid for the remainder of the territory and the land shall then be thrown open to settlement. He said afterward that he had received such assurances of support as seemed to him to make the passage of the latter bill through the House at least certain.

Unseated for Bribery.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 7.—As a result of the petition against the election of T. Chamberlayne, Conservative, and Sir John Simeon, Liberal Unionist, to represent Southampton, alleging extensive bribery of voters through agents, T. Chamberlayne has been unseated.

Sale of Securities.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 7.—Securities of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, of the face value of $1,775,000 were sold here at public sale by J. F. Downing, receiver of the company. The North American Trust Company, of which R. R. Conklin of the old Jarvis-Conklin Company is the controlling officer, bid in all the securities in bulk for $236,000.

The World's Nitrate Trust Fails.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 7.—The proposed nitrate syndicate to control the world's trade and limit the output has gone to pieces.

FEAR OF A MASSACRE.

SOUTHERN ASIA PEOPLE EXPECT THE WORST.

Mohammedans Threaten Uprisings at Any Time—The Sultan Said to Be Drinking Again—Said Pasha's Narrow Escape—Latest Massacre Reports.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—A letter from the southern coast of Asia Minor, the writer of which is in the immediate vicinity of Adana, Mersin and Tarsus, contains the following description of the situation in that locality: "Christians all over Turkey live in daily and nightly fear of massacre. Bloody outbreaks have already taken place in various quarters. The houses of the Christians in Marash have been plundered by the Turks and Circassians. Five Christians were killed outright and some 200 were wounded. Among the killed was the leading native Protestant in all that district—a man who had labored there fifteen years in building up the theological seminary of the American board, the girls' college and academy. In Adana and Tarsus the Christians are kept in an agony of fear, not knowing what moment a massacre may begin. The Moslems go armed to the teeth, breathing out curses and threatenings against 'the Giaours.' Isolated Christians have been killed. Others have been beaten and robbed. It has seemed for days together that these were but the prelude to worse things. The reserves are being called out, and with such rigor is the order executed that it is apparent the Turks are preparing for a great war. The parting of the soldiers from their families increases the excitement among the Moslems and their hatred of their Christian neighbors."

A dispatch from Constantinople reports that the British, Russian, French and Italian consuls at Erzeroun have signed a memorandum declaring that the massacre there was not provoked by the Armenians. This memorandum has been presented to the porte. No news has been received from the interior of Armenia since November 26, owing to the fall of snow and the consequently impassable condition of the country.

The Sultan Drinking Again.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says: "In declining the appointment of grand vizier, Said Pasha asked the sultan's permission, on the ground of bad health, to retire and live quietly abroad. This rankled in the sultan's mind, and induced a paroxysm of anger, and Said Pasha, who is neither a novice nor a coward, is persuaded that the sultan would have killed him had he entered the Yildiz palace. The secret of the whole business is that Said is so popular and so highly esteemed that it is feared he might join the malcontent party. He has always been regarded as one of the most anti-English of the official pashas. Munir, the new ambassador to Paris, was formerly the head political spy. The story is current here that the sultan has returned to his youthful habit of dram drinking."

The Standard has a dispatch from Constantinople which says that after Said's first refusal of the office of grand vizier, he was imprisoned for a week at the Yildiz palace.

FOR M'KINLEY ONLY.

Mark Hanna Denies Most Positively All Stories of Ohio Division.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mark Hanna of Cleveland has joined the Ohio delegation looking after the interests of Governor McKinley during the meeting of the Republican committee. Speaking of reports that Ohio had some other candidate than McKinley, he said: "Ohio is absolutely united in its support of McKinley, and any reports that another Ohio name will be presented to the national convention are mischievous and false. In the most formal manner the Republican party of Ohio has presented the name of Governor McKinley to the country as Ohio's choice for the Presidency. This was done at the state convention and specifically announced in the state platform.

Aerial Navigation Prize.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts introduced a bill in the Senate designed to encourage experiments in aerial navigation. The bill provides that $100,000 shall be paid to any person, from whatever part of the world, who shall at any time prior to January 1, 1901, construct an apparatus that will, on the verified report of three members appointed by the secretary of war, demonstrate, within or near the city of Washington, the practicability of safely navigating the air, at a speed of not less than thirty miles an hour, and capable of carrying passengers and freight, weighing a total of at least 400 pounds.

A Trolley Patent Upheld.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9.—Judge W. K. Townsend, in the United States district court to-day, decided in the suit of the Thompson-Houston Electric company against the Winchester Avenue Street Railway company, really an issue between the General Electric company and the Westinghouse company, for an adjudication of the Vandepool patents, covering the under-running trolley, in favor of the complainant. This gives to the General Electric company the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the under-running trolley. The case will probably go up to the Supreme court of the United States.

Waiter Girls Slaves.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The way in which many London waitresses are compelled to work was shown during the week by a suit which a girl, 13 years old, brought against the proprietor of a "coffee tavern" for wrongful dismissal. She was discharged, it appears, for coming down from her room at 5 o'clock in the morning instead of at 4:30, and it was developed that the girls never retired until 1 a. m. For over twenty hours of labor per day they were paid twelve shillings ($3) per month, and were glad to get it, as many hundreds were ready to take their places if vacancies occurred.

THE WAR OVER SEEDS

Secretary Morton and Congressmen at Outs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Acting under an opinion rendered last summer by Attorney General Olney, Secretary of Agriculture Morton has practically done away with the time-honored system of seed gratuities to the public through members of Congress. He rejected all bids made for furnishing seeds to the public and in October last practically abolished the seed division of the department. Since then members of both houses have been planning to take action to compel him to carry out the law according to their interpretation of it, which was made plain in the course of a long debate by the last House.

In anticipation of a Congressional request for an explanation which was initiated by Mr. Baker of New Hampshire to-day the Secretary of Agriculture had printed a circular explaining his course which is being distributed to members. The circular quotes the Attorney General's opinion that the law contemplates the use of seeds rare and not common to this country, and also the Secretary's order closing the seed division.

It is not yet apparent what action, if any, will be taken by Congress to have its intentions in making the appropriation carried out, or whether any action is taken. Mr. Pickler of South Dakota is one of the members who thinks that the failure to distribute seeds has injured his constituents. To-day he called on Secretary Morton to discuss the matter, but did not receive any assurances which gave him hope that his quota of seeds would be forthcoming. He speaks very strongly of the Secretary's course, saying that the intent of the law was explicitly expressed in the debate which preceded its passage, and that the failure of the executive branch of the government to carry it out is plainly illegal.

Mr. Pickler and the other members holding the same views are somewhat at a loss, however, to provide any method of coercion by which they can compel the department to furnish seeds. They say that the next appropriation bill will contain a seed clause so ironclad that there will be no possible loopholes by which their allotments can escape them, but they greatly fear that this year's seeds are not to be secured.

Secretary Morton has been very plain in his statements to members. He says he believes that the seed distribution is an unconstitutional form of paternalism, and does not intend to be instrumental in it if he can help himself.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

All Ready for the National Convention in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Preparations are almost complete for the fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will open next Monday and continue for perhaps ten days. The session will be held in the Assembly hall of the Madison Square garden. About 130 regular delegates are expected, but the number of labor leaders and other interested persons who will attend without having the right to vote will swell the number considerably, and it is expected that this convention will be larger than any previous meeting of the organization. During the last year the membership of the order has increased about 100,000 by the accession of several national trade organizations and 130 delegates will represent about 800,000 members.

Mayor Strong will deliver the address of welcome. There will also be addresses on the opening day by J. W. Sullivan, author of "The Initiative and Referendum," and Professor Felix Adler. Among the other well known persons who are expected to address the convention are Mayor Pingree of Detroit, John Swinton, James R. Buchanan and others prominent in the labor movement and otherwise. England will be represented by two fraternal delegates, J. Cowey of the Miners' union, and James Mawdsley of the textile workers.

The eight hour day will be the principal subject of discussion at the meeting. The question will be brought up by a set of resolutions which will be introduced by ex-President Gompers in his capacity of delegate from the Cigar Makers Union, and the discussion will be chiefly on ways and means for bringing about the desired result.

Candidates for President.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Interest in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will meet in New York Monday, has been increased in this city by the report in local labor circles that President John McBride would not be a candidate for re-election. It was said that he would attempt to defeat the candidacy of ex-President Gompers by throwing his strength to W. B. Prescott, president of the International Typographical union. A few days ago McBride, in an interview, is reported to have said that he would be a candidate, and friends who have talked with him lately say that he feels sure of re-election. It is argued, however, that he has declared himself a candidate simply to keep his friends and supporters from picking up another man, and that when the time comes for the election of officers, he will refuse to make the race, and himself put in Mr. Prescott's name.

Hayward to Hang Wednesday.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 9.—Governor Clough this afternoon sentenced Harry Hayward, the murderer of Catherine Ging, to be hanged Wednesday, December 11.

Not an Indian Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The following dispatch was received by the Indian Bureau to-day in regard to the recent murders of whites by Indians in Arizona: "The six Indians from Nosey's camp rumored to have done the killing are now at the agency, having been brought in by Tuttle and the Indian police. Their ponies were loaded down with nine deer. Will take description of ponies and arms for future reference, but am satisfied they are all right."

Anti-Platt leaders will meet to plan a reorganization of New York Republicans.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

Foreigners Enjoy Taking Advantage of Their Ignorance.

In a quiet way the Italians get a great deal of amusement out of the English and American tourists, says the Chicago Record. On a steamer on Lake Como the captain was interrogated by an English woman as to the name of a certain mountain peak to which she pointed. The captain did not know, but he did not intend to confess his ignorance. He glanced at the mountain in question, then at the woman. Her main characteristic was embonpoint. And the captain, suddenly inspired, gravely replied: "Monte Stomacho." The woman, in all seriousness, described in her little note-book the mountain and gave to it the name the captain had used. An American lady was visiting the Pitti gallery at Florence, when she came to a picture of Pope Leo the Tenth, in which the pope is represented in a sitting position. The lady studied her Baedeker industriously, then looked at the picture, then again sought information from Baedeker. She was puzzled, and, finally turning to a gentleman near, who happened to be a professor from the college at Padua, said: "Could you tell me, sir, what madonna is this?" "La madonna della seggiola" ("The madonna of the chair"), said the professor gravely.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only.

Collector—That old Slopay is too darn polite. Editor—Eh! Collector—Every time I bring his bill he tells me to call again.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will invariably give relief.

Bismarck's bedroom contains only three pieces of furniture—a large washstand, a small camp bedstead and a bootjack.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. B. LOTZ, 1205 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1895.

Charles Phillips, a nephew of Wendell Phillips, is the chef in a restaurant in Portland, Ore.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

"I thought he showed a good deal of concern when I told him you were ill." "No doubt; I owe him $50."

FITS—All Fits stopped freely by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton is taking lessons on the piano. She just celebrated her 80th birthday.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

"Stick to me and you'll get yourself in a box," said the envelope to the stamp.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

"I don't want the earth." "You seem to have something of the world."

The resisting powers of Parker's Ginger Tonic render it indispensable in every home. Stomach troubles, colds and every form of distress yield to it.

Mark Twain says that the Arabs will take anything but a joke.

Get Hindercorns and use it

If you want to realize the comfort of being without corns. It takes them out perfectly. 15c. at druggists.

Mary Ann, kitchen fire; kerosene can, golden lyre.

Get a You can.

Some say that the hypophosphites alone are sufficient to prevent and cure consumption, if taken in time. Without doubt they exert great good in the beginning stages; they improve the appetite, promote digestion and tone up the nervous system. But they lack the peculiar medicinal properties, and the fat, found in cod-liver oil. The hypophosphites are valuable and the cod-liver oil is valuable.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, contains both of these in the most desirable form. The oil is thoroughly emulsified; that is, partly digested. Sensitive stomachs can bear an emulsion when the raw oil cannot be retained. As the hypophosphites, the medicinal agents in the oil, and the fat itself are each good, why not have the benefit of *all?* This combination has stood the test of twenty years and has never been equalled.

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has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (*Ask your doctor.*) This is because it is always *palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.*

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Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

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KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

Omaha STOVE REPAIR Works

Stove Repairs for 10,000 different stoves and ranges, 1209 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

St. Jacobs Oil CURES Rheumatism,

YES, TO BE SURE IS TO BE CERTAIN, AS WHEN The cure is certain, sure. TO MAKE SURE, USE IT AND BE CURED.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of **Walter Baker & Co.** (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

CASCARETS candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

...ae Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

NEBRASKA

Europe must have an ordinance against Turkey-rafflng.

The sultan is said to have broken faith. We didn't know that he had any to break.

It is evident that Lord Dunraven believes that yacht races should be sailed in printer's ink.

It is a mistake to suppose that people hate to be laughed at. Look at the comedian, for instance.

A young man who lacks in gallantry toward his mother and sister is likely to lack it toward a wife.

A woman in Greensburg, Ind., died of remorse the other day. No fears of an epidemic are entertained.

While not sympathizing greatly with the sultan, we think it may be fairly said that his job is no sinecure.

The candidate discovers that "no cross, no crown," is about the shape of it under the kangaroo dispensation.

High breeding gracefully insists on its own rights. Good breeding gracefully remembers the rights of others.

The nawab of Basoda may not be a very learned personage, but he is splendidly adapted to the purposes of comic opera.

We imagine we can hear Col. Dan Stuart praying for a restoration of the parity between lumber and physical culture.

Ordinary talk doesn't seem to affect the sultan. After a while some of the war ships may come along and give him a blowing up.

The sultan is decorating those who committed the atrocities, not necessarily for publication, but simply as an evidence of bad faith.

Coxy did not go himself, but he sent his son to Cuba to help struggling Cubans to keep Spaniards off the grass. Give Coxey due credit.

A negro who wounded four people in Kansas with a hatchet has been released and the victims have been bound over to keep the peace.

New York, not being able to get either the republican or democratic convention, might try for the populists. They would not be afraid of the Tiger.

From the way oil wells are being discovered in Indiana it might be supposed that the earthquake had shaken part of Russia over to our side of the globe.

Men who feel that the safety of the country and the success of candidates of 1896 will be dependent upon what they do will be very busy from this time on.

It is difficult for a man coming home late at night to realize that the towering female who stands at the head of the stairs is the timid little girl he asked to be his wife.

A Kansas man has been committed for contempt in refusing to taste beer in court. Most of his fellowmen will look upon him as being justly punished for despising an opportunity.

These repeated rumors of Senator David B. Hill intending to marry are very distressing to that young man. Mr. Hill thinks the public should realize by this time that he is wedded to his art.

An inquiring man thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had. The horse closed his mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.

A Polish journalist of Chicago has been sent to jail for four months just for saying that another man had been sent to the penitentiary, when, in fact he had not, and there was no occasion for sending him. He apologized and explained that he had been taken in by a joker, who gave him the story, but as he was publishing a humorous paper the jury showed him no mercy.

The "Foreign Notes" editor makes a specialty of European war-clouds and he says it's a mighty clear day in the eastern hemisphere when there are none in sight. His very presence gives us nervous prostration every passing hour. The sporting editor considers him a little leery along these lines, and claims that European war-cries are simply an enlarged and profusely illustrated edition of the lip mills of the American prize ring, all blow and no blows.

How does it happen that the populists always bob up holding the balance of power in every big political contest of late years? During the memorable fight in the Illinois legislature which finally resulted in the election of Senator Palmer, the populist members of that body controlled the issue of the fight, and now, in Kentucky, the recently elected legislature stands 68 democrats to 68 republicans on joint ballot, with the two populists controlling things as usual. The struggle for the Kentucky senatorship promises to be a remarkable one.

TROLLEY CARS AND PILLS.

From the Evening News, Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Anna Burns, of 388 Plane Street, Newark, N. J., is a decidedly pretty brunette, twenty-six years old, tall, and a pleasant conversationalist. On the ground floor of her residence she conducts a well-ordered candy store. When our reporter visited her store, she in response to a question told him a very interesting story.

"Until about two months ago," she began, "I enjoyed the very best of health and could work night and day if necessary. Suddenly, and without any apparent cause, I began to suffer from intense pains in my head, in my limbs and temples. Almost distracted with this seemingly never ending pain, I tried cure after cure, prescription after prescription and almost a gallon of medicine of all kinds. Nothing did me any good. In fact I became worse. The knuckles of my hands soon became cramped and the pain in my hips became more and more distressing each day. Business in the store had to be attended to, however, and so I was obliged, suffering as I was, to keep more or less on my feet and occasionally I was forced to go out. This was the ordeal I dreaded. Each time I went out I trembled when I came near the car tracks, for my pain at times was so severe that I was obliged to stand perfectly still no matter where I was. On one occasion I was seized in this way while I was crossing the tracks on Market Street and there I stood perfectly rigid, unable to move hand or foot while a trolley car came thundering along. Fortunately it was stopped before it struck me, but the dread of it all lasted as long as my pain, for I never knew when crossing the tracks, whether I would not drop to the ground in my agony and be crushed to death. My anxiety to get well grew apace and I had about given up in despair when I saw in the Evening News one day, an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Here was something I hadn't tried before and I lost no time in getting to the nearest drug store. There I paid fifty cents for a box of these truly wonderful, health restoring pills. Before I had finished taking half of the pills I began to feel relieved; the pains in my hips gradually disappeared and for the first time in many days, I felt as if there was some hope. I continued to take the pills and the more I took the better I felt. I finished one box, got another, and now having taken only a few of the second fifty cents' worth, I am free from all pain and as happy as the day is long. Since I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I have gained thirty pounds and now when I cross the car tracks I don't care if there are a dozen vehicles near by. It is a great relief, I assure you, and suffering humanity has a never failing friend in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I know what I am talking about. I speak from experience."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

THE DINNER HOUR.

A Philosopher Says That the Meal Is Never Served Ahead of Time.

"It is a curious thing," said the grumbler, "that, while I have been keeping house for thirty years and have had my wife tell me a thousand times that dinner was late, I never once know of a time when dinner was ahead of time. I made a careful inquiry among my friends (and I have many who have been domestic longer than I) and do not find a single well-authenticated case when dinner was ever, at any time or place, ahead of time. Five times a week the cook will do something that she ought not to do and dinner will be anywhere from five minutes to an hour behind time, but she never gets under sufficient headway to have things on the table before the appointed time. I have made this curious and interesting phase of home life a careful study, and I intend to write a pamphlet about it."

"I guess you're right," said the kicker. "I am a married man of some few years myself, and I have had the same experience. I may get home an hour earlier than usual and be hungry as three bears, but that does not make a particle of difference. Dinner never comes before 6 o'clock, which is the scheduled time, but it very frequently comes much after that time. I had an old uncle once who noticed the same thing. He was in the house one day and he put the clock ahead two hours to see if he couldn't work the miracle. But the cook fooled him."

"What did she do?" asked the grumbler, eagerly.

"She turned on the natural gas before she put in the match, and when the fire department got through it was 9 o'clock."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by druggists; 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Wild-Eyed Stranger—I want some dynamite bombs.

Dealer, suspiciously — You don't look like a quarryman.

"I'm not; but I've got some friends who haven't stopped talking about the Chicago fair yet. What's the price?"

"I won't charge you anything for these, sir."

The Helpful Teacher.

The Prince's Tutor—And now we come to the Emperor Caligula. What does your royal highness know of him?

The prince is silent.

Tutor—Quite right, sir, the less said about such a monster the better!

A Familiar Game.

Little Dot—Let us play keep house.

Little Ethel—All wight. You petend you are a—a lady, and I am callin' on you.

Little Dot—That'll be fun. Now sit down and ask me how I like my new girl.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

Strange Young Woman About to Become a Mother Shoots Herself.

A mysterious suicide or murder occurred in the Grand Central hotel at Beatrice Saturday. A lady giving her name as Mrs. Carrie Brown of Keokuk, Ia., was found dead in her room with a bullet hole in her left breast and one in the left temple, with the revolver still grasped in her hand. She had arrived at the hotel a few days before, apparently alone, although a gentleman coming on the same train assisted her on and off the hack, and looked after her trunks. He gave his name as A. F. Turner, Kohoka, Mo., but after arriving at the hotel gave her no further attention. The coroner was notified and an inquest begun, which occupied the whole afternoon. The suicide, if such it was, had destroyed everything which might disclose her identity. She was well provided with clothing and jewelry, her trunk and satchel being packed with excellent clothing and in her purse was a little over twenty-one dollars in money.

On a paper tablet found in her trunk was written the name "Carrie A. Turner," the Christian name of the unknown stranger who came to town with her. A blotter and medicine box also bore the name of a firm in Kohoka, Mo, where he hailed from. In her trunk was also found a sheet of wrapping paper, on which was the full name, "A. F. Turner," in pencil. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MORGAN FOUND GUILTY.

Murderer of Little Ida Gaskill Must Hang for His Crime.

The jury in the case of George Morgan at Omaha, accused of the murder of Ida Gaskill, a girl eleven years of age, November 3, went out Saturday night and brought in a verdict Sunday, finding Morgan guilty, and affixing the death penalty. This was one of the most rapid murder trials in this state. Only five weeks ago the body of the girl was found in a closet in an old deserted building, with evidence that she had been ravished and murdered. Suspicion was directed to Morgan, who roomed in the same building as the girl and her mother. He was arrested after midnight and blood was found on his clothing and hands. An attempt was made to lynch him the next night, but he was sent to the penitentiary and thus saved. The trial lasted but a week and the evidence was strong, although wholly circumstantial. It gives almost unanimous satisfaction.

LETS MR. HILL OUT.

Judgment Is That He Fully Accounted For the Money.

"We, the jury, find for defendants," is the simple form of the verdict in the Hill case. This form, which was one of two given by the court, was returned Saturday afternoon about 2:40, after the jury had been out one hour and a quarter. By its terms one of the most interesting suits ever tried in the supreme court is ended, and ex-State Treasurer Hill and his bondsmen are relieved from all liability for a state deposit of $236,000 which was lost in the famous Capital National bank wreck.

The second trial of this cas was commenced last Monday before the supreme court and a jury, and by reading testimony of the former trial it was shortened so that the jury was sent out at 12:15 Saturday to deliberate upon its verdict. The jury was given time to take dinner, and then after a short session, in which only two ballots were taken, agreed upon a verdict.

Fell Under the Wheels.

Little Johnny Polzin of York is minus his left foot from the effects of jumping on the cars while in motion. He was on his way to school just after dinner when the Burlington local from the east came in, and the temptation to jump on a freight car and ride a few blocks rather than walk lost him a foot. It was the usual result of missing his hold and falling under the wheels. Doctors amputated the mangled limb just below the knee.

For the Soldiers' Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The board of managers of the Soldiers' home met and among other things decided to recommend to Congress that an appropriation of $100,000 be made for erecting barracks at the Leavenworth home, and also for the erection of a quartermaster's building. The additional barracks to be provided are to accommodate about 1,000 more inmates. It is also proposed to provide a ward for the insane.

Ex-Cashier Outcalt Acquitted.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 9.—Richard C. Outcalt, who was cashier of the broken Capitol National bank of Lincoln, has been tried here on the charge of embezzling and making false reports and entries and was acquitted to-day. Mosher, president of that bank, is serving a term in prison.

Unseated for Bribery.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 9.—As a result of the petition against the election of T. Chamberlayne, Conservative, and Sir John Simeon, Liberal Unionist, to represent Southampton, alleging extensive bribery of voters through agents, T. Chamberlayne has been unseated.

A $20,000 Blaze at Kahoka, Mo.

KAHOKA, Mo., Dec. 9.—A few minutes before 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the marble and granite shop of W. C. Humphrey. In less than thirty minutes the buildings on the west side of the public square were ablaze. Four business houses were burned. The total loss is about $20,000. Insurance about $15,000.

An Ex-Editor's Good Place.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Thomas C. McMillen, formerly political editor of the Inter Ocean, was to-day appointed clerk of tue United States District court by Judge Grosscup.

SPECIMEN STONES.

Gems of the Utmost Perfection and Very Rare and Precious.

Before the existence of "specimen stones" becomes, through the drain of them to America, a thing of the past for us, it may be well to say a few words about things which very few people have ever seen, and henceforward have little chance of seeing. The word "specimen stone" explains that it is a gem of the utmost perfection, but few know how rare and precious it is and how little it differs to the eye of any but an expert from an ordinary example of this kind. Specimen stones are masculine luxuries. They are never set, because even the most delicate setting might hide defects which would make them comparatively valueless. The desire to possess them constitutes the last infirmity of noblemen, for not only are they the most consecrated form of property, but the appreciation of them is the most exclusive form of culture.

It may seem strange, but is true, that there are probably not fifty persons in England who can tell a diamond worth a hundred pounds a carat from one worth five-and-twenty, and of these fifty not a dozen are jewelers. The trade in specimen stones is wholly in the hands of four or five great firms, and minor dealers, who have no custom for this class of gems, know almost as little about them as the laity. It takes years of practice, with such rarity of opportunity as the market affords, to train the eye to recognize exactly the orthodox color of a ruby, emerald or sapphire, and to distinguish a brilliant of the first water from an ordinary "fine stone" demands a delicacy of vision which most persons could never acquire.

Stones may be divided into four distinct classes. Poor stones, obviously bad in color and full of "clouds," "flaws" and "feathers," may be bought (one marvels who buys them) at comparatively exceedingly low prices. The value of two rubies of the same size, for example, might be severally £1 and £1,000 per carat. Then come the ordinary stones, stones which a lady may wear without discredit, their flaws and the poverty of their color not being visible except to the practiced eye. Of such stones consist ninety-nine per cent of those worn even by rich women. "Fine stones," being of thrice the value, are only to be seen on the persons of those who are fastidious as well as rich, for, though a commonly good judge can detect the difference at once, there is too great a temptation, with most women, to put conspicuous quantity before unconspicuous quality, for the latter to prevail.—Pall Mall Budget.

PROTECTS USERS OF "ROYAL."

Baking Powder Company Wins Its Case in United States Court.

The decision of Judge Showalter in a recent case that came up before him sustains the claims of the Royal company to the exclusive use of the name "Royal" as a trademark for its baking powder. The special importance of this decision consists in the protection which it assures to the millions of consumers of Royal baking powder against inferior and unwholesome compounds. The excellence of this article has caused it to be highly esteemed and largely used almost the world over. Its high standard of quality having been always maintained, consumers have come to rely implicitly upon the "Royal" brand as the most wholesome and efficient of any in the market. The cupidity of other manufacturers is excited by this high reputation and large demand. Very few of the hundreds of baking powders on the market are safe to use. If their makers could sell them under the name of a well known, reputable brand incalculable damage would be done to the public health by the deception. The determination of the Royal Baking Powder Company to protect the users of the Royal baking powder against imitators by a rigid prosecution of them makes such imitations of its brand extremely rare.

The Oldest Christian Fan.

The oldest Christian fan in existence dates, it is claimed, from the sixth century, having belonged to Queen Theodelinda, the princess who possessed a nail of the holy cross, which afterwards was set in the iron crown of Lombardy. The fan is preserved in the castle of Monza, near Milan, and shown to the tourists as a relic. It is a folded fan, made in two leaves, which shut on each other by means of a spring. It is gilded and ornamented with pearls and rubies, and bears traces of a Latin prayer. The handle is of solid gold, inlaid with gems. The young girls of Milan go to Monza on a certain day in the year simply to touch this magical fan, as it is supposed to bring about a speedy and happy marriage.

Doing Things by Halves.

"Please give me some more chicken," said Teddy, as he passed his plate the fourth time.

"I'm sorry there is no more, but we only had half a chicken on the table," answered the hostess kindly.

"Humph," grumbled Teddy, "I don't see why you don't kill a whole chicken while you are about it."—Life.

An Encouraging Sign.

Farmer Meadow—How is your son doing in the city?

Farmer Harrow—He hasn't said much about his business, but he writes me that he's got lots of friends there.

Farmer Meadow—That's encouragin'. That shows that he ain't had to borrow money yet.

Derelicts.

It is announced that of the twenty-eight vessels abandoned by their captains and crews on the Atlantic within the past three months, nineteen were loaded with timber, and are believed to be still drifting about

NEWSY TELEGRAMS.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 9.—The Kansas Reform Press Association met last evening in annual session in this city. There was a large attendance of the Populist editors of the State, including the most prominent of those who advocate People's party views.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9.—A delegation of Pawnee and Edwards county people were at the capital yesterday and made no secret of the fact that a boom had been launched out in Western Kansas for Judge S. W. Vandivert as a candidate for United States Senator.

NEVADA, Mo., Dec. 9.—George Myers of this city and 15-year-old Kitty Reed of Joplin were arrested here yesterday by Constable W. A. Cox of Joplin and taken back there, where Myers will be prosecuted for abduction. The girl left her home with Myers Monday night.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Dubois said to-day that the friends of silver did not look for any favorable legislation during the present session of congress, and that in view of the hostile attitude of the president he did not believe any special effort would be made in that direction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Fifteen members of the Republican committee are in town and many more are expected to-day. A very active fight is being made to secure the convention, and a close poll shows that on the first ballot San Francisco will have 15 to 17 votes; Chicago, 12 to 15; Pittsburg, 8 to 10; St. Louis, 4 to 5; scattering, 3 to 11.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., Dec. 9.—Bucyrus, a small station thirty-nine miles south of Kansas City, on the Missouri Pacific, was the scene of a bold attempt at highway robbery last night, resulting in Agent W. A. Gilham of the Missouri Pacific, being probably fatally shot by two tough looking tramps while endeavoring to protect his company's funds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 9.—Chairman Roselle of the People's party State executive committee is making arrangements for hotel accommodations for delegates to the national convention of that party, which will be held here. Mr. Roselle stated that Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska will likely be nominated for president and the Omaha platform re-adopted.

STEVEN'S POINT, Wis., Dec. 9.—O. A. Cole has been subpoenaed in the Stillwell murder case at Bowling Green, Mo. Cole was formerly an electrician and on the night of the alleged murder in 1888, Cole was at the switchboard in the telephone exchange and overheard a conversation over the wire between relatives that will, it is said, show that they are implicated in the murder.

WEBB CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.—Early yesterday morning the citizens of Oronogo, three miles north of here, were awakened by a terrific explosion. An examination showed that the bank building and safe had been completely wrecked and the bank robbed of $1,500 in currency and $250 in coin. The coin was afterwards found where dropped by the cracksmen. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 9.—Colonel A. C. Hargrove, ex-president of the State senate and one of the most distinguished lawyers in Alabama, committed suicide at his home by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He has been in failing health for some time, and this is believed to have temporarily unbalanced his mind. Colonel Hargrove was a brother of Bishop Hargrove of the South Methodist church, and for many years was a prominent figure in Alabama politics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The secret service has received a telegram stating that Mike Ford and William Senter were arrested last night at Atlanta, Ga., with a large quantity of counterfeit $10 silver certificates on their persons. Ford and Senter have been passing counterfeits throughout the West and considerable quantities are known to have been disposed of in Omaha, Kansas City and Dallas, Tex. The officers have been on their trail for some time and their arrest is regarded as very important.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 9.—R. C. Meade, Atchison's former school superintendent, who was recently convicted of forgery and embezzlement, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years by Judge Webb yesterday. The judge in passing sentence became very much affected when he alluded to Meade's former high standing and his former friendly relations with him. The sentence was a surprise, as the maximum penalty of five years was confidently expected, not only by the victims of Meade's many crimes, but by the general public.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.—Elmer C. Sattley, who was cashier of the defunct Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank, is now wearing prison stripes. At 12:30 o'clock yesterday he arrived in Jefferson City in charge of Marshal Noland of the supreme court. Sattley was given a striped suit by Captain Jesse Tolin and was assigned to duty in the prison library, one of the most pleasant assignments a convict can have. If Sattley serves out his sentence he will be liberated under the three-fourths rule December 6, 1898.

PERRY, Okla., Dec. 9.—Townsite Board No. 8, of this city, has received a letter from the commissioner of the general land office stating that after January 25 this board would be abolished and it is also understood that the other boards in the strip, seven in number, will close up their work next week and all unfinished business will be turned over to Townsite Board No. 6 at Guthrie. The work of all the boards is about done and what remains will be finished up by the Guthrie board, which is finishing up the work of all the boards of old Oklahoma.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 9.—Charles H. Price, a noted forger, United States mail pilferer and diamond robber, was sentenced to prison in 1890 for seven years for forgery, at Detroit, and escaped in 1893 by arranging a box with a false bottom. He was drawn out of the prison yard on a truck, but was captured and returned to prison. During his freedom he robbed a mail box at St. Joseph, Mo., and forged a stolen draft for $200 drawn on the German-American bank of that city. Through its attorneys the bank has sued the convict, Price, now in prison, for the amount of the draft and interest, the return day being set for January 1.

Keeping an Eye on Bank Employes.

On the occasion of a visit to Paris last winter I renewed acquaintanceship with a very old friend who is employed in a bank in that city. During the evening we took in several innocent and harmless recreations, and I suggested to him that we might see something a little more out of the common. To my surprise he said that if I wanted to see Paris on the shady side he would find me a reliable guide, but he certainly could not go himself, because if he did he would be like a statesman out of office at 9 o'clock the following morning. Pressed for an explanation, he told me that every official in his bank, and he believed in every other bank, was practically under police surveillance day and night, and that pictures of each of them were in the hands of skillful detectives. Instead of waiting until a bank official got behind in his accounts in consequence of excessive gambling or high living, the directors preferred to close the stable door before the horse had got out.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Western and Eastern.

Every once in awhile the Western mother, after putting her children to bed and picking their playthings off the floor and putting things to rights, sits down to her woman's magazine for comfort and discovers that the mother who doesn't have a southeast room for a nursery, with a matting floor and delicate, colored pictures on the wall, is not a true mother and is "raising" her children like barbarians. The Eastern woman is not only foolish, but is allowed to appear in print.—Atchison Globe.

A Singular Form of Monomania.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

Anthony Hope declines to lecture in this country because, first, he is a very poor talker, and, second, he has nothing to talk about. No further apology is necessary.

Always

Taking cold, is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood, and the one true blood purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio

AGENTS $3 to $10 A DAY TO YOU. Steady work. Write BILL, 36 Fifth Av., Chicago.

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

L. N. U. No. 50. 1895.

Kindly Mention This Paper When You Write to an Advertiser.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

Mr. E. E. Haskins, of lower Mira Valley, called Tuesday noon for a few minutes. He is living above the North Loup ditch but has a good farm under the canal, so is not a little interested in irrigation. He frankly admits that it will take experience to learn when and how to put the water on the land and suggests that a number of farmers club together next year and hire an expert irrigationist to superintend the work for about three months and give them all the pointers possible on the proper way to proceed. He thinks that any wide-awake farmer will be able to catch onto enough in one season to do the work himself successfully thereafter. The suggestion appears to be a good one. It would cost each farmer but a trifle and would no doubt aid them materially.

Where is the land of Ak-Sar-Ben?
Is't where the coyote makes his den?
Is't where the savage rides at will
O'er trackless plain and treeless hill?
Is't where the buffalo and deer
In countless multitudes appear?
Is't where the Platte, for ages gone,
Through savage wilderness flows on?

Where is the land of Ak-Sar-Ben?
Is't where the echo-answering glen
First hears the voice of peaceful man?
Is't where the long, slow caravan
Flows through the "Desert of the West?"
Is't where the pioneer found rest;
The sacred spot unhallowed save
An upturned sod to mark the grave?

Where is the land of Ak-Sar-Ben?
Is't where a "dug-out" now and then
Looks strangely from the bleak hill side?
Is't where the antelope abide?
Is't where the awful prairie fire
Lights up the night with visage dire,
And demon-swept before the wind
Leaves but a blackened land behind?

Where is the land of Ak-Sar-Ben?
Is't where the bravest sons of men
Upon the desert wilds intrude,
Abide in Nature's solitude,
And battle with unnumbered foes
Till deserts blossom as the rose?
Is't where the prairies brown and sere
Yield slowly to the pioneer?

Where is the land of Ak-Sar-Ben?
'Tis where the hill top, vale and fen
Reward with rich and ready fee
The touch of human industry.
'Tis where ten thousand thrifty farms
In harmony with nature's charms
Bedeck the land where yesterday
The wildest savagry held sway.

Now mighty cities' pulses beat
Where sounded once the savage feet.
The iron steed glides up the vale
Where ran the bison's furrowed trail.
As fleeting years pass one by one
I find no place beneath the sun
Where men may lift their heads like men
As in this land of Ak-Sar-Ben.

The "Standard" Delineator has become so familiar that it hardly seems necessary to do more than indicate the good things to be found in its pages. It celebrates the New Year by an unusually interesting number. The colored plates are a fine example of what can be done in lithography when directed by a real artist. Stories abound, and brightly written pages are devoted to Dancing, Furs, Fancy-Work, Home-Making, and New Year Customs the world over; chatty editorials amuse the readers of "Amount Ourselves" and Floriculture is, as usual, treated by the master hand of Mr. Eben Rexford. There are pages of Fancy-Work for Little Fingers, and other for big ones, including a further number on Leather Work. Dainty calendars are described and illustrated and in the pages on "How to be beautiful" the hygiene of the skin is discussed. In addition there are some fifty pages of new designs for my lady's wardrobe, and excellent articles on Millinery and Cookery.

At the regular annual meeting of Ord Camp M. W. A., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

E. J. Clements, V. C.
J. A. Patton, W. A.
E. M. Williams, E. B.
W. A. Anderson, Clerk.
E. C. Gifford, Escort.
A. J. Shirley, Sentry.
R. M. Laverty, Watchman.
A. M. Daniels, Manager.
F. D. Haldeman, Physician.

Public installation of officers will take place the second Tuesday eve in January, notice of which will be given later.

A social will be given under the auspices of the Ladies of the M. E. church, at the residence of Rev. W. E. Hardaway, on Friday evening, Dec. 13 A pleasant program is being prepared, and light refreshments will be served. An admission of 10 cents will be charged at the door. Everybody is invited.

Just how Charley Emig got his foot hurt has been a mystery till lately when the report gets loose that he has the gout as the result of high living at the Vienna restaurant. Mr. Mills is now keeping him on the contents of the feed store and it is hoped that recovery is not far off.

Episcopal services in the Baptist church Dec. 1st. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock a. m., subject: "Advent and its Lessons."

Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 o'clock p. m. CHAS. E. MAIMANN.

Kearney muslin at Milford's.

To the Public.

I am making brooms two blocks east of the postoffice. I use only first class material and warrant all my work and ask for your patronage.

36-4 W. T. DRAPER

Quiz until Jan. 1, 1897, for only $1.50 cash.

E. P. Clements went to Burwell Monday.

Watt has fresh bulk oysters constantly on hand.

Archie Coombs was sick with tonsilitis this week.

Go to Watt's New Lunch Room for fresh home made pies.

George P. Emig came down to civilization one day this week.

Watt's Oyster Parlor is the place to get oysters in any style.

Go to the Reliable Store for best syrup, 25 cents per gallon.

New Orleans molasses, 25 cents per gallon at the Reliable Store.

Watt's New Lunch Room, two doors north of Patty's Drug Store.

Otto Michael, of Garfield county, was in Ord this week on business.

Ole Severson began painting the editor's new residence the other day.

The B. & M. time card has been changed and appears in this issue.

District Court convened Tuesday with Judge Kendall on the bench.

New subscribers can get Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50 cash.

Quarterly services were largely attended Sunday at the Methodist church.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

The firemen's annual ball will be given at Reithardt's Hall New Years' night.

E. E. Post, receiver of the defunct North Loup bank, was in the city this week.

A great many cases in the district court are being crowded out this term, and will go over till an adjourned session.

Presiding Elder Smith was in Ord Sunday and Monday to conduct quarterly services.

Joe Watt has his dining parlors fitted up in fine style for the accommodation of his guests.

The Christian church and Sunday school were prevented Sunday owing to a balky stove.

Robert Mills favors the public with an attractive advertisement on the opposite page this week.

Mrs. William Burris is getting along as well as could be hoped and seems in a fair way to recovery.

The Ladies Aid Social of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Johnson on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at two o'clock.

L. D. Bailey will pay 42 cents for good wheat and 15 to 19 cents per bushel for corn in exchange for goods.

Mr. E. C. Babcock and family are still visiting in Ord having remained since the family gathering on Thanksgiving day.

L. Thompson has a very convenent nook partitioned off from Meek's Meat Market, for the handling of butter and eggs.

Mr. A. G. Lehmer left for Omaha yesterday noon where he will be associated with his brothers in the feeding business.

G. T. Winters began spreading plaster on the walls of the editor's house yesterday. Let everybody pray for warm weather.

The burglar who broke into W. L. McNutt's residence waived examination at the preliminary hearing and was committed to jail awaiting the action of district court.

Remember the social at the Methodist parsonage tonight. A good programme is prepared and only 10 cents admission will be charged.

Charley Emig allowed "a 2 by scantling," or something else, to fall on his foot last week and the effects thereof are still manifest in a propensity for hobbling lately.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office cannot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

Get my prices and see my line of Holiday confectionery before buying your Christmas candies. Nuts of all kinds at lowest prices at my store.

A. M. RUSSELL.

The Burwell Canal people have suffered no little loss by reason of mistakes in the survey, so it is claimed by the members of the company, and no little trouble seems to be brewing because of it.

J. A. Patton and E. P. Clements have been amusing themselves lately signing their names to the irrigation bonds. It requires about three thousand signatures of each of these officials to make all the bonds effectual.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Presbyterian church will give a "Guess" social at the home of Mrs. S. D. Ayers on next Tuesday evening, Dec. 17. The Curious Catering Company will serve refreshments at a nominal price. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

A Brief Resume of What Has Been Done.

District court is still in session but will probably close up tomorrow.

Not many important cases have received final action except foreclosure cases. The case of the state vs. Ezra Rogers and Fred Jewett was continued by the consent of all parties.

Joseph Nothers, the man accused of breaking into Mr. McNutt's residence, came into court yesterday and pleaded guilty to the indictment. But a great big doubt seems to rest in the minds of court and bar alike as to what the indictment is. The criminal code was amended by the last legislature and now house breaking seems to be both a felony and a misdemeanor, by the term of the law. Now the question is which charge did Nothers plead guilty to? Must he go to the pen or to jail?

Divorces were granted to the following aggrieved life partners:

Charles Buss from Florence Buss.

Martha Frederickson from Fred L. Frederickson.

Minnie E. Payton from Willis Payton.

The case of Lashmit vs. Prall, wherein Lashmit sues for $21,000 damage for false imprisonment was before the court and a contest was had as to the service, the defendant contending that it was not regular. The court held the proceeding regular and the case remains. If Proll elects to rest on the validity of the service judgment will probably be taken and the case will go to the supreme court to decide the issue. Otherwise the case will go over to the next term of this court.

Judge Kendall sentenced Nothers this morning to one year in the penitentiary for breaking into McNutt's house.

School Items.

Many of the pupils of the High School have a habit of staying after school until nearly five o'clock. What can be the reason?

Miss Lillian Davis, who recently moved from Sargeant is now enrolled as a pupil of the High School.

The Junior Class is rejoicing over the possession of some new General Histories. It has long been a complaint of the History classes that all their poor lessons resulted from poor books. Now what can they give as their excuse?

Edgar Mattley is now a member of the High School.

Programe in the High School a week from today, the principal feature will be a debate.

The number of the Senior class has been increased by one. Robert Grey, of Mira Valley, became a member of the class this week and will complete the entire course with the rest of the class.

Holiday Goods.

Photo, Autograph and Scrap Albums, Photo Boxes, Glove, Handkerchief and Necktie Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Toilet Sets, Photo Frames, Shaving Sets, Odor Stands and Toilet Bottles, Fine Perfumes, Nut Pick Sets, Jewel Cases, Vases, Smoker's Set, Infant Sets, Books, Fine Ladies Pocket Books, Silver Ware, etc.

All make nice Christmas Gifts, and we are making prices to suit the times. If our already very low prices do not suit you, we make prices that will.

BRIDGFORD & NICHOLS.
Druggists.

Notice that large, beautiful doll in the window at Bailey's. It is to be given away FREE Christmas. A ticket with every $1.00 purchase.

Hadn Strong has moved his North Loup furniture store from North Loup to Ord and will occupy the old Transit building next door west of Milfords'. His place of business is rapidly assuming a business appearance.

The predicted rush for irrigated lands has not begun yet. J. H. Capron has offered a fine 44-acre tract under ditch near North Loup at very low figures for cash, and has not had a bid. Now he offers to trade for cattle. Some dried-out duffer can find a good market for his cattle and get a "sure thing" farm cheap.

Shareholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank of Ord, Nebraska, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, will be held at the room of said bank, at 2 o,clock p. m. on Tuesday, January 14, 1896. E. N. MITCHELL,
36-4 Cashier.

Coal.

Hanna Nut, $5.00
Hanna Egg, $5.75.
Hanna Lump, $6.00.
Rock Springs Nut, $6.00.
Rock Springs Lump, $7.00.
Niggerhead, $6.50.
Canon City, $7.10.
Canon City No. 2, $6.50.
Eastern and Western Hard Coal, $9.00.

Above are the choicest coals on the market—**absolutely clean coal.**

J. B. KRETCH,
Successor to Hall & Beauchamp.

Thursday evening, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock, the Rt. Rev. Anson R. Graves, D. D., will conduct services in the Baptist church. All are cordially invited to these services. CHAS. E. MAIMANN.

Sam Dumond arrived in Ord Monday.

J. A. Bunnell, of Burwell, was in the city Wednesday.

If you want a cup of HOT coffee go to Watt's Lunch Room.

H. E. Babcock has taken desk-room in Clements Bros' law office.

Best quality numbered line parchmen legal cap at the Quiz office.

Go to Watt's when you are hungry, and get a good square lunch.

J. M. Cozad is in the city organizing a lodge of the Home Forum order.

H. A. Chase was in the city Wednesday and made this office a brief call.

New subscribers can get the Quiz from now until Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50.

Hattie Winslow returned to Ord Monday after a few weeks' visit in Lincoln.

The petit jury was discharged early this week without having heard a single case.

Johnathan Mattley was in Ord on Wednesday talking irrigation and other themes.

Eggs 17 cents, corn 20 cents, Oats 12 cents in exchange for Merchandise at Russell's.

Watt keeps a full line of confectionary, canned goods, nuts and fruits in their season.

Help the firemen by patronizing the ball New Years' night, whether you can attend or not.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

Otis Bailey left Wednesday on a month's trip to Texas just for recreation and observation.

Episcopal services will be held both morning and evening in the Baptist church Sunday, Dec. 15th.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office or residence.

F. J. AGER.

W. R. Stitt, expert accountant, is in the city examining Fretz's accounts under contract with the county board.

Don't buy your holiday goods without looking over my assortment and comparing prices. A. M. RUSSELL.

Mallory's new store at Greeley appears to be doing a rushing business, judging from the way it calls for goods.

On entering Milford's store one naturally sees, among the other things, a fine display of rugs strung along near the ceeling.

Dr. J. G. Sharpe expected to take leave of the city yesterday, but a few business deals will probably keep him now until Monday.

Editor Shank of the *Omaha Christian Advocate* will be in Ord over Sunday and will no doubt consent to preach at the Methodist church.

Rev. C. E. Maimann returned last evening from his regular trip having preached every night since he left Ord, and three times on Sunday.

Three life insurance men have been working in the city this week. The Home Forum, the Odd Fellows Benefit association and the Bankers, of Des Moines. It never rains but it pours.

W. S. Summers, ex-deputy attorney-general, was in the city Monday night to argue a point of law before Judge Kendall with E. J. Babcock. The court sat by consent in the parlors of Hotel Ord.

The Ladies of the M. E. church will give a Social at the Parsonage on Friday evening. A pleasing program will be rend red and refreshments will be served. 10 cents admission. Come and bring your friends.

Any one having any chairs, tables, lamps, carpet or any furniture suitable for the enjoyment of the reading room and will report the same to Rev. Leonard or Mrs. Robbins, their kindness will be much appreciated. Perhaps you have a surplus in your homes of the very things necessary in this enterprise.

School report of District No. 33, for month ending December 6, 1895:

Total enrollment, 21.
Average attendance, 16.
Punctuality, .95.
Deportment, .98.

Names of those neither absent nor tardy: Lizzie Hoppes, Grant Foght, Dagmar Miller, and Nancy Hoppes.

VIRA E. MOULTON, Teacher.

YALE, NEB., Nov. 28, 1895.

EDITOR QUIZ:—

Please publish the notice of the marriage of Mr. Festus C. Williams and Miss Lillie Nigren, which was celebrated at the home of the bride,s parents near Yale Nebr. The ceremony being performed by myself.

Respectfully C. W. BOHART.
Pastor U. B. Church.

The Ord Irrigation District is now ready to let contracts for excavating on the line of its canal, and those desiring to take contracts should apply to the secretary for any information which they desire. No contracts to excavate more than one mile of the canal will be let to any one person at the present time, but parties can contract for one mile, or less.

E. P. CLEMENTS, Sec.

County Correspondence.

North Loup News.

Dec. 10, 1895.—Mrs. J. B. Gowen arrived from Ogden this week on a visit to her son, Will.

Mrs. John Jordan, of St. Paul, was up to see her parents the latter part of the week.

Mrs. M. A. Brace is very low and no prospect of any improvement. Her trip to Chicago seemed to be of no benefit.

C. W. Noll, of Mira Creek, is buying his winter supply of corn of George Johnson.

W. T. Draper, of Ord, was in town Tuesday looking up the broom trade. He seems to have a good article and I hope he will get good trade.

Judge Laverty was seen in town on Monday last.

Thomas McCloughran, who has worked for Sam McClellan the past season, left for his home in St. Paul this week. Sam says he has enraged him for next season.

E. J. Babcock is in Ord this week attending court.

John Buffington, who has been living on one of Mr. Burris' farms, moved to St. Paul on Tuesday last.

A. R. Loudon went to Kansas City with a load of stock last Tuesday.

Mr. Strong and family moved to Ord with his furniture stock this week. North Loup loses a good citizen and neighbor.

Considerable corn is coming into market now despite the low prices. It only brings 14 cents now but there will be very little for shipment. I think most of it will be sold here for local feeding.

Postmaster Everingim has shipped a car of pop corn to Albany, New York, and is now shelling a load of seed corn for shipment to Wakeman, Ohio.

Mira Mites.

Dec. 9, 1895.—The snow is lovely. I do wish that fellow who borrowed my sleigh five years ago would bring it home at once.

The Brehmer boys have been hauling hogs to market lately and have several more loads to haul. Those boys are rustlers.

J. Peterson was seen on Main street the first of the week.

I do get out of patience with that Ward man of whom I spoke last week. He was seen the other day carrying home five jack rabbits and I have been hunting for three days and only caught one little cotton-tail.

Two of Mira Valley's young men have been keeping batch in Ord for a few weeks. I suppose they will be classed as old bachelors hereafter.

For first class music call on George Upright. His mother taught him to sing when he was but a small boy.

The young Kings were out enjoying the delightful snow Saturday.

Did you know that Enterprise literary society beats them all? Come out and see.

The Marks brothers have been doing considerable hunting lately. Henry says he has caught a thousand; don't know whether he meant rabbits or snow-birds.

The Germans are holding protracted meetings this week.

I heard Albert Busse say the other day that he had rented a farm for the coming year. Wonder if he will occupy the house too? AMUSEMENT.

Pleasant Valley Pick Ups.

The young folks were entertained by the Misses Easterbrook last Friday evening.

Mr. Foster, of Ord, drove out on Sunday and returned next day with Mrs. Fred Foster and the next day the whole family moved to Ord, where they will make their future home. Pleasant Valley's loss will be Ord's gain. May they find many friends in their new home.

John Braden went to Ord on Tuesday to attend court.

George Smith's team fell down, breaking his buggy tongue, as he was going to church last Sunday.

Calamus Leaves.

Dec. 11, 1895.—Corn gathering is about completed in this vicinity.

Mr. J. W. Rice, of Ord, was in our town buying hogs a few days ago.

Mr. E. E. Bryan, was a pleasant caller upon Main steet last Sunday. Call again Earl.

The dance at Mr. Peters did not materialize last Saturday night as was expected. Quite a number went over but found that the folks at home did not know anything about it.

Mr. Robbin Beachamp, who has been visiting his brother several weeks returned home last Thursday.

Mr. T. J. Rutherford has closed his threshing season and put his machine and Engine in store for the winter.

Mr. George Akins, a young man of Elyria, had a narrow escape last Saturday evening. He and his older brother attends the coal shed for the B & M at Elyria, and were at work hoisting coal after dark for delivery to engines, and by a mistake fell through the opening of the platform to the floor below, a distance of about eight feet alighting on his head. He is up somewhat shaken up.

Mr. C. E. Hughes con his regular calls down in t. country, wonder when he w.

Mr Fred Standard and fami starting to Oklahoma in a sho. We are sorry to lose them fro. midst. May good luck go with them.

Miss Florence Miller who has been Ord for some time returned home last week.

Johnnie Potter was seen riding through our streets hunting one of "our charming Belles." It did not seem as if he found her at home, for he kept on going down crooked street.

Mr. John Jensen passed through our town the first of the week.

SEMPER FIDELIR.

Arcadia Items.

Merry Christmas.

A slight snow fell here Saturday.

Division number three met with Alfred Hastings this week.

The Woodmen's entertainment Friday evening was well attended. The singing and recitations were good. Come again; i makes things lively.

Mrs. Dr. Jones, of Loup City, was the guest of Mrs. Landers a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinzie entertained Division number one Saturday evening.

A small company of friends enjoyed themselves at the home of the Misses Potter Saturday evening.

Calvin Landers went to Loup City Saturday.

Mrs. P. Christian has been quite sick but is reported better at this writing.

Dr. Barton and John Wall went to Ord Tuesday. Is that not right, Mr. Champion?

Rev. T. B. Newburn, of Sargent, has been assisting in the revival meetings the past two weeks.

James Landers returned from his Omaha trip last night.

The "fellow on our block" that is rushing waiting on three girls had better beware. 'Tis better to be off with the old love before you are on with the new.

Several of our young people were invited to the dance at Lee Park Friday night.

I will try and do better next time but news is scarce. Nobody will oblige us by committing suicide so we will have to content ourselves with what little news we can pick up. EUGENE RIVERS.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Munn & Staple has dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Parties owing us are requested to call and settle at once.

Dated at Ord, Neb., Nov. 22, 1895.

CHARLES A. MUNN,
R. L. STAPLE.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Ord, Neb., for the week ending Dec. 13, 1895:

Miss Jennie Darrow John H. Lindquest
Mrs. Sylvia Wilson

If not called for in two weeks these letters will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties claiming any of the above please say they were "advertised."

J. L. MCDONOUGH, Postmaster.

Holiday Rates

via the Burlington Route, Dec. 24, 25, 31, and January 1 between stations not more than 200 miles apart.

Return limit January 2, 1896.

Take advantage of this low-rate opportunity and spend Christmas with the old folks. They are counting on you. The Christmas turkey and the Christmas pudding are all ready. Eat them them where they should be eaten—at home with your own people—among your own friends.

Tickets and full information at the B. & M. depot.

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Dec. 12	Temperature: Highest	Temperature: Lowest	Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Friday	51	26	60	.00
Saturday..	26	24	20	.00
Sunday ...	46	24	80	.00
Monday....	46	20	100	.00
Tuesday...	56	29	50	.00
Wedn'sd'y	57	38	80	.00
Thursday	40	32	90	.00
	Averages			Total
	46	28	64	.07

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

According to Oriental tradition the tomb of "Noah, the Ark Builder," is in the small town of Nakhitchevan, near the foot of Mount Ararat. It is said to be a niche in the wall of an abandoned fortress.

Mr. Leonard Huxley, son of Prof. Huxley, is preparing his father's biography.

Supervisor's Proceedings.

County Board of Supervisors met their office in Ord, Nebraska, November 18, 1895 pursuant to law for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the special election held November 9, 1895.

The Board was called together by the chairman at 10 o'clock A. M. Present were Zulkowski, Knott, Moller, Timmerman, Brace and Clark. Absent, Perry.

The Board proceeded to canvass the returns of the election held in and for the Mira Valley Irrigation District.

On motion the following resolution was next adopted and the Mira Valley Irrigation District declared organized.

Resolution:—And now on this 18th day of November, 1895, being the second Monday after the election heretofore called by this Board for this purpose on the 9th day of November 1895 and the returns of the election of the Mira Valley Irrigation District being brought before the Board by the County Clerk the Board did at once proceed to canvass the vote cast at said election held in said Mira Valley Irrigation District November 9, 1895, and the Board having duly completed the canvass of said vote as required by law, and it appearing to the Board upon said canvass that there was cast at said election 49 votes, of which 35 votes were cast for Irrigation District "Yes" and 14 votes were cast for Irrigation District "No" and it appearing to the Board that more than a majority of all the votes cast at said election have there on the words "Irrigation District Yes" and were cast for the organization of said district, Therefore be it resolved, That we do declare said district duly organized under the name of the Mira Valley Irrigation District in accordance with the prayer of the petition heretofore submitted to this board and duly amended and adopted by it.

And be it further resolved that a duly certified copy of this order be immediately made by the County clerk and filed in the office of the County clerk, ex-officio register of deeds in and for Valley County, Nebraska and a copy thereof be immediately filed in the office of the board of Supervisors of Valley County, Nebraska and it appearing further to the board that votes were cast at said election for the following persons for the several offices in said district as follows, to-wit:

Treasurer—John Mason, 38 votes; R. Squires, 1 vote.

Assessor—A. Ward, 34 votes; Dan McEacham 1 vote; John Rogers 1 vote.

Director, First Division—George M. Petty, 38 votes.

Director, Second Division—James A. Ollis, Jr. 30 votes.

Director, Third Division—Adam Smith 27 votes; Smith Burrows 1 vote.

And it appearing that the following named persons having received the highest number of votes cast at said election they are declared elected to said several offices as follows:

Assessor—A. Ward.

Treasurer—John Mason.

Director, First Division—George M. Petty.

Director, Second Division—James A. Ollis, Jr.

Director Third Division—Adam Smith.

And certificates of election are duly ordered issued to each of them respectively as required by law.

On motion Mr. Timmerman together with the clerk and chairman of the board are instructed to spread the returns of said election on the election book and certify to the same. On motion the board adjourned.

[ATTEST] V. KOKES,
County Clerk.

Council Proceedings.

Ord, Nebraska, Dec. 5, 1895.

Council met at the office of the city clerk at 7 p. m. with Mayor Work presiding.

All members of the council were present, also A. Norman, City Attorney.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Committee on water and waterworks reported that the painting of the engine house was in progress and asked that more time be given for final report. Accepted.

Committee appointed to purchase Firemen's certificates presented a communication from a New York firm showing that certificates such as were requested by the firemen could be purchased at 50 cents each.

On motion the committee were continued and were instructed to purchase 25 certificates as per said communication and that the clerk draw a warrant on the special insurance tax fund for their payment.

The following communication was read:

To the honorable Mayor and City Council of the city of Ord, Nebraska, comes now James W. Johnson and makes application for an appointment as night watchman of the city of Ord for the period of time designated by the board under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe. Dated this 5th day of Dec. 1895.

JAMES W. JOHNSON.

The mayor then made said appointment of said James W. Johnson as night watchman with the same powers as to making arrests as the city marshal and without compensation from the city.

On motion said appointment was confirmed all, the council voting aye.

The city treasurer made report showing amounts on hand in the various funds as follows:

Business Tax Fund	$423 12
General Fund	405 96
Dog Tax Fund	14 05
Road Fund	57 90
Ord City Special	77 24
Special Insurance License Fund	65 00
Water Fund, overdrawn	167 80

The report was ordered spread on the record.

The clerk reported that on November 26, a warrant had been drawn on the water fund to the U. P. railroad for $66.50 in payment for car of coal.

The Finance committee having reported favorably on bill read, the same were allowed on the various funds and the clerk was instructed to draw warrants in payment of the same as follows:

ON WATER FUND.

W. H. Orey, Salary for November	$40 00
Wm. Weare, work on chimney at waterworks	1 00
F. J. Ager, coal	3 64
A. V. Bradt, drayage	6 90
S. D. Ayers, coal	2 57
Art Gass, work on hydrants	6 00

BUSINESS TAX FUND.

S. Lloyd, salary to date	$ 2 00
Kroetch, lumber	15 45
Draper, brooms	1 75
Johnson, repairing walks	85
Stewart, salary and cash	42 80
Etch, lumber	16 07

ON GENERAL FUND.

Patty Drug Co. mdse	9 85
Ord Journal, printing	15 80

ON DOG FUND.

Frank Stewart, killing and burying 4 dogs	4 00

The following was then presented:

Ord, Nebraska, Dec. 5, 1895.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council:

Gentlmen:—As I shall be absent from the city, I tender you my resignation as one of the councilmen from the first ward.

Yours Respectfully,
F. E. LLOYD.

On motion the resignation of Mr Lloyd was accepted, and the same ordered placed on record.

The mayor then named as a successor to Mr. Lloyd as councilman from the First Ward, John H. Carson.

On motion the appointment of Mr. Carson as councilman from the first ward was confirmed all the council voting aye. On motion adjourned.

J. L. CLAFLIN,
City Clerk.

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The Best Beaver Overcoat (with velvet collar) that could be bought in this western country for $8.00. Same thing here, $4.75.

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Of course we prefer to deal with you in our store, but if you can't come we will send you anything you order. If it ain't just as we represented it your money goes back to you by the next train. That's the kind of a concern we are. 37-4

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THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, the leading Republican family newspaper of the United States, will publish all the political news of the day, interesting to every American citizen regardless of party affiliations.

Also general news in attractive form, foreign correspondence covering the news of the world, an agricultural department second to none in the country, market reports which are recognized authority, fascinating short stories, complete in each number, the cream of the humorous papers, foreign and domestic, with their best comic pictures, fashion plates and elaborate descriptions of woman's attire, with a varied and attractive department of household interest. The "New York Weekly Tribune" is an ideal family paper, with a circulation larger than that of any other weekly publication in the country issued from the office of a daily. Large changes are being made in its details, tending to give it greater life and variety, and especially more interest to the women and young people of the household.

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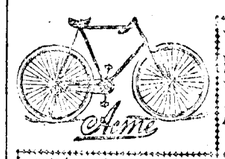

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TIOMANE.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

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CHAPTER XI—(CONTINUED).

Tiomane, who was always respectful, busied herself in arranging some music on the piano, longing for the moment when she might say good night to Madame de Sorgnes.

But the latter was not at all sleepy, and, lighting a fresh cigarette, was evidently prepared for a long conversation about this wonderful evening.

"And you, my silent darling," she said, addressing Maritza, "did you enjoy your coming out ball, belle debutante?"

Maritza pretended not to hear her mother's question, and seemed absorbed in the work of taking the pearl ornaments from her golden hair.

"Do you know, ma mignonne, you turned all the heads this evening; yes, all—old and young," continued the fond mother, still smoking her cigarette gracefully, and looking admiringly at her daughter. "Yes, Mademoiselle, all—all!" She emphasized the last word with evident pleasure.

Maritza shrugged her shoulders impatiently, but did not reply.

"Decidedly, you ought to be called 'The Beautiful Mute,' my darling. Come and sit beside me. Do you not know that I want to question you? Yes, it is only to hear your confession, ma mignonne, that I am here."

Annoyed, at last, by this strange silence, Madame de Sorgnes threw aside her cigarette, rose and took her daughter's hands in her own, as if to force her attention.

Maritza disengaged herself quickly, saying in a petulant tone, "Let me alone, mamma."

"What is the matter with you, my child?" asked the fond mother.

"Nothing, mamma, I am only weary, oh! so weary," and the spoiled child burst into tears.

"Maritza!" exclaimed the mother, now really alarmed.

"Dear little one," added "Mademoiselle," rushing forward as if to protect her favorite from some invisible enemy, and drawing the beautiful young head to her bosom.

"Maritza, what does this mean?" murmured Madame de Sorgnes, bending and kissing away the tears which coursed down the lovely face. Tiomane had stopped in her work of arranging the music, and stood at the piano, outwardly calm, but trembling from head to foot at the presentiment of coming sorrow. With a fervent prayer for help, she nerved herself to meet it.

"What is the matter, pet?" again pleaded the anxious mother.

Maritza disengaged herself from "Mademoiselle's" protecting arms, and, standing erect, answered, with indescribable violence:

"The matter is, mamma, that here, in my own home, I have been insulted—most grossly insulted."

"Insulted, darling!" interrupted Madame de Sorgnes; "impossible!"

"Yes, mamma, Prince Hassan even—"

"Prince Hassan, my treasure! Why, do you not know that he came here tonight only to see you. He saw you. He was enchanted, as every one is. He told me so over and over again. Yes, sweet one," she added, taking her daughter's head in her hands and kissing the beautiful golden hair, "yes, with one little word you can make Prince Hassan the happiest of men and wear, 'Mademoiselle la Duchesse,' as Guillaume calls you, the closed crown of a princess on this lovely head."

Maritza, recoiling, answered, in a transport of anger bordering on frenzy, "No, no, mamma, never. The prince has insulted me—do you understand? Insulted me for this low born stranger—this intriguer—this perfidious girl!"

"I—I! Maritza!" cried Tiomane, pale and cold as a statute. "Do you dare to speak of me thus?"

"Yes, of you, 'my sister, my sister!'" the angry girl replied, with bitter irony. "What an honor for me! My sister, indeed! You are no fool that I must acknowledge. You prepared your triumph most skillfully."

"Prepared my triumph?" echoed Tiomane, no longer trying to curb her anger.

"Yes, prepared. Do you imagine that your maneuvers are so well planned that I can not see through them? You saw the admiration of the prince for me, and, in your ambition, your jealousy, your malice, you determined to supplant me. Mamma, if you only knew how I have been insulted this evening! Can you believe it? The prince had invited me to waltz, in her presence, and she dragged him off to the banquet-hall, under the pretense of needing some refreshments, and kept him there in order to prevent him from keeping his engagement with me—in order to inflict on me the shame of being forgotten—yes, forgotten. I—I—the daughter of the consul-general of France."

"Oh, you wicked girl! you base liar!" cried Tiomane, exasperated beyond all bounds.

"I appeal to 'Mademoiselle' for the truth of what I have said," retorted Maritza triumphantly!

Tiomane looked at the governess, as if she expected but scant justice from her avowed enemy.

"Speak, Pascale," said Madame de Sorgnes imperiously.

"Alas!" that lady replied, in a tone of sorrow which was contradicted by the wicked joy which gleamed in her stony eyes, "I must confess, dear madam, that Tiomane's conduct this evening has been very improper."

Tiomane became ashy pale at this reply, but, making a supreme effort to master her righteous indignation, she said, fixing her honest blue eyes on the hypocritical governess;

"Perhaps I am indebted to Mademoiselle Pascale for the discovery of my baseness."

"Precisely, my dear child," that lady replied, with imperturbable coolness. "My position as directress of your education imposes upon me the task, the duty, rather, of guiding your first steps in society, and I confess I was surprised and shocked at your want of breeding. I thought I had so trained you, had inculcated such principles, as were fitted to preserve you from the grave faults into which you have fallen this evening. I found you coquettish to a degree which I could not have believed had I not seen it with my own eyes, and that with Prince Hassan, whom you met for the first time. I observed that, as soon as the dance was ended, he led you, or rather you led him, to the supper-room—"

"A great crime," Tiomane interrupted impetuously, "to be thirsty and to take a sherbet in a room with fifty other persons who were doing the same thing."

"The crime, as you call it, my dear, was not in taking a sherbet," replied "Mademoiselle," in a tone of tranquil security, and with the benevolent expression of a hyena sure of his prey, "for, as you say, there is nothing more proper, after a waltz, than to take the arm of your partner and go to the supper-room for an ice or a sherbet. But it is very improper for a young girl to prolong the tete-a tete."

"The tete-a tete, as you are pleased to call it, as likewise our conversation in the ball-room, was of Maritza alone."

"I am quite willing to believe it, my child," replied her pitiless tormentor; "nevertheless, to lookers-on who knew nothing of the conversation it had the appearance of a flirtation, which, I must tell you, was very harshly commented upon. An invitation to Mademoiselle de Sorgnes in her own ball-room is noted, for when she accepts it she is obliged to refuse many others who desire the honor of dancing with her. Prince Hassan's invitation was noted. You were seen leaving the ball-room on his arm; the waltz began; Maritza waited his return to claim her. It would be quite useless, my dear, to wound your feelings by repeating the comments which were made on your improper conduct."

"This is really abominable!" cried Madame de Sorgnes.

"You see, you see, mamma," added Maritza, who was seated on her mother's knee, while Tiomane and her hypocritical governess stood confronting each other.

"Finally," continued the governess in the same calm, dignified tone, "it was my duty to remember that this scandal would fall upon the beloved family which has so long honored me with its confidence. I could not ignore this duty. This is the reason, Tiomane, that I induced Maritza to go to the supper-room under the pretext of taking a glass of orangeade. I hoped that she would return to the ball-room on the prince's arm, and that your bold attempt at a flirtation with his royal highness would be overlooked."

"You acted intelligently and wisely, Pascale," concluded Madame de Sorgnes.

Tiomane had listened to this pitiless arraignment as one in a dream, utterly unable to comprehend such audacious mendacity. Again and again her white lips half opened in an exclamation of horror, but the words died unuttered, and a frightful terror took possession of her at the semblance of

"OH, YOU WICKED GIRL!"

truth concealed under the infamous calumny.

"It is incredible," said Madame de Sorgnes, indignant, that any one should make her Maritza weep; "such duplicity, such insolence—it is really incredible."

"And therefore, dear mamma," continued Maritza, rising, and darting at Tiomane a look of contempt. "After supper, as you know, there was singing—"

"Ah," murmured Tiomane, "they reproach me with the voice which God has given me!"

"The cultivation of which, however, you owe to us, as, indeed, you owe all that you are," answered Madame de Sorgnes, in a harsh tone.

"Yes," said Maritza, "a servant of donkeys, picked up by us on the highway, in her miserable village."

"Alas!" replied Tiomane sadly, "how I wish you had left me in my village."

"Ungrateful, heartless girl!" retorted Madame de Sorgnes.

"Not ungrateful, not heartless, but humiliated, tortured, from the first day I entered your house—suffering every kind of injustice—always misunderstood—"

"On the contrary, only too well understood," interrupted Mademoiselle Pascale ironically.

"Ah! this is indeed your day of triumph," replied the poor victim, "for all this is your work, begun the first hour I entered this house, and continued pitilessly ever since."

"Do you dare attack 'Mademoiselle' now?" interrupted Madame de Sorgnes severely. "'Mademoiselle,' who has taken such pains with your education. Your insolence passes all bounds. Be silent, I command you."

The silvery voice had lost its sweetness.

"No, my dear madam, I must speak. My heart is too full. I can not remain silent. I do not deny your generous intentions toward me. As Maritza has just said, you picked me up on the highway—a poor orphan—a servant of donkeys. But I must tell you, that here, in this palace, I have been more oppressed, more wretched, than in the poor hovel from which you took me. A bitter hatred has pursued me, unceasingly, with all the refinements of indefetagable cruelty. Oh! What an unhappy childhood! What tears, what struggles, what despair!"

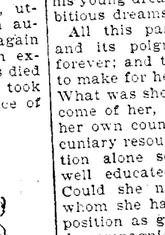
She stopped, overcome by emotion. Madame de Sorgnes had not a bad heart, but she was thoroughly angry, and she saw in Tiomane a rebel, whose every word only increased her guilt.

"My congratulations on the feats of the past," she said cruelly; "your own words prove that even in childhood you bore within you the seeds of the worst, the most perverse, disposition."

Tiomane staggered under this last blow. She remained for a moment motionless, half suffocated. Then, as if animated by a supreme resolve, she rose, her face livid, her features frozen with despair. "Madame," she stammered, "will you permit me to leave your house?"

"As soon as you please," Madame de Sorgnes replied pitilessly. Tiomane without replying, fled to her own room.

CHAPTER XII.



THE CRISIS OF tears, of anger, of despair, passed away, and Tiomane grew calm and was able to see things in their true light. It was now broad daylight, but she did not think of trying to sleep. She threw a mantilla over her shoulders, and opened a window. The cool air of the morning refreshed her weary eyes, and she tried to think. Her whole life was to be suddenly changed. After such insults, her presence in that house was no longer possible. The storm had burst on her head, when she believed herself perfectly secure. Indeed, for five years her life had been much happier, for this brave girl had made for herself, by degrees, a life apart from and above the petty meannesses by which she was surrounded. Moreover, custom had done, as ever, its kindly work. Her position in the family was plainly marked out, and it was necessary, bon gre, mal gre, to resign herself to it. She knew that the consul esteemed her, for he took evident pleasure in conversing with her, and often congratulated her on her rare musical gifts. Madame de Sorgnes, whose frivolous nature could not understand or appreciate so noble a character, was nevertheless, flattered by the success of her protege; and as for Maritza, she was as much attached to her submissive companion as so selfish a girl could be. Mademoiselle Pascale, alone, had kept up the old animosity, but its expression had become less disagreeable. The remarkable progress of her pupil, her courageous perseverance, her rapid artistic development, her dignified, elegant manners, caused the reproaches to grow less and less frequent—they were gradually dying out for want of element. For a long time her hostility had been shown only in the stony look of her cold eyes, and in the harshness of the tone in which she addressed her pupil. But she had one sincere friend, whose affection was not weakened by time or absence. She had seen him but once in five years, during the last vacation passed at Berck. She was then sixteen, and he confided to "his tall sister," as he liked to call her, his young dreams of the future—the ambitious dreams of a youth of twenty.

All this past, with its intense joys and its poignant sorrows, was gone forever; and the future which she was to make for herself—what was it to be? What was she to do? What was to become of her, thus abandoned far from her own country, and without any pecuniary resources whatever? One situation alone seemed possible. She was well educated, and a fine musician. Could she not find among the ladies whom she had met at the consulate a position as governess, or as demoiselle de compagnie? But before taking any steps to obtain such a position, would it not be necessary to ask Madame de Sorgnes' permission, and would it be granted?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Mustard Bath.

A Germantown man had a novel experience with a would-be burglar a few nights ago, says the Philadelphia Record. His wife, on several occasions, had heard noises as if somebody was trying to enter the residence. On the night in question the man of the house had returned home about 1 o'clock in the morning and was sitting in the kitchen soaking his feet in strong mustard water, when he heard some one prying at the shutter. Hastily ascending into the second story, and looking from the window, he espied the burglar hard at work with a jimmy at the shutter. Being in a quandary as to what to do under the circumstances, and with no weapon to defend himself and family, he bethought himself of the tub of water in which he had been soaking his feet. He quickly brought this and doused it on the burglar's head. A muttered curse was all that was heard as the man jumped the back fence and disappeared, leaving behind his kit of tools, which the man of the house shows to verify his story.

An Interesting Scientific Toy.

A toy was shown recently before the London Physiological society which possesses more than ordinary interest. In construction it is extremely simple, consisting of a flat circular disk mounted as a top. One half of the disk is white, the other half black. On the white half are drawn in different positions small segments of black circles, concentric with the circumference. If one were asked what would be the result of the fusion of black and white color sensations which occur in spinning the top one would possibly say gray. But the remarkable fact is nevertheless true that the rings appear colored—red, yellow, blue and violet. On reversing the top the order of the color is reversed. No satisfactory explanation could be given for the phenomenon.

At least £144,000,000 worth of British property is always on the sea

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"THE OPENING WINTER" THIS WEEK'S SUBJECT.

Text Selected from Titus 3:12, "I Have Determined There to Winter"—Temptations of the Season Explained in Eloquent Words.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1895.—Today Dr. Talmage chose as the subject of his sermon "The Opening Winter." Although the cold comes earlier or later, according to the latitude, this sermon is sooner or later as appropriate everywhere as it is in Washington. The text selected will be found in Titus 3: 12, "I have determined there to winter."

Paul was not independent of the seasons. He sent for his overcoat to Troas on a memorable occasion. And now in the text he is making arrangements for the approachig cold weather, and makes an appointment with Titus to meet him at Necopolis, saying: "I have determined there to winter." Well this is the eighth day of December and the second Sabbath of winter. We have had a few shrill, sharp blasts already, forerunners of whole regiments of storms and tempests. No one here needs to be told that we are in the opening gates of the winter. This season is not only a test of one's physical endurance, but in our great cities is a test of moral character. A vast number of people have by one winter of dissipation been destroyed, and forever. Seated in our homes on some stormy night, the winds howling outside, we imagine the shipping helplessly driven on the coast, but any winter night, if our ears were good enough, we could hear the crash of a thousand moral shipwrecks. There are many people who came to the cities on the first of September who will be blasted by the first of March. At this season of the year temptations are especially rampant. Now that the long winter evenings have come, there are many who will employ them in high pursuits, in intelligent socialities, in Christian work, in the strengthening and ennobling of moral character, and this winter to many of you will be the brightest and the best of all your lives, and in anticipation I congratulate you. But to others it may not have such effect, and I charge you, my beloved, look out where you spend your winter nights.

In the first place, I have to remark that at this season of the year evil allurements are especially busy. There is not very much temptation for a man to plunge in on a hot night amid blazing gaslights, and to breathe the fetid air of an assemblage, but in the cold nights Satan gathers a great harvest. At such times the casinos are in full blast. At such time, the grogshops in one night make more than in four or five nights in summer. At such times the play-bills of low places of entertainment seem especially attractive, and the acting is especially impressive, and the applause especially bewitching. Many a man who has kept right all the rest of the year will be capsized now, and though last autumn he came from the country and there was lustre in the eye and there were roses in the cheek and elasticity in the step, by the time the spring hour has come you will pass him in the street and say to your friend: "What's the matter with that man? How differently he looks from what he looked last September." Slain of one winter's dissipation. At this time of the year there are many entertainments. If we rightly employ them, and they are of the right kind, they enlarge our socialities, allow us to make important acquaintance, build us up in our morals, and help us in a thousand ways. I can scarcely think of anything better than good neighborhood. But there are those entertainments from which others will come besotted in character. There are those who by the springtime will be broken down in health, and though at the opening of the season their prospects were bright, at the close of the season they will be in the hands of the doctors, or sleeping in the cemetery. The certificate of death will be made out, and the physician, to save the feelings of the family, will call the disease by a Latin name. But the doctor knows, and everybody else knows, they died of too many levees. Away with all these wine-drinking convivialities. How dare you, the father of a family, tempt the appetites of the young people? Perhaps at the entertainment, to save the feelings of the minister or some other weak temperance man, you leave the decanter in a side room, and only a few people are invited there to partake; but it is easy enough to know when you come out, by the glare of your eye and the stench of your breath, that you have been serving the devil.

The winter season is especially full of temptation, because of the long evenings allowing such full swing for evil indulgences. You can scarcely expect a young man to go into his room and sit there from seven to eleven o'clock in the evening, reading Motley's "Dutch Republic," or John Foster's essays. It would be a very beautiful thing for him to do, but he will not do it. The most of our young men are busy in offices, in factories, in banking-houses, in stores, in shops, and when evening comes they want the fresh air, and they want sight-seeing, and they must have it, they will have it, and they ought to have it. Most of the men here assembled will have three or four evenings of leisure on the the winter nights. After tea, the man puts on his hat and coat, and he goes out. One form of allurement says, "Come in here." Satan says, "It is best for you to go in; you ought not to be so green; by this time you ought to have seen everything," and the temptations shall be mighty in dull times such we have had, but which, I believe, are gone; for I hear all over the land the prophecy of great prosperity, and the railroad men and the merchants, they all tell me of the days of prosperity they think are coming, and in many departments they have already come, and they are going to come in all departments; but those dull times through which we have passed have destroyed a great many men. The question of a livelihood is with a vast multitude the great question. There are young men who expected before this to set up their household, but they have been disappointed in the gains they have made. They cannot support themselves, how can they support others? and, to the curse of modern society, the theory is abroad that a man must not marry until he has achieved a fortune, when the twain ought to start at the foot of the hill and together climb to the top. That is the old-fashioned way, and that will be the new-fashioned way if society is ever redeemed. But during the hard times, the dull times, so many men were discouraged, so many men had nothing to do—they could get nothing to do—a pirate bore down on the ship when the sails were down and the vessel was making no headway. People say they want more time to think. The trouble is, too many people have too much time to think, and if our merchants had not had their minds diverted, many of them would long before this have been within the four walls of an insane asylum. These long winter evenings, be careful where you spend them. This winter will decide the temporal and eternal destiny of hundreds of men in this audience.

Then, the winter has especial temptations in the fact that many homes are peculiarly unattractive at this season. In the summer months the young man can sit out on the steps, or he can have a bouquet in the vase on the mantel, or, the evenings being so short, soon after gas-light he wants to retire anyhow. But there are many parents who do not understand how to make the long winter evenings attractive to their children. It is amazing to me that so many old people do not understand young people. To hear some of these parents talk you would think they had never themselves been young, and had been born with spectacles on. Oh, it is dolorous for young people to sit in the house from 7 to 11 o'clock at night, and to hear parents groan about their ailments and the nothingness of this world. The nothingness of this world! How dare you talk such blasphemy? It took God six days to make this world, and he has allowed it six thousand years to hang upon his holy heart, and this world has shone on you and blessed you and caressed you for these fifty or seventy years and yet you dare talk about the nothingness of this world. Why, it is a magnificent world. I do not believe in the whole universe there is a world equal to it, except it be heaven. You cannot expect your children to stay in the house these long winter evenings to hear you denounce this star-lighted, sun-warmed, shower-baptized, flower-strewn, angel-watched God-inhabited planet.

Oh! make your home bright. Bring in the violin or the picture. It does not require a great salary or a big house, or chased silver, or gorgeous upholstery to make a home happy. All that is wanted is a father's heart, a mother's heart, in sympathy with the young folks. I have known a man with seven hundred dollars salary, and he had no other income, but he had a home so bright and happy, that, though the sons have gone out and won large fortunes, and the daughters have gone out into splendid spheres, and become princesses of society, they can never think of that early home without tears of emotion. It was to them the vestibule of heaven, and all their mansions now, and all their palaces now, cannot make them forget that early place. Make your homes happy.

Alas! that old people so much misunderstand young folks! There was a great Sunday-school anniversary, and there were thousands of children present; indeed, all the Sunday-schools of the town were in the building, and it was very uproarious and full of disturbance, and the presiding officer on the occasion came forward, and in a very loud tone shouted, "Silence!" and the more noise the presiding officer made, the more noise the children made. Some one else rose on the platform and came forward, and with more stentorian voice shouted, "Silence!" and the uproar rose to greater height, and it did seem as if there would be almost a riot and the police have to be called in, when old Doctor Beaman, his hair white as the driven snow, said: "Let me try my hand." So he came forward with a slow step to the front of the platform, and when the children saw the venerable man and the white hair, they thought they would hush up that instant, and hear what the old man had to say. He said: "Boys, I want to make a bargain with you. If you will be still now, while I speak, when you get to be as old as I am I will be as still as a mouse." There was not another whisper that afternoon. He was as much a boy as any of them. Oh, in these approaching holidays, let us turn back our natures to what they were years ago, and be boys again and girls again, and make all our homes happy.

Oh, what a beautiful thing it is to see a young man standing up amid these temptations of city life incorrupt while hundreds are falling. I will tell your history. You will move in respectable circles all your days, and some day a friend of your father will meet you and say: "Good morning; glad to see you. You seem to be prospering; you look like your father for all the world; I thought you would turn out well when I used to hold you on my knee; if you ever want any help or any advice, come to me; as long as I remember your father I'll remember you. Good morning." That will be the history of hundreds of these young men. How do I know it? I know it by the way you start. But here's a young man who takes the opposite route. The voices of sin charm him away. He reads bad books, mingles in bad society. The glow has gone from his cheek and the sparkle from his eye, and the purity from his soul. Down he goes, little by little. The people who saw him when he came to town while yet hovered over his head the blessing of a poor mother's prayer and there was on his lips the dew of a pure sister's kiss, now, as they see him pass, cry: "What an awful wreck!" Cheek bruised in grogshop fight. Eye bleared with dissipation. Lip swollen with indulgences. Be careful what you say to him; for a trifle he would take your life. Lower down, lower down, until, outcast of God and man, he lies in the asylum, a blotch of loathsomeness and pain. One moment he calls for God and then he calls for rum. He prays, he curses, he laughs as a fiend laughs, then bites his nails into the quick, then puts his hands through the hair hanging around his head like the mane of a wild beast, then shivers until the cot shakes, with unutterable terror, then with his fists fights back the devils, or clutches for serpents that seem to wind around him their awful folds, then asks for water which is instantly consumed on his cracked lips. Some morning the surgeon going his rounds will find him dead. Do not try to comb out or brush back the matted locks. Straighten out the limbs, wrap him in a sheet, put him in a box, and let two men carry him down to the wagon at the door. With a piece of chalk write on top of the box the name of the destroyer and the destroyed. Who is it? It is you, oh man, if, yielding to the temptations of a dissipated life, you go out and perish. There is a way that seemeth bright and fair and beautiful to a man, but the end thereof is death. Employ these long nights of December, January and February in high pursuits, in intelligent socialities, in innocent amusements, in Christian work. Do not waste this winter, for soon you will have seen your last snow shower, and have gone up into the companionship of Him whose raiment is white as snow, whiter than any fuller on earth could whiten it. For all Christian hearts the winter nights of earth will end in the June morning of heaven. The river of life from under the throne never freezes over. The foliage of life's fair tree is never frost-bitten. The festivities, the hilarities, the family greetings of earthly Christmas times will give way to larger reunion and brighter lights and sweeter garlands and mightier joy in the great holiday of heaven.

Post-Mortem Generosity.

We lead miserly or selfish lives, thinking to redeem ourselves by a post-mortem generosity; only relieving distress when our effects can be of no further use to us. We go into mourning and give away our gay apparel because it will become old-fashioned by the time we emerge from our somber garb. We give away what we are done with. We do this and pat ourselves for our generosity. Too many of us are like the child with her cake, we only give when we have had enough ourselves. After the donation to the poor fund has been made, we yet have more than enough for our comfort. Just as bright a blaze to warm by, and just as soft a pillow to lie upon—and what it sweeter still, the praise of friends ringing in our ears. A vase of American beauties, at $5 a dozen, may be an innocent indulgence; but if your neighbor throws herself from a fourth-story window to escape the pangs of starvation your flowers condemn you. The spirit of the law exacts self-abnegation—self-abnegation with no perquisites save that of an approving conscience. Without this, the gift is a one-sided benefit. If a washerwoman's feet are kept warm and dry, what does it signify who gave her the shoes? If the gift came from an egotist, the most important fact to him in the case is the giver.

A REMARKABLE PONY.

An Affectionate Animal That Shows Almost Human Intelligence.

John C. Krantz of Baltimore is the owner of a Western pony in which he takes a great deal of pride. The horse is named Dick and is one of those pieces of horse flesh which seem to have almost human understanding. Dick is small enough to go through the small door cut in the stable door which is intended for the entrance of a man. He prefers to enter by the smaller door and sometimes tries to take the carriage to which he is harnessed in with him. This, it is needless to say, results in failure. He considers himself above the common herd and with good reason.

He will not have his harness put on in the stable, but must be taken into the office for that purpose. He then consents to be led out to be hitched to the carriage. Dick is very fond of cream peppermint drops; the ordinary lozenges he will not touch. In order to get these at the end of each drive he is taken to one of Mr. Krantz's stores. His driver then goes inside for the candies. If he wishes to do so Dick will calmly walk across the pavement and enter the door, much to the amusement of the onlookers and the edification of the children. The sweetmeats are given to the animal and he backs out.

He always gazes after his master with a look of inquiry in his eyes and puts his fore feet on the pavement w[hen] Mr. Krantz leaves the carriage. Krantz thinks his pet can be to do almost anything, a[nd] had the time would try it Dick himself. The horse of his master, and on shows this affection." too good for Dick deserves it.

State Historical Society

The Ord Quiz.

Established 1882 — *ORD, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1895.* — *Vol. 14, NO. 38.*

Church Directory.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
REV. W. E. HARDAWAY, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Service—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Epworth League 6:45 p. m.
Peayer Meeting Thursday 7:30
Strangers specially invited.

First Presbyterian Church.
REV. W. B. LEONARD, Pastor.
Regular Sunday Services—
Preaching 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church.
There will be preaching services at Baptist church every other Sunday

Christian Church.
REV. L. A. HUSSONG, Pastor,
Regular Sunday service—
Sunday School at 10 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.
Preaching every two weeks at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
These services are held every week in the Emig building, east side of square. A welcome to all.

FOOT Post No. 40 G. A. R. holds its regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at at the Knights of Pythias hall at 3 p. m.
DAVID A. GARD, Commander.
D. MCCALL, Adj.

Ord Circle No. 6, Ladies of the G. A. R. hold their regular meeting on the first Friday in each month at 1 o'clock sharp, at the Knights of Pythias hall. MRS. IDA STROUP,
MYRA WYGENT, Pres. Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
UNION PACIFIC.
Accommodation arrives.....8:15 p. m.
Accommodation leaves.....7:45 a. m.
BURLINGTON ROUTE.
Accommodation goes East.....12:55 p. m
Accommodation goes east Tuesdays....10:35a. m.
Accommodation goes West.....7:40 p. m.

A. M. ROBBINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC IN OFFICE.
Attention given to legal business in Valley and adjoining counties.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

BABCOCK & LAVERTY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Corporation Law a Specialty.
Office First National Bank Block.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

A. A. LAVERTY,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
Estate and Probate matters made a Specialty.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

CHAS. A. MUNN, County Attorney. — R. L. STAPLE Sec'y. Valley Co Abstract Co.
MUNN & STAPLE,
LAWYERS.
Collections, Insurance and Abstracts of Title. Notary Public always in office.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

F. D. HALDEMAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office and residence opposite Presbyterian church.
ORD, - - NEBRASKA.

W. E. CRAMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in QUIZ Block.
ORD, . . NEBRASKA

E. J. BOND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN.
All calls promptly attended day and night.
Office upstairs over Patty's Pharmacy.
Residence four blocks west of public square
ORD, . . . NEBRASKA

F. MISKO,
DEALER IN HARNESS,
Saddles, whips, robes, blankets, collars, curry combs, brushes, and everything usually kept in a first-class harness store.
Shop on North Side Square.
ORD, . . NEBRASKA.

WENCEL MISKO,
MEAT MARKET.
Fresh and Salt Meats and Bologna always on hand.
In Martin's old stand.
ORD, . NEBRASKA.

PERFECT JOB PRINTING
AND LOW PRICES
At QUIZ Office.

H. Strong & Co.,
Dealers in Furniture and Undertaking Goods.
Give us a call before purchasing. Undertaking a specialty.

News Brieflets.

The British postal telegraph is run at an annual net loss of $13,000,000.

The next National G. A. R. Encampment has been fixed for St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 1 to 4.

The Georgia House of Representatives defeated the Bush bill, which was practically a State prohibition bill.

Nearly $90,000 was subscribed or pledged by St. Louis citizens to get the National Republican Convention for that city.

At the age of eighty William J. Murray, of Toledo, decided to eat no more and died after forty-seven days' fasting.

The Harvard Observatory will send its famous Bruce photographic telescope to the university station at Arequipa Peru.

Volunteer Life-Savers, of New York City, ask the Board of Education to add swimming to the public-school curriculum.

In the suit of Gus A. Myer against ex-Congressmen W. C. P. Breckinridge for services in the Pollard case the defendant paid in $550 in fees.

By buying off the collateral heirs for $400,000, it is alleged, the children of the late James Fair, of San Francisco, have practically settled the will case.

What is probably the longest stretch of unsupported telephone wire is that which crosses Wallenstadt Lake, in Switzerland, a distance of a mile and a half.

There is a movement on foot for the establishment of industrial schools for the training and education of the Russian convicts' children in the penal settlements of Siberia.

In consequence of the high price of wheat in Australia, a California steamer has sailed for Sydney with 1,000 tons of that cereal, and three other cargoes will arrive at Brisbane within a month.

Six of the South African millionaires are said to be worth collectively $195,000,000. Mr. Alfred Beits is the richest with sixty millions, Mr. Barnato has fifty and Mr. Cecil Rhodes twenty-five millions.

Joseph Ross, uncle of the famous Charlie Ross, and one of the most energetic searchers after the lad who, in 1874, was abducted from his Germantown, Pa., home died at his home in Philadelphia the other day, aged seventy.

A mouse nibbled through the insulated covering of an electric light supply wire in a tomato factory in Salem, N. J., and a fire resulted which stewed 8,000 gallons of skinned tomatoes. These were given away to the poor people of the town.

A convict in the Joliet Penitentiary has a depression in the top of his head deep enough to hold half a gill of water.

The Shoemaker of Brockton, Mass., who started out to make a pair of shoes for each Governor of the United States has been obliged to stop work on account of illness. Ten autograph letters have already been received from Governors who have been the recipients of his unique gift.

The latest story of a wonderful gold find in Alaska is of a lake whose bed is literally paved deep with gold dust. The lake is 1,000 yards long, 400 yards wide and 150 feet deep. It is fed by water from a glacier, and its only outlet is a little stream two feet deep, of incredible swiftness. The assay of the sand which a sea captain brought to Seattle recently showed $8 to $10 a cubic yard, and on this basis a man alone could take out $10,000 a year.

You Can't Cough

After taking 3 doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup. It is one of the most wonderful remedies ever put on market for Coughs and Colds. Sold and warranted by our popular druggists, Bridgford & Nichols.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The recent State census shows that Rhode Island leads at the other State in the density of population, having 354 to the square mile. Massachusetts comes second with 318 to the square mile.

Jake Gregory, on old negro living near Wavely, Ky., last week traded his wife to a neighbor for an old mule, a pointer dog and $5 in cash. The woman was a willing party to the swap, and even borrowed the mule from her ex-husband to carry her to her new home.

After nearly half a century of married life together John Cowling and his wife, of Jeffersonville, Ind., were divorced seven years ago and Mr. Cowling married again. Four months ago his second wife died, and last week he and his divorced wife were remarried.

A nnmber of young quails from Canton, China were received in Tacoma, Wash., last week, to be used in breeding to stock certain parts of that State. Experiments in stocking the woods of the Pacific Coast States with various kinds of important game birds have turned out very successfully.

A rich old silver mine, abandoned by Spaniards a century ago, near Zacatecas Mexico, has just been rediscovered by Marcina Solis, of Madrid.

John Kiefel, a Carbon (Ind.) jeweller, who knew Schlatter, the "healer," in Switzerland, says that he went crazy in trying to discover perpetual motion.

Mrs. Gasto, a beggar, whose home was burned at Spring Valley, N. Y., had the firemen save her mattress, in which she had hidden $2,000 or $3,000 in bills, besides a quantity of coin.

One of the buildings at the Tennessee Centennial Expositions will be erected entirely with money provided by the children of the State. Everything in it or around it will be arranged for the pleasure and profit of children. In the tower will swing a fine set of silver chimes.

The popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the high esteem in which it is held, leads us to believe it to be an article of great worth and merit. We have the pleasuse of giving the experience of three prominent citizens of Redondo Beach, Cal., in the use of the remedy. Mr. A. V. Trudell says: "I have always received prompt relief when I use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." Mr. James Orchard says: "I am satisfied that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured my cold." Mr. J. M. Hatcher says: "For three years I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family and its results have always been satisfactory." For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

In the Kremlin, at Moscow, they are regilding the great copper crosses that surmount the cupolas of the Church of the Ascension, where the Czars are crowned, in preparation for the coming coronation. Four hundred thousand mugs bearing the Czar's portrait are to be distributed to the people, who will drink free beer from them.

Any one who is suffering from Constipation or Indigestion would do well to try Beggs' Little Giant Pills. They give perfect satisfaction. Sold and warranted by Bridgford & Nichols, our popluar druggists.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots and to keep the hair's natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

Bridgeford & Nichols take the lead in everything. They have secured the exclusive sale of Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker, the most perfect medicine made. Try it for all blood disorders.

Singers, public speakers, actors, auctioneers, teachers, preachers and all who are liable to over-tax and irritate the vocal organs, find, in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a safe, certain and speedy relief. A timely dose of this preparation has prevented many a throat trouble.

Beggs' Tropical Oil will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruis s and all deep seated diseases where a powerful liniment is required. Give it a trial and you will use no other. It acts like magic. Bridgeford & Nichols have it for sale and warrant every bottle.

A genuine ghost-story has yet to be attested; but not so a genuine blood-purifier. Over and over again it has been proved that Ayer's Sarsaparilla stands alone among medicines as the most reliable tonic-alterative in pharmacy. It stood alone at the World's Fair.

Recent negotiations between the Governments of Germany and the United States brought to light the fact that we are represented at several German courts by a dead man. Bancroft, the celebrated American Historian, was accredited to several German States as United States Minister in 1897. When the German States formed a union, our Government failed to recall its Minister, and Mr. Bancroft continued to remain our representatives in South Germany, the fact of his death having been overlooked.

For $125,000 Benjamin H. Morgan, of London, England, has bought fifteen gold mines near Colorado Springs.

The Most Wonderful Pill.

They relieve where all others fail. They are called Beggs' Little Giants and are rightly named. Remember the name and call for them at the best store in town. Bridgford & Nichols keep them.

The noted political economist, David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn., favors President Cleveland's renomination.

A. E. Kilpatrick, of Filmore, Cal., had the misfortune to have his leg caught beteen a cart and a stone and badly bruised. Ordinarily he would have been laid up for two or three weeks, but says: "After using one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm I began to feel better, and in three days was entirely well. The peculiar soothing qualities which Chamberlain's Pain Balm possesses, I have never noticed in any other liniment. I take pleasure in recommending it." This liniment is also of great value for rheumatism and lame back. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

Steamers northward from Tacama and Victoria are making a close search for the missing steamer Strathnevis.

Beggs' Hair Renewer

IS POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR TONIC ON THE MARKET. It will STOP hair falling out or turning gray! Give it a trial. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction by your popular druggists, Bridgford & Nichols.

The dynamite gun tests at the Golden Gate, Cal., were very satisfactory, one shell shattering the side of a mountain.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 20 cents. Dr. SWAYNE & SON Philadelphia. 27-6m

A lighted match ignited natural gas and blew to atoms John Kirkham's cold storage beer house, at Anderson, Ind., and almost killed Henry Garlebe.

Why Will You Cough?

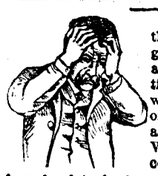
Bridgeford & Nichols your druggists ask you why? You can be so easily cured. Three doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup will relieve you at once. We guarantee every bottle, and no monkey work.

Because he owned the house in which his father kept a saloon, James Champion, aged ten, of Gas City, Ind., locked the door and stopped the business.

DR. WARREN'S English Cotton Root Pills "For Ladies!" Safe, sure, prompt. A perfect remedy in all cases. Ask for Dr. Warren's English Cotton-Root Pills and take no other. For sale by all druggists or sent direct securely packed. Price $2.00, advice free. Dr. Warren Medicine Co. Box 1472, Providence, R. I. For sale by JOHNSON BROS., Druggists, Ord, Nebraska.

QUIZ from now till January 1st, 1897, for $1,50.

Terrible Headaches
RESULTING FROM
DERANGEMENT OF STOMACH, LIVER, OR BOWELS,
Relieved by
AYER'S PILLS



"I don't believe there ever was so good a pill made as Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They will do all you recommend them for and even more. When I have a cold and ache from head to heels, a dose or two of these pills is all the medicine needed to set me right again. For headache, they never fail. I have been a victim of terrible headaches, and have never found anything to relieve them so quickly as Ayer's Pills. Since I began taking this medicine, the attacks have been less and less frequent, until, at present, months have passed since I have had one."—C. F. NEWMAN, Dug Spur, Va.

AYER'S PILLS
Prize Medal at World's Fair

CUT IN 2 SHIRTING.

Just now it is the fad with some merchants to get very loud, tell big tales to draw trade, and, figuratively speaking, to tear their shirts, in order to get you inside their doors. But you should not forget that I am doing business on business principles. I am not throwing out baits to draw you in and then skin you on something else. That's their way. It is not mine.

But speaking of shirts reminds me. I have a fine line of shirting. I don't tear my shirting, because it is too hard work. But I have actually cut the price in two—that is, the price these other fellows usually charge.

See these goods. You'll always find my goods right and my prices are low as anybody's.

WM. FELLOWS,
ORD, NEB.

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE PRICES
We will ship to you direct, mixed cars of Lumber, Sash, Doors and Interior Finish and will save you at least one profit. Send us your bills for estimate.
QUIOU & LEDWICH (8th and Nicholas, Opp. Woodman Oil Works.) **OMAHA, NEB.**

BACKACHE.

WHY? Because your Liver and Kidneys are out of order. For years and years housewives all over the country have used with best results

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver AND Kidney Balm.

Try it, and you will agree with the thousands who say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at $1.00 per bottle.

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, M

A BIG REWARD.

Rewards—usually—come to those who investigate.

The Best Beaver Overcoat (with velvet collar) that could be bought in this western country for $8.00. Same thing here, $4.75.

The best possible Patent Beaver Overcoat (velvet collar) any body could buy at $10.00, is to be had here for $6.75.

The best thing for an Ulster to be had for $7.50—here only $4.00 and an all wool suit for $4.75.

And all we ask is for you to investigate. Our goods are not only that cheap, but better made, better trimmed and better appearing.

Of course we prefer to deal with you in our store, but if you can't come we will send you anything you order. If it ain't just as we represented it your money goes back to you by the next train. That's the kind of a concern we are. 37-4

Nebraska Clothing Co
OMAHA

DR. SUMNER DAVIS.

Specialist in Diseases of

EYE AND EAR

Grand Island, Nebraska.

Special attention to correcting defects of sight with glasses.

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

OBD, - - NEBRASKA

Some football players do their hardest kicking after the game is over.

Enlisting for Cuba is quite busy in Spain. A quicker way of raising troops is seen in the insurgents' adoption of dynamite.

There need be no fear about "dismembering Turkey" and "dividing it up." There is no chance to make things worse.

Unless Actor Anson makes a little more noise on the coaching lines he will be in imminent danger of dropping out of public mind.

Peter Maher, pugilist, is the only war cloud that is threatening the peace of the world. He declares that he is ready to fight anybody.

An ex-congressman advertised to lecture in Savannah, Ga. One ticket was sold. The identity of the purchaser has been considerably kept in the dark.

Now that the football hair crop will be harvested the mysterious hair cutting fiend who is running amuck in Chicago will doubtless be driven out of business.

The Kentucky papa who took his gun to the train and captured his eloping daughter may inspire other papas to similar feats. It begins to look a little dark for Cupid.

It is to be feared that Corbett intends to continue as champion pugilist after all. It is true he has given away the belt, but there is no evidence that he has sold his type-writer.

The calm unconcern with which Chicago sits back and waits for the national conventions to come to her, signifies that so far as convention cities are concerned she thinks there are no others.

Some of the New York papers are calling for fresh men on the police force. If is is possible to find anyone fresher than these same papers have represented Roosevelt as being they have been libeling him.

Mike Schingowitz left Hankinson, N. D., last week in search of a wife. At Neenah, Wis., he met, wooed and wed Miss Sadie Thornton, all in one day. In a few months he will probably be sorry he spent so much time in getting married.

St. Louis, it seems, also visited Atlanta, and nobody mentioned it. The St. Louis Star-Sayings accounts for it as follows: "While the New York and Chicago delegations were paraded about as a sort of side-show, the St. Louis party was taken right in, in a sort of one-of-the-family way, which showed more clearly than words that they were not considered strangers."

George Harris, the old negro upon whose career Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe founded her character of "Uncle Tom," is in destitute circumstances near Lexington, Ky. For some time his daily income and expenditure has been within the compass of a 5-cent piece. Yet a dozen cheap actors doing "Uncle Tom" about the country are making plenty of money.

Mrs. Nellie Louise Durant Johnson, who designed dresses for Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, now Duchess of Marlborough, and for the Goulds and many other persons of wealth and fashion, was arrested last week on the charge of causing the numerous fires that have occurred in the flat building in which she lives. The police found kerosene soaked bags in her apartments and claim to have a clear case against her.

The story from Texas about a horse that has a back seven feet long recalls one of the alleged witticisms in Joe Miller's "Jest Book." It is the one about the equine which was taken out for a ride, and at a calling place in the country was turned over to the care of the "ostler," with a request to put the horse in the stable. That individual reported half an hour later that he had put one end of the animal in the stable, and left the other end out in the yard.

Edison believes that the problem of navigating the air cannot be accomplished by using either balloons or aeroplanes. He says: "I would construct actual ships of the air—yachts, schooners and brigantines—which would tack and jibe and sail before the wind. My idea is that the lifting power for these air ships should be gas stored in the sails. In other words, you apply the balloon principle in such way that the gas bag, instead of being an impediment, as at present, would be the actual means of propulsion. I would construct gas bags shaped like the sails of a yacht."

In his annual report President Andrews of Brown university says: "For those in perfect health and trained to it, football is safer than either rowing, yachting, gunning or running hounds. Rowing appears to be many times as fatal. So is baseball. Even tennis is worse."

A wife sold for $10, and a boy bringing but fourteen bundles of corn stalks, tends to create the impression that the human market in Michigan is greatly depressed. An ordinary English duke brought $7,000,000 in New York.

UNCLE SAM'S FINANCE

SEC'Y. CARLISLE'S ANNUAL TO CONGRESS.

Evils and Remedies of Our Present System Pointed Out—The Treasury's Condition Would be Good if it Were Not for the Legal Tender Menace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. — Secretary Carlisle's annual report on the state of finances was sent to Congress to day. It shows that the revenues of the government from all sources during the last fiscal year amounted to $500,373,203. The expenditures during the same period aggregated $433,178,426, leaving a deficit for the year of $42,805,223. As compared with fiscal year 1894, the receipts for 1895 increased $17,570,705, although there was a decrease of $1,320,981 in the ordinary expenditures, which is largely accounted for by a reduction of $11,131,055 on sugar bounties. The revenues for the currant fiscal year are estimated upon the basis of existing laws, at $441,907,407, and the expenditures at $418,907,407, which will leave a deficit of $7,000,000. For the coming fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the Secretary estimates the receipts at $464,793,120 and the expenditures $457,884,193, or an estimated surplus of $6,906,926.

The Secretary states briefly the facts concerning the issue of bonds during the year, the particulars of which have already been reported to Congress and the reports concerning the seals of Alaska at some length.

SHORT TIME BONDS DESIRED.

The Secretary devotes a large share of his report to a discussion of the condition of the treasury and the currency in the course of which he makes an exhaustive argument in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks. "The cash balance in the treasury on the 1st of December, 1895," he says, "was $177,406,386, being $98,072,120 in excess of the actual gold reserve on that day and $77,406,386 in excess of any sum that it would be necessary to use for replenishing that fund in case the Secretary should at any time be able to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the ability of the government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year and have a large cash balance at its close without imposing additional taxation in any form upon the people, but I adhere to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that the Secretary of the Treasury ought always to have authority to issue, sell or use in the payment of expenses short time bonds bearing a low rate of interest to supply casual deficiencies in the revenue. With a complete return to the normal business conditions of the country, and a proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures, the revenue laws now in force will, in my opinion, yield ample means for the support of the public service upon the basis now established and upon the assumption, which seems to be justified, that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue without serious interruption. It is estimated that there will be a surplus of nearly $7,000,000 during the fiscal year 1897. During the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 the ordinary expenditures of the government have been decreased $27,927,656.20 as compared with the fiscal year 1893, and it is believed that with the co operation of Congress further reductions can be made in the future without impairing the efficiency of the public service."

THE FIRST GOLD BOND DEAL.

Continuing the Secretary says: "The large withdrawals of gold in December, 1894, and in January and the early part of February, 1895, were due almost entirely to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind which increased in intensity from day to day till it nearly reached the proportions of a panic and it was evident to all who were familiar with the situation that unless effectual steps were promptly taken to check the growing distrust, the government would be compelled within a few days to suspend gold payments and drop to a depreciated silver and paper standard. More than $43,000,000 of the amount withdrawn during the brief period last mentioned was not demanded for export, but was taken out by people who had become alarmed on account of the critical condition of the treasury in its relation to the currency of the country. The purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of gold followed, it being in the contract that no less than one-half of the gold was to be procured abroad, but after a large part of the gold had been furnished from abroad the secretary, in order to prevent disturbance in rates of foreign exchange at a critical period and avoid a condition which would force gold exports and consequent withdrawals from the treasury, acquiesced in a departure from the literal terms of the contract that one-half of the coin should be procured abroad and accepted deposits of gold then held in this country to complete the delivery. Ordinary prudence demanded that the success of the plan to protect the treasury against withdrawals should not be endangered by insisting upon a strict compliance with all the details of the contract while especially the government could sustain no loss, and the whole amount of gold stipulated for was secured. The amount of bonds issued under the contract was $62,315,400, and the amount of gold received was $65,116,241.62."

THE MENACES OF THE PRESENT.

The beneficial effect of this transaction, the Secretary says, was felt immediately, not only in this country, but in every one having commercial relations with us. "Confidence in our securities," he continues, "was at once restored, and these encouraging indications of increasing prosperity still continue, and it is reasonably certain that if our progress is not checked by a repetition of the large demands upon our resources or by a failure to meet the just expectations of the people in respect to the reformation of our fiscal system, we are entered upon an era of material growth and development not surpassed in our history.

"The safety of the existing situation is, however, constantly menaced and our further progress toward a complete restoration of confidence and prosperity is seriously impeded by the defects in our currency laws, and the doubt and uncertainty still prevailing in the public mind, and especially abroad, concerning the future monetary policy of the government. Until these defects in our laws are remedied and these doubts are removed, there can be no satisfactory assurance of immunity from periodical disturbances growing out of the obligations which the government has been compelled to assume in relation to the currency. Our past experience with the United States notes and the treasury notes have clearly shown that the policy of attempting to retain these obligations to the government permanently as a part of our circulating medium and redeem them in coin on presentation, and reissue them after redemption, must be abandoned or that such means must be at once provided as will have a tendency to facilitate the efforts of the Secretary to accumulate and maintain a coin reserve sufficient in amount to keep the public constantly assured of the stability of our entire volume of currency and of our ability at all times to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of its various parts.

"There has never been a time since the close of the war when the gradual retirement and cancellation of the United States notes would not have been a benefit to the country, nor has there ever been a time when the issue of additional notes of the same character would not have been injurious to the country. If our legal tender notes were retired there is abundant reason to believe that a very large amount of gold which has been excluded from the country by the excessive use of silver and paper in circulation would promptly return to take its place in our currency and constitute a permanent part of our medium of exchange.

"There is but one safe and effectual way to protect our treasury against these demands, and that is to retire and cancel the notes which constitute the only means through which the withdrawals can be made. Many partial and temporary remedies may be suggested and urged with more or less plausibility, but this is the only one that will certainly remove the real cause of our troubles, and give assurance of permanent protection against their recurrence in the future.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE SECRETARY.

"This can be most successfully and economically accomplished by authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent per annum, and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and treasury notes upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the government, or to sell them abroad for gold whenever in his judgment it is advisable to do so, and use the gold thus obtained in redeeming the outstanding notes. Under the operation of such a plan, if judiciously executed, there could be no improper contraction of the circulation because if it should at any time be found that other forms of currency were not being supplied to the extent required, exchanges of bonds for notes would be suspended and gold would be secured by selling the securities abroad. In order to further facilitate the substitution of currency for the retirement of legal tender notes, the national banks should be authorized to issue notes equal in amount to the face value of bonds deposited to secure them and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent per annum.

The Secretary also favors the passage of a law allowing National banks to establish branches in small towns, with a view to bringing them closer to the people in parts of the country remote from large towns and cities, by which their usefulness would be greatly enhanced.

The Secretary, in closing his report says that it is not probable that any plan for the permanent retirement of United States notes, and treasury notes will be adopted that will not require considerable time for its complete execution, and he therefore urges upon Congress the propriety of prohibiting any further issue of such notes or of National bank notes of less denomination than $10, thus making room in the circulation for silver coins and silver certificates of small denominations. This, he says, would increase their use among the people and prevent their frequent return to and accumulation in the treasury.

Gets the Marble Heart.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The officials governing the conduct of the press galleries of the house and senate have adopted a rule that will exclude from the privileges of the galleries all legislative as well as executive clerks. Clerks to members and senators not chiefly engaged in newspaper work are those who are affected. The prospect of applications from many clerks who depend on their salaries from members for a living, but who represent small provincial papers, was the prime object in the adoption of the rule. The galleries are already crowded and a limit had to be fixed.

Bicycles for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—General Miles is a strong advocate of the introduction of the bicycle into the army. He has recommended that a force equal to one full regiment of twelve companies be equipped with motor wagons and bicycles. There are at present more than 4,000 men and officers of the army who are able to use the bicycle. General Miles' intention is to use troops stationed at different posts, to make practice marches with the bicycle and thus obtain a thorough knowledge of the country's topography.

A Vetoed Railroad Bill Again.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. — Delegate Flynn to-day introduced a bill to give to the St. Louis & Oklahoma City railroad right of way through the Indian territory from Sapulpa via Chandler to Oklahoma City. It is the same bill which the President vetoed last winter, except that the name of the company has been changed.

President Faure Vilified.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette telegraphs that he is in a position to state that M. Faure, president of the French republic, will resign before March next. He adds that a fresh family scandal has been unearthed in connection with the president's family.

FOLLOWING FANCY.

How the Up-to-Date People Find Pleasure in Winter.

People are fanciful and it is Fancy, after all, that is happiness, and the motive which dictates to the world. Some one fancies that the cozy fire at home and the environment of favorite books is enough to make life worth living during the winter months. That will do for the way worn, weary, easily satisfied, old fashioned man and woman, but the up to date cavalier and the new woman require a change—many changes in fact, and they seek in the dull winter days to find the climate they wearied of in spring and wished would pass away in summer. Sitting behind frosted window panes and gazing on the glistening snow crystals they sigh for the warmth and brightness they love better now than a few short months ago and, in no other country may these whims, these fancies be so easily gratified as in America. Absolute comfort in these days, and in speed and safety, too, instead of the wasted time and discomforts of the not distant past. Ponce de Leon who sought the fountain of Eternal Youth on the shores of Florida consumed many of the precious days of later life, and died before attaining the great prize. De Soto was lured in the same direction and found at Hot Springs, by the aid of Ulelah, the dusky Indian maiden, the wonderful product of the "Breath of the Great Spirit," but before he could return home and apprise his friends of the great discovery and enjoy the certainty of gold and youth, which he believed he had in his grasp he fell a victim to the miasmi of the Great River and found a grave in its muddy depths. To-day the seeker after health simply boards one of the magnificent trains of the Missouri Pacific System, and after something to eat and a nap, wakes up to find himself in this delightful winter Resort, ready to embrace health which seems to be invariably renewed by the magic of the air and water. In De Soto's time the secret of the Fountain of Life was sedulously guarded by the savages, but now a hospitable people opens its arms to receive the tourist whether his quest be for health or amusement. Fancy sometimes tires of Hot Springs, strange as it may seem, but Fancy says "the fields beyond are greener" and the climate of San Antonio is more desirable and thus another ride in another palace, and new scenes and new faces please the eye and satisfy the restless cravings of this master of man. Thus from the Father of Waters to the waves which wash the western shore of this great country the tourist is led by a whim, but most delightedly captive. Mexico has been described as the Egypt of the new world, and the comparison is fitting, and he who dare not face the dangers of the deep, and prefers to retain his meals as well as his life, should make the journey to the land of the Montezumas, and there learn the story of the ages within the faces of a people which change less in the passing years than any other on the Western Continent. This is the land of Sunshine and Color; of history and romance; and as bright eyes will smile at you from under bewitching head gear as may be found in Castile or Arragon.

Fancy carries one to California of course, and this journey, as it once was termed, is now so easily performed as to have lost all of its terrors and left only a most emphatically delightful trip to be the subject of many future conversations. The land of fruits and flowers and fair women; Fancy can ask no more after this tour unless it has been satisfied for once; and still it is Fancy which takes the wearied traveler back to the home and the familiar surroundings and the friends and loves of home. There he may contemplate new journeys and new divertisements, but there lingers in his memory a pleasure he would not part with, and he hopes soon to again enjoy the comforts afforded by this Great System of Railway which has taken him safely out and brought him safely home and has not robbed him of the joys which Fancy brings.

F. P. BAKER.

The Odors and Color of Flowers.

Plants with white blossoms have a larger proportion of fragrant species than any other; next comes red, then yellow and blue; after which, and in the same order, may be reckoned violet, green, orange, brown and black. The flowers of spring are white and highly fragrant; those of summer are red and yellow and less fragrant; those of autumn and winter are darker and with still less perfume.

Catarrh Can Not Be Cured

With local applications as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by druggists; price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Walter Scott liked venison better than any other meat, and potatoes better than any other vegetable.

Comfort to California.

Yes, and economy, too, if you patronise the Burlington Route's Personally Conducted once-a-week excursions which leave Omaha every Thursday morning.

Through tourist sleepers Omaha to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Second class tickets accepted.

See the local ticket agent and arrange about tickets and berths. Or, write to J. Francis, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

There is a movement in England to have public school children taught to swim.

IT PLEASED THE FARMERS

Institute Led by University Professors at Waverly Successful.

The farmers' institute held at Waverly last Saturday had a large attendance of enthusiastic and successful farmers. The meeting opened with a lecture given by Dr. A. T. Peters on "Tuberculosis in Cattle," which was ably demonstrated and much appreciated. After having had a general discussion, the subject "Hog Cholera" was taken up. This brought out many inquiries, as all the farmers have had experience with it and therefore its nature and cure were of much interest. The doctor explained very plainly these subjects and all agreed that he rendered valuable aid and instructions. Some of the agricultural students who are taking instructions under Dr. Peters were present and took part in the discussion.

All the farmers seemed to be well pleased and hoped to have the opportunity to hear from these gentlemen again. Professor Ward's lecture on "Parasites of Domestic Animals" was postponed as the institute could not have the hall Saturday evening.

Result of an Oklahoma Divorce.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 17.—In 1890 Mrs. J. W. Kincaid, of Oklahoma City, secured a divorce from her husband, who married another woman and became wealthy. In 1893 the Supreme court decided that divorces granted in probate courts were not legal, and now the original Mrs. Kincaid files a petition against her husband charging him with adultery with wife No. 2 and asks for half the wealth he has made since their illegal divorce, as alimony. The lawyers and people divorced in Oklahoma probate courts are very much interested in the outcome of the case.

Driven to Death by a Scurrilous Sheet.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17.—John Heard, 21 years old, of 109 West Thirteenth street, a nephew of ex-Congressman John T. Heard, died at his home at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the effects of an ounce of carbolic acid that he had swallowed with suicidal intent ten minutes before. He never spoke after drinking the poison. The direct cause of his death was the publication in a local weekly newspaper of an article that dwelt severely upon his domestic relations.

German National Fails.

The German National bank of Lincoln closed its doors yesterday (Monday) morning and its affairs have been placed in the hands of the comptroller of currency. The bank has been making preparations for the past year to go out of business. The failure to open was caused by the pressing of claims held by eastern banks. It is thought the bank will pay the depositors every dollar they had placed in the bank. The deposits are considerably less than $50,000, and the bank has plenty of excellent paper to realize on.

Will Go Down in a Barrel.

Richard Merron, an employe at Swift's in South Omaha, and an old and experienced cooper, is constructing a big cask in which he expects to float down the river to Kansas City. Merron's cask is quite a novelty. It has air valves and a rudder, and the inventor expects to make the journey in safety. Swift's men have wagered a considerable sum on the result of the venture. Merron expects to start in a few days from the foot of N street and has invited a number of friends and newspaper men down to see him off.

She Fell From a Car.

Late Saturday evening Mrs. Goesh, a resident of Albright, fell from the car on the Albright stub line and was quite badly bruised about the head and shoulders. Mrs. Goesh was stepping from the car, when her dress caught and she was thrown to the ground. She was taken to her home near by and Dr. Berry called. The bruises on the head and shoulders were dressed, and yesterday afternoon the doctor reported that the woman was doing nicely.

Fraker Released on Bond.

RICHMOND, Mo., Dec. 17.—Dr. George W. Fraker, the alleged insurance swindler, who had been confined in the Ray county jail here since his capture, was released on bond yesterday, his bondsmen being Captain J. L. Farris of Richmond, and E. L. Morse, A. P. Benson and Colonel Bissell of Excelsior Springs. He left for his old home at Excelsior Springs, and will engage in the practice of medicine at that place.

Crushed His Skull.

Daniel, a young son of W. H. Wright, who lives eleven miles southwest of Nebraska City, met with a fatal accident at an early hour Monday morning. He was standing near a corn sheller when the rod broke and a piece struck him on the head, crushing his skull. Death was almost instantaneous.

Charged With Cattle Stealing.

Sheriff Murray of Brown county Monday morning arrested C. B. Place on the charge of stealing cattle from a farmer near Johnstown. The cattle were driven to Long Pine and sold to a butcher there. Place has lived in Norfolk, where he was arrested, but a few weeks.

Councilman Dubois Dies.

Sam Dubois, the Omaha councilman who was shot twice by his brother-in-law, C. H. Hoover, last Friday night, died Saturday afternoon. Hoover is said to have been very much affected when he learned the news, and it was rumored that he had committed suicide.

While at work Monday near Irvington, Martin Dawson, a section man on the F., E. & M. V. railroad, had one of his hands smashed with a sledge-hammer by a blow misdirected by a fellow-laborer.

Frank Johnson, the farmer living near Hansen who was so badly injured by falling from his windmill tower the latter part of last week, died Sunday evening. He leaves a wife and several small children, one of whom is a cripple.

ONE ON OSCAR WILDE.

Why Artist Whistler Couldn't Believe His Cat Had Had Kittens.

Everyone knows the story of Whistler's celebrated reply to Oscar Wilde's envious exclamation of delight at a clever sketch of the eccentric painter—how Oscar said, "Oh, Jimmy, how I wish I had said that!" and how Whistler answered, "Never mind, dear boy, you will"—but everyone does not know, says the Chap-book, how during the time that they were frinds, a kitten was given to Whistler, and that in token of affection and without undue curiosity he had named it Oscar. Time passed and Whistler's wife invaded the studio one day with a momentous announcement.

"Jimmy," said she, "did you know Oscar has kittens?"

"Impossible," said Whistler, laying down his brushes; "Oscar can't."

"Come and see," said his wife.

Together they went to where Oscar and the kittens lay. Mrs. Whistler looked at her husband, who stood for a moment in amazement and dismay.

"Never mind," he said, "they must be plagiarized."

Disastrous Failure!

We can mention no failure more disastrous than that of physical energy. It involves the partial suspension of the digestive and assimilative processes, and entails the retirement from business of the liver and kidneys. Only through the good offices of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can the restoration of its former vigorous status be hoped for. When this aid has been secured, a resumption of activity in the stomach, liver and bowels may be relied upon. The Bitters conquers malaria and kidney troubles.

The Force of Example.

"I do not believe any man ever [illegible] genuinely, humbly, thoroughly [illegible] himself to Christ without some other finding Christ through him."—Phillip Brooks.

A Map of the United States.

The wall map issued by the Burlington Route is three feet wide and four feet long; is printed in seven colors; mounted on rollers; shows every state, county, important town and railroad in the Union, and forms a very desirable and useful adjunct to any household or business establishment. Purchased in large quantities, the maps cost the Burlington route more than 15 cents each, but on receipt of that amount in stamps the undersigned will be pleased to send you one. Write immediately as the supply is limited. J. Francis, G. P. & T. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

Patient—See here, you advertise that you extract teeth without pain. Dentist—Certainly, but not this kind of teeth. Patient—What then? Dentist—False teeth.

Pain is not conducive to pleasure, especially when occasioned by corns. Hunyadi Janos will please you, for it removes them perfectly.

Cowley liked fried eels. He said that when properly cooked they were a dish to set before a king.

Take Parker's Ginger Tonic home with you. You will find it to exceed your expectations in abating colds, and many ills, aches and weaknesses.

Some people crave notoriety so they can have a big funeral when they die.

Remember

That good health, strong nerves, physical vigor, happiness and usefulness depend upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Remember that the blood can be made pure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache. 25c.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Many competing FOODS have come and gone and have been missed by few or none but the popularity of this FOOD steadily increases!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!
John Carle & Sons, New York.

WELL MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. SENT FREE. Have been tested and all warranted.

Sioux City Engine and Iron Works, Successors to Pech Mfg. Co.
Sioux City, Iowa.
THE ROWELL & CHASE MACHINERY CO., 1114 West Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Patents, Trade-Marks,

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Omaha STOVE REPAIR Works

Stove Repairs for 40,000 different stoves and ranges. 1209 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

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

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

AGENTS $3 to $10 A DAY TO YOU. Steady work. Write HILL, 36 Fifth Av., Chicago.

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

L. N. U. No. 51. 1895.

Kindly Mention This Paper When You Write to an Advertiser.

Ord Quiz.

J. HASKELL, Publisher.

...d at the Postoffice at Ord, Nebraska, ...nd class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

...ne copy, if paid in reasonable time, $1.50
If unpaid year after year, $2.
Extra copies to be sent abroad per year $1.00.

G. N. Hunt has bought the Thurston *Republic* and has assumed control.

The Burwell *Progress* has passed into the hands of the Progress Publishing Company, L. J. Harris remaining as editor and H. J. Coffin being the other member of the firm.

Placed in our position England would never have permitted so much disregard for the Monroe doctrine. She would lord over this continent or fight. We ought to do the same.

S. P. Mobley begins the publication of the *Nebraska Workman* this month. This is the job that Claflin, of the Ord *Journal*, had his eye on and thought he had sure, but he missed it.

Hon. W. A. McKeighan died at the hospital for the insane at Hastings Sunday morning. He was at the asylum visiting his daughter who is an officer of the institution. In his death the populists lose a strong leader.

Cleveland has astonished the natives by sending a special message to congress that sounds like a declaration of war with Great Britain because of her refusal to arbitrate the Venezuela difficulty. The president asserts that he will go to the limit of his authority to prevent the encroachment of Great Britain upon Venezuela. The message has the proper ring to it and is meeting with the hearty approval of the great mass of American people. True, Cleveland has been dilly-dallying with the encroachments upon our rights but this sudden spurt of patriotism will be taken with full appreciation of its merits. Undoubtedly he has come out thus boldly simply to bolster up the defunct administration of which he is the head, but the step once taken cannot be receded from for congress will certainly go ahead with the idea with the highest spirit of patriotism. It looks as though England will be forced to back down from her high position as dictator of the world.

Whatever the apprehensiveness may be concerning the controversy with Great Britain there is practically no danger of war. This government does not want to fight and England cannot be made to fight with this nation. She knows that she could not win in the long run, however much damage she might do us at the outset. Beside she has everything to lose and nothing possible to gain by a war with us. All America is here in a body except bleak Alaska and her armies could never get inland. We are in a position to resist almost any attack outside of certain sea ports. On the other hand England's great shipping interests, and her possessions in all parts of the world, especially on this continent, would be exposed to our gun boats. Canada would be easily taken by us and impossible for her to defend. She dare not go to war. It is therefore all foolishness for us to knuckle down to her as we have been doing. We have allowed the principles of the Monroe doctrine to be encroached upon with but little or no protest. A vigorous stand now is pretty late, but much better than never.

Said in Few Words.

History will say of Cleve'and that he hunted more ducks and disgusted more democrats than any other president.—Globe-Democrat.

It doesn't seem to alarm Tom Reed when told "no speaker of congress has ever been elected president except James K. Polk." Tom is a rule maker.—Inter Ocean.

A few populist papers, among them the Schuyler *Quill*, attempt to figure out of the returns, populist gains, but they make sorry spectacles of themselves and delude no one else. A few more such "gains" would bury the party completely out of sight. They have lost Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, and have also lost heavily in the south where they boasted of great gaining strength, and all there is left of the party is just sufficient wind to keep courage up to the whistling point while they pass through the woods to eternal dungeon, which is the only thing "in sight" for the party.—Grand Island Republican.

Hang to your Nebraska farm, even if it is held down with a mortgage. In the meanwhile it will make you a living—which thousands elsewhere are not getting—and eventually double in price. The rich Nebraskan within five years will be he who keeps what property he has and secures more at present prices. Grand Island Independent.

A traveller in Japan says that the Japanese tramp takes a hot water bath daily if he has a fraction of a cent to pay for it. He carries a comb, toothpicks, a razor and a toothbrush in his bundle. A few Japanese tramps might be introduced as missionaries in the American brotherhood, whose members do not seem to appreciate what cleanliness is "next to."

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1895.

Speaker Reed will probably not announce the house committees until just before the adjournment for the Christmas recess, which is expected to take place on Friday or Saturday of this week. There is still much uncertainty as to the chairmen of such important committees as Ways and Means and Appropriations, although the contest is believed to have narrowed down to Payne, of New York, and Dingley, of Maine, for the first, and Cannon, of Illinois, and Henderson, of Iowa, for the last.

The members of the Utah Commission arrived in Washington several days ago and will remain until they can get an opportunity to present a handsomely engrossed copy of the constitution, ratified by the election held last month, to Mr. Cleveland with the request that his proclamation formally declaring Utah a state be issued at an early day. Had Mr. Cleveland been in Washington where it is certainly his duty to be during the session of congress, if at no other time, the members of the Commission might have saved on their hotel bills, but whether Utah would have become a state any sooner is doubtful, as Mr. Cleveland will not issue the proclamation until he gets good and ready.

It is not yet certain whether the republicans will re-organize the senate before the Christmas recess or wait until January, but the latter is regarded as most probable. The caucus committee has completed the work of assigning the chairmen of committees and the republican membership of the committees, and the job is probably as satisfactory as it could have been made, although lots of senators are not as well provided for as they wished to be. The re-organization is not now a matter of doubt. The populist senators after voting once for a slate of their own are going to retire from the senate chamber. That will leave the republicans in the majority and re-organization will be quickly accomplished.

So much has been printed since the selection of St. Louis as the convention city about a move to pack the convention for a nomination that a synopsis of the contract made between the Republican National Committee and the committee representing the city of St. Louis is hereby given as the best refutation of such stories: A hall with a seating capacity of 12,000 or more to be furnished properly and decorated, but no pictures of or name of any living republican to be used in said decorations; rooms for the national committee and for convention committees; the engraving and printing of tickets, and suitable music; all to be free of cost to the national committee. Of the 12,000 tickets printed, one-third, less 1,000, are to be turned over to St. Louis. Five hundred of this number to be given the G. A. R. and the other five hundred to distinguished guests, the distribution to be under the supervision of a sub-committee of the national committee. And it is specially stipulated that none of the 3,000 tickets to be distributed by the St. Louis Citizen's Committee shall be used in the interest of any candidate. It would seem that in that contract the national committee had taken every possible precaution to avoid ground for any just charge of favoritism.

The democratic party isn't going to wait until the holding of its national convention to split into gold and silver factions. The split has already come. Within a stone's throw of the United States Capitol the headquarters of the silver faction, which is being led by Senator Harris, of Tennesee, has been established, and a flag bearing the motto "No quarter to gold democrats" flung to the breeze. One of the silver democrats speaking of the split said: "The democrats have no possible chance to elect a president next year, but we are determined to settle for good and all whether it is to be a gold party or a silver party; whether Grover Cleveland is to make its platform, or a majority of the delegates elected to its national convention. The fight will be to the death, and the survivors can then proceed to build a new democratic party on what is left, which may get into fair fighting condition for the campaign of 1900".

Senator Sherman proposes making a set speech at an early day to show how ridiculous that portion of the president's message which treats of finance really is. Speaking on the subject, Senator Sherman said: "From Jan. 1, 1880, when we resumed specie payments, until Mr. Cleveland assumed the office of president there was no difficulty in maintaining the gold reserve. During that period it never cost one dollar to get all the gold necessary for the reserve fund. Gold naturally came into the treasury in exchange for United States notes or other forms of money. At one period when I was secretary of the treasury, I bought sixty millions of gold for sixty millions of silver certificates. No difficulty could have arisen at this time except for the fact that by the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill duties were so reduced as to be insufficient to pay the current expenses of the government."

Late Literary Note.

It is difficult to predict the future work in the magazine field. No one would have conceived, ten years ago, that a thirty-five cent magazine would ever contemplate the use of the expensive lithographic processes in printing. But a ten-cent magazine has put in a large and complete lithographic plant with the avowed purpose of furnishing a certain amount of color work every month. The first result is the reproduction of a water color, drawn by Rossi for the Cosmopolitan, and redrawn upon stone by the Cosmopolitan lithographic artists, and printed upon the Cosmopolitan lithographic presses. Work upon even a more extended scale is promised for the January number.

Hicks' Great Works.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks, the celebrated storm prophet, of St, Louis, is now a household name in nearly every home in America. His wonderful Almanac predicts the weather for a year ahead more correctly and accurately than any other publication or any other syste m The testimony of a large number of careful observers is that 99 per cent of Hicks' predictions are fulfiled to the letter. His series of annual Almanacs are now well and favorably known in all parts of this country and in foreign lands. The new Almanac for 1896 is the most practical and instructive as well as the prettiest of this splendid series. It contains 100 pages, printed on fine book paper, with co vers elegantly printed in colors. The matter, although scientific, is written in popular style, there being nothing difficult to understand about it. It is also finely illustrated. Don't confound this with some patent medicine pamphlet. It is nothing of the kind, but a fine book, which sells at all news stands for 25 cents. This fine Almanac is given as a premium to every yearly subscriber to the Rev. Irl R. Hicks' well-kown and deservedly popular paper, WORD AND WORKS. This uniqu journal is a peerless educator of the masses, and is fast becoming a household guardian and necessity in the homes of America. Those who want to keep up with the advanced thought of the age in science, religion and all social, commercial, intellectual and domestic subjects, should subscribe for WORD AND WORKS. Subscription only $1.00 a year. You can send for both direct to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sample copies of WORD AND WORKS, 10 cents.

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IN DIXIE LAND.

A. Rowan Writes a Letter from Alabama.

UNIONTOWN, ALA, Dec. 11, 1895.

Friend Stacy:—As per agreement I suppose I shall have to try and say a few words. Well to commence with, I left Council Bluffs Sunday, 4:30 p. m., arrived at Uniontown, Alabama Tuesday at 10:15 a. m. I found Ed. T. Cook fat and good-natured as ever.

I hardly know, Ott, what to say about the country yet as I have hardly had a chance to see enough of it to pass judgment on it, but will say there is no one that does anything and they all live and all have money. Potatoes sell for 30c to 40c per peck now; corn 35c; oats 36c; cotton 7¾c to 8c; hogs 4c; cattle, grass fed, 3½c; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00 per head; turkeys, 50c to $1.00 each; hay is selling at $10 per ton. The people here don't seem to think they can raise anything here but cotton. They, in fact, don't know how to farm for any other crop, but whereever you find a northern man that has undertaken to raise corn and potatoes he has elegant crops The average yield of potatoes per acre is from 200 to 400 bushels, and all other vegetables the same. Land is selling here from $2 to $40 per acre, depends on location and improvements. No where near as much land mortgaged as at home and almost all of them will say that if they sell they want one-fourth cash, balance on long time. But I can explain this part better when I see you. I don't feel as if I should say much until I have had a chance to look over the country more. I am getting some samples to take home with me and will try and be ready to answer all your questions, so for the present this must satisfy your unsettled mind.

Yours Respectfully,
A. ROWAN.

UNIONTOWN, ALA., Dec. 14, 1895.

Editor Quiz:—As I sit here looking out over this portion of the great sunny south my mind wanders back home and wonder if the sun is shining there as bright and as warm as it is here, almost like summer. The cattle, horses and sheep are all roaming over the fields getting their own living, and perhaps they are at home. As for giving you much of a description of the country, I don't feel that I can as I have not been over enough of it myself but as far as I have been it is fine. I see nothing to hinder a northern man from making money here, even if he works no harder than in Nebraska. The lands are fine; different colored soil, some black, some red, some grey. A great deal of the land is, they say, run down, but if you would see the plowing that is done here you would not wonder at it. One gentleman told me today that he had been here for years and they never plowed over three inches deep and the land shows it. It is a limestone formation; plenty of iron in the soil, and you know where you get soil of this kind it is certainly good.

They raise here mostly cotton but raise plenty of corn, oats, rye and can raise good wheat. If our Nebraska farmers were here you would see them sowing wheat. One man told me he raised wheat and that two-thirds of the crop was winter killed and still he had fourteen bushels per acre. In a livery stable while in Uniontown the owner showed me some oats and they were fine, now he says, "here is the corn I raised on the same ground after taking the oat crop off (same year)", and I must say it was fine, will bring home samples of it. The farming is mostly done by colored people, of which there is an abundance. It is done about the same as under the old slave system. The land is now mostly rented to the niggers on shares, the owners of the land generally having to watch over them as they don't seem to care for anything beyond today, tomorrow takes care of itself. Corn is selling now at 35c, oats 35c and 40c, hay $10 per ton, potatoes 35c and 40c a peck. Why the people don't raise more potatoes I can't see. I asked this question of different men and they all say it is because they won't keep, when the facts are they can raise an early crop, ship it and plant the same ground to potatoes again and they are not ready for market until the cool weather sets in. Hence there is nothing, it seems to me, to hinder them from keeping all the potatoes they want, but they don't seem to care to raise anything but cotton. This surely is king here while the soil will produce anything. As for timber, they have as fine as you would wish to see. Plenty of artesian wells. Some places it does not overflow. They also use a great many cisterns, and all of the water is as soft as rain water. As to cattle, they tell me that the Devonshire and the Jersey does fully better than other breeds. They use a great many mules, in fact the work is principally done with them. As for health I will say this: I was introduced to a doctor yesterday and I asked him about the sickness. His answer was that he had been all over the west, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska and several more of the western states and he never was in a more healthy climate than this is here and the people, white and black, show it. Everyone looks healthy, children look robust and fat.

I did think I would close but had forgotten to mention the fruit. Of course I got here too late to see fruit on the trees, but the old settler's tell me they can raise finest kinds of fruits. Prunes can be raised in abundance and figs, peaches and pears do splendid; early apples do splendid and are ready for market before the other states can ship. Anyway the fruit trees look just splendid. The State Agriculture Experimental Station is located near Uniontown. I have visited it and must say their fruit trees and grape vines are splendid. If this country was farmed and taken care of and people would take hold of fruit raising there is nothing to hinder it from being a great state. "What they want here is", as John L. Means used to say, "a whole lot of push".

But enough for this time. If you can't read this, Will, send it down to Mrs. R. Don't go yourself. See? Hoping to see you after I have taken in more of the south, I remain

Yours Respectfully,
A. ROWAN.

P. S. Ed. T. Cook sends his kindest regards. Just as fat as ever and he says a little more so.

LATER—Alfalfa hay is doing nicely. I saw one piece that had been cut five times and it looked fine now, also a Johnson grass here they cut three times a year. And, say Will, don't ask me about the turkeys when I get home for as I look out the window I can see about a hundred and you know I don't like to be questioned too close for I do not like to tell anything only what is so, unless I should be talking to John W. Perry, then I am not so very particular. I leave tomorrow for the town of Demopilos. A. R

A new and unique book, entitled "Our Family, is now coming from the press of WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING COMPANY, St. Louis. It contains a new and novel form of family record, the invention of Rev. Irl. R. Hicks. A number of bright essays by young people on "The Ideal Young Man" and "The Ideal Young Woman" makes up a part of the book. The book is well illustrated, the frontispiece, entitled "Unto the Third and Fourth Generation," being a triumph of art. This book should be in every family. It is bound in full cloth with gold embossed design on cover. Price, $1.50

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ROBT. MILLS, Propr.

TIOMANE.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

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CHAPTER XII—(CONTINUED).

At 11 o'clock she began to dress for breakfast. At noon she descended to the breakfast-room, pale, but outwardly calm, sustained by the strength of a conscience at peace with God. The consul was alone at the table; the ladies had not appeared and he seemed surprised to see her.

"What! brave girl, already up?"

He was evidently ignorant of what had occurred. He continued smiling kindly on his young companion.

"What a beautiful age! A night spent in dancing gives you wings for the next day. Behold the effect of success."

The tete-a-tete repast was soon ended and Tiomane went back to her own room. In the corridor she met Anais. "Is Madame de Sorgnes up?" asked the young girl. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, she went to Madame de Sorgnes' boudoir and tapped gently. It was "Mademoiselle" who said "Enter." In this most charming boudoir, Madame de Sorgnes, attired in a pink surah peignoir, was half-reclining in an easy-chair. Mademoiselle Pascale was seated near her.

The animated expression of the faces

"I SHALL ACCEPT NOTHING."

of both ladies showed the absorbing interest of the conversation in which they were engaged. Tiomane closed the door gently and approached the great lady. At the unexpected appearance of her protege Madame de Sorgnes rose, with a gesture of surprise and anger, and her smiling face grew hard and menacing.

As for Tiomane, on finding herself in the presence of the being whom she had once loved so tenderly, she was almost moved to tears.

"Excuse me, dear madam," she said humbly, "but I hope you will grant me a few moments' private conversation with you."

"Bah!" replied Madame de Sorgnes, in a tone of contempt, shaking off the ashes of her cigarette. "I really cannot imagine what you can add to all your insolence of last night."

Tiomane made a supreme effort to restrain her tears, and stammered feebly, "Yes—I know—dear madam, I was exasperated, almost insane, and I most humbly beg your pardon. But I was deeply wounded—the blow was so unexpected, so frightful. I have had time to reflect. I am more calm now, and I am sure no word that can offend you will escape my lips."

"Well, speak," Madame de Sorgnes replied, in a harsh tone, resuming her seat and her indolent attitude.

Tiomane hesitated a moment, and then said very gently, but very firmly, "Dear madam, I wish to speak to you alone."

The governess rose to leave the room. "Remain, Pascale," said her mistress. "Ah! madam, it is quite natural that this unfortunate girl should wish to speak to you alone."

"This unfortunate girl, as you very properly call her, will speak, if she speak at all, in the presence of her who has been a mother to her, to whom she owes all that she is, and who even now, after the odious insults of last night, is trying to do all she can to insure her a happy future."

Tiomane's last hope faded away. A few moments before, it seemed to her impossible that such iniquity could be successful. She had said to herself that once alone with her benefactress she would be able to persuade her of the falsehood of the charges which had been made against her, and although quite determined to leave the house where she had suffered so much, she felt that then she could leave it with dignity, carrying with her grateful remembrances, devoid of bitterness. But in the presence of her implacable enemy the conversation must be cold and constrained—the words would die on her lips. Standing before the imperious little lady, who still smoked nonchalantly, by a great effort she said, in a voice which she vainly tried to make firm, "Dear madam, I have come to beg you to decide for me. I think it is better the matter should be decided at once. I do not wish to be a burden on you any longer, my stay in this house appearing quite impossible after what has passed."

"That is my opinion also," Madame de Sorgnes interrupted, in a rude tone.

Tiomane was silent a moment, then she resumed gravely:

"Thanks to the education I have received from you, madam, I think I might be able to obtain the position of governess in some family here—but I did not intend to take any steps to procure such a position without your permission."

"And I very formally forbid it. It would not suit me at all to meet you, who have been treated by me as a daughter, you, who have had the same advantages as Maritza, at service in the house of one of my friends. Neither would it suit me to see you running about the streets of Smyrna with a roll of music under your arm. My decision is fixed irrevocably. We were talking of it when you entered. I shall write to Sister Victoire to-day that you are about to return to Berck. She will receive you at the convent until further orders from me. You have, as you know, a small sum of money in the savings bank at Berck. It is now increased by the interest of all these years."

"Dear madam, I beg you will not speak of money."

"But I must speak of it that you may know precisely what your position is."

"I hope I shall be able to provide for myself," said Tiomane, with a little pardonable pride.

"Oh, that is easily said, but not so easily carried into execution. My intention is to secure to you a small income, which will enable you to live modestly."

"I shall accept nothing, madam," said the poor girl firmly, but respectfully.

"I shall give Sister Victoire entire charge of your future," continued the lady, as if Tiomane had not spoken. "She is very good and very sensible, and will watch over you. She will save you from yourself. I shall then have done my duty to the poor waif whom I very foolishly adopted. You may prepare at once to take the next steamer to Marseilles. It starts in five days."

Tiomane listened with apparent calmness to this decisive condemnation, dictated, doubtless by the wily governess just before her entrance into the room. She did not even glance toward her triumphant enemy. Was it not better to bear defeat bravely?

"Permit me, madam, to implore a last favor. I have but five days to remain in this house. May I not spend them in my own room, where, if you will kindly permit, I will take my meals?"

"Certainly; I think it better for us all that you should remain in your own room."

"Be kind enough, madam, to be the bearer of my heartfelt gratitude to M. de Sorgnes, whom I shall not see again, perhaps. And to you, madam, I wish to offer my very sincere thanks for all you have done for me."

Madame de Sorgnes betrayed not the slightest emotion. Tiomane having approached to kiss her hand, she coldly permitted it; not, however, without evident annoyance.

"You understand, then," she said in a hard, imperious tone, "that you go in five days—Monday evening, at 6 o'clock. Adieu."

The young girl left the room.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE DAYS OF complete isolation which preceded her departure were very sad indeed to Tiomane. Nevertheless, her seclusion spared her the embarrassment, the constraint, of life in common with those whom she could no longer consider friends, and this was, if not happiness, peace.

She passed these five days alone in her room, entirely cut off from the gay life of the palace. In the next rooms she could distinguish Maritza's voice scolding the servants, and Mademoiselle Pascale's hypocritical tones.

From her windows she could see the elegant toilets of the ladies of the house and of the visitors, walking under the orange trees in full bloom on these balmy January days—the oriental spring. All this life and movement made a strange impression upon her. It seemed to her that a long, long time had elapsed since she moved

ELI HAD A GREAT PIECE OF NEWS TO COMMUNICATE.

in these brilliant scenes. After so many years passed in opulence she was to return to Berck, almost to her former life. What could she do there? Surely, Sister Victoire, so good, so loving and so intelligent, would understand the truth, and would continue to give the friendless orphan her respect and affection. Would she not be able to find, among the rich visitors to the beach, or in some convent, a situation as teacher, by which she might be able to support herself?

Although her education was of the highest order, she had not the diploma of any institution—a necessity in France; but she spoke fluently and elegantly French, English, Italian and modern Greek, and was a thorough musician—a musical genius, indeed. She was determined to take even the humble position of nursery governess rather than accept the alms of those who had driven her from home.

One tie, and one alone, was hard to break. She wrote a long letter of farewell to Guillaume—a very touching letter, for the cause of the rupture was not mentioned. Was she not sure that her friend, her brother, would always defend her in his heart? Whatever he might hear, whatever his mother and sister might try to prove to him, he would remain always incredulous to any allegation against one whom he knew so well. She told him of her return to France, and of the complete ignorance she was in as to what was to become of her there. Should she ever see him again? She hardly dared indulge this sweet hope, as their meeting would be admissible only with Madame de Sorgnes' consent, and that was not likely to be granted. She ended her letter with loving sisterly counsels—"the last will and testament," she said, of "his tall sister." She assured him of her unalterable affection, and invoked the choicest blessings of heaven on his head. Many tears were mingled with these last words, which were a final farewell to her only love. Perfect calm had returned to her troubled soul. The preparations for her departure were short. On the second day, Elli, having offered her assistance in packing, Tiomane thanked her, but declined any aid, as she intended; she said, to select from her wardrobe only what was absolutely necessary. But the next day the Greek servant, who had related the conversation to her mistress, came again with a formal command from Madame de Sorgnes, who required that her protege should retain all her gifts. Tiomane obeyed, and the work of packing began.

Talkative Elli had a great piece of news to communicate. Prince Hassan had asked the hand of Maritza and had been accepted. At that moment the bride-elect was humming a gay air in the next room. "Hein!" added Elli, with a spice of malice in her tone, "they will be well mated, the prince and the princess."

CHAPTER XIV.

THE DAY BEFORE that fixed for Tiomane's departure was one of those enervating days peculiarly trying in that climate. Nature seems to delight in antitheses. At noon the heat was unendurable. At 3 o'clock the ashy gray sky became suddenly black, and seemed to descend upon the city like a leaden winding-sheet. From time to time whirlwinds of reddish sand rose, almost blinding the unfortunate pedestrians. In the distance, the roaring of the sea added to the horror of the scene. Tiomane, nearly suffocated in her room, had attempted several times to open a window; but the burning air which entered had made her close it quickly. When Elli brought her repast she told her there was a dinner party that day at the palace—a dinner of intimate friends, among whom were the governor and Prince Hassan; that, in spite of the size of the apartments, the guests were ill at ease, the servants quite exhausted; that the guests would, no doubt, retire early.

Indeed, Tiomane heard Maritza returning to her sleeping-room about 11 o'clock, and soon deep silence reigned in the palace, broken only by the loud rumblings of the thunder, which seemed to presage a terrible storm. It burst suddenly in the early morning hours, with a thunder peal which semed to shake the whole palace.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE ALASKA MAIDEN.

Her Characteristics Described by One Abundantly Qualified to Know Them.

Some of the early American settlers who went to Alaska as bachelors married native women. One of them who died several years ago left behind the following description of the Alaska maiden: "The Alaska maiden is a very queer and unnatural being. She may live with a white man or be lawfully wedded to him, but such tender sentiments as love for her white master never entered her dusky bosom. She may dwell in a fine cottage, wear silks and fine raiment and live upon dainty food and in ease, but to be good and true to him who labors to supply her with these fine things is not according to the Hoyle of her clan. The cottage, silks, well supplied table and liberal allowances of cash are her demands for living with him, and if financial embarrassment causes a shortage in such luxuries the frisky damsel suddenly has home affairs that demand her attention. She is a very dutiful child to her aged parents, and the persistency of her demands for cash and the depletion of her own larder for their support is only equaled by the amount that these old people seem able to consume. She is very aboriginal in her habits, and when she can escape the argus eye of her better half and make a sneak from under the roof of civilization for a time she can always be found rolling in the sand in front of the paternal hovel, munching dried salmon or cakes of seaweed and seal grease. But when she has gorged herself sufficiently on this odoriferous food and visited and gossiped to her heart's content she returns to her cottage again and, with silks soiled and torn and a breath flavored like the breeze from a fish-drying rack, sues for that forgiveness she is always sure to receive. She is then thoroughly soapsudded, a new gown is purchased and the head of the house breathes a sigh of relief, knowing that it will be several days at least before his domestic happiness is again broken.

Terms of Affection.

"Mamma, dear," is a more loving phrase to a mother's ear than "Honored madam," though it would have astonished our great-grandmothers, and the spontaneous caresses of a child are very sweet. Yet it is possible so to err on the side of familiarity, both with the young and with subordinates, that the sense of reverence for elders and superiors is undermined. But human nature is slow to adopt the happy medium in any of its ways and elderly people declare that manners are daily deteriorating. Only the very old can fully realize the order of things which prevailed up to the early years of the present century, but it has left a leaven behind it which we recognize among the thoroughly well-bred members of society.—Chambers' Journal.

The Eskimos make waterproof clothing of the intestines of the walrus.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"THE PETTY ANNOYANCES OF LIFE" THE SUBJECT.

Golden Text: "Moreover the Lord Thy God Will Send the Hornet Among Them Until Them That Hide Themselves from Thee Are Destroyed."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1895.—Dr. Talmage today chose, for his discourse a theme that will appeal to most people, viz.: The petty annoyances of life.

It seems as if the insectile world were determined to extirpate the human race. It bombards the grain fields and the orchards and the vineyards. The Colorado beetle, the Nebraska grasshopper, the New Jersey locust, the universal potato-bug, seem to carry on the work which was begun ages ago when the insects buzzed out of Noah's Ark as the door was opened.

In my text, the hornet flies out on its mission. It is a species of wasp, swift in its motion and violent in its sting. Its touch is torture to man or beast. We have all seen the cattle run bellowing under the cut of its lancet. In boyhood we used to stand cautiously looking at the globular nest hung from the tree branch, and while we were looking at the wonderful covering we were struck with something that sent us shrieking away. The hornet goes in swarms. It has captains over hundreds, and twenty of them alighting on one man will produce death.

The Persians attempted to conquer a Christian city, but the elephants and the beasts on which the Persians rode were assaulted by the hornet, so that the whole army was broken up, and the besieged city was rescued. This burning and noxious insect stung out the Hittites and the Canaanites from their country. What gleaming sword and chariot of war could not accomplish was done by the puncture of an insect. The Lord sent the hornet."

My friends, when we are assaulted by great behemoths of trouble, we become chivalric, and we assault them; we get on the high-mettled steed of our courage, and we make a cavalry charge at them, and, if God be with us, we come out stronger and better than when we went in. But, alas, for these insectile annoyances of life—these foes too small to shoot—these things without any avoirdupois weight—the gnats and the midges and the flies and the wasps and the hornets! In other words, it is the small stinging annoyances of our life which drive us out and use us up. In the best-conditioned life, for some grand and glorious purpose God has sent the hornet.

I remark, in the first place, that these small stinging annoyances may come in the shape of a nervous organization.

People who are prostrated under typhoid fevers or with broken bones get plenty of sympathy; but who pities anybody that is nervous? The doctors say, and the family say, and everybody says, "Oh, she's only a little nervous; that's all!" The sound of a heavy foot, the harsh clearing of a throat, a discord in music, a want of harmony between shawl and the glove on the same person, a curt answer, a passing slight, the wind from the east, any one of ten thousand annoyances opens the door for the hornet. The fact is that the vast majority of the people in this country are overworked, and their nerves are the first to give out. A great multitude are under the strain of Leyden, who, when he was told by his physician that if he did not stop working while he was in such poor physical health he would die, responded, "Doctor, whether I live or die, the wheel must keep going round." These sensitive persons of whom I speak have a bleeding sensitiveness. The flies love to light on anything raw, and these people are like the Canaanites spoken of in the text or in the context—they have a very thin covering, and are vulnerable at all points. "And the Lord sent the hornet."

Again, the small insect annoyances may come to us in the shape of friends and acquaintances who are always saying disagreeable things. There are some people you cannot be with for half an hour but you feel cheered and comforted. Then there are other people you cannot be with for five minutes before you feel miserable. They do not mean to disturb you, but they sting you to the bone. They gather up all the yarn which the gossips spin, and retail it. They gather up all the adverse criticisms about your person, about your business, about your home, about your church, and they make your ear the funnel into which they pour it. They laugh heartily when they tell you, as though it were a good joke, and you laugh too—outside.

These people are brought to our attention in the Bible, in the Book of Ruth. Naomi went forth beautiful and with the finest of worldly prospects, and into another land; but, after awhile, she came back widowed and sick and poor. What did her friends do when she came to the city? They all went out, and, instead of giving her common-sense consolation, what did they do? Read the Book of Ruth and find out. They threw up their hands and said, "Is this Naomi?" as much as to say, "How awful bad you do look!" When I entered the ministry I looked very pale for years, and every year, for four or five years, a hundred times a year, I was asked if I had not the consumption; and, passing through the room I would sometimes hear people sigh and say, "A-ah! not long for this world!" I resolved in those times that I never, in any conversation, would say anything depressing, and by the help of God I have kept the resolution. These people of whom I speak reap and bind in the great harvest-field of discouragement. Some day you greet them with an hilarious "good-morning," and they come buzzing at you with some depressing information. "The Lord sent the hornet."

When I see so many people in the world who like to say disagreeable things, and write disagreeable things, I come almost in my weaker moments to believe what a man said to me in Philadelphia one Monday morning. I went to get the horse at the livery stable, and the hostler, a plain man, said to me, "Mr. Talmage, I saw that you preached to the young men yesterday." I said, "Yes." He said, "No use, no use; man's a failure."

Perhaps these small insect annoyances will come in the shape of a domestic irritation. The parlor and the kitchen do not always harmonize. To get good service and to keep it, is one of the greatest questions of the country. Sometimes it may be the arrogancy and inconsiderateness of employers, but, whatever be the fact, we all admit there are these insect annoyances winging their way out from the culinary department. If the grace of God be not in the heart of the housekeeper, she cannot maintain her equilibrium. The men come home at night and hear the story of these annoyances, and say, "Oh, these home troubles are very little things!" They are small, small as wasps, but they sting. Martha's nerves were all unstrung when she rushed in, asking Christ to scold Mary, and there are tens of thousands of women who are dying, stung to death by these pestiferous domestic annoyances. "The Lord sent the hornet."

These small insect disturbances may also come in the shape of business irritations. There are men here who went through 1857 and the 24th of September, 1869, without losing their balance, who are every day unhorsed by little annoyances—a clerk's ill manners, or a blot of ink on a bill of lading, or the extravagance of a partner who overdraws his account, or the underselling by a business rival, or the whispering of store confidences in the street, or the making of some little bad debt which was against your judgment, just to please somebody else.

It is not the panics that kill the merchants. Panics come only once in ten or twenty years. It is the constant din of these every-day annoyances which is sending so many of our best merchants into nervous dyspepsia and paralysis and the grave. When our national commerce fell flat on its face, these men stood up and felt almost defiant; but their life is going away now under the swarm of these pestiferous annoyances. "The Lord sent the hornet."

These annoyances are sent on us, I think, to wake us up from our lethargy. There is nothing that makes a man so lively as a nest of "yellow jackets," and I think that these annoyances are intended to persuade us of the fact that this is not a world for us to stop in. If we had a bed of everything that was attractive and soft and easy, what would we want of heaven? We think that the hollow tree sends the hornet, or we may think that the devil sends the hornet. I want to correct your opinion. "The Lord sent the hornet."

Then I think these annoyances come on us to culture our patience. In the gymnasium, you find upright parallel bars—upright bars with holes over each other for pegs to be put in. Then the gymnast takes a peg in each hand and he begins to climb, one inch at a time, or two inches, and getting his strength cultured, reaches after awhile the ceiling. And it seems to me that these annoyances in life are a moral gymnasium, each worriment a peg with which we are to climb higher and higher in Christian attainment. We all love to see patience, but it cannot be cultured in fair weather. Patience is a child of the storm. If you had everything desirable, and there was nothing more to get, what would you want with patience? The only time to culture it is when you are lied about, and sick and half dead.

"Oh," you say, "if I only had the circumstances of some well-to-do man I would be patient, too." You might as well say, "If it were not for this water I would swim;" or, "I could shoot this gun if it were not for the charge." When you stand chin-deep in annoyances is the time for you to swim out toward the great headlands of Christian attainment, so as to know Christ and the power of his resurrection, and to have fellowship with his sufferings.

Nothing but the furnace will ever burn out of us the clinker and the slag. I have formed this theory in regard to small annoyances and vexations. It takes just so much trouble to fit us for usefulness and for heaven. The only question is, whether we shall take it in the bulk or pulverized and granulated. Here is one man who takes it in the bulk. His back is broken, or his eyesight put out, or some other awful calamity befalls him; while the vast majority of people take the thing piecemeal. Which way would you rather have it? Of course in piecemeal. Better have five aching teeth than one broken jaw; better ten fly-blisters than an amputation; better twenty squalls than one cyclone. There may be a difference of opinion as to allopathy and homeopathy; but in this matter of trouble I like homeopathic doses—small pellets of annoyance rather than some knock-down dose of calamity. Instead of the thunderbolt give us the hornet. If you have a bank, you would a great deal rather that fifty men would come in with checks less than a hundred dollars than to have two depositors come in the same day each wanting ten thousand dollars. In this latter case you cough and look down to the floor, and you look up at the ceiling, before you look into the safe. Now, my friends, would y
have these small drafts o
on your bank of faith than
staggering demand upon you
ance? But remember that I
well as great annoyances equall
quire you to trust in Christ for suc
and for deliverance from impatien
and irritability. "Thou wilt keep him
in perfect peace whose mind is stayed
on thee." In the village of Hamelin,
tradition says, there was an invasion of
rats, and these small creatures almost
devoured the town, and theatened the
lives of the population; and the story
is that a piper came out one day and
played a very sweet tune, and all the
vermin followed him—followed him to
the banks of the Weser, then he blew
a blast and then they dropped in and
disappeared forever. Of course this is
a fable; but I wish I could, on the sweet
flute of the Gospel, draw forth all the
nibbling and burrowing annoyances
of your life, and play them down into
the depths forever. * * *

You know that a large fortune may be spent in small change, and a vast amount of moral character may go away in small depletions. It is the little troubles of life that are having more effect upon you than great ones. A swarm of locusts will kill a grain-field sooner than the incursion of three or four cattle. You say, "Since I lost my child, since I lost my property, I have been a different man." But you do not recognize the architecture of little annoyances, that are hewing, digging, cutting, shaping, splitting and interjoining your moral qualities. Rats may sink a ship. One lucifer match may send destruction through a block of store-houses. Catherine de Medicis got her death from smelling a poisonous rose. Columbus, by stopping and asking for a piece of bread and a drink of water at a Franciscan convent, was led to the discovery of a new world. And there is an intimate connection between trifles and immensities, between nothings and everythings.

Now, be careful to let none of those annoyances go through your soul unarraigned. Compel them to administer to your spiritual wealth. The scratch of a sixpenny nail sometimes produces lock-jaw, and the clip of a most infinitesimal annoyance may damage you forever. Do not let any annoyance or perplexity come across your soul without its making you better.

Our Government does not think it belittling to put a tax on small articles. The individual taxes do not amount to much, but in the aggregate to millions and millions of dollars. And I would have you, oh Christian man, put a high tariff on every annoyance and vexation that comes through your soul. This might not amount to much in single cases, but in the aggregate it would be a great revenue of spiritual strength and satisfaction. A bee can suck honey even out of a nettle; and if you have the grace of God in your heart, you can get sweetness out of that which would otherwise irritate and annoy.

Polycarp was condemned to be burned to death. The stake was planted. He was fastened to it. The faggots were placed around him, the fires kindled, but history tells us that the flames bent outward like the canvas of a ship in a stout breeze, so that the flames, instead of destroying Polycarp, were only a wall between him and his enemies. They had actually to destroy him with the poniard; the flames would not touch him. Well, my hearer, I want you to understand that by God's grace the flames of trial, instead of consuming your soul, are only going to be a wall of defense, and a canopy of blessing. God is going to fulfill to you the blessing and the promise, as he did to Polycarp. "When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned." Now you do not understand; you shall know hereafter. In heaven you will bless God even for the hornet.

PIETY AND PIE.

The Latter Is Satisfying, Even Though It Is Not of Yankee Origin.

Two physicians were heard recently discussing the merits of the pies that their respective wives bake, when a listener asked one of them to define a pie. The questioner was a rugged looking fellow who earns his pie by the sweat of his brow. The individual addressed, assuming the air of one who knows, answered: "Pie is an article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it, or under it. My wife bakes both kinds," he added. "She's a good, pious woman, too. Piety in a woman is lovely. But it does not satisfy a man like pie," he added.

The discussion evolved the mutual agreement that pie is an English institution, which, planted in American soil, forthwith ran rampant into an untold variety of genera and species.

To go further, pie is one of the oldest of the English institutions. It is heard of in the first babblings of English literature. No article of food is so well or so widely known among the people of English speech. Its praises have been sung by poets and glorified by prose writers. Even the greatest of English philosophers, whose name is indissolubly associated with the inductive method, the immortal Bacon, did not deem the pie beneath his philosophical attention, for he says in one of his imperishable works that the "mincing of meat saveth the grinding of the teeth." Pie! What a place it fills in history and man, especially American man!

Oscar Wilde's Reply.

A story is being told that on the death recently of the great scholar, Walter Pater, the editor of a London evening paper telegraphed to Oscar Wilde to ask him to supply some personal gossip about the dead man, who was known to be a friend of the ex-æsthetic, whereupon Mr. Wilde wired back: "Leave the gossip to the jackals, not the lions, of literature."

IT was a stormy Christmas Eve, and the little town of Tromsoe was completely enveloped in the ermine mantle of mid-winter. Snow had been falling all day, and as the night approached, large flakes were still being driven hither and thither by the furious wind; which howled and roared in the chimneys, shook the carefully closed windows, and died away in the distance like the last despairing wail of a lost soul.

In one of the most miserable houses of a wretched street, in the worst quarter of the town, a woman by the dim light of a flickering candle watched beside the sick-bed of her last remaining child. She was weeping bitterly, but strove to stifle her sobs for fear of disturbing the fitful slumbers of the sufferer. As the furious tempest shook the dilapidated tenement, she trembled as if she already felt the dread presence of the Angel of Death. No Christmas faget blazed on the miserable hearth, the happy voices of laughing children and kind friends had for her long been stilled, and the cold, sorrow, and poverty which reigned within seemed but a counterpart of the desolation without. Behind the lowered curtains of the bed could be heard from time to time the short cough and labored breathing of the child, who at last, suddenly awaking, raised herself on her elbow, and looked across the room, where, as in a vision, she again beheld the Christmas trees of her earlier years, with their accompaniments of tapers, bon-bons, toys and golden stars, gleaming amid the darkness of that somber room. She was a young girl of twelve or fourteen years of age, and the sweet, pale face, although in the last stage of emaciation, still retained traces of delicate youthful beauty.

With her dying voice she still continued to talk of the fete-days of long ago, when she was a rosy, healthy little child, and her brothers and sisters, Eric, John, Anton, Hilda and Bertha, crowded around her with their pretty Christmas offerings; when her father danced her on his knee, and her mother sang sweet lullabys by her cradle. Those days seemed far away. Eric and her father had perished in a shipwreck; then, one by one, the others had followed, till death had left behind only the grim sisters, sickness and misery, as the sole companions of the widow and her child.

The vivid remembrance of past happiness had brought a strange light into Greta's eyes, and soon these childish reminiscences gave place to hope. She spoke of the spring which would bring back the birds and flowers, and in giving life to all else would surely not entirely forget herself.

"You know, mother, the doctor said that, when the roses came, my sufferings would be over. Will the roses soon be in bloom?"

"I have seen some already," replied the mother; "the governor's wife and daughter had them in their hair when I saw them get into the carriage, but those roses, I think, only grow in the hot-houses of the rich."

There was silence, broken only by Greta's short cough. All at once, carried away by one solitary fixed idea, such as so often haunts the brain of the sick, she began to talk again about the roses, to pine sorrowfully for their possession, and by alternate beseeching, coaxing and commanding she at last induced her mother to go out in search of some for her.

The poor woman left the bedside possessed with the one desire of pacifying her child, and traversed the streets with weary steps, debating in her mind what excuse she would make on her return for not having procured that which she felt was entirely beyond her reach. With bowed head and sorrowful heart she kept repeating to herself the words of the physician, so full of hope for Greta: "At the coming of the first roses she would suffer no more;" and well as she guessed the mournful meaning of the prophecy, she could not help being inspired for an instant by that spirit of hope which buoyed up her child. Quickening her steps, she took the road as if by a sudden inspiration toward the governor's house, hesitated as she reached the brilliantly lighted mansion, but at last, taking courage, knocked timidly at the door, which was immediately opened by a man-servant.

"What do you want, my good woman?"

"To speak to Madame Paterson."

"I cannot disturb madame at such an hour of the night."

"Oh! I implore you, let me see her!"

The servant repulsed the poor mother, and was about to shut the door in her face when Madame Paterson and her daughter, with roses in their hair and on their bosoms, crossed the hall, paused to question the servant, and then approached the widow, who briefly and tearfully told her pathetic story.

"O, madame! O, mademoiselle! I implore you to give me one rose, only one, for my dying child! God, who gave His son for the redemption of the world, will reward you."

Madame Paterson shrugged her shoulders with a mocking laugh, and passed on. Her daughter, the brilliant Edele, remarked that her father did not buy roses for their weight in gold, to throw them away upon street beggars.

The door closed, and the woman turned toward her home. On passing the Church of Sainte-Britta, she perceived the clergyman's wife laying large bouquets of roses on the altar, full blown blooms of rich red, as well as branches of exquisite buds of blush, orange and pink.

The lady formed a sweet picture as she bent over and arranged the floral treasures sent her by a rich parishioner of her husband's. Her blue eyes sparkled with delight, and her voice was soft and silvery. She was the mother of six lovely children, and the widow felt that she would surely pity her in her bitter grief. Full of these hopeful thoughts, she entered the church, approached the altar, and preferred her modest request for one rose wherewith to gladden the eyes of her dying child.

Madame Neils, although by no means devoid of kindly feeling, was proud in her own way, and had determined that Sainte-Britta should be the best decorated church in the town. In what she mistook for pious enthusiasm, she forgot that the only true temple of God is the human heart—that a charitable action is more precious in his sight than the costliest earthy offerings which can be laid on his material altar. In the ardor of her outward devotion, she forgot that Christ had himself declared, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me," and in her mistaken zeal she avowed that it would be little less than sacrilege to rob the altar of God of even one fair blossom. Upon so great and joyful a festival as Christmas, it showed, she added, a lamentable lack of religious feeling to prefer such a request. She pointed out that poverty, sickness and death were sent by God himself, and that the true Christian should submit to them, not merely without a murmur, but joyfully, kissing the rod in remembrance of the gracious declaration, "As many as I love I rebuke and chasten." She offered to call on the following day for the purpose of exhorting Greta to submit to the will of God with entire resignation.

The mother had now lost all hope, and was returning to her home in a still more despondng frame of mind than that in which she had quitted it. She walked on as in a dream, scarcely noticing the fast falling snow, while longing with an intensity bordering on agony that she might have been able to procure even a few common flowers for her Greta. But none were to be found. Even the snowdrops hid themselves in the bosom of the earth, and no primrose nor violet would be seen for months. Thus sorrowfully musing, she continued her walk, and in a few minutes would have reached her miserable home, when by the light of her lantern she saw a few green leaves peeping from the foot of a hedge which enclosed a garden in the neighborhood. Stooping down, she scraped away the snow with her hand. Yes, there were leaves, large and lustrous, under which she found a few green blossoms, some full blown, others in bud, but all pale, small and without color, perfume or beauty.

"Ah!" though she, "as there were no roses to be procured, these little flowers have been sent that my child may be spared the pain of knowing that there are hearts so cold and hard that no woes of others can soften them, and who care for no sorrows except their own."

As she hastened onward, the deep-toned bell struck the hour of midnight and the joyous Christmas chimes broke

on her ear. Kneeling reverently on the snowy ground, the mother's heart went up in gratitude, and she prayed the All-Merciful One to look with pitying eyes on her sweet and cherished Greta, pressing the humble flowers to her bosom. In another moment, she had risen and passed onward with her treasure.

As she drew back the curtain to offer the dark leaves and little green blossoms to her darling, she made a discovery which startled her. They had given place to large, exquisite white blooms tinged with a delicate pink.

"Roses! roses!" cried Greta, "O, mother, who gave them to you?"

"It was a Christmas present," replied the astonished mother.

At the sight of these lovely Christmas roses, the dying girl bowed her head, and softly kissed each precious blossom. Then she fell back on her pillow with a sigh. "The light that was never on land or sea" came into the beautiful blue eyes, and her lips half-opened with a radiant smile. The prophecy of the doctor was fulfilled. The roses had appeared, and her sufferings were ended. Her pure young spirit had passed upward in one ecstatic burst of love and thanksgiving.

Since that time (long ago) the plant which grows under the hedges, beneath the snows of winter, has continued to produce beautiful white blossoms and retained the name of "The Christmas Rose," which was given to it by the good women of Tromsoe.

The Fate of a Gift.

On Christmas morning I gave her,
With a reckless impulse, my heart.
The gift had a loving savor,
And she took it in kindly part.

But it was a present and, therefore,
I'm afraid it lies on the shelf;
It was something she didn't care for,
And something I wanted myself.

XMAS DECORATIONS.

We Have Copied the Customs of Non-Christian Countries.

Among the votaries of the early Druids there was a superstition that the houses should be decorated with evergreens in December, in order that the Sylvan spirits might enter them and thus be kept free from the blast of the cold North wind and the frost, until a milder season renew the foliage of their usual haunts. The Christmas tree is really from Egypt, where the palm tree puts forth a branch every month, and where a spray of this tree with twelve shoots on it, was used in Egypt at the time of the Winter solstice, as a symbol of the year completed.

Who does not know the poem beginning

The mistletoe hung in the castle hall,
The holly branch shone on the old oak wall.

Years ago over every man's door in England hung a sprig of mistletoe at this season. There still hovers a mystic charm about the mistletoe, and many a girl now, with a thrill of expectancy, places a branch of it under the chandelier or over the door. According to a former belief, when a girl is caught and kissed under a mistletoe a berry must be picked off with each kiss, and when the berries have all been plucked the privilege ceases.

Among the ancient Britons the mistletoe that grows on the oak tree was the kind held in favor. Because of its heathen origin it is not used often in church decorations, a fact which is referred to by Washington Irving in his "Bracebridge Hall," where he has the learned parson rebuke the unlearned clerk for this very thing.

In Germany and Scandinavia the holly or holy tree is called Christ's thorn, because it puts forth its berries at Christmas time, and therefore is especially fitted for church decorations. With its glossy, dark leaves and bright, red berries, it is an attractive decoration for the house.

The Jews used to decorate at their Feast of Tabernacles with evergreens and flowers.

The laurel was used at the earliest times of the Romans as a decoration for all joyful occasions, and is significant of peace and victory.

In some places it is customary to throw branches of laurel on the Christmas fire and watch for omens while the leaves curl and crackle in the heat and flame.

The evergreen tree is a symbol used as the Revival of Nature, which astronomically signifies the return of the Sun. Hung with lights and offerings, the tree has for centuries been one of the principal characteristics of Christmastide.

The Tramp's Christmas.

"Silas," said Mrs. Ulogue, wiping her tear-dimmed eye with the corner of her gingham apron, "this is the anniversary of the day our son William disappeared from home after you reprimanded him for staying out late o' nights playing pool or something."

"Yes," assented her husband, sharpening the carver preparatory to dissecting a nicely browned turkey. "It is exactly ten years since he went away, and without just cause, too."

"But don't you think you were a little hard on him, Silas? It was only 3 o'clock in the morning when he came home, and boys will be boys."

"He made a mistake in goin' away," replied Silas, clipping off a wing: "an' I guess no one knows that better than William by this time."

"Maybe so, but I had a strange dream about our absent boy last night, and something tells me that he is coming home, like the prodigal son, and I have put an extra plate on the table, at the place where he always sa——. But hark! Some one has entered the gate. It is—it is our son William! A mother's instinct is never wrong. Yes—I recognize his footsteps. Oh, we shall have a real merry Christmas once more!"

And Mrs. Ulogue, trembling like an aspen, sprang from her seat and quickly opened the door. A rough-bearded seedy-looking man stood on the threshold.

"Oh, William, my son," cried Mrs. Ulogue, throwing her arms around the stranger and almost dragging him into the house, "you have come home at last. I knew you would. This is indeed a merry Christmas."

"'Scuse me, ma'am," returned the stranger, struggling to free himself from the affectionate embrace of the woman. "Me name's not William, an' I ain't nobody's son. My parents passed in their checks afore I had time to get on speakin' terms with 'em, an' I'm a wanderin' horphan.

"Me name's Henry Tennyson Naggs, but me pards call me 'Skinny the Tramp' fer short. But I sees how you've got a vacant cheer at the festive board, an' I don't mind bein' your son pro tem, as the Latin sharps sez, specially as I left home without dinin'."

"Here, Tige!" called Silas, opening a door leading into the kitchen; and as a dog as large as a new-born calf sprang into the room, Skinny the Tramp made a hasty exit. As he passed through the yard he absent-mindedly picked up a new hatchet, which he sold at the next village for the price of five beers.

So the tramp had a merry Christmas after all.

Tabby's Christmas.

It was early Christmas morning, and the streets were empty. A boy with a big turkey knocked at the kitchen door of a large, pleasant house, and while he was talking with the cook, cold, homeless little Tabby Tiptoes slipped in between his heels so softly that nobody saw her. "Good!" she thought. "Now I can get warm!"

She patted lightly up-stairs on her little velvet paws, and found herself in a snug and cozy room. A bright fire snapped in the grate, and beside it hung a small stocking, crammed full from top to toe.

Tabby was so pleased with her warm quarters that she turned a somersault on the soft rug. Then she played that the toe of the stocking was a mouse. She caught it with her sharp claws, and gave it a little pull.

But the stocking was overloaded already, and down it came on the hearth. The checkers and dominoes and sugar-plums rolled to every-side.

Poor Tabby just had time to hide in the empty stocking before Neddy rushed into the room.

"Why, mamma!" he called, "Santa Claus must have dropped my stocking!" Then he put his hand into it. "A live kitten!" he shouted again. "Oh, how did Santa Claus know! That was just what I wanted!"

And indeed, of all his pretty presents, Neddy liked little pussy best.

A Hint.

I wish you a merry Christmas!
Let's try while we're repeating
The dear old-fashioned greeting,
To add a kind, unselfish act,
And make the wish a blessed fact.

The Stars.

Upon the night's black stem, behold
A million shining buds unfold
And light her garden's azure lawn
Where walks the moon from dusk to dawn.

Aunt—So Xmas Day is your birthday, Harold. What are you going to have?
Harold—Well, mamma said I can have either a party or a Xmas-tree.
Aunt—And which did you choose?
Harold—Oh, a party, of course—because I can't hang girls on a tree.

The Christmas Tree.

Only a star! a shining star!
More glorious than our planets are,
But watched by wistful eyes and bright,
And longing hearts, that wondrous night.

Only a manger, shadow-thronged,
That to some public inn belonged,
Where sweet breathed cattle quietly
For midnight slumber bent the knee.

Only the light of tapers small,
That on two tender faces fall,
Two tender faces—one divine—
That still through all the centuries shine.

From palace walls, from thrones of gold,
From churches, shrines, cathedrals old,
Where the grand masters of their art
Wrought faithfully with hand and heart.

Only a babe! in whose small hand
Is seen no sceptre of command,
But at whose name, with Freedom's sword,
Move the great armies of the Lord.

Only a cross! but oh, what light
Shines from God's throne on Calvary's height
His birth, His life, the angels see,
Written on every Christmas tree.

—M. A. Denison.

The Yule Log.

A custom at one time prevalent in England, and still observed in some of the northern districts of the old country, is that of placing an immense log of wood—sometimes the root of a great tree—in the wide chimney-place. This log is often called the yule log, and it was on Christmas Eve that it was put on the wide hearth. Around it would gather the entire family, and its entrance was the occasion of a great deal of ceremony. There was music and rejoicing, while the one authorized to light it was obliged to have clean hands.

It was always lighted with a brand left over from the log of the previous year, which had been carefully preserved for the purpose. A poet sings of it in this way:

With the last yeere's brand
Light the new block, and
For good success in his spending,
On your psaltries play,
That sweet luck may
Come while the log is a teending.

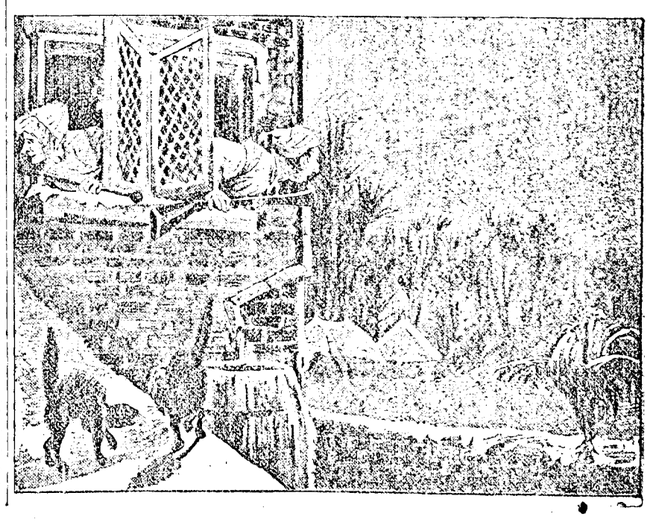
The Yule log was supposed to be a protection against evil spirits, and it was considered a bad omen if the fire went out before the evening was over. The family and guests used to seat themselves in front of the brightly burning fire, and many a story and merry jest went round the happy group.

Merry Christmas.

Christmas ought to be the merriest day of the year. From the busy man to the little child, let the cheerful greeting, "Merry Christmas," ring out gladly to all. Christmas is the time when, after weeks of expectancy, Santa Claus appears to the dear children. The time has come for the hanging up of stockings, and many bright eyes will look on Christmas morn up the chimney for a glimpse of Santa Claus "and his eight tiny reindeer." The days will come when belief in the beautiful myth of Santa Claus will disappear, but let it last so long as it can and gladden the hearts of happy childhood.

CHRISTMAS MEMORIES.

SOME CHRISTMAS WAITS.



PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Things Said and Done of General Interest to the Public.

Clements Bros. have had a spell. On the heels of the district court they have been tearing things up in their law office. First and foremost the premises have been thoroughly renovated, and the books and bookcases rearranged. E. J. stills has his desk in the main south room where the winter sun will warm his back while his feet can dangle over the register. E. P. has pre-empted the other south room where he can shut the door and keep irrigation talk and general law business from getting mixed up too promiscuously. Arthur will hold the fort in the front room and act as a sort of picket guard. It will be his duty to size up everybody who comes in. If the new arrival wants to talk irrigation he will be shot through the door to the right. If he has had difficulty with his wife or a neighbor the folding doors will be opened to him. If he has the appearance of a bill collector he will probably be fired out the front way and the storm door slammed in his face.

I'm grateful to each faithful friend
Who since last week has thought to pray
That powers supernal might not send
A howling blizzard down this way.

Last week I asked you all to pray,
Although I hardly thought you would
Because so many people say
That prayer can do no earthly good.

I've heard no prayer ascend, but while
I see December's sky arrayed
In blue and gold and summer's smile
I know that some one must have prayed.

And so I thank you all, but yet
I hope you'll pray a day or two
Until my plaster shall be "set"
And dried and harden thro' and thro'.

Then when the blizzards come and pile
The snow drifts high on moor and lea.
I'll sit and "toast my shins" and smile
Because my friends have prayed for me.

Prof. Kelley was playing foot ball the other day with the same eagerness as that with which he goes at other things. The inflated sphere landed near the grade in the road and Professor fired his foot at it with the greatest possible vengeance, but some other foot got ahead of him an eighth of a second, so when the professor kicked the ball it was not there and the frozen bank got the full benefit of the kick. The game came suddenly to an end so far as Mr. Kelley was concerned and since then he has been nursing a game leg.

The Public Reading Room situated at the southeast corner of the square in the building known as the old *Blizzard* building will be opened tonight. The room is cosy and comfortable and a quantity of good reading matter is on hand. No books will be allowed to be taken away but all are welcome to come and read. The hours for the present are from 6:30 to 10:30. A cordial invitation is extended to those who wish to enjoy the privilege of a pleasant place to spend the evening.

Rudolph Sorensen suffered a severe fracture of his leg yesterday noon. He was erecting a windmill for the Ord Hardware Co. at John Lawrence's and was up in a ladder when the foot of the ladder slipped into an anchor hole and he was thrown to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet. Both bones of his leg were broken just above the ankle, and he was otherwise shaken up. He was brought to town and the fracture reduced as quickly as possible.

The following is a list of the names of the pupils in District 42 that were neither absent or tardy during the month ending Dec. 13:

Maud Thomas, Mae Winslow, Florence Thomas, Alice Johnson, Jesse Watts, Bessie Thomas, Glen Johnson Herbie Johnson, Fred Lorenz, James Johnson, Eddie Barnhart, Orson Davis, Bert Barnhart.

SADIE OLLIS.
Teacher.

Mr. J. N. Keown is one of the few men who has it first of all in mind to pay all his debts. He has been in rather hard luck since coming to Valley county, having lost the fruits of his best crop by a fire, but he owes not a cent to any one, and, he says, has not much left. But what he has is his own. We wish there were more such men as J. N. Keown.

Mrs. A. G. Lehmer left for Omaha Monday where her home will be. The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Lehmer makes a very serious deficit in the Methodist choir. Mrs. Lehmer began work in the choir when a mere child and has ever since been one of its best and most active members.

A. J. Shirley will have a turkey shoot on Christmas afternoon on the commons north of the B & M depot. Bring your shot guns, rifles or revolvers, anything you want to shoot with and show your workmanship.

Coal.

Hanna Nut, $5.00
Hanna Egg, $5.75.
Hanna Lump, $6.00.
Rock Springs Nut, $6.00.
Rock Springs Lump, $7.00.
Niggerhead, $6.50.
Canon City, $7.10.
Canon City No. 2, $6.50.
Eastern and Western Hard Coal, $9.00.

Above are the choicest coals on the market—**absolutely clean coal.**

J. B. KRUTCH,
Successor to Hall & Beauchamp.

Jap silk handkerchiefs at Milford's.

Quiz until Jan. 1 ,1897, for only $1.50 cash.

Watt has fresh bulk oysters constantly on hand.

Bring us a load of hay on your subscription account.

Go to Watt's New Lunch Room for fresh home made pies.

Watt's Oyster Parlor is the place to get oysters in any style.

Go to the Reliable Store for best syrup, 25 cents per gallon.

New Orleans molasses, 25 cents per gallon at the Reliable Store.

Watt's New Lunch Room, two doors north of Patty's Drug Store.

Handkerchiefs make fine Christmas presents. Buy some at Milford's.

New subscribers can get Quiz from now till Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50 cash.

Mrs. Townsend and children returned Saturday from Marysville, Missouri.

FOR SALE—A good Buckeye Mower.
W. H. CARSON.

District Court adjourned sine die Monday night away along toward the small hours.

Miss Angie Ramsey has been very sick so that she was unable to do duty at the Racket.

J. W. Gregory has procured a very fine Poland-China hog which arrived this week.

The Quiz can sell you a very good article of type writer paper at $1.00 a ream of 500 sheets.

Fine fall weather started in last week after several weeks of extra bad weather for this genial clime.

Miss Ethel Weare will teach the school in the Pigman district beginning the first Monday in January.

Mrs. Smith, mother of Frank Smith, was called to Omaha Saturday by the sickness of her daughter.

L. D. Bailey will pay 42 cents for good wheat and 15 to 19 cents per bushel for corn in exchange for goods.

Sarah McLain was in Ord over Sunday. She reports a good business in the Greeley Racket store which she is running.

Miss Ozzie Seiver returned last Friday from Iowa where she had been with the A. W. Jackson family for three months.

Milford has just received the largest line of Handkerchiefs ever brought to town. One of his windows is filled with 3-cent ones.

Fred Divine is to move onto the Hughes place this side of North Loup this week, he having been hired to run the premises.

FOR SALE—two good Poland-China male pigs, registered stock, eight months old. Enquire of A. M. Russell, Corner Grocery.

Special handkerchief sale at Milford's.
Cotton ones for 1, 3, 5, 8 and 10 cents.
Silk ones for 10 and 20 cents.
Call and see them.

Mrs. J. L. Claflin took pity on the firemen Sunday morning and sent them a supply of delicious hot coffee to warm them up after the fire.

District Court, the Methodist social and the band concert all held forth last Friday evening and were attended with audiences relatively large in the order named.

Rev. Shank, editor of the Omaha *Christian Advocate*, preached Sunday morning and evening at the Methodist church and also presented the claims of his paper.

J. G. Sharpe left town Tuesday and will sojourn in a few Nebraska towns for a while and may be expected back to Ord in a few weeks to close up certain business affairs.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office cannot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

Get my prices and see my line of Holiday confectionery before buying your Christmas candies. Nuts of all kinds at lowest prices at my store.

A. M. RUSSELL.

LOST—a small gold watch, Elgin make, bearing initials "L. V. B," with short double chain. Finder will be suitably rewarded for its return at Quiz office.

L. V. BYINGTON.

The reorganized Cornet Band made its debut at the new music hall last Friday and entertained the audience, which extended out into the street, with excellent music. The concert was free but the boys promise something even better in the near future when a small admission fee will be charged.

The Methodist social last Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Hardaway was attended by about as many as could be entertained. A very good program was presented, one feature being black-board drawings by a number of blind-folded artists. Refreshments were also served, and a plate passed which secured about $7.00 for the benefit of the Ladies' societies.

CLANG! CLANG! CLANG!

The Fire Alarm has been Sounded Again in Ord.

At about 8 o'clock Sunday morning the sleepy denizens were awakened suddenly by the fire alarm which rang out loud and clear on the still air. An investigation showed that the Woodbury & Mortensen building was on fire. No flames were then visible, but smoke was rolling up from both sides of the building. The fire department was on hand promptly and water was soon running, but the difficulty was to locate the fire. Both the Bridgford & Nichols and the Fellows store rooms were filled with smoke to the point of suffocation. After dilligent search it was found that the fire was burning below the floors and between the studding in the walls in places very difficult to get at. It was the most stubborn fire ever had in Ord. Very little fire was visible but volumes of smoke rolling up gave promise of a very considerable conflagration. The onlookers expected to see the flames burst out at any time and give the firemen a hard tussle. But active work soon put water onto the seat of the fire and the smoke began to subside.

A survey of the premises shows that no great damage was done to the buildings by the flames, but the Fellows stock was greatly damaged by water and rough handling. It was, in fact, a remarkably small fire compared with the damage done.

The east half of the building belongs to J. B. Woodbury and was occupied by Bridgford and Nichols' drug store. Neither store room nor contents was much damaged. The west room belonged to P. Mortensen and was insured for $1,000. The Fellows stock which occupied the premises was insured for $2,500. The greater part of the damage was done to this room and stock.

The cause of the fire seems to have been associated with a box of sawdust used as a spittoon. Probably someone had dropped a cigar stub into it just before closing time and a slow fire ensued. Mr. Fellows is sure there was no fire in the stove. At any rate the fire originated in the vicinity of the stove and spitbox, crept along the joists and up the walls of the building and reached the most difficult places for access.

School Items.

The arrival of new erasers was joyfully hailed by all pupils the first of the week.

Mr. Kelley injured his foot quite seriously Tuesday afternoon while playing foot ball. He mistook the ground for the ball and the result is now to be seen.

Miss Jennie Moormon, sister of Miss Ethel Moormon, became a member of the Middle Class this week.

The usual holiday vacation does not commence until Wednesday, as two days have to be made up which were lost during the fair.

A drill in parliamentary law has been taken up by the high school.

The members of Foote Post No. 40, and Ord Circle No. 6, Ladies of the G. A. R., will hold a public joint installation of officers at the K. P. hall at 7:30 p. m., Jan. 3, 1896. The following will be the order of exercises:

Address	Commander Gard
Remarks	Mrs. Mason, Dept. President
Recitation	Mrs. Stronp
Music	
Recitation	Alice Robbins
Music	
Recitation	Lottie Mason
Song	
Installation	
Address	Prof. McCall
Song	Foote Post

Now is your time! I will discontinue the jewelry business in Ord on January 1, 1896, and if you want anything in the line of Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass, China or Spectacles, now is your time. This means just what it says. I do not advertise lies. A special drive in watches, chains and jewelry.

COFFIN, THE JEWELER.

The Public Reading Room which the energy of the W. C. T. U. ladies has presented to the public, is being arranged rapidly and will soon be opened to public use. Liberal contributions have been made to it by our business men and others. The enterprise is a very laudable one and worthy of all it costs. Mr. E. M. Foster has done excellent work in arranging the room. The old *Blizzard* building near the Ord Hardware Co.'s store is the location secured.

Notice that large, beautiful doll in the window at Bailey's. It is to be given away FREE Christmas. A ticket with every $1.00 purchase.

Holiday Goods.

Photo, Autograph and Scrap Albums, Photo Boxes, Glove, Handkerchief and Necktie Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Toilet Sets, Photo Frames, Shaving Sets, Odor Stands and Toilet Bottles, Fine Perfumes, Nut Pick Sets, Jewel Cases, Vaces, Smoker's Set, Infant Sets, Books, Fine Ladies Pocket Books, Silver Ware, etc.

All make nice Christmas Gifts, and we are making prices to suit the times. If our already very low prices do not suit you, we make prices that will.

BRIDGFORD & NICHOLS.
Druggists.

1-cent handkerchiefs at Milford's.

O. M. Jaques was in the city yesterday.

The old county officials hold over till January 8, 1896.

Tom Smith leaves today for his home in Warren county.

If you want a cup of HOT coffee go to Watt's Lunch Room.

Mrs. Ira Brown (nee Sowers) was in the city several days lately.

Ira Scott will move into Mrs. Brown's residence since her marriage.

Best quality numbered line parchmen legal cap at the Quiz office.

Go to Watt's when you are hungry, and get a good square lunch.

Mrs. Townsend and children will make their home permanently at Hotel Ord.

New subscribers can get the Quiz from now until Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50.

Eggs 17 cents, corn 20 cents, Oats 12 cents in exchange for Merchandise at Russell's.

Watt keeps a full line of confectionary, canned goods, nuts and fruits in their season.

Help the firemen by patronizing the ball New Years' night, whether you can attend or not.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

Albert and Fred McMindes returned Friday evening from Iowa, where they have been working on farms.

On account of the change of train time the postoffice will close during the winter at eight o'clock p. m.

Mr. E. H. Brand, of West Liberty, Iowa, is in the county on a visit with his sister, Mrs. W. L. McNutt.

The Presbyterian people gave a very pleasant "guess" social at the home of Mrs. S. D. Ayres Tuesday evening.

Miss Eliza Beauchamp is in the city this week visiting friends but as the special guest of the Robbins family.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office or residence.

F. J. AGER.

Don't buy your holiday goods without looking over my assortment and comparing prices.

A. M. RUSSELL.

Buy your drugs, medicines and Christmas goods at Bridgford & Nichols' and remember the place in Perry's building.

Patronize the Band. You'll get value received. Monday night at Concert Hall. Tickets at Mill's store, 25 ct.—20 ct. and 10ct.

Rev. Hardaway made his first appointment at Springdale last Sunday afternoon. Next Sunday afternoon he will preach at Vinton.

There were a good many late breakfasts eaten Sunday morning, and a good many people gotten out of bed earlier than they intended.

The Good Templars, of Burwell, will give a free entertainment at the Ida school house Saturday night. The exercises will be reading, recitations, address etc.

Two roaring farces will be presented at Concert Hall Monday eve. "Simie is Coming." Get ready.—This is the Big Show. Admission 25 cts.—20 cts. and 10 cts. at Mill's store.

A. J. Smith and his nephew, Tom, went up to Blaine County last week on a visit with Al's brother, E. B. Smith. Tom thinks that that country ought to have been left for the Indians.

The place to get your money's worth is at the Grand Musical and Theatrical entertainment at the Concert Hall Monday, Dec. 23. Admission 25 ct.—20ct.—and 10ct. On sale at Mill's store,

Bridgford & Nichols request us to express their appreciation of the good services rendered by the fire department during the fire and those citizens who helped move his stock out of danger.

The Daughters of Rebekah gave a very successful social at Odd Fellows Hall Wednesday evening. Refreshments were served and a good programme rendered. The attendance was good.

Frank Turner returned from Lincoln Tuesday evening, where he had been attending the Cotner University. He was accompanied by little Miss Becklehymer, who comes up to visit relatives and friends.

That nigger will be at Concert Hall Monday night Sure. Don't miss the fun, all for the small sum of 25 cts. Reserved seats. 20 cts. General admission and 10 cts. for children and the Grand Concert to boot.

C. D. Clements, who taught all his sons the carpenter trade, has made a handsome and convenient cabinet for the holding of court papers. It contains 36 compartments beside a few drawers and is finished in the natural color of hard pine.

The officers, and officers elect, of the G. A. R., and Ladies of the G. A. R., are requested to meet at the Armory Hall on Saturday, Dec. 21, at two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of preparing for the joint installation ceremony. All members are invited to be present.

North Loup News.

Dec. 16, 1895—There has been no unusual excitement in our town the past week. About the usual number of chair warmers gathered around the stoves as during cold weather.

Politics are out of date now, but they seems to find subjects enough to keep up interest in the meetings.

A. T. Jones is putting in a scale at his lumber office, this is an improvement that he has wanted for some time.

Mr. S. S. Smith has taken a trip out to Scotts Bluff County for the purpose of studying their method of handling the water. He thinks he will be able to learn something about their way of taking care of the sand at the head of the ditch.

Mrs. Charles Mayo left this morning to join her husband at Maitland, Mo., where he had secured work.

Mr. J. R. Vanhorn left on Monday morning for his home in Boulder, Col.

Rev. J. H. Hurley went to Elba Monday to assist Rev. Arnold during the revival meetings now being held there.

Thomas East went to Scotia Monday.

Dan. Bohrer says he is going to Scotia the first of the year to work for his old employer Mr. Wilcox.

Jones is handling a new kind of coal now, it is called Semi-anthricite and comes from Arkansas.

G. M. Patty was in our town this week.

The patent heater man was in town this week with his heat radiator, warranted to save half the coal. He put one in at Wellmans store as an advertisement. I have not seen it work yet but looks as if it might be a good thing.

Uncle John Maxson returned from Ord Monday, where he has been on a visit for several day.

A. D. Root, of Easterville, Ia., is here visiting his sister Mrs. W. H. Burgess. He is going to Ord this week to see Mrs. Rufe Collins another sister.

At the regular meeting of Modern Woodmen, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

W. A. Prentice, V. C.
Jas. B. Clement, W. A.
John Shelon, E. B.
B. H. Alvord, Clk.
E. J. Babcock, W.
A. H. Babcock, E.
S. L. Clements, S.
Dr. F. O. Burdick, Camp Phy's.

The Young Married People's Club will give a masquerade at the Woodman's hall on Christmas night.

George Johnson is having a well put in his stable. Hamil is doing the work.

The students of the High school have been talking of organizeing a gymnasium with a set of gloves etc.

By way of getting into practice a couple of boys got into an argument in which the fists came into prominence, this called down the wrath of the Prof and now the boys will do penance.

J. H. Capron and family were registered at Arlington Tuesday.

W. E. Gowen shipped a load of hogs Thursday.

N. Bee has opened up a shoe shop in the rear of the building recently vacated by Strong's furniture establishment.

Jones has secured a lease of a portion of the right of way on the sidetrack where he will put up a coal shed.

Mrs. W. H. Burgess went to Ord Tuesday evening.

ONCE AGAIN.

Squibs from Plain Valley.

Dec. 16, 1895.—The farmers in these parts are rejoicing because they are almost through gathering corn.

Plain Valley is making preparation for a Christmas tree this year.

Miss Alta Jones closed a three month term of school at Spring Creek the last of Nov. She will begin the winter term the first of Jan.

Miss Angie Jones has recently purchased a new organ.

Miss Linda Leamaster is attending school in Ord this winter.

Miss Angie Jones began a term of school at East Side the first of Dec. This is her third term at that place.

The Plain Valley literary is progressing finely.

Charley Buss is a frequent visitor in our parts. We wonder what is the attraction?

BLUE BELL.

Pleasant Valley Pick Ups.

Corn picking in this vicinity is about finished.

Edith Easterbrook has been spending the past week with friends in Ord.

The school in District 16 has a two weeks vacation, commencing next Monday.

Mrs. Grace Smith is spending a week with her mother, before moving onto the Adam Smith farm.

Warren Sinclair is moving onto George Smith's place.

Holiday Rates

via the Burlington Route, Dec. 24, 25, 31, and January 1 between stations not more than 200 miles apart.

Return limit January 2, 1896.

Take advantage of this low-rate opportunity and spend Christmas with the old folks. They are counting on you. The Christmas turkey and the Christmas pudding are all ready. Eat them them where they should be eaten—at home with your own people—among your own friends.

Tickets and full information at the B. & M. depot.

J. L. Claflin was in Lincoln this week.

H. F. Howe is

You will find she
an onyx stand or a fa
Daniel's furniture store.

Sheriff Mensing went to
week to transport the burgla
to the pen. J. L. Claflin went
body-guard.

P. Mortensen's loss on his build
was adjusted yesterday he getting som
thing over $200 damage. The policy
was in the Underwriters.

Captain Stacy has telegraphed President Cleveland offering the services of Co. B. N. N. G. in defense of the Monroe doctrine, so it is reported.

The Reading Room will be opened this evening and those who desire will find a comfortable place to spend the evening hours with plenty of good literature. You are welcome.

Somebody broke into George McDonough's residence the others night, and among other things taken was pair of pants, which were found on the person of a young man. No arrest has been made.

The W. C. T. U. holds a mothers' meeting at the home of Mrs. Claflin next Thursday at 2:30 o'clock. A good program will be followed by general discussions of subjects of interest to mothers. Everyone invited whether members of the Union or not.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Ord, Neb., for the week ending Dec. 20, 1895:

W A Bower	Dr. J V Boghtol
S W Boyer	Chas. Davisson
Job Groom	Ollia Johnson

If not called for in two weeks these letters will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties claiming any of the above please say they were "advertised."

J. L. McDONOUGH, Postmaster.

My Childhood.

Oh give me, my Father, my childhood once more,
Let me roam the green fields and the valleys again,
Let me see the old school house, that temple of lore,
Oh my childhood, my childhood 'twere better than fame.

The house and the orchard, the thirst quenching spring,
The cattle, the sheep and the pigs in the stye,
The fowls in the yard and the dear birds that sing,
Oh give me my childhood and then let me die.

The home and my mother, with her warm welcome smile,
The fireplace, filled with its burden of wood,
The teakettle, singing its song the meanwhile,
And the tin baker biscuits, so fragrant and good.

The potatoes, that under the forestick were baked;
The doughnuts, that came from our dear mother's hand,
The greeting at morn when first I awaked
And joined, at the table, the thrice happy band.

The trundle-bed, under my own mother's cot,
Where childhood sleeps sweetly, amid happy dreams,
'Twere better, by far, than the choice or the lot
Of a prince or a king with all that wealth means.

The meadow, the pasture, the field and the wood,
The fragrance of summer, the rich autumn fruit;
To have these in prospect, endowed with such good
No kingdom could purchase, no riches compute.

Oh my childhood, my childhood, my once happy home,
Let me call it all back and enjoy it once more;
In sorrow and sadness let me, now, cease to roam
And return to my home on the far distant shore.

Oh Jesus, my Saviour, hast thou better in store,
Than childhood's bright home, in thy mansions of bliss?
May I come to thee now, and find ever-more
A home that is better, far better than this?

My own childhood home in the dim distant past,
Is now far away on a tenantless shore;
In the heavenly land, in that home, at last,
I shall find what I lost, and a thousand-fold more.

Ord, Dec. 17, 1895. E. A. R.

Shareholders' Meeting.

The regular nual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank of Ord, Nebraska, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, will be held at the room of said bank, at 2 o,clock p. m. on Tuesday, January 14, 1896.

E. N. MITCHELL,
36-4 Cashier.

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Dec. 19	Temperature Highest	Temperature Lowest	Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Friday	51	31	60	.00
Saturday..	48	29	60	.00
Sunday ...	47	30	90	.00
Monday....	45	30	60	.00
Tuesday...	47	24	80	.00
Wedn'sd'y	41	26	80	.00
Thursday	45	18	100	.00
	Averages			Total
	46	21	76	.00

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

BAD FOR THE DOCTOR

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN THE HERNE CASE.

Swears that Doctor Hearne Talked to Her About Killing Amos Stillwell and Making It Appear That Burglars Did the Job—Damaging Statements by Mrs. Hearne.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Susan Hayward, wife of John K. Hayward, a wholesale grocer in Hannibal previous to the murder, was the first witness this morning. She was once one of the society leaders of Hannibal. She said that she was very friendly to Mrs. Stillwell when they both lived at Hannibal, and they exchanged calls often. She moved to St. Louis a year before the murder, but in June before the murder she made a long visit to Hannibal and spent several days with Mrs. Stillwell.

Mrs. Hayward said that while she was on that visit, Mrs. Stillwell went out at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Witness went a few minutes later to Dr. Hearne's office to look for her. There was no one in the front office and the rear office was locked. Mrs. Hayward feared the doctor and Mrs. Stillwell were locked in there, and, jokingly like, she went to the park across the street and sat down on a bench to watch. At noon she saw Dr. Hearne come to his office door, look up and down the street, wipe his face with his handkerchief, and go in. A few moments later Mrs. Stillwell came out and started home. Mrs. Hayward called her and said: "Fannie, I have been waiting all this time in the park. I know where you have been. You have been in Dr. Hearne's office." Mrs. Stillwell colored and admitted that she had. That night Mrs. Hayward and Mrs. Stillwell slept together, and after they had gone to bed had a conversation about Dr. Hearne. Mrs. Stillwell said she was a very unhappy woman; she loved Dr. Hearne and would only be too glad to break it up if she could. She knew there was nothing but trouble ahead and she wanted to break off with Dr. Hearne. She made up her mind every day to do it, but he had such a great influence over her she could not fight against it.

"Fannie asked me," said Mrs. Hayward, "to go to Dr. Hearne and ask him to never come here again. She said that if he would give her up she would gladly give him up. I said I would if she would make the appointment. The next day by appointment, I met Dr. Hearne in Mrs. Stillwell's parlor. He said to me: 'I understand that you know how matters are between Fannie and I.' I said I did. 'Well the fact is,' said Dr. Hearne, 'I love Mrs. Stillwell and she is going to get a divorce and marry me.'"

Mrs. Hayward said that she told Dr. Hearne that that would be a very poor thing to do, because he was not wealthy and Mrs. Stillwell was an extravagant woman, used to having a great deal of money; it would be a foolish marriage, nothing more. Dr. Hearne replied that if Fanny got a divorce she would have alimony. Mrs. Hayward told him that she was sure that Mr. Stillwell would never allow her to have alimony, even if she did get a divorce.

"Do you really believe that?" asked Dr. Hearne.

"Yes, I do."

"Well, I can have Amos Stillwell slugged for $2.50," said Dr. Hearne. "I understand Fanny told you I was in the house one night when Mr. Stillwell came from St. Louis one night at 1 o'clock."

Mrs. Hayward went on: "I told him I knew it, and asked him what he would have done if Mr. Stillwell had met him. 'I'd have shot him,' replied Dr. Hearne. 'You could have been hung then for murder,' I said. 'Oh, no,' said Dr. Hearne, it would have been generally understood that a burglar got into the house and did the work.' 'Then you will not give Mrs. Stillwell up?' I asked. 'I will not,' said Dr. Hearne. 'Remember, I visit Mrs. Stillwell in a professional way, and preachers and doctors are never suspected.' 'Suppose I should repeat this conversation,' I said. 'I would kill anyone that stood in my way,' was the reply of Dr. Hearne."

When Mrs. Hayward reached this point in her testimony she sat up in the witness chair and said: "That's all the conversation I ever had with Dr. Hearne from that day to this; that's all I know," and shut her mouth firmly and leaned back in her chair with an air of relief. But her troubles were not over for her cross-examination was not ended for three hours. It did not shake her original evidence. On her redirect examination by the State she said that she had told nobody of her conversation with Dr. Hearne until six years after the murder, because she loved Mrs. Stillwell and did not want to get her into trouble.

Mrs. Hayward caused a sensation by saying that a month before the murder she received a letter from Mrs. Stillwell saying that she was very unhappy and had consulted a lawyer, Rufus Anderson, about getting a divorce, while two days after the murder Mrs. Hayward received another letter from Mrs. Stillwell, written on the day before the night of the murder, stating that her mind had undergone a change and she then loved Mr. Stillwell dearly and had concluded that she could live happily with him.

Hon. Joe Lowe's Residence Burned.

WASHINGTON, Kan., Dec. 16.—The fine brick retidence, property of Joseph G. Lowe, state railroad commissioner, situated in the heart of this city, was totally destroyed by fire, supposed to have originated in a defective flue. All the contents were saved. The building was insured for $3,500.

Hopkins Is Reed's Understudy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Representative Hopkins of Illinois, has the honor of being the first chairman to preside over the committee of the whole House. His selection is held to indicate that in the event of Mr. Reed's illness or compulsory absence from the House he will be designated to temporarily serve as speaker, holding the same relation in this respect as did Mr. Richardson to Mr. Crisp during the last Congress.

The value of this year's farm produce is estimated at $1,024,000,000, a decrease of $1,600,000 from last year.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

All Columbus Pays Tribute to Judge Thurman's Memory.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 16.—With simple yet solemn ceremonies the body of Allen G. Thurman, jurist, statesman and beloved citizen, was consigned to the earth this morning. The entire city felt the loss and joined with the bereaved family in their grief.

The funeral was held at the Thurman residence at the Corner of Rich street and Washington avenue at 10 o'clock this morning. Even before the appointed hour the house was surrounded by sorrowing friends, who were gathered to pay the last tribute to the memory of the beloved dead.

The Thurman Club, named for the "Old Roman," and in whose affairs the dead Senator took the greatest interest during his lifetime, met at their club rooms and marched in a body to the house. Governor McKinley and the State officials met in accordance with a prearranged plan and together proceeded to the residence, as did also the city officials, headed by Mayor Allen. The postmaster, acting under special permission from Washington, had closed the office and all the employes, as well as the other government officials in the city, attended. In addition to these were numerous private citizens from every walk of life, making an immense concourse. Probably at no time has there been a more notable gathering in the city of Columbus on such occasion.

The members of the family, the Governor and party, and such of the friends as could be accommodated were admitted to the house previous to the beginning of the services, then the doors were closed until brief exercises were concluded. Rev. J. L. Grover, who conducted obsequies, was a lifelong friend of Senator and is himself bowed with the weight of years, having passed his 89th milestone in life's journey, and his white head showed as his voice trembled as he prayed. The venerable pastor opened the services by reading the 90th Psalm. The services with a brief prayer. The services were simple in character, being confined to reading of scripture, no music, and consisting of the reading and the Episcopal burial service. Following this Rev. Mr. Grover read from Corinthians, xv, and the Lord's prayer and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Grover. There was nothing whatever in the nature of a sermon, nor were there any eulogistic words spoken. Similarly the desire of the dead man and his family had that all ostentation should be omitted, and this desire of the deceased was respected.

For two hours after the services had been concluded a steady stream of people passed through the residence to look for the last time on the face of the dead jurist.

The floral tributes were but few in number, consisting principally of set pieces of simple variety.

Having consented under pressure to share their grief with the public during the morning, the family was left alone with their dead after the body had been viewed. During the afternoon the immediate members of the family of the deceased accompanied the body to Green Lawn cemetery west of the city, where it was consigned to the grave. The services there were even more simple than those at the house, consisting only of a prayer as the body was lowered to its last resting place, the Rev. E. L. Rexford of the First Universalist church, being the officiating minister. The pallbearers were mostly grandsons and near relatives of the judge.

RED CROSS ACCEPTS.

It Undertakes to Distribute Armenian Relief Contributions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The American Red Cross Society has decided to accept the duty of distributing the relief funds for the Armenian sufferers, and has issued the following statement:

"Owing to the unanimous and urgent appeals from the friends of humanity, representing nearly all of the people of this country, the American National Red Cross has decided that it must accept the sacred trust of endeavoring to relieve starving Armenians in Asia Minor. According to conservative estimates there are 350,000 utterly destitute people in that country who will have to be assisted six or eight months—until the next harvest. Fully realizing the difficulties and dangers to be met, the Red Cross will start for Turkey as soon as sufficient funds are placed at its disposal, or guaranrted, to insure success. Funds may be sent to Miss Clara Barton, president and treasurer of the American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Authorized agents to receive funds and materials will be published in a few days. The Red Cross also suggests that goods, grain and other materials may be sent by chartered steamer."

The Red Cross party, including Miss Barton, will leave immediately after being assured of a sufficient sum to carry forward the work. The start must be made at an early day, as it will take five weeks to get to the distressed district, and the demands of the suffering people are urgent.

MAYOR PUT OFF A CAR.

Detroit's Chief Magistrate Suffers Inconvenience for the Public's Good.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16.—Mayor Pingree got a free ride yesterday morning through refusing to pay his fare on a Citizens' Company's car, unless the conductor should sell him six tickets for a quarter. Last night he repeated the experiment twice and was put off each time. The conductor who allowed the mayor to ride free has been temporarily suspended.

The mayor intends to make a test case of the question, although there is no ordinance requiring the company to sell six tickets for a quarter.

Nellie Peffer Rides a Wheel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Miss Nell Peffer, the Senator's daughter and private secretary, has learned to ride the wheel during the summer months and is now numbered among society's devotees of the cycling craze. Miss Peffer has not yet aspired to bloomers, but presents a most picturesque and attractive appearance in abbreviated skirts and twenty button leggings.

Two postoffice robbers at Springfield, Ill., in an attempt to escape, exploded a stick of dynamite in the jail wall.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

It Decides Against Separate Political Action.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The question of sending fraternal delegates to the international congress of Socialistic workers at London, next August, was the first business taken up by the convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day. A motion to [illegible] the table was carried by a vote of 10 to 10.

That part of the president's [illegible] which had been construed as recommending separate political action of wage earners was taken [illegible] that gate Barnes of Philadelphia, [illegible] other the time had come when [illegible] employed means than strikes must be [illegible] Socialistic for the working [illegible]ing and istic party, he said, [illegible] Gompers would continue [illegible] hear the said that he was [illegible] as they Socialistic delegate [illegible] Lennon also had. Treasurer [illegible] of the report objected to [illegible] drudging under which read [illegible] the polls." He the wage system [illegible]der the drudgery said he was [illegible] honest man was rule and [illegible] that the failure of the Denver political [illegible] made it plain the federation had no platform could be called political. for [illegible] titute elicited a spirited debate [illegible] was adopted, 76 to 21.

Gompers Again Elected.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Samuel Gompers was elected president of the American Federation of Labor by a majority of eighteen votes over John McBride, his only opponent. The socialists voted for McBride.

DEPRESSED BY A STRIKE.

Great Britain Fears the Loss of Her Supremacy in Ship Building.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The news received here from Glasgow and Belfast to-day that the great strike in the ship building trade was to continue, the men having refused to accept the compromise, has caused a great depression in stocks and in commercial circles, for there is no doubt that the supremacy of Great Britain in ship building is threatened, and large contracts for foreign war ships will, unless there is a change for the better very shortly, go to Germany and other countries.

It is believed, however that the employers will have to yield in the end, as pressure is being brought to bear upon them by the government, in view of the delay in completing work for British admiralty.

STEAM FITTERS WALK OUT,

Work on More Than Two Hundred New York Buildings Stopped.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—One thousand Knights of Labor, steam fitters and their helpers, all members of the Enterprise Association, have struck against the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association to enforce the adoption of an annual agreement fixing a schedule of wages, hours of labor and recognition of the Steam Fitters and Helpers' union. The strike may involve thousands of union mechanics affiliated with the steam fitters and helpers. Work on more than 200 new buildings where steam power and steam heat are required during the prevailing cold weather has been suspended, and consequently a large number of workmen of other trades and occupations are necessarily out of work.

LIQUOR STATISTICS.

One Drinking Place for Every Ninety-Three Men in the Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—There are 208,388 retail liquor dealers in the United States holding licenses from the commissioner of internal revenue and 4,555 wholesale liquor dealers. There are 10,486 others who deal only in malt liquors at retail and 5,655 who sell only malt liquors by wholesale, making a total of 229,084. In addition to these there are 1,440 rectifiers and 1,771 brewers, making a grand total of 232,295 persons or firms who hold licenses from the government of the United States to make and sell intoxicating drinks.

Assuming the population of the United States to be 65,000,000, this gives an average of one liquor dealer to every 280 men, women and children. Assuming again that two-thirds of the population are women and children and temperance people who do not patronize saloons, it will be seen that there is one drinking place for an average of ninety-three men in the country. This is a good text for temperance advocates.

The largest number of saloon licenses issued in any one state was 41,176 in New York. Illinois has the second place with 17,833, Ohio 15,817, Pennsylvania, 14,113 and California 12,772. Among the prohibition states Iowa seems to have the most prosperous liquor traffic. She has 10 rectifiers, 18 breweries, 76 wholesale liquor dealers, 4,631 retail liquor dealers, 318 wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 160 retail dealers in malt liquors only, making a total of 5,213 engaged in the liquor business. Kansas comes next with 2,580 persons and firms engaged in making and selling liquor, including 1 rectifier, 2 brewers, 13 wholesale and 2,225 retail liquor dealers, 59 wholesale and 270 retail dealers in beer.

Some owners of property in the proposed Vicksburg National park ask $175 an acre for their lands.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—Hon. John C New, formerly consul general to London, and who has had charge of all of General Harrison's campaigns, gave a dinner last night in which there is supposed to be some politics. The guest of honor was ex-President Harrison, and at the other side of the host was seated William R. McKeen, president of the Vandalia Railroad Company, and a declared candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Voorhees. Other celebrities present were Judges Wood and Baker, of the Federal court, General Lew Wallace and James Whitcomb Riley.

GHOULS.

[illegible]cited Over the Grave[illegible]

Topeka Militia Under Arms.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—Governor [illegible] last night called out Batteries [illegible] state militia, stationed here [illegible] the Kansas Medical College, [illegible] was threatened by a mob. He [illegible]ired Captain McClure of the [illegible]s at Lawrence to hold his soldiers in readiness to take the first train for Topeka. Chief of Police John Wilkerson stationed a squad of patrolmen, in charge of Sergeant Frank Ellison, about the college, and a sheriff's posse was also placed on duty. The Governor retired [illegible] midnight, having notified Captain McClure that his service would not be required.

The trouble was caused by the discovery in the dissecting room of the college of the bodies of three women, which had been stolen from cemeteries in the vicinity of Topeka. One body was that of O. C. Van Fleet's wife, another was that of A. L. Dake's wife, and the third was that of Mrs. Patrick Lillis. The cases of the first two named have been previously reported.

The body of Mrs. Lillis was identified by her son, John Lillis, at 6 o'clock last evening. The husband of the dead woman is foreman of Santa Fe blacksmith shop at Argentine. Mrs. Lillis was buried last Friday. When her son read about stolen bodies at the college he feared for the safety of his mother. In company with Father Hayden, the well-known Catholic priest, he went to the cemetery to make arrangements to have the grave guarded. He noticed that the mound had been disturbed. The grave was opened and the coffin was found to be empty. Lillis went to the office of Justice Guy and obtained a warrant to search the college. The result was that he found a mutilated body which he identified as that of his mother.

The city was already greatly excited on account of the previous discoveries and the news of the Lillis case, which spread like wildfire, was the signal for a general outpouring of the populace. The streets were thronged by angry men, who made threats against the college and those connected with it. The authorities were alarmed by the crowd, and steps were promptly taken to prevent an outbreak. Deputy Sheriff Tom Wilkerson, in the absence of Sheriff Dave Burge, called upon the Governor for assistance, which was granted as stated.

Dake and Lillis are members of the A. O. U. W. A mass meeting of the eight lodges of the order had been called to consider the Dake case. Nearly 2,000 members were present. C. A. Starbird was chosen chairman and J. W. Gibbons secretary. The Lillis case was announced upon the organization of the meeting. This added fuel to the flames. Men growled in their anger and became demonstrative, but cool heads were in the audience and good order was maintained. Speeches denouncing the outrages were made. A committe composed of Judge Ensminger, S. C. Miller, A. C. Siler, T. A. Beck, H. T. Davis, Charles M. Brown, B. A. Wilson and H. I. Fletcher was appointed to draft resolutions.

Probably 2,000 men, mostly railroad employes, stood in the street in front of the hall while the meeting was in progress. When those who participated in the meeting came out and went their respective ways in a quiet manner, the crowd outside took up the cue and dispersed.

SECRET OF HIS POWER.

William Chapple Administered Loco Blossom to Women.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 13.—The jury to try James Ish and wife for the murder of William Chapple, of Kansas City, was secured yesterday. A startling bit of testimony concerning the manner in which the victim is said to have secured power over Mrs. Ish and other women, developed through the statement of Dr. J. J. Solomon.

"It was in December," said Dr. Solomon, "that Chapple came to my office and introduced himself. He showed me a box containing a yellow powder and asked me if I knew what it was. He went on to say that if he gave a woman any of that powder he would have absolute control over her. I said it must be loco blossom, and he replied that it was. I am familiar with the drug and know its effects when used. I discovered in my business relations with him that he had used his power over many girls."

Mullins Again Impugned.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 13.—George S. Grover, general attorney of the Wabash Railroad company, filed in division No. 1 of the Supreme court this morning, an application for appeal from the Linn county Circuit court in the case of Hurlbert vs. the Wabash Railroad company in which he charged that A. W. Mullins and C. C. Biggers, two attorneys of Lynn county, and Plaintiff Hurlbert manufactured perjured testimony whereby the Circuit court of Linn county and the Supreme court of this state were deceived and misled as to the damages sustained by the plaintiff, which were assessed at $6,000. Major Mullin's disbarment was once sought in the Supreme court for the alleged forgery and mutilation of the records in the Howell murder case.

Pittsburg Gets the Prohibitionists.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Pittsburg has been selected as the place for holding the national Prohibition convention next year. Two ballots were cast by the national committee at its meeting at the Sherman house. The first ballot was: Pittsburg, 8; Denver, 12; Baltimore, 11; Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 1; Boston, 1. The second ballot resulted: Pittsburg, 22; Denver, 13; Baltimore, 2.

A McKinley Newspaper.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 13.—The "Arkansas Commonwealth," of this city, the leading Republican paper of this city, was purchased yesterday by Henry M. Cooper, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Colonel E. B. Wiley, an experienced newspaper man, was appointed editor and manager. The next issue of the paper will have the name of William McKinley at the masthead for President.

The Colt divorce case and Colonel Colt's suit against J. J. Van Alen have been dismissed.

KNEW NEITHER.

Reporter Has an Experience With an English Visitor.

A few evenings ago there chanced to be a distinguished visitor from the British isles at one of the Washington hotels, and to him the reporter sent up his card, putting his name just over the paper he represented, thinking the juxtaposition would establish the connection between the two with sufficient clearness. It has always done so with American victims. The bellboy who took the card tarried long—in fact, he stayed so long that a second boy was sent after the first, to see what caused the delay. In a little while down came both, No. 1 bringing the information that the tourist said he didn't know either one of the gentlemen, and begged to be excused.

Then the boy explained that the guest on being handed the card gazed at it awhile in silence, and finally went to his trunk and hauled out a book. For some minutes he hunted for the name of the reporter in his list of acquaintances, and then he began running through the P's, thinking it possible he must have met a Mr. Post somewhere in his travels. As his search wasn't successful in either case he got a second book and went through that with a similar result. That was why the bellboy tried the reporter's patience and that was why the message came that "he didn't know either one of the gentlemen."

Saved by a Dog and a Drum.

In 1776 a ship was wrecked on the south coast of England, not far from Portsmouth. Fortunately, owing to the sharp wits of one of the sailors, all souls were saved. He got a drum that happened to be on board, repaired its defects so as to make it quite watertight, then fastened a rope to it securely, and tied the whole round a dog. Next he let the dog into the sea, and the noble animal succeeded in reaching the land. There some on-lookers seized the drum and hauled in the rope. By now a much stronger rope had been tied to the end of the first one, and by its means passengers and crew were gradually drawn ashore.

The Pilgrim.

(Holiday Number.) Full of bright sketches—prose, poetry and illustrations—by bright writers and artists. Entirely original, new and entertaining. Mailed free to any address on receipt of six (6) cents in postage stamps. Write to Geo. H. Heafford, Publisher, 415 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill.

Curiosities of the Divorce Statistics.

Of the 328,716 divorces granted in the United States for twenty years, 216,176, or 68.8 per cent of the whole, were granted to wives on their petitions for divorce from their husbands, while only 112,546, or 34.2 per cent of the whole, were granted husbands for alleged fault of their wives.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1895.

The Lady—Is this novel a fit one for my daughter to read? The Salesman—I don't know. I'm not acquainted with your daughter.

THE MOST SIMPLE AND SAFE REMEDY for a Cough and Throat Trouble is BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. They possess real merit.

There is a difference between a cold and the grip, but you will not realize it until you receive the doctor's bill.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Each never took anything for breakfast but a bit of bread and a cup of coffee.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

Massinger enjoyed veal chops, breaded, with plenty of butter, and a glass of ale.

FITS—All Fits stopped freely by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Gluck was a hearty eater, preferring the pastry to any other part of the dinner.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

"Oh, give us a rest." "I have no rest; my wife is a budding politician."

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles, by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Go to
California
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It is the RIGHT way. Pay more and you are extravagant. Pay less and you are uncomfortable.

The newest, brightest, cleanest and easiest riding Tourist Sleepers are used for our

Personally Conducted Excursions to California,

which leave Omaha every Thursday morning reaching San Francisco Sunday evening, and Los Angeles Monday noon.

You can join them at any intermediate point.

Ask nearest ticket agent for full information, or write to

J. FRANCIS, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb.

SOUTH WEST MISSOURI

The best fruit section in the West. No drouths. A failure of crops never known. Mild climate. Productive soil. Abundance of good pure water.

For maps and circulars giving full description of the rich Mineral, Fruit and Agricultural Lands in South West Missouri, write to JOHN M. PURDY, Manager of the Missouri Land and Live Stock Company, Neosha, Newton Co., Missouri.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Derrick Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

WHY DON'T YOU BUY CORN?

Pack cribs, sell your products and write to us for information how to make big money on the products in the purchase of corn on margins. Information and book on speculation FREE. C. F. VANWINKLE & CO., 221 LaSalle St., Chicago.

Get rid at once of the stinging, festering smart of

BURNS OR SCALDS

or else they'll leave ugly scars. Read directions and use

ST. JACOBS OIL.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Cures Where All Else Fails. BEST COUGH SYRUP.
TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 25 CTS.

"I firmly believe that Piso's Cure kept me from having quick Consumption."—Mrs. H. D. DARLING, Beaver Meadow, N. Y., June 18, 1895.

SENSE CURE.

PILE CURE CURES PERMANENTLY BY CURING THE CAUSE.

narkable Remedy Which is Bringing Comfort to Thousands of Sufferers.

Probably half the people who see this article suffer from piles. It is one of the commonest diseases and one of the most obstinate. People have it for years and just because it is not immediately fatal they neglect it. Carelessness causes no end of suffering. Carelessness about so simple a thing as piles has often caused death. Hemorrhages occur from no apparent cause and loss of blood causes death. Hemorrhages occur during surgical treatment, often causing death.

Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages, without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely, and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—Pyramid Pile Cure.

It allays the inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface and with continued treatment reduces the swelling and puts the membranes into good, sound, healthy condition. The cure is thorough and permanent.

Here are some voluntary and unsolicited testimonials we have lately received:

Mrs. M. C. Hinkly, 601 Mississippi St., Indianapolis, Indiana, says: Have been a sufferer from the pain and annoyance of Piles for fifteen years, the Pyramid Pile Cure and Pyramid Pills gave me immediate relief and in a short time a complete cure.

Major Dean, of Columbus, Ohio, says: I wish to add to the number of certificates as to the benefits derived from the Pyramid Pile Cure. I suffered from piles for forty years and from itching piles for twenty years and two boxes of the Pyramid Pile Cure has effectually cured me.

Most druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure or will get it for you if you ask them to. It is one dollar per package and is put up only by the Pyramid Drug Company, Albion, Michigan.

NO FAITH CURE

ABOUT STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

They Cure Stomach Troubles and Indigestion Anyway, Whether You Have Faith in Them or Not.

All physicians agree that the element of faith has a great deal to do in the cure of disease.

Firm belief and confidence in a family physician or the same confidence and faith in a patent medicine, have produced remarkable cures, in all ages.

This is especially true in nervous troubles and no field offers so prolific a harvest for the quack and charlatan, as the diseases arising from a weak or run down nervous system. Nevertheless, the most common of all diseases, indigestion and stomach troubles, which in turn cause nervous diseases, heart troubles, consumption and loss of flesh, require something besides faith to cure.

Mere faith will not digest your food for you, will not give you an appetite, will not increase your flesh and strengthen your nerves and heart, but Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do these things, because they are composed of the elements of digestion, they contain the juices, acids and peptones necessary to the digestion and assimilation of all wholesome food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest food if placed in a bottle or jar in water heated to 98 degrees, and they will do it much more effectively when taken into the stomach after meals, whether you have faith that they will or not.

They invigorate the stomach, make pure blood and strong nerves, in the only way that nature can do it, and that is, from plenty of wholesome food well digested. It is not what we eat, but what we digest that does us good.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by nearly all druggists at 50 cents for full sized package, or by mail from the Stuart Company, Marshall, Michigan.

The peasants of the royal estates have presented to the Czar of Russia on oaken chair on which are represented various implements used by the common folk. On the carved seat lie in relief the gloves which are constantly worn by the Russian workingman. The arms of the chair are formed of axes.

Congressman Sulloway, of New Hampshire, is one of the tallest men in the new Congress. He is 6 feet and 6 inches tall.

Two masked men tried to rob the depot at Bucyrus, Kan., and shot Agent W. A. Gilman when he offered resistance.

An albino partridge, the tips of its white feathers tinted pink, is the latest freak brought out of the Maine woods.

The saloon-keepers of Flint, Mich., are considerably alarmed because the Prohibitionists of that place have determined to set up a counter attraction on Saturday afternoon when the farmers visit town. A church is to be opened and hot coffee furnished there free of charge. Smoking will be allowed, and it is expected that the visitors will have a general good time—without any of the usual after effects.

In San Francisco a seventeen-year-o husband recently obtained an absolut divorce from his sixteen-year-old wife He has employed as a messenger boy.

Bondsmen of Roy Goodwin, the American Railway Union director who ordered the Great Northern strike, surrendered him to the Sheriff at Kalispell, Mon.

According to Le Figaro, during the 900 years that the Peking Gazette has been in existence 1,800 of its editors having had their heads taken off for having exceeded instructions.

Because of an investigation which showed his men had done private work while being paid by the city, City Engineer H. L. Eaton, of Somerville, Mass., committed suicide.

Portland, Me., claims to have two of the oldest ex-Mayors in the country. W. W. Thomas is ninety-one years and seven months old, and Neal Don is four months younger.

A bicyclists' accident insurance company has just been organized in Westfield, Mass. It proposes to insure bicycle riders against all manner of accidents met with while riding their machines.

The smallest clock in the world was lately exhibited in the window of a Goettingen (...many) jeweller. The dial is less than one-third of an inch in diameter. The weight which furnishes the motive is suspended from a single hair.

One of the first white settlers in Northern Michigan, E. F. Dame, of Northport, says that since 1841 the water in Traverse Bay, at the northern end of Lake Michigan, has lowered sixty-three and a half inches by actual measurements.

An almost perfect cedar tree was discovered the other day buried at a depth of 170 feet below the surface of the earth near Eureka Junction, Wash., by well diggers. Large pieces of the trunk and branches were taken out, and so well preserved was the tree that the grain of the wood was very plain.

Some idea of the rate at which Maine forests are being converted into paper is had from the fact that three mills in Penobscot County turn out a train load of pulp a day, consisting usually of from seventeen to twenty carloads.

Geo. W. Jenkins, editor of the Santa Maria "Times," Cal., in speaking of the various ailments of children said: "When my children have croup there is only one patent medicine that I ever use, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It possesses some medical properties that relieve the little sufferers immediately. It is, in my opinion, the best cough medicine in the market." If this remedy is freely given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is also an ideal remedy for whooping cough. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains nothing injurious. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

Honey bees routed farmers who attended a public sale at New Hope, Pa., the other day. Among other chattels put up at auction were twenty hives of bees. Auctioneer Elias Eastburn warned the 700 people present to inspect the hives with a telescope. Several farmers said they knew a thing or two about bees that perhaps the auctioneer did not, and the hives were mildly jostled to show that they meant what they said. A bee won't stand shoving, and these Bucks County honey-producers can get through any crowd without being squeezed. Edward Londen lifted one of the hives, and a minute later he wished he had not. The swarm poured forth and scattered that crowd of farmers in a jeffy. A detachment of the tiny warriors sought a warm retreat in James Little's hair. That gentleman did not wait to say good-by to his friends, but leaped a fence and darted across a cow pasture at a gallop. It took half an hour to get the crowd together again, and the beehives were sold at long range.

South Carolina ... sary profits up to Oct. 31, a... 0,000.

Late Literary.

Two very important fa... tion with the new era of ... illustrated in the Decembe... TAN. Its fiction is by Stev... last story written before h... "Ouida," Sarah Grand, Zangwill, ... beginning of James Lane Allen's ... Kentucky realistic story, "Butterfl... Probably no stronger array of fiction h... ever been presented in any magazine— ... money could not buy better. Nor has ... any magazine ever had a larger number ... of re...ly distinguished artists engaged ... upon the illustration of a single number. ... The reader might be puzzled to know ... how such a number can be made at the price of ten cents. But the magazine itself affords the solution. It contains 139 pages of advertising, which, as the publishers announce, is from $4,000 to $8,000 more net cash advertising than was ever before printed in any magazine, of any kind, and in any country. ...t breaks the world's record in the pub...ing business. Moreover, the cost of ...rtists and authors who appear in ...umber is divided amongst 400,000 ... bringing the cost per copy pro...tely low. The COSMOPOLITAN ... at the ten cent magazine, ... it does, the best of art and lite... ... all classes, is an educa...tion... ...nt second in importance ... only t... ...he public schools.

Sel...d Hi... Righ...

"You can take that soap right back and change it for SANTA CLAUS SOAP. I would not use any other kind."

Every woman who has ever used

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

knows it is without an equal. Sold everywhere. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company, - Chicago.

"ALL THE MAGAZINES IN ONE."

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as its name implies, gives in readable form the best that appears in the other great magazines all over the world, generally on the same date that they are published. With the recent extraordinary increase of worthy periodicals, these careful reviews, summaries, and quotations, giving the gist of periodical literature, are alone worth the subscription price.

FIVE MONTHS FOR $1.00.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION $2.50.

Aside from these departments, the editorial and contributed features of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS are themselves equal in extent to a magazine. The Editor's "Progress of the World" is an invaluable chronicle of the happenings of the thirty days just past, with pictures on every page of the men and women who have made the history of the month.

The Literary World says: "We are deeply impressed from month to month with the value of the 'REVIEW OF REVIEWS,' which is a sort of Eiffel Tower for the survey of the whole field of periodical literature. And yet it has a mind and voice of its own, and speaks out with decision and sense on all public topics of the hour. It is a singular combination of the monthly magazine and the daily newspaper. It is daily in its freshness; it is monthly in its method. It is the world under a field glass."

THREE RECENT SAMPLES 25 cents.

Agents find it the Most Profitable Magazine.

Sold on all News Stands. Single Copy, 25 cents.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS
13 Astor Place, New York.

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When Selecting Your Reading Matter

FOR THE COMING YEAR, you will, no doubt, decide on securing the best, especially if the best costs less then some thing inferior, both in quality and quantity. The Omaha Bee, always to the front of the newspapers in the west, has long been recognized as one of the leading publications in the country. It has done more, and is now doing more, toward upbuilding the great west, than any other paper.

About two years ago its publishers, determined to bring The Weekly Bee into every farm house in the west, especially in its own state and the states immediately adjoining Nebraska, put the price down to **65 Cents** per year, an unheard of figure for a 12-page weekly publication. This price still prevails. Not content with this, the publishers of The Bee cast about for some additional first class publication of national reputation, to offer with The Bee at a price that would not exceed the figure usually charged for a single weekly paper. Last year the New York Tribune, (Horace Greeley's paper) was secured and this paper was offered with The Weekly Bee for **90 Cents** per year. A similar arrangement has been made this year. In addition, a similar contract has been made with the Cincinnati Enquirer, a paper that ranks as high among the democratic publications of this country as the New York Tribune does among the republican newspapers.

To sum up—we make the following four offers for this season, confident that they are equalled nowhere, either in the quality of matter published, nor in the quantity of good, up-to-date, reliable news.

The Omaha Weekly Bee,
12 Pages Each Week,
65 Cents Per Year.

The WEEKLY BEE and The WEEKLY NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
Both One Year for 90c.

The WEEKLY BEE and The WEEKLY CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
Both One Year for 90c.

The WEEKLY BEE,
The WEEKLY NEW YORK TRIBUNE
and
The WEEKLY CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
All Three for One Year for $1.15

All orders must be accompanied by the cash, in the shape of postoffice money order, express money order, or bank draft. If currency or silver be sent, it is safer to register the letter. No stamps of larger denomination than two cents are accepted.

Sample copies are sent free on application. Commissions allowed on clubs of three or more subscriptions.

Address all orders to

THE WEEKLY BEE, OMAHA, NEB.

Why??

Did you ever consider how the Money Kings of the world amassed their fortunes? Do you know that they claim their mental ability is superior to yours? They say the masses are afraid to risk a few dollars and, therefore, always remain poor, and struggle for a life time to eke out an existence.

Do you believe it?

But probably you never had an opportunity to invest a small amount, and feel reasonably sure that you had commenced the foundation of a fortune.

Read this...

...THE...

Great Western Trading Co.
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

can help you.

We have thousand of patrons who regularly send us money to invest for them on the Stock, Grain and Mining Exchanges. This places thousands of dollars in our hands for speculation. It makes us one of the largest traders on the exchanges. We have often controlled the market, and freely admit that we will do it again at every chance offered. We make fortunes in a day.

Yes, sometimes we lose 'em.

But our superior knowledge, unlimited capital and strict attention to business have never failed to bring us success.

You can become one of our patrons by sending any amount from $2 to $10,000.

We deduct only 10 per cent of the profits, thus insuring all customers that we will do all we can to make money for them. If you lose we make nothing.

Send us money by P. O. order, bank draft, registered letter or express—we pay express charges on $10 or more.

Try an investment and see your money double in a few weeks or less.

Address...

Great Western Trading Co.
CHICAGO PUBLIC STOCK EXCHANGE,
126 E. Washington St. CHICAGO, ILL.

RIPANS

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

THE NAME OF THE NEXT

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF NOVEMBER 4th, 1896.

Public interest will steadily increase, and the disappointment of the men whose votes turned the scale at the last election, with the results under the administration they elected, will make the campaign the most intensely exciting in the history of the country.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

the leading Republican family newspaper of the United States, will publish all the political news of the day, interesting to every American citizen regardless of party affiliations.

Also general news in attractive form, foreign correspondence covering the news of the world, an agricultural department second to none in the country, market reports which are recognized authority, fascinating short stories, complete in each number, the cream of the humorous papers, foreign and domestic, with their best comic pictures, fashion plates and elaborate descriptions of woman's attire, with a varied and attractive department of household interest. The "New York Weekly Tribune" is an ideal family paper, with a circulation larger than that of any other weekly publication in the country issued from the office of a daily. Large changes are being made in its details, tending to give it greater life and variety, and especially more interest to the women and young people of the household.

A SPECIAL CONTRACT enables us to offer this splendid journal and **"The Quiz"** for

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY $1.75,

CASH IN ADVANCE.

(The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.50.)

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THE QUIZ, Ord, Neb.

Quiz.

...DAY, DECEMBER 27, 1895. Vol. 14, NO. 39.

...teen, ...to the ...rge Ru... ...the latter

...chalis County, ...settlers there... ...sport and profit ...nals. A band of ...within three-quar... ...settlement one day ...ey average in weight ...dred pounds each.

...opical Oil will cure Rheuma... ...ains, Bruis s and all deep seat... ...ses where a powerful liniment is ...ed. Give it a trial and you will ...no other. It acts like magic. ...dgeford & Nichols have it for sale and ...arrant every bottle.

The Mayor of Southport, England, was recently tendered a temperance banquet at which the drinks were orange champagne, ginger champagne, ginger ale, etc. Prohibitionists in this country would probably throw up their hands in horror at the mere mention of such drinks.

DR. WARREN'S English Cotton Root Pills "For Ladies!" Safe, sure, prompt. A perfect remedy in all cases. Ask for Dr. Warren's English Cotton-Root Pills and take no other. For sale by all druggists or sent direct, securely packed. Price $2.00, advice free. Dr. Warren Medicine Co. Box 1472, Providence, R. I. For sale by JOHNSON BROS., Drug gists, Ord. Nebraska.

A sturgeon weighing 920 pounds was taken from the Fraser River by a fisherman the other day. It was the largest caught this season. The wholesale price of the fish is one cent a pound, but even at that rate it was a profitable day's fishing.

To the aged, with their poor appetite feeble circulation, and impoverished blood, Ayer,s Sarsaparilla is a boon be yond price. Its effects is to check the ravages of time, by invigorating every organ, nerve, and tissue of the body. See Ayer's Almanac for the new year.

Two fine buffalo heads and two musk ox heads were received in Whatcom, Wash., from the Canadian Northwest last week. It was understood that the buffaloes as well as the musk oxen were killed here recently in the Northwest Territory.

So thorough is the excellence of Ayer's Hair Vigor that it can be used with benefit by any person, no matter what may be the condition of the hair, and, in every case, it occasions satisfaction and pleasure, in addition to the benefit which invariably comes from its use.

An exhaust pipe from the power house of the railway company at Chester, Pa., pours out hot water all day. Scores of economical house-wives regularly visit the place and fill their buckets with the boiling water, saving themselves the expense and trouble of heating it.

Every man having a beard should keep it in an even and natural color, and if it is not so already, use Buckingham's Dye and appear tidy.

Fishermen say that the use of nets in fishing for sturgeon is rapidly supplanting other methods of taking the big fish in the upper Columbia and Snake rivers. The nets are from 600 to 900 feet long, and the meshes vary in size between twelve and nineteen inches.

A. E. Kilpatrick, of Filmore, Cal., had the misfortune to have his leg caught beteen a cart and a stone and badly bruised. Ordinarily he would have been laid up for two or three weeks, but says: "After using one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm I began to feel better, and in three days was entirely well. The peculiar soothing qualities which Chamberlain's Pain Balm possesses, I have never noticed in any other liniment. I take pleasure in recommending it." This liniment is also of great value for rheumatism and lame back. For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, the famous traveller, is the guest of the British consul at Seoul, Corea. Although an invalid, she is preparing for a solitary winter trip across to Peking. The passion for travel which distinguishes this woman, and her endurance, though always ill, may be said to be little short of marvellous.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 20 cents. Dr. SWAYNE & SON Philadelphia. 27-6m

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All calls promptly attended day and night. Office upstairs over Patty's Pharmacy. Residence four blocks west of public square
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Saddles, whips, robes, blankets, collars, curry combs, brushes, and everything usually kept in a first-class harness store. Shop on North Side Square.
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Fresh and Salt Meats and Bologna always on hand.
In Martin's old stand.
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Etc. quickly obtained: No Atty's fee unless allowed. Send full description and sketches or model, and we examine and report as to patent ability without charge. Book and advice free: all we ask is that you read one before selecting your Attorney, and note our square methods and low term.
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Dealers in Furniture and Undertaking Goods.

Give us a call before purchasing. Undertaking a specialty.

...prisoned lover, ...dess of the crime ...Georgia Wyatt, of ...d., is besieging Gov. ...ardon.

...suit of Henry Ketcham, of ...inst the Chicago and North... ...ilway Company for damages ...of alleged blacklisting, ended ...greement.

...y one who is suffering from Constipation or Indigestion would do well to ...Beggs' Little Giant Pills. They give perfect satisfaction. Sold and warranted by Bridgford & Nichols, our popluar druggists.

Tehing-Tohang, who has just been appointed Chinese Minister at Paris, is a Catholic. His family have been Christians for upward of two centuries, and his nomination is said to be due to the influence of Li Hund Chang, leader of the progressive reform party in China.

Bridgeford & Nichols take the lead in everything. They have secured the exclusive sale of Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker, the most perfect medicine made. Try it for all blood disorders.

Lewis Peters, residing at Schnecksville, Pa., put a large cat in the cellar recently to catch mice, but in the morning his wife found that the rats and mice had killed the cat.

Doylestown, Pa., people were treated to a novel sight several days ago, when a coach passed through the borough with a little red pig trotting along behind like the proverbial yellow dog.

The popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the high esteem in which it is held, leads us to believe it to be an article of great worth and merit. We have the pleasuse of giving the experience of three prominent citizens of Redondo Beach, Cal., in the use of the remedy. Mr. A. V. Trudell says: "I have always received prompt relief when I use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." Mr. James Orchard says: "I am satisfied that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured my cold." Mr. J. M. Hatcher says: "For three years I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family and its results have always been satisfactory." For sale by Johnson Bros. Druggists.

The night police of Girardville, Pa., are instructed to arrest all boys and girls under eighteen years of age who are found on the streets without proper escorts after 8 o'clock in the evening.

Henry S. Welcome, the well known American merchant in London, has presented to the senate of the United States the portrait of Pocahontas which was in the Woman's building of the World's Fair.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

David Jones, of Elwood, Indiana, has become known to medical men in that region of late years because of the peculiar periods of sleeplessness that come upon him at irregular intervals. One of these began on November 12, and from that day up to last Monday, he had not slept at all, day or night. His health continued excellent, and he is usually but little disturbed by these peculiar attacks.

The Most Wonderful Pill.

They relieve where all others fail. They are called Beggs' Little Giants and are rightly named. Remember the name and call for them at the best store in town. Bridgford & Nichols keep them.

Alaska's fishing industries are growing at a rapid rate. Some 40,000 barrels of herring have been caught this year at Killasnoe. Seven thousand casks of oil, part of the product of the catch, were shipped to New York.

You Can't Cough

After taking 3 doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup. It is one of the most wonderful remedies ever put on market for Coughs and Colds. Sold and warranted by our popular druggists, Bridgford & Nichols.

Gen. Don Carlos Buell, about whom comparatively little has been heard since his retirement from office, is devoting his time and attention to the conversation of the Shiloh battlefield into a national park.

Beggs' Hair Renewer

IS POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR TONIC ON THE MARKET. It wil STOP hair falling out or turning grayl Give it a trial. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction by your popular druggists, Bridgford & Nichols.

A sudden and unprecedented demand for cents has lately sprung up in various parts of the country, and the Philadelphia Mint has been turning out the bright copper coins at a rate unprecedented in the history of the establishment. Nine presses, with a capacity of $500 worth of pennies an hour, have been busy for weeks filling the demands. The reason of the demand is that in Philadelphia an eight-cent exchange fare has been established by the street car railroads. In Detroit a three-cent fare has been established on the street railroads. Changes of a similar character have also been made in other cities. Bargain-counter prices with odd cents have something to do with the demand, too.

Why Will You Cough?

Bridgeford & Nichols your druggists ask you why? You can be so easily cured. Three doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup will relieve you at once. We guarantee every bottle, and no monkey work.

It would doubtless surprise many folk to know the number of furs that are taken annually in Connecticut and Massachusetts. William Clark, of Vernon, Conn., makes a tour of Connecticut towns every fall collecting furs from the farmers. Last year he collected about 1,500 skins, but many of them mink.

One big firm of ranchers near Miles City, Wash., employs all the year round two hunters and a pack of fifteen Russians wolf-hounds to keep the range free of wolves and coyotes, which are a pest to stock-raisers all over the region. So far this year the hunters have taken the scalps of 223 wolves and many coyotes. Whenever any traces of wolves or coyotes are found the pack is taken out and put on the scent, and usually the pests are quickly run down and killed. This method is the only one that has proved effective, as the wolves refuse now to take poisoned bait.

FAIR FACES
Disfigured by Eruptions
ARE CURED BY
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

"Some years ago, I was in a terrible condition with a humor, or eruption, which broke out all over my face and body. Seeing the testimony of others as to the efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in like cases, I concluded to give this medicine a trial, and the result was a thorough cure, no sign of the complaint making its appearance since. I have no hesitation in recommending Ayer's Sarsaparilla for any kind of skin disease."—J. W. DEAN, Moss Point, Miss.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla The Only
Admitted at the World's Fair.

Fire! Fire!

What it cost me Is your gain.

As soon as settlement can be made with the insurance company I will place on sale my entire stock of goods at a mere fraction of what they are worth.

These goods are but slightly damaged by fire. Most of the damage is by water. While, of course this hurts their selling qualities, the real service is still in the goods. If you want lots of service for mighty little money wait for

My Big Fire Sale

You will not have long to wait and will be well paid for waiting.

WM. FELLOWS,
ORD, NEB.

BACKACHE.

WHY? Because your Liver and Kidneys are out of order. For years and years housewives all over the country have used with best results

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver AND Kidney Balm.

Try it, and you will agree with the thousands who say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at $1.00 per bottle.

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO

A BIG REWARD.

Rewards—usually—come to those who investigate.

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The best thing for an Ulster to be had for $7.50—here only $4.00 and an all wool suit for $4.75.

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Of course we prefer to deal with you in our store, but if you can't come we will send you anything you order. If it ain't just as we represented it your money goes back to you by the next train. That's the kind of a concern we are. 37-4

Nebraska Clothing Co
OMAHA

DR. SUMNER DAVIS.

Specialist in Diseases of

EYE AND EAR

Grand Island, Nebraska.

Special attention to correcting defects of sight with glasses.

A MALAY NEW YEAR.

MY Malay syce came close up to the veranda and touched his brown forehead with the back of his open hand.

"Tuan" (Lord), he said, "have got oil for harness, two one-half cents; black oil for cudah's (horse) feet, three cents; oil one cent one-half for bits; oil, seven cents for cretah (carriage). Fourteen cents, tuan."

I put my hand into the pockets of my white duck jacket and drew out a roll of big Borneo coppers.

The syce counted out the desired amount, and handed back what was left through the bamboo chicks or curtains that reduced the blinding glare of the sky to a soft, translucent gray. I closed my eyes and stretched back in my long chair, wondering vaguely at the occasion that called for such an outlay in oils, when I heard once more the quiet, insistent "Tuan!" I opened my eyes.

"No got red, white blue ribbon for whip."

"Sudah chukup!" (Stop talking!) I commanded, angrily. The syce shrugged his bare shoulders and gave a hitch to his cotton sarong.

"Tuan, to-morrow New Year day. Tuan, mem (lady) drive to Esplanade. Governor, general, all white tuans and mems there. Tuan consul's cretah teda biak (carriage not nice). Shall syce buy ribbons?"

"Yes," I answered, tossing him the rest of the coppers, "and get a new one for your arm."

I had forgotten for the moment that it was the 31st of December. The syce touched his hand to his forehead and salaamed.

Through the spaces of the protecting chicks I caught glimpses of my Malay kebun, or gardener, squatting on his bare feet, with his baro knees drawn up under his armpits, hacking with a heavy knife at the short grass. The mottled crotons, the yellow allamanda and pink hibiscus bushes, the clump of Eucharist lilies, the great trailing masses of orchids that hung among the red flowers of the stately flamboyant tree by the green hedge joined to make me forget the midwinter date on the calendar. The time seemed in my half-dream July in New York or August in Washington.

Ah Minga, the "boy," in flowing pantalets and stiffly starched blouse, came silently along the wide veranda, with a cup of tea and a plate of opened mangosteens. I roused myself, and the dreams of sleighbells and ice on the window panes, that had been flitting through my mind at the first mention of New Year's day by the syce, vanished.

Ah Minga, too, mentioned as he placed the cool, pellucid globes before me, "To-mollow New Year dlay, tuan!"

On Christmas day Ah Minga had presented the mistress with the gilded counterfeit presentment of a joss. The servants, one and all, from Jim, the cookee, to the wretched Kling Dhobie (wash man), had brought some little remembrance of their Christian master's great holiday.

In respecting our customs, they had taken occasion to establish one of their own. They had adopted New Year's as the day when their masters should return their presents and good will in solid cash.

At midnight we were awakened by a regular Fourth of July pandemonium. Whistles from the factories, salvos from Fort Canning, bells from the churches,

"FOURTEEN CENTS, MAN."

Chinese tom-toms, Malay horns rent the air from that hour until dawn with all the discords of the Orient and a few from Europe. By daylight the thousands of natives from all quarters of the peninsula and neighboring islands had gathered along the broad ocean esplanade in front of the Cricket club house, to take part in or watch the native sports by land and sea.

The inevitable Chinaman was there, the Kling, the Madrasman, the Sikh, the Arab, the Jew, the Chitty or Indian money lender—they were all there, many times multiplied, unconsciously furnishing a background of extraordinary variety and picturesqueness.

At 10 o'clock we, the favored representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race, took our place on the great veranda of the Cricket club, and gave the signal that we would condescend to be amused for ten hours. Then the show commenced. There were not over 200 of us white people to represent law and civilization amid the teeming native population.

In the center of the beautiful esplanade or play ground rose the heroic statue of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, the English governor who made Singapore possible. To my right, on the veranda, stood a modest, gray-haired little man who cleared the seas of piracy and insured Singapore's commercial ascendency—Sir Charles Brooke, rajah of Sarawak. A little further on, surrounded by a brilliant suite of Malay princes, was the sultan of Johore, whose father sold the island of Singapore to the British.

The first of the sports was a series of foot races between Malay and Kling boys, almost invariably won by the Malays, who are the North American Indians of Malaysia—the old-time kings of the soil. They are never like the Chinese, mere beasts of burden or great merchants, nor do they descend to petty trade, like the Indians and Bengalese. If they must work, they become horsemen.

Next came a jockey race, in which a

DUCKING FOR HALF DOLLARS.

dozen long-limbed Malays took each a 5-year-old child astride his shoulders, and raced for seventy-five yards. There were sack races and greased pole climbing and pig catching.

Now came a singular contest—an eating match. Two dozen little Malay, Kling, Tamil and Chinese boys were seated at regular intervals about an open circle by one of the governor's aids. Not one could touch the others in any way. Each had a dry, hard ship biscuit before him.

At the firing of a pistol two dozen pairs of little brown fists went pit-a pat on two dozen hard biscuits, and in an instant the circular crackers were broken into a mass of powdered pieces.

Then commenced the difficult task of forcing the powdered pulp down the little throats. Both hands were called one for crowding in and the other for grinding the residue and patting the stomach and throat. Each little competitor would slyly rub into the warm earth, or hide away in the folds of his many-colored sarong, as much as possible, or when a rival was looking the other way, would snap a good sized piece across the lawn to a spot within his reach.

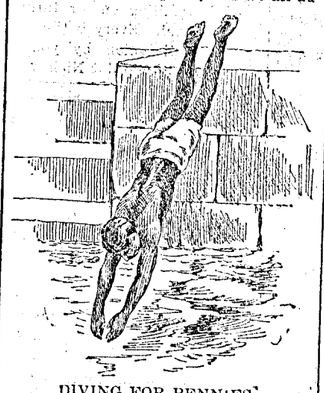
The little brown fellow who won the 50-cent piece by finishing his biscuit first simply put into his mouth a certain quantity of the crushed biscuit, and with little or no mastication pushed the whole mass down his throat by sheer force.

The minute the contest was decided all the participants, and many other boys, rushed to a great tub of molasses to duck for half dollars. One after another their heads would disappear into the sticky, blinding mass, as they fished with their teeth for the shining prizes at the bottom.

Successful or otherwise, after their powers were exhausted, they would suddenly pull out their heads, reeking with the molasses, and make for the ocean, unmindful of the crowds of natives in holiday attire who blocked their way. Smearing everyone they touched, the boys ran on amid shrieks of laughter from their victims.

Then came a jinrikisha race, with Chinese coolies pulling Malay passengers around a half mile course. Letting go the handles of their wagons as they crossed the line, the coolies threw their unfortunate passengers over backward into space.

Tugs of war, wrestling matches, and boxing bouts on the turf finished the land sports, and we all ad-



DIVING FOR PENNIES.

journed to the yachts to witness those of the sea. There were races between men-of-war cutters, European yachts, rowing shells, Chinese sampans and Malay colehs with great, dart-like sails, so wide-spreading that ropes were attached to the top of the masts, and a dozen naked natives hung far out over the side of the slender boat to keep it from blowing over. In making the circle of the harbor they would spring from side to side of the boat, sometimes lost to our view in the spray, often missing their foothold, and dragging through the tepid water at a furious rate.

Between times while watching the races, we amused ourselves throwing coppers to a fleet of native boys in small dug-outs beneath our bows. Every time a penny dropped into the water a dozen little bronze forms would flash in the sunlight, and nine times out of ten the coin would be rescued before it reached the bottom.

Last of all came the trooping of the English colors on the magnificent esplanade, within the shadow of the cathedral; the march past of the sturdy British artillery and engineers, with their native allies, the Sikhs and Sepoys; then the feu-de-joie, and New Year's was officially recognized by the guns of the fort.

That night we danced at Government house—we exiles of the temperate zone—keeping up to the last the fiction that New Year's day under a tropical sky and within sound of the tiger's wail was really January 1st. But every remembrance and association was, in our homesick thoughts, grouped about an open arch fire with the sharp, crisp creak of sleigh runners outside, in a frozen land fourteen thousand miles away. — Rounsevelle Wildman, in Youth's Companion.

DORA'S RESOLUTIONS.

"WISH YOU A HAPPY New Year!" called Dora, from her pillow, to her sister Agnes, who stood before the dressing-table, brushing her curls. "What makes you get up so early? It isn't breakfast time yet. It is so warm and cozy here in bed, I'm going to lie here and think up lots of good resolutions for the new year. Then I can write them out after breakfast. Why don't you make some resolutions, Agnes?"

"I don't know. I hadn't thought about it," replied the little girl. "I have been hurrying to get dressed, for I was afraid mamma would want me; Freddie has been crying all the morning."

"Fred is such a cry-baby!" returned

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New Year's Resolut.
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Dora Buckingham Presc

"I will get up early in the morning and help mamma with the breakfast."

"I will go to bed at night without making a fuss about it.

"I will dress Freddie every morning.

"I will take my turn at washing the dishes, even though I like better to wipe them.

"I will dust the parlor every day, and not leave it for Agnes.

"I will not forget to make the beds when it comes my week.

"I will take care of my bird every morning.

"I will amuse Freddie, and not be cross to him once this year.

"I will sew on my buttons without being told.

"I will not let Agnes do my share of the work, just because she is obliging.

"I will always be pleasant to everybody——"

"Dora, mamma wants you——"

"Oh, don't come bothering me now, Aggie!"

"Mamma wants you to see to Freddie."

"Oh, dear! Why can't you?"

"I've got to go down to the post-office."

"Oh! Why, have you finished the dishes?"

"All done," said Agnes, with a little smile that had not a mite of superiority in it.

"But I meant to come and wipe them," said Dora, with a flush.

"Never mind," said Agnes, "I knew you were busy."

Dora followed her sister down-stairs, thinking she would put the rooms in order and feed the canary before Agnes returned. But to her surprise, the parlor and sitting-room were dusted. Dick was eating fresh seed with great relish, and it was 10 o'clock. How long a time she had spent over those resolutions!

After making Baby Fred happy with a big block house, Dora slipped upstairs and brought down her paper of "New Year's Resolutions" and quietly laid it on the parlor fire.

"I'll keep my eyes and ears open, as Aggie does, and do everything I see that needs to be done, and try to be as pleasant as she is. That will be better than writing out a thousand resolutions!"

New Year Song.

NEW YEAR, TRUE year,
What now are you bringing?
May day skies and
butterflies,
And merry birds
a-singing?
Frolic, play all the
day,
Not an hour of
school?"

But the merry echo,
The laughing New Year echo,
Only answered, "School!"

"New Year, true year,
What now are you bringing?
Summer roses springing gay,
Summer vines a-swinging?
Jest and sport, the merriest sort
Never a thought of work?"
But the merry echo,
The laughing New Year echo
Only answered, "Work!"

"New Year, true year,
What now are you bringing?
Autumn fruits all fire-ripe,
Autumn horns a-ringing?
Keen delight o' moonlight nights,
When dull folks are abed?"
But the merry echo,
The laughing New Year echo,
Only answered, "Bed!"

—Laura E. Richards.

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the President. The amendi
would improve the bill and he ha
doubt if made they would be accep
by the House. "It seems to me,"
continued, "that all this is too hast
that we are too eager. Let us tak
our time to deliberate, and not rush
into the matter."

UNITED STATES' ALLIES.

South and Central American Countries Will Give Their Support.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Among Secretary Olney's callers yesterday were Minister Andrade of Venezuela, Minister Mendonca of Brazil and Minister Romero of Mexico, representing three of the first republics of South and Central America. Although none of the Central and South American diplomats will consent to be quoted regarding their call, it is known that they, as a rule, have cabled their governments that the present seems an opportune time for invoking the Monroe doctrine as a means of support against European pressure, several of them being involved in disputes with European nations at this time. The statement is made by one of them that several important results will follow the vigorous construction of the Monroe doctrine. First, it is said, will be the official adherence of the Southern Republics, making the declaration practically unanimous from the countries of the Western hemisphere. It is pointed out that Lord Salisbury insisted that the Monroe doctrine was not recognized as international law, but this, it is said, will be answered by a showing that all the Republics of North and South America accept it as the law governing them.

The project of another conference of American republics in line with the Pan-American conference, but with a view to political alliance rather than commercial reciprocity, is being discussed also. The suggestion is made with much directness in diplomatic circles that the course of the United States assures to it the moral and physical support of all the Southern and Central American republics. In the aggregate this allied strength of the Western republics, with the United States as its head, would constitute a new and formidable factor in international affairs. It is not suggested among diplomatists that such an alliance will take the formal shape of a treaty, but it is urged that the feeling of union existing constitutes a compact quite as effective as a formal understanding.

Rival Money Kings.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A unique rivalry is now in progress, which is being watched with deep interest by the comparatively few who know of its existence. It is a rivalry between the two kings of that part of commercial London which deals in sensations. Colonel John Thomas North, the nitrate king, forms one side of the rivalry and Bernard Barnato, king of the Kaffirs, forms the other side.

China and Russia Thick.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 22.—The Nichi-Nichi confirms the report that China has offered Chan-Sombay to Russia for a winter station. Advices received here from Vladivostock state that a secret treaty between Russia and China is an accomplished fact and that a survey of the proposed railroad from Siberia through Manchuria has been ordered.

Murdered Over a Crap Game.

MARSHALL, Mo., Dec. 21.—Albert Paxton shot and almost instantly killed Charles Collins, here yesterday over a game of "craps." Both colored.

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British Financiers May American Loan.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Grave
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have important inter
States was held in
office yesterday for
of considering the advisa
united action in valling in the
can credits. It is undoubtedly within
the power of the English capitalists,
by such a combined movement, to
deal America such a blow as would
temporarily be terribly embarrassing
and disastrous. It would however,
prove to a certain extent a boomerang
and this view had its influence on the
majority of those who attended the
meeting. The conference was private,
and it was intended that even the fac
that it took place should not be
lowed to be made public.

CHILI IS SOUR.

Leading Public Men Sharply Critic the President's Message.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 21.—Chili, which is thoroughly conservative in its policy as a republic, is greatly inclined to hold the views of Great Britain on the Venezuelan question. It is thought that the British government has nothing to fear as to the outcome of the dispute. Leading men in all circumstances here sharply criticise the interpretation placed upon the Monroe doctrine by the United States.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 20.—The general topic of discussion here in official and business circles is the message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan boundary question. Outside of the English colony, who regard the message as a mere threat, the reception of its interpretation of the Monroe doctrine is enthusiastic.

CANADA TALKS DEFENSE.

Thirty Thousand Troops Ready for Action If Needed—Alarm Not Yet Felt.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 21.—Officials of the government claim that in case of war between Great Britain and the United States Canada could in twenty-four hours put 30,000 fully equipped men into the field and hold any force the United States is likely to bring against this country in check for a couple of months at least. The situation is generally viewed as one of the greatest gravity, calling for prompt preparation for defense, but not for any alarm.

Ord Quiz.

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H. M. Grimes, of North Platte, and A. E. Cady, of St. Paul, are both being talked for congress next year. Both these men would find hearty support in Ord and vicinity.

Because the people like to read Bixby's poems is no reason for supposing that they can endure any kind of sawed off lines. Some of our contemporaries might profit by this remark.

The union of the Albion *Calliope* and the Cedar Rapids *Redublican* has resulted in the *Out Look*. These papers were two of the rankest populist papers in the state, and the *Out Look* may be considered the concentrated essence of popism.

Maceo, the Cuban general, has made a destructive raid through the very heart of the country held by the Spaniards and completely eluded the Spanish armies, although every effort was made to stop him. A good deal of skirmishing was done, but no general engagement was had. The rebels set fire to the cane fields and tore up the railroads and burned the stations.

The QUIZ man bought a copy of Driftwood the other day, and, while we waited, Bixby inscribed the following lines upon the flyleaf addressed to the writer:

When these poor pages you peruse
Upon them be not too severe.
Remember it has "pushed the Muse"
To keep this up from year to year.

It is not as it might have been
With time to give each line a thought.
So in this product of my pen
Please read the "sense" and skip the rot.

Geo. D. Meikeljohn has come out boldly for the governorship and has burned his congressional bridges behind him. He announces his candidacy and assures his constituants that he will not be a candidate for re-election to congress. At first glance it would seem a little singular that a congressman of his standing who has a clear road to re-election would go into the race for governor which is an office of less honor and smaller emoluments. But to the experienced politician it is apparent that this is only a stepping stone to the United States senate. Mr. Meikeljohn is a brillian clean and nervy man and deserves all the honors which his confiding country-men may bestow upon him.

To retrench its expenses, Guatemala will abolish its post of Minister to Mexico.

Mrs. Delia S. Parnell is improving at the New York Hospital, and expects to sail for Ireland this month.

It is said that two women swindlers have been selling colored sawdust for ground coffee at Dunkirk, Pa.

Thieves and swindlers are overrunning New Haven, Conn., and several women have been attacked on the street.

A citizen of Bridgeton, Me., who is nearly ninety years of age, was shaved for the first time one day last week.

Thieves visited John Brook's farm, at Plymouth, Montgomery County, Pa., and stole a live porker weighing 250 pounds.

Followers of John Stavins, of Knott County, Ky, who preaches the second advent, are preparing their robes to ascend with him.

The fox-hunting championship of Vermont is claimed by John Davis, of Bennington. He is forty years old and has killed 251 foxes.

It is said that the habit of smoking green tea cigarettes, which is exceedingly injurious, is becoming popular among English women.

Mrs. Francis H. Root, of Buffalo, N. Y., mother of Mrs. Bishop Hurst, has bequeathed $25,000 to the American University, at Washington, D. C.

Amos Hadley, of Concord, N. H., is the owner of the complete works of Xenophon, with the Latin translation in parallel columns, printed in Paris in 1545.

Eleven years after his escape from a Georgia penitentiary George Kirke, a murderer, was found serving a sentence in a Brooklyn prison.

It is said that a mountain lion measuring eleven feet from nose to tail, and weighing 250 pounds, was killed in San Antonio Canyon, Cal., recently.

Artificial Cotton.

Artificial cotton, says a Paris journal, resembles the natural product in this—that both are formed of cellulose nearly pure, and as nature has prepared cotton by means of the elements of the air and soil forming the cellulose in fine fibers by means of secret forces and offering it in the state of wool to be transformed into what is required of it, so the chemist in his laboratory takes the natural cellulose of the tree and separates it from the substances with which it is combined, transforming it into threads by means of suitable appliances. For this purpose fir wood is employed, this being submitted to a series of mechanical and chemical operations, and the threads are drawn out, afterward being rolled on bobbins. The material when manufactured resembles ordinary cotton, though having a slight defect, which can be easily corrected—that is, it is a little less solid than natural cotton. On the other hand, however, the new substance is worked and woven easily. It can be dyed as readily as natural cotton, and when passed through a weak solution of tannin and certain other reagents it will take every shade of artificial colors and can be dressed and printed on just as are the tissues of natural cotton.

Cost of Living In Paris.

An able statistician has been estimating the cost of living in Paris at the present time, and has compared it with that of 40 years ago. He shows that in the fifties an average middle class family could do with a budget of 10,000 francs, or £400, annually. That did not mean luxury, but it was sufficient for comfort and required no economical engineering for the purpose of making both ends meet. Nowadays the case is different, and an official with a wife and three children dependent on 10,000 francs a year has to work miracles of saving in order to avoid getting into debt. Accordingly, in less than half a century the conditions of life in Paris have been completely modified. It is no exaggeration, in fact, to say that prices have doubled and with them has increased the desire for a more luxurious mode of living than that led by the average Parisian of the fifties. The statistician has revealed nothing new, but his figures serve to emphasize the fact that the French capital is the most expensive place of residence in Europe. —London Telegraph.

When La Volte Was Danced.

Southey, in his "Commonplace Book," II, 327, says Gifford, shows that the waltz of the present day is La Volte, of which our ancestors, two centuries ago, became either tired or ashamed. This dance was first introduced at the court of Henry II at Fontainebleau in 1555 by the Comte de Sault, and its history is thus stated by Vincent Carloix in the memoirs of his master, Marechal de Vieilleville:

"He, the Comte de Sault, had the principal vogue in a ball royal for his fondness for dancing and his good grace. So that he introduced at court a sort of dance called 'La Volte de Province,' which had never been danced there, and which has afterward had a great run throughout the kingdom. It has also been said that he invented it, for many called it 'La Volte de Sault,' and this name is suitable, both because of the etymology of the word and the character of the dance."—Notes and Queries.

Abbe Liszt.

Franz von Liszt was a great pianist, perhaps the greatest pianist over known. He was born in Hungary in 1811, and made his first appearance in public in 1820. He studied in various places for a few years, but was continually giving concerts, so that "publicity became his chief instructor." In 1827 his father died and he became a teacher of the pianoforte. Between 1836 and 1847 he traveled all over Europe; in 1847 he became hof kapelmeister (or director of the royal concerts) at Weimar; in 1861 he went to Rome, and from 1870 he lived in Rome, Pest and Weimar. He died at Bairenth, Bavaria, July 31, 1886. Pope Pius IX made him an abbe in 1865. The title was honorary, but Liszt received the tonsure and wore thereafter clerical garments, though he gave concerts, taught as before and followed his previous manner of life.

Without a Shadow.

The most famous "man without a shadow" was Peter Schlemihl, the hero of a story of the same name by Adelbert von Chaisso, a German novelist. Peter sold his shadow to a little man in gray who proved to be the devil. The contract was disastrous, and Peter Schlemihl is a name given nowadays to any one who makes a bad bargain. But others than Schlemihl have lost their shadows. In the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" Lady Buccleugh's father is mentioned in passing as having lost his shadow to the devil when he studied the black art. In fact, all who studied magic were believed to sell their shadows to satan. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Boston's Handsomest Rubber Tree.

The handsomest if not the oldest india rubber tree in this vicinity is one at the corner of Boylston and Berkeley streets. The owner claims that it is very nearly 100 years of age, having been owned by the same family during that period. For a changing people like ourselves this long possession speaks well for the family and well for the tree, which must have passed through many vicissitudes and tribulations incident to passing generations. It is a noble plant, however, and looks hardy enough to live another 50 years, to say the least. Long may it wave!—Boston Herald.

The famous sacred Mohammedan flag enshrined at Constantinople is said to be a portion of a silk nightshirt formerly worn by the great Mohammed himself.

The cap of a Chinese mandarin sports a button at the top, which by its color and material indicates the rank of the wearer.

Certain Swedish [illegible] consin are perfecting [illegible] lion-acre colony in Ten[illegible] the Swedish language spoken.

Although not yet substa[illegible] ures, it is not at all unlike Britain has a larger po[illegible] ath France for the first time [illegible] nistor[illegible] the census of 1891 the U[illegible]ed Kin[illegible] had 37,797,000 inhabita[illegible], against 38,343,000 for France; since then th[illegible] deaths have regularly outnumbered the births in France, while the opposite has been the case in England.

Hicks' Great Works.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks, the celebrated storm prophet, of St, Louis, is now a household name in nearly every home in America. His wonderful Almanac predicts the weather for a year ahead more correctly and accurately than any other publication or any other system The testimony of a large number of careful observers is that 99 per cent of Hicks' predictions are fulfiled to the letter. His series of annual Almanacs are now well and favorably known in all parts of this country and in foreign lands. The new Almanac for 1896 is the most practical and instructive as well as the prettiest of this splendid series. It contains 100 pages, printed on fine book paper, with covers elegantly printed in colors. The matter, although scientific, is written in popular style, there being nothing difficult to understand about it. It is also finely illustrated. Don't confound this with some patent medicine pamphlet. It is nothing of the kind, but a fine book, which sells at all news stands for [illegible]nts. This fine Almanac is given as a premium to every yearly subscriber to the Rev. Irl R. Hicks' well-kown and deservedly popular paper, WORD AND WORKS. This uniqu journal is a peerless educator of the masses, and is fast becoming a household guardian and necessity in the homes of America. Those who want to keep up with the advanced thought of the age in science, religion and all social, commercial, intellectual and domestic subjects, should subscribe for WORD AND WORKS. Subscription only $1.00 a year. You can send for both direct to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. Sample copies of WORD AND WORKS, 10 cents.

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Beautiful Full-page Pictures that tell their own stories.

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Alpha Publishing CO. 212 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Why Jumbo Was Attached.

It was eight or nine years ago, and the cars containing the animals were unloaded near the Canal street freight house. The animals were guided across Exchange place by attendants, and the elephants went along very peaceably.

They hadn't gone a great distance, however, when Jumbo's back began to itch. The big elephant tried to reach the place with his trunk, but didn't manage to. So he stepped from the line and looked for a suitable place against which to rub his back. There were two objects in sight—a big flagstaff and Paddy Burns' shanty, which stood in the rear of the Three Ones' fire station. Jumbo picked out the shanty, and by the time he had relieved his feelings things inside were upside down, and the building had nearly been removed from its foundations and shoved into the water.

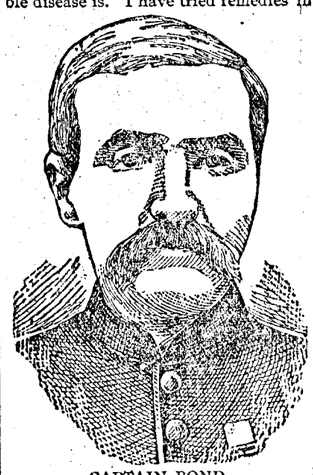
Paddy Burns looked for a lawyer, and found the late Ambrose E. West. The attorney issued a writ and gave it to a deputy sheriff, with instructions to attach Jumbo. The officer presented the paper to the treasurer of the circus and then took up a position near the elephant, but out of the reach of the swing of his trunk.

The bill for damages was promptly settled, but the officer said afterward that if the animal had decided to walk away he hadn't any idea how he could have proceeded to enforce the law by compelling him to remain.—Providence Journal.

Dre[illegible] Mar[illegible]

There are numerous diseas[illegible] their origin in the blood, but the surface do not appear to be disease. Such is Malaria, whic[illegible] poison breathed into the lungs, an[illegible] taken into the blood and circulated, [illegible]buing the entire system with its mor[illegible] effects. Those who have suffered fro[illegible] this dreaded disease know what a life[illegible] less condition ensues and how the vitality is wasted away so that death is often caused by some simple malady, because of the low ebb to which life is reduced by this poverty of blood. This condition of the blood often gives rise to boils, carbuncles, abscesses and ulcers, and not infrequently causes catarrh, bronchitis, and even consumption.

Captain Henry Bond, late of the U. S. Navy, has been a sea-faring man all his life, and has been in all parts of the world, having sailed twice around the Cape of Good Hope, once around Cape Horn and three times through the Suez Canal. Captain Bond resides at the National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio, and in a recent letter says: "For thirty-two years I have been a sufferer from malaria, and certainly know what this terrible disease is. I have tried remedies in



CAPTAIN BOND.

Japan, Egypt, Persia, the West Indies and other parts of the world, but the disease had such a hold upon my system that it was impossible to get relief. After trying all remedies I could get in different countries, and nearly every blood remedy in this country, without the slightest benefit, some one recommended S. S. S. This remedy promptly reached the disease, and has driven it entirely out of my system. I certainly pronounce S. S. S. a blessing to humanity, and heartily recommend it to all suffering from that most dreadful disease, malaria. I have frequently been at the point of death, with a temperature of 106, and when I began the use of S. S. S. I was so reduced in health, that my condition seemed hopeless. Now I am enjoying the best of health."

S.S.S. never fails to cure a blood trouble. Scrofula, eczema, cancer, rheumatism, contagious blood poison, and in fact any disorder of the blood is promptly wiped out and cured by it. Do not rely upon a simple tonic to cure a deep-seated blood disease. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and for real blood diseases has no equal.

Our valuable books will be mailed free. Address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

[illegible]eg[illegible] to [illegible]

Begg[illegible] Ointmen[illegible] box is sur[illegible] case of pile[illegible] It relieves at [illegible]ols keep it, as medicines.

The following int[illegible] from Pennsylvania: [illegible] presumable dead thre[illegible] John Kelly, at Larksv[illegible] back to life after being [illegible] burial. The nurse entered [illegible] look at the "corpse," and as it moved. Restoratives h[illegible] placed the little fellow in a fair recover. It was suspended ani[illegible] and the warm bath of the "layin[illegible] probably restored the signs of life.

BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed Jacob Gogumos to me November 27, 189[illegible] and filed in the county clerk's office Dec. 1[illegible] 1894, to secure the payment of a note for $230.65 and interest, I will sell one gray horse 7 years old, weight about 1200, named Dick, and one iron grey mare colt 3 years old, weight 1,00, named Lucy, at the northwest corner public square in Ord, Neb., Saturday, January 18, 1896, at one o'clock p. m. of said day.

Dated at Ord, Neb., Dec. 26, 1895.

CHARLES E. COX.

Notice for Publicatio[illegible]

In the District Court of Valley county, Nebraska.

W. S. Wescott, plaintiff.

vs.

Elizabeth Wilson, wife of Chas. H. Wilson, Henry C. Burson, administrator of the estate of Charles H. Wilson, deceased, Clara B. Wilson and George G. Wilson, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 2nd day of May, 1894, the plaintiff filed in said court a petition against the defendants, the object of the action so brought being to foreclose a certain mortgage executed and delivered by the defendant, Elizabeth Wilson and one Charles H. Wilson to E. A. Chandler and by him duly assigned to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to-wit: The west half of the northwest quarter of section 28 and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 29, township 18 north, range 15 west of the 6th P. M. in Valley county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of their note dated Nov. 1, 1888, for the sum of $500, due and payable November 1, 1891, that there is now due and payable upon said note and mortgage from the defendant, Elizabeth Wilson, to the plaintiff the sum of $922.13 with interest at ten per cent from Dec. 10, 1895.

For which sum the plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 3rd day of February, 1896.

Dated Dec. 26, 1895.

W. S. WESCOTT.

By H. E. Babcock and Clements Bros., his attorneys.

BEST L[illegible]
TO
ST. LOUIS
AND
CHICAGO

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE PRIC[illegible]
We will ship to you direct, mixed cars of Lumber, Sash, Doors and In[illegible]
Finish and will save you at least one profit. Send us your bills for est[illegible]
GUIOU & LEDWICH 18th and Nicholas, Opp. Woodman Oil Works. OMAHA, [illegible]

Three Reasons
Why everybody should buy the[illegible] Christmas Candies, Fruits and Nuts at LLOYD'S OLD STAND:

1. Because They will have the largest assortment in th[illegible] city.
2. Because They are the best.
3. Because They can get the most for their money.

Don't forget the Restaurant Department run by BARTA & TIMM. It is the ne[illegible] thing to a Barbaque.

ROBT. MILLS, Propr.

was then a widow
d him that she would
ling to marry him, as
n him a long time, and
marriage would be con-
but it would be im-
even think of mar-
pling the state, as she
y in debt, and could
nking of uniting the state while in
Uncle Thomas told her that need
ake no difference, as he had plenty
of money and would take care of her
financial affairs; and when he had as-
certained the amount of her indebted-
ness and the names of the parties to
whom the money was due, he went
around and redeemed all her paper and
presented it to her, and told her, when
she showed so much honor about debts,
he was more fully satisfied than ever
that she would make him a good wife.
She said, as he had displayed so much
generosity in her behalf, she was will-
ing then to marry and go with him to
Spencer county, Indiana. This second
wife of Thomas Lincoln has a vast re-
lationship living in this (Hardin)
county, among them the nephew from
whom the above was obtained; also a
niece, Mrs. M. H. Cofer, whose husband
died a few years ago, and was, at the
time of his death, chief justice of the
supreme court of Kentucky. She has
also a nephew, Hon. W. P. D.
Bush, at Frankfort, Kentucky; and

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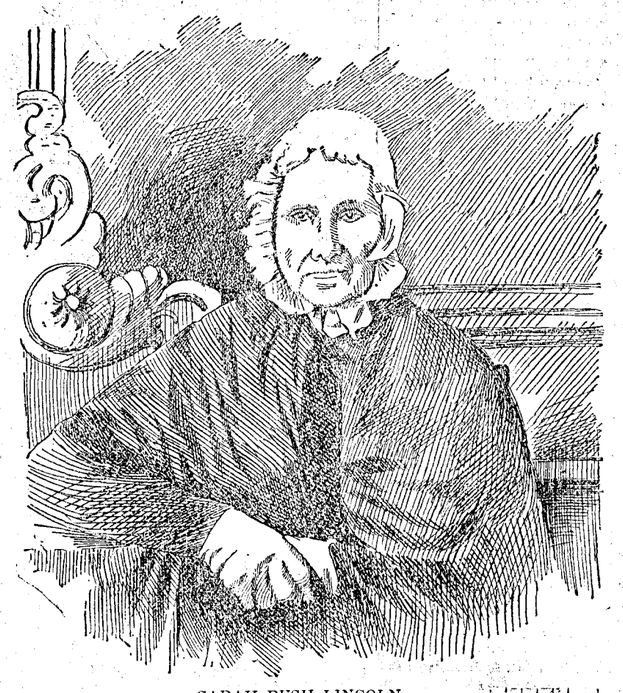
her
ghter,
Chap-
Charles-
It was
printed in
one in Mc-
's Magazine,
ion of the
sh was born
ber 13, 1788. She
mpanion of Thomas
cy Hanks, and it is
as Lincoln asked her first
but that she preferred
ston. Her husband died
mas Lincoln lost his wife,
of 1818. In November, 1819,
Lincoln went to Kentucky to
er a second time in marriage.



SARAH BUSH LINCOLN.

An incident of the courtship is told in a private letter from Mr. J. L. Nall, a cousin of President Lincoln's: "I have recently spent a few days in Elizabethtown, the old Kentucky home of Uncle Thomas Lincoln. While there I had a long talk with my old friend Hon. S. H. Bush, who is a nephew of President Lincoln's step-mother. He told me that when Uncle Thomas came back after the death of his first wife, Nancy Hanks, and proposed marriage one, Hon. Robert Bush, at Hawesville, Kentucky. The men rank among the best lawyers in Kentucky." Sarah Bush Lincoln changed the character of the Lincoln home completely when she entered it, and there is no question of the importance of her influence upon the development of her step-son Abraham. She was a woman of great natural dignity and kindliness, and highly esteemed by all who knew her. She died on the 10th of April, 1869.

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ing offense, resulting in division
discord in the church. But on
t moral questions, like anti-slavery,
nperance, Mormonism, anti-lottery,
ws regulating marriage and divorce,
he defense of the free unsectarian pub-
lic school, laws for the protection of
chastity, for the suppression of gam-
bling and lotteries, laws to promote the
settlement of disputes by arbitration,
the enforcement of law and order, show-
ing respect for and encouraging public
officials in the discharge of their duties
—on all these questions the pulpit and

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daughter
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ard of trustees
fellow-members
to receive Miss
although her father
oting.
Hallock, of Flanders,
Cora T. Chadeayne, of
N. Y., have just been
stmistresses in their re-
spec. ns by President Cleveland.
Both ese positions were eagerly
sought er by local storekeepers and
others who were willing to serve Uncle
Sam. In Miss Hallock's case there was
bitter competition, notwithstanding the
fact that West Cornwall is only a
fourth-class office.

Some weeks ago a young woman at-
tended a New York theater in bloomers
was at first refused admittance,
threatened to sue for damages, and
last allowed to enter. For the
the evening she attracted more
than the performance on the
e told the reporters that she
from Boston and was under
sion that bloomers were quite
thing in New York. In the
on she had taken a ride on her
e in bloomers, and went to the
eater without changing her costume.
gave the name of Grace Harring-
but it was after discovered that
real name was Armide Demesk,
she was a French girl, and also
he was an actress and not at all
to being advertised. But she
inly had the honor of being the
woman to wear bloomers in the
auditorium of a New York theater.

Annie Londonderry is a new woman
with a vengeance. She is a Boston

MRS. RUNYON, SCIENTIST.

wheelwoman. Over a year ago she made a wager that she would make a circuit of the globe in fifteen months. She started without money, and it was stipulated that she was not to beg or to receive gratuitous aid from any one. In addition to this she was to return to Boston with five thousand dollars earned by her sole exertions during her

ELIJAH A. MORSE.

the man of God can and should speak with no uncertain sound.

Too Fond of Jewelry.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says: Diamonded Daisy Millers! The Anglo-American hotels in Paris overflow with them. Teens, twenties, fifties of pretty girls in faultless Parisian toilets, many of them in their teens, one and all displaying diamonds enough to set up an actress, one and all speaking—but no! let me allude to a more genial topic. Many family parties one sees—fathers and sons dressed according to the last new fashion in male attire, and the sociableness among these fellow travelers is gratifying to witness. I was much struck by the surprise of a French friend at this trait of national character. After the table d'hote dinner of a favorite hotel the company—save for myself and friend, entirely transatlantic—broke up into cheerful little groups, laughing and chatting over the experiences of the day. The Frenchman observed to me:

"You would never find such good fellowship among my own country people thrown together in a foreign country. Instead of seeking we avoid each other under such circumstances. I must say what I have seen tonight gives me a very favorable impression of the American character. And if these young girls while here spend their time chiefly in shopping and frivolity, doubtless they are ready enough to enter upon the serious business of life on their return home."

Amelia E. Barr at Sixty.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr is one of the few women writers of the day whose names are to be found on the publishers' lists of thirty years ago. Other names that were with hers have disappeared, and their books gone out of print, but her own still adorns newly-printed title pages. Mrs. Barr is now sixty-four years old, but she has not begun to diminish in productivity, and she is said to be one of the best paid of contemporary novelists. She lives nowadays at Cornwall, on the Hudson.

The Growth of Population.

Is is doubtful if the lack of employment during the late business depression induced many men and women to leave for the west. This has probably to be attributed to the depression in agriculture. The cultivation of the soil in its more productive regions has got largely into a few hands, and the young man, whom Horace Greeley so sturdily advised to go west, has not the opportunities to make a living on his own account that he once had there. He may ring his sustenance from the soil, but in the market for the sale of his products he is at a disadvantage. The growth of the nearer western states is far from being at the earlier ratio, unless it be in those states which engage in manufacturing. Iowa has just taken a census, and reports that her increase in population during the last five years is but 6 per cent, and the Michigan census also shows but a small increase. This is not up to the gain in Massachusetts, which is 11 per cent, or to that in New Jersey, which is 16 per cent during the same time. The cities are responsible for the largest portion of this, and the manufacturing towns come next.—Boston Herald.

A Hope.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new;
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning
Here is a beautiful hope for you;
A hope for me and a hope for you.
—Susan Coolidge.

Senator Pugh.

Senator James Lawrence Pugh, whose picture is printed herewith, has become prominent lately by his speeches on free silver.

Negro Race Honored.

James Campbell Matthews was in November elected recorder of the city of Albany, N. Y., the highest judicial

JAMES CAMPBELL MATTHEWS.

office ever attained by a colored citizen in this country. He was born in Pennsylvania 45 years ago.

Picture of Zangwill.

Zangwill is pictured as a man of the most charming personality. Outwardly he seems an ungainly man, homely, awkward, and careless in dress, but a more genial companion is rarely to be found. Although Mr. Zangwill's name has been familiar to the literary world for several years he is only thirty-two. An anecdote now going the rounds of the press, and based on his manner of signing his name—as "I. Zangwill"—relates the discomfiture of a lady who asked him what his Christian name was and received the response, "I have none."

Cure for Yellow Fever.

At the meeting of the American Public Health association at Denver, Dr. Manuel Garmona y Valle of Mexico read a description of his discovery of a certain cure for yellow fever which he has used successfully in hundreds of cases. His method is to make a subcutaneous injection in the cellular tissue of the arm of a secretion taken from a yellow fever patient between the fourth and fourteenth days of the fever. This effects a cure, but the disease can be guarded against in this way just as small pox is guarded against by vaccination.

It never hurts truth any to be lied about.—Ram's Horn.

Where French Is Spoken.

A somewhat pretentious youth was enlarging, in Professor Jowett's presence, on "our debt to France." To France we owe our art, the best of our literature, etc. "Do you know," said Jowett, "what is inscribed over the gate of hell?" The youth quoted Dante's well-known line. "No," was the reply, "the inscription is 'Ici on parle Francais.'"

Fire! Fire! That Dreadful Cry

Is fraught with import doubly dire to the unhappy man who beholds his dwelling or his warehouse feeding the devouring element uninsured. Happily most people who can, insure—everything but health. Nine-tenths of us neglect the preservation of this when it is in palpable jeopardy. Incipient indigestion, liver complaint, la grippe, inaction of the kidneys and bladder and malaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

A pessimist is a man who calls attention to the fact that divorce lawyers receive larger fees than ministers who perform the marriage ceremony.—Truth.

A Map of the United States.

The wall map issued by the Burlington Route is three feet wide and four feet long; is printed in seven colors; is mounted on rollers; shows every state, county, important town and railroad in the Union, and forms a very desirable and useful adjunct to any household or business establishment. Purchased in large quantities, the maps cost the Burlington route more than 15 cents each, but on receipt of that amount in stamps the undersigned will be pleased to send you one. Write immediately, as the supply is limited. J. Francis, G. P. & T. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

There are some men who are willing to admit that they can't sing, but everyone of them thinks he is a good judge of human nature.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

Mr. Editor:—Tell others of my success. Fifteen years farming and hustling discouraged me. My cousin made $3,000 last year plating tableware, jewelry, etc. I ordered an outfit from Gray & Co., Plating Works Dept., 18, Columbus, O. It was complete, all materials, formulas, trade secrets and instructions. They teach agents free. Goods easy plated, nice as new, guaranteed ten years. Made $32 first week, $47 second, $2.3 first month, get all work I can do; brother made $75 selling outfits. Write firm for sample. B. F. SHAW.

Clara—I hope to get my stocking full this Christmas. Maud—What do you expect, an umbrella?

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

"In love? I guess not." "How do you know?" "They never sit silent for a minute."

Singers And Artists Generally are users of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Hoarseness and Throat Troubles. They afford instant relief.

Kentry—Is your flat fire-proof? Towne—You'd think so, if you'd ever shivered there all winter.

"Lemason's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Some people crave notoriety so they can have a big funeral when they die.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Hero—The plot thickens. Villian—I wonder if anybody can see through it.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Christmas spirit produces neither a swelled head nor pocket book.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

If you've a good temper, hang on to it; and if you've a bad one, don't lose it.

Shall we whip

Whip a poorly nourished horse when he is thoroughly tired. He may go faster for a few rods, but his condition is soon the worse for it. Better stop and give him food. Food gives force. If you are thin, without appetite; pale, because of thin blood; and easily exhausted; why further weaken the body by applying the whip. Better begin on a more permanent basis. Take something which will build up the tissues and supply force to the muscular, digestive, and nervous systems.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, meets every demand. The cod-liver oil is a food of great value. It produces muscular, digestive, and nervous force without the aid of any whip. Every gain is a substantial one. The hypophosphites give strength and stability to the nervous system. The improved appetite, richer blood, and better flesh come to stay.

just as good is never as good as

Scott's Emulsion.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

BEWARE IN TIME. The first acute twinge of **SCIATICA** IS THE WARNING

TO USE **ST. JACOBS OIL.** DELAY, AND THOSE TWINGES MAY TWIST YOUR LEG OUT OF SHAPE.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of **Walter Baker & Co.** (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

Great Prize Contest.

1st Prize, KNABE PIANO, style "P"	$800
2d Prize, Cash,	100
3d Prize, Cash,	50
10 Cash Prizes, each $20,	200
15 Cash Prizes, each $10,	150
28 Prizes,	$1300

The first prize will be given to the person who constructs the shortest sentence, in English, containing all the letters in the alphabet. The other prizes will go in regular order to those competitors whose sentences stand next in point of brevity.

CONDITIONS.

The length of a sentence is to be measured by the number of letters it contains, and each contestant must indicate by figures at the close of his sentence just how long it is. The sentence must have some meaning. Geographical names and names of persons cannot be used. The contest closes February 15th, 1896, and the results will be published one week later. In case two or more prize-winning sentences are equally short the one first received will be given preference. Every competitor whose sentence is less than 116 letters in length will receive Wilkie Collins' works in paper cover, including twelve complete novels, whether he wins a prize or not. No contestant can enter more than one sentence nor combine with other competitors. Residents of Omaha are not permitted to take any part, directly or indirectly, in this contest.

This remarkably liberal offer is made by the Weekly World-Herald, of which the distinguished ex-congressman,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, is Editor,

and it is required that each competing sentence be enclosed with one dollar for a year's subscription. The Weekly World-Herald is issued in semi-weekly sections, and hence is nearly as good as a daily. It is the western champion of free silver coinage and the leading family newspaper of Nebraska. Address,

Weekly World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.

The Quiz.

BY W. W. HASKELL.

D, - - NEBRASKA

Who are the happiest people when Jack Frost is around? Why, the plumbers, of course.

A new law in Georgia says that a woman's earnings shall be her own. Have husbands no rights?

Among the letters seized by Emperor William's police there may be some criticisms of his poetry. If so, woe to the critic.

Possibly the Rev. Feicke, who has opened a saloon in Hoboken, and is doing so well, is keeping a superior variety of serpents.

Hysterical women in New York are again suffering from capillary attraction. Paderewskitis has broken out again, worse than ever.

Considerable confusion has been caused in Venezuela by the fact that the latest revolt did not wait until the preceding revolt had passed.

A Columbus school boy the other day insisted that "Illinois is situated in Chicago." That youngster is all right; he's a few years ahead of the times, that's all.

A Cincinnati boy escaped prosecution for stealing a bicycle by singing "A Mother's Appeal to Her Boy." There is the making of a fine alderman in this youth.

Miss Willard says she is "looking for a man who will not use ink and beer simultaneously." Well, what's the matter with Editor Watterson, Frances? He doesn't dring beer.

The prince of Wales made $40,000 this year and Richard Croker $25,000 in English sporting circles. It evidently doesn't pay so well to back horses in England as it does to baccarat.

The New York Sun is trying to figure out whether it is correct to use "tooth brush" or "teeth brush." We believe it would be entirely proper to use either and let some one else worry about the pronunciatio .

The fact that a newly arrived girl baby in New York weighs twenty-four pounds may indicate what the new woman is to be physically. It looks more and more as if the masculine sex is to be crushed out.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer's interview with "the only living survivor" of the electric street car accident is only equaled by the Chicago Tribune's discovery that "all the fatally injured will probably recover."

It is a sweetly solemn thought that even the lowliest citizen, if he suffers long enough and hard enough, may one day rise to the proud distinction of seeing his picture in the papers, adorning a patent medicine advertisement.

The Alexandria (Minn.) Post-News makes a strong plea for the toleration of "so-called prize fights." That's just where the trouble lies; so many of the "so-called" sort have been tolerated that real prize fights stand no show.

In the last French duel one of the statesmen was wounded in the lip. This is the most distressing affair reported for some time. A statesman whose lip has been dismembered must necessarily abstain from all gabfests until he can be healed.

The New York Sun objects because the Vassar college girls have adopted the collegiate yell:

Yum, yum, yum,
We chew gum.

The point is not well taken. Gum chewing itself may be bad, but the yell certainly means something which can be understood by the average citizen. And that is more than can be said for the usual college yell.

The estimated product of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1894 was: Gold, $39,500,000; silver, 49,500,000 fine ounces, of the commercial value of $31,422,000 and the coining value of $64,000,000. The estimated product of the world for the calendar year was: Gold, $180,626,100; silver, coining value, $216,892,200; commercial value, $106,522,900. The coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world, so far as this information has been received for the calendar year 1894, was, gold, $227,921,032; silver, $106,383,952. In his report the director of the mints gives an estimate of the approximate stock of money in the principal countries of the world. He places the stock of gold at $4,086,800,000, the stock of full legal tender silver at $3,439,300,000, stock of limited tender silver at $631,200,000 making a total silver stock in the world of $4,070,500,000; the uncovered notes are placed at $2,469,500,000.

A street railway company in Chicago is trying to encourage travel on its line by printing on its transfer tickets wise sayings and valuable advice. "Economy is half the battle in life," "Light strokes fell great oaks," etc., are given each passenger free of additional fare.

The new young woman who invaded a New York shooting contest and carried off the turkeys is quite appalling. The Nimrodines will now spring up on every hand, and all masculine sporting arrangements will be demoralized by feminine dead shots.

WALL STREET WILD.

ADDITIONAL SHRINKAGE IN VALUES.

Less Selling From London and More Home Accounts—Money Rates Do Not Go So High—Talk of Large Gold Exports the Coming Week.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The opening of the stock market to-day was wilder, even, than yesterday. Everyone seemed to have selling orders, and only a buyer here and there could be found. Prices of all shares started down, and the decline did not stop until there was almost as great losses in most shares as occurred yesterday. There were many declines of four to six per cent, and some of the inactive shares lost more than that. When prices were the lowest it became evident that some strong parties were buying many shares, and at the same time there was a let-up in the steady outpouring of stocks. Then the room traders swung around to the buying side and the whole market took on a better tone. The talk of a meeting of bankers to provide plans for helping the treasury get the gold it may need next week aided materially in changing the tone of the market. London was not so much of a seller as yesterday, and the market for American shares in London showed a much better tone. A great deal of the selling at the opening was of collateral stock held for loans which were called and not paid. The absence of the heavy London orders, which overtoppled the market yesterday, was the most favorable feature of the day's business. There was a great deal of talk of probable large exports of gold next week, all the foreign bankers who usually ship gold agreeing that the shipments would reach a large total.

The money market was not as greatly disturbed to-day as yesterday. Call rates did not get above 35, and closed at 6.

The market closed with most shares considerably above the low prices of the day, but the net declines were large. A few, Rock Island among them, closed at the extreme low prices. Rock Island has declined 15½ per cent in two days.

DEFENSES MUCH NEEDED.

General Miles Dwells Upon the Present Helpless Condition of the Sea Coasts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—General Miles, commanding the army, has given out a statement by request in regard to the ability of the United States to defend itself in case of war. He said: "I have just returned from an inspection of the harbors of the Southern coast and, like those of other sections of the country, I found them in an entirely defenseless condition. If war should break out at the present time all we have in the South, or, in fact, anywhere else, with a few exceptions, would be a lot of obsolete guns on rotten carriages, which would fall over because they could not be of any service. We are in a deplorable state for defense. There are only three modern high power guns in position in this country. Two of these are at the entrance to New York harbor and the third is at San Francisco. If Congress would make liberal appropriations the coasts can be placed in condition of defense in two years. The work would cost in the neighborhood of $80,000,000. It would take in the neighborhood of a year to manufacture tools for construction of guns and then another year for the manufacture of the guns."

"Could the United States be invaded? No; nor would any enemy care to invade it. All that would be necessary would be for him to place ships off our coast and fire shells into the cities. The fire would drive millions of people from home and cause untold distress. The wealth of 300 years is stored in Boston, New York and other great cities, and their loss would be very severe. We could not afford to lose them."

SILVER INQUIRY.

Senator Allen's Resolution for an Investigation Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—In the Senate the resolution of Mr. Allen (Pop. Neb.) for an investigation by the finance committee of the desirability of the free coinage of silver to meet the exigencies of war, came over from Thursday. Senator Platt moved the reference of the resolution to committee, but the motion was defeated, the vote being:

Yeas—Allison, Brice, Burrows, Caffery, Cameron, Chandler, Gallinger, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, Lodge, McMillan, Martin, Mills, Mitchell (Wisconsin). Morrill, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Sherman, Smith, Thurston, Wetmore—24.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Carter, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Dubois, Gibson, Harris, Jones, Arkansas, Jones, Nevada, Kyle, Mantle, Mitchell, Oregon, Morgan, Nelson, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Warren, Wilson—36.

The resolution was then agreed to without division.

A Big Denver Firm Fails.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 23.—The big dry goods house of Ballin & Ranshoff has been closed and Otto Mears, as agent for the mortgagees, is in charge Chattel mortgages for a total of $107,700 have been filed against the stock.

Flynn Wants to Tax Cattlemen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Delegate Flynn introduced a bill yesterday to force the cattlemen in the Wichita, Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Otoe, Missouri, Ponca and Osage reservations to pay taxes. The value of taxable property in these reservations is placed at $10,000,000, that in the Wichita, Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations alone being $7,000,000.

General Coppinger Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Senate confirmed Colonel J. J. Coppinger to be brigadier general in the army.

THE HOUSE CO.

Speaker Reed Announces H. lections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The expected House committees w nounced by Speaker Reed to-day after that body had settled down work. The more important ones a as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Republicans, Hitt of Illinois, chairman, Draper of Massachusette, Adams of Pennsylvania, Quigg of New York, Cousins of Iowa, Taft of Ohio, Smith of Michigan, Heatwole of Minnesota, Pearson of North Carolina; Democrats, McCreary of Kentucky, Price of Louisiana, Tucker of Virginia, Dinsmore of Arkansas, Money of Mississippi, Newlands of Nevada.

Ways and Means—Republicans, Dingley of Maine (chairman), Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio, Russell of Connecticut, Dolliver of Iowa, Steele of Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota, Evans of Kentucky, Tawney of Minnesota; Democrats, Crisp of Georgia, McMillin of Tennessee, Turner of Georgia, Tarsney of Missouri, Wheeler of Alabama, McLaurin of South Carolina.

Rules—Republicans, Speaker Reed (chairman), Henderson of Iowa, Dalzell of Pennsylvania; Democrats, Crisp of Georgia, McMillin of Tennessee.

Appropriations: Republicans,—Cannon of Illinois (chairman), Bingham of Pennsylvania, Grout of Vermont, Northway of Ohio, Stone of Pennsylvania, Arnold of Rhode Island, Hainer of Nebraska, Blue of Kansas, Pitney of New Jersey, Heminway of Indiana, McCall of Tennessee; Democrats—Sayers of Texas, Dockery of Missouri, Livingstone of Georgia, Robertson of Louisiana, Layton of Ohio, Bartlett of New York.

Banking and currency—Republicans, Walker of Massachusetts, chairman, Brosius of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Indiana, Van Voorhis of Ohio, McCleary of Minnesota, Flower of New Jersey, Lefever of New York, Spalding of Michigan, Calderhead of Kansas, Hill of Connecticut, Cooke of Illinois: Democrats, Cox of Tennessee, Cobb of Missouri, Cobb of Alabama, Black of Georgia, Newlands of Nevada, Cowen of Maryland.

Coinage, weights and measures—Republicans, C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, chairman; Hartman of Montana, Loudenslager of New Jersey, Hunter of Kentucky, Brewster of New York, Hadley of Illinois, McClure of Ohio, Southard of Ohio, Fairchild of New York, Cannon of Utah. Democrats, Allen of Mississippi, Bankhead of Alabama, McRae of Arkansas, Sparkman of Florida, Spencer of Mississippi, Clark of Alabama.

Rivers and harbors — Republicans, Hooker of New York, chairman; Herman of Oregon, Stephenson of Michigan, Reyburn of Pennsylvania, Cooper of Wisconsin, Burton of Ohio, Barrett of Massachusetts, Reeves of Illinois, Town of Minnesota, Dovener of West Virginia, Clark of Missouri, Walker of Virginia. Democrats, Catchings of Mississippi, Lester of Georgia, Clark of Alabama, McCulloch of Arkansas, Berry of Kentucky.

Railways and canals—Republicans, Chickering of New York, chairman; Cook of Wisconsin, Loisenring of Pennsylvania, Warner of Illinois, Foot of New York, Lacey of Iowa, McEwan of New Jersey, Calderhead of Kansas. Democrats, McLaurin of South Carolina, Lockhart of North Carolina, McGann of Illinois, McKenney of Virginia, Ote of Virginia.

Indian Affairs—Republicans, Sherman of New York (chairman), Curtis of Kansas, Wilson of Ohio, Meiklejohn of Nebraska, Gamble of South Dakota, Doolittle of Washington, Fisher of New York, Eddy of Minnesota, Stewart of Wisconsin, White of Illinois, Hyde of Washington, Watson of Indiana, Flynn of Oklahoma. Democrats, Allen of Mississippi, Maddox of Georgia, Pendleton of Texas, Little of Arkansas, Owens of Kentucky.

CANADA'S EQUIPMENT.

No Forts, No Gunboats, No Heavy Guns and Only 2,000 Regular Troops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—That England, during the last half century, has regarded the possibility of a war with the United States as exceedingly remote, is shown by her somewhat conspicuous neglect of measures for Canadian defense. Canada has nearly 4,000 miles of boundary lines between herself and the United States, 2,000 of which, at least, is but a geographical line, and yet there is not a fortification or even a military post on all that vast extent. Nor has the mother country ever felt the need of such defense or made the first move to provide it.

Canada would indeed be at the mercy of the great country, in the event of hostilities. There are only two fortifications in all of Britain's Atlantic domain, and but one on the shores of the Pacific. The two on the Atlantic are a small fort at St. John, New Brunswick, and a great fortification and dock yards at Halifax. Both of these were designed and are maintained against possibilities of attack from other anticipated foes than the United States. The same may be said of Esquimault, on the Pacific. That, too, is a naval station for the convenience and protection of England's naval power in those waters.

England is equally indifferent to the possibilities of United States aggression in the meagerness of her military force in the Dominion. More than twenty-four years ago, she reduced her imperial strength to 2,000 men, these forming for the most part the garrison at Halifax. It has been kept at that minimum ever since.

But Canada maintains at her own expense a respectable force of militia, aggregating in 1884 something like 34,000 men in active training.

Salisbury Will Speak.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Lord Salisbury, through his private secretary, Mr. Barrington, stated last night that he would probably take early occasion to express his personal sentiments toward the United States in some public address from the platform or at a private dinner.

Pilgrim Fathers' Day.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 23.—The 275th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers was observed here to-day. Senator George F. Hoar was the orater of the day.

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ple. I purchased a box and began takin
the pills. The effect of this first box pleased
me so much that I bought another. Before
I had taken all the pills in the first box I
began to experience relief and, after the
third box had been used, I was practically
cured. It was really surprising what a
speedy and pronounced effect the medicine
had upon me.
"I always keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
in the house now, and when I feel any
symptoms of nervousness find that they
give me certain relief."
Mrs. Mather's daughter, Miss Anna, corroborated her mother's account, and told how she herself had been cured of chronic indigestion by these pills; and, too, how her cousin had been cured of anæmia in the same way.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Schenectady, New York.

The Rothschild Palestine Company.

Baron Edmond Rothschild's colony in Palestine shows such promise of success that he has purchased more land. In accordance with the baron's request the colonists have all abandoned the use of Yiddish and now speak nothing but Hebrew.

Morgan County, Colorado.

The success of the famous Greeley Colony is being repeated in the irrigated district surrounding Fort Morgan, Colo. Little more than ten years have elapsed since its settlement began but the results that have already been attained are far beyond the most extravagant hopes of the founders of the enterprise. Where they had aimed to plant a modest little colony are 500 splendid farms surrounding several flourishing towns and supporting a system of schools, churches and societies unsurpassed anywhere. The territory embraced under the system of irrigation canals has been erected into Mor- Morgan County, Colo., and now has a population somewhat in excess of 3,000 souls.

Alfalfa, potatoes, wheat and oats are the staple products, but the possibilities in other directions are almost beyond belief. Mr. Sam Cook, in the western part of the county, this year raised 1,800 bushels of onions from 3 acres of ground, for which he will receive $1,350, while Mr. W. S. Simpson, whose 10 acre garden patch adjoins the town of Fort Morgan, cleared $820 from his bees alone. Fifty out of the 500 farmers in the county have had an average yield of 50 bushels of wheat to the acre and more than 100 exceeded 40 bushels. Alfalfa makes a larger crop than anywhere else in the country.

The price of land varies from $15 to $30 an acre, including perpetual water right. Eighty acres is as much as one man can farm, and if he goes in for fruit raising or market gardening half that much will keep him busy.

Detailed information about Morgan County is contained in an illustrated booklet issued by the Passenger Department of the Burlington Route and now ready for free distribution. A copy will be mailed to any one who will write to J. Francis, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb., for it.

Patient—See here, you advertise that you extract teeth without pain. Dentist—Certainly, but not this kind of teeth. Patient—What then? Dentist—False teeth.

A Whole Family Rescued.

North Huron, N. Y.—(Special.) O. H. Sum of this city had nearly become a physical wreck through excessive use of tobacco, and his brother-in-law, son-in-law and father-in-law were also in ill health from the same cause. The four men all began taking No-To-Bac at the same time, and though representing great differences of age and infirmity, they have not only been entirely cured of the tobacco habit, but are now in the best possible physical condition. The quartette are proud of the result and recommend No-To-Bac with the greatest enthusiasm. Hundreds of tobacco users are following the example of the Sum family.

The Lady—Is this novel a fit one for my daughter to read? The Salesman—I don't know. I'm not acquainted with your daughter.

Comfort to California.

Yes, and economy, too, if you patronise the Burlington Route's Personally Conducted once-a-week excursions which leave Omaha every Thursday morning.

Through tourist sleepers Omaha to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Second class tickets accepted.

See the local ticket agent and arrange about tickets and berths. Or, write to J. Francis, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

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A New Schoo.

At a special meeting of Hartington Saturda was decided to erect a ne brick school building, ha most modern and improved c relative to lighting, heating a lating. The building will cos $15,000 and will be built on the cupied by the high school buildi cently destroyed by fire. When pleted it will doubtless be the fin structure of the kind in northeast N braska.

Burned the Christmas Tree.

The store of W. H. Frame at Hebron narrowly escaped fire Saturday evening. A candle in the Christmas tree displayed in the window overturned, and in an instant the tree and the display, made of cotton to represent a winter scene, were blazing to the ceiling. The blaze ran along the wreathing of evergreen suspended from the ceiling about the entire room and it was some minutes before the blaze was put out. The display was ruined and the wall paper badly scorched.

Sues For Breach of Promise.

For about three years Nathaniel Simmons, aged seventy, and Elise Froid, aged sixty, both of Bradshaw, courted each other as two doves, but the time came when Nathaniel discarded Elsie for one dearer to his heart. This was too much for Elsie and Saturday, by her attorney, she filed a breach of promise suit against Nathaniel, setting the damages at $10,000. The affair has created quite a sensation at Bradshaw, where both are well known. Simmons is quite wealthy.

Fire at Stanton.

Stanton was visited Saturday night by what promised to be a destructive fire, but which was, thanks to its fire department, kept within reasonable bounds. At nearly midnight the barn of Luecke & Warney was found to be on fire. The barn is in the center of a wooden block, and it took hard work to save the other buildings. The loss is small, about $350, with no insurance. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

J. K. Post Insane.

Shortly before midnight Sunday night Mrs. J. K. Post, living in the Potvin block, Lincoln, sent word to the police that her husband, the ex-policeman, was out of his head and she could not control him. The patrol wagon was sent and the officers found Post so violent that he had to be tied and taken to the station. He had a spell of insanity about two years ago, but had given no evidence of it since until Sunday night.

Marketing Corn Freely.

New corn cribs are being built at Juniata to hold the big crop coming in. Indications are that more ear corn will be cribbed there this year than ever before. Oats are not coming to market freely now, owing to the extreme low price, and the farmers are hauling corn instead, which brings better prices. But very little wheat or rye is coming in, while live stock is being marketed freely.

Tailor Goes Wrong.

A tailor named M. Morgan of Omaha, who has been staying at the Perkins hotel at Plattsmouth for the past week, suddenly disappeared Saturday, taking W. C. Tippen's new overcoat, coat and vest, a revolver and gold watch chain. Morgan put Tippen's clothes on over his own and walked out unobserved. No clue has been found as to the thief's whereabouts.

Swan Benson Bound Over.

While Judge Wheeler has been holding court in the sanctum of Polk county's temple of justice at Osceola all the week Judge Hurst has been trying to hold court on the ground floor, and after a number of continuances in the case of Swan Benson, who was charged with forging checks on John F. Lower to the amount of $70 and was arrested last Saturday, it was fixed so that he had his preliminary examination Friday. He was bound over to the district court in the sum of $500. He is unable to give bonds and will have to board with Sheriff Hahn until he can have his trial.

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THE AERMOTOR
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Geared,
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January 1st at 1/3 the usual price
Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Sen
Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore

DROPS
TREATED FREE.
Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies
Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment sent by mail. If you order trial send 10c in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.
If you order trial, return this advertisement to us.

Money Saved by sending for our wholesale and retail price list of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, House Furnishings, Furniture, Clothing, Pianos, Music, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Jewelry, Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments, Etc. HAYDEN BROS., Omaha, Neb.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

WHY DON'T YOU BUY CORN?
PRODUCERS, sell your products and write to us for information how to make big money on the proceeds in the purchase of corn on margins. Information and book on speculation free. C. F. VAN WINKLE & CO., 231 Fasalle St., Chicago.

Omaha STOVE REPAIR Works
Stove Repairs for 10,000 different stoves and ranges. 1209 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio

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

L. H. U. No. 52. 1895.

☞ Kindly Mention This Paper When You Write to an Advertiser.

…ly numbered line parchmen…
…at the QUIZ office.

…Watt's when you are hungry, …et a good square lunch.

…ew subscribers can get the QUIZ …om now until Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50.

Miss Jennie Reed returned to Ord last night, after a long sojourn in Lincoln.

Buda Paist, of Elba, spent Sunday visiting her brother and friends in this city.

Masters John Ratliff and Floyd Robbins were Grand Island visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Ledbetter, sister of Mrs. W. E. Hardaway, left for her home in Missouri Saturday.

Eggs 17 cents, corn 20 cents, Oats 12 cents in exchange for Merchandise at Russell's.

Watt keeps a full line of confectionary, canned goods, nuts and fruits in their season.

Help the firemen by patronizing the ball New Years' night, whether you can attend or not.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

Charley Hart left for Sioux City, Iowa, Saturday, where he intends to work the rest of the winter.

Prof. H. W. Foght, of the Elkhorn college, is spending his vacation with relatives and friends in Ord.

Since the war scare has subsided, Prof. Kelley's game foot is rapidly recovering its normal condition.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. J. L. Claflin on Thursday, Jan. 2nd., at 2. P. M.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office or residence.
F. J. AGER.

Don't buy your holiday goods without looking over my assortment and comparing prices. A. M. RUSSELL.

Buy your drugs, medicines and Christmas goods at Bridgford & Nichols' and remember the place in Perry's building.

The Misses Nellie and Ruth Turner are spending their holiday vocation in Ord as guests of their sister, Mrs. Kirtley.

Hans Clement came up from Grand Island, where he is attending school, Saturday evening, to spend the holidays at home.

We are at fault last week in saying that the spittoon used in the Fellows store was filled with saw-dust. It was filled with ashes.

Edgar Mattley went down to St. Paul Friday, returning Saturday. He assisted his brother Will with the collection work while there.

Mrs. M. L. Fries, superintendent of the Arcadia schools, and the Misses Potter, of Arcadia, were visiting the Ord schools Monday.

A. M. Daniels has received a handsome hearse, which will do service at reasonable prices. A thing of the kind has been needed for some time in Ord. This one is a credit to the place and its owner.

Harrison Davis was in Ord today with two loads of corn. He can make about 5 cents a bushel for hauling it to Ord instead of selling at North Loup, and so comes here with it. The roads, he says, are superb. Fifty bushels of corn was just fun for his teams.

Charles F. Staple, brother of our townsman, R. L. Staple, died at Eureka Springs, Aakansas, Dec. 20, and the remains were sent to Ord for interment. They arrived Tuesday and the funeral services were held on the morning of the 25th inst., Rev. Leonard officiating.

The deceased was 30 years old on the day of his death, and was a single man. His home had been in Wheeler county for a number of years. For a year or more he has been a great sufferer from a diseased bone in one leg which finally brought on blood poisoning. Last summer he went to Hot Springs and since visited other places. He was subjected to several operations, but they brought on no cure. Finally his sufferings came to an end as stated.

STOVES AT COST.

I will sell stoves from now until March 1st, 1896, at COST, and I have as good a line of stoves as was ever brought to Valley county.

39-4 F. W. WEAVER.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Ord, Neb., for the week ending Dec. 27, 1895:

Soren Jorgensen	Mrs. C. M. Rossigue
David S. Mattin	Chas. Robshaw
Miss C. Rosk	Katie Totsy

If not called for in two weeks these letters will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties claiming any of the above please say they were "advertised."

J. L. McDONOUGH, Postmaster.

…ers of Foote Post No. 40, …rcle No. 6, Ladies of the G. … hold a public joint installa… …fficers at the K. P. hall at 7:30 … Jan. 3, 1896. The following will …e order of exercises:

…ress	Commander Gard
…marks	Mrs. Mason, Dept. President
…decitation	Mrs. Stroup
Music	
Recitation	Alice Robbins
Music	
Recitation	Lottie Mason
Song	
Installation	
Address	Prof. McCall
Song	Foote Post

North Loup News.

December 23, 1895.—The holiday season is at hand and everybody seems to be preparing to enjoy themselves to the utmost of their ability. Some will go to spend the time with parents and others will entertain friends here.

Mrs. George Smith has gone to Fox River, Wisconsin, for the season.

Mrs. S. J. W. Brown and Miss Mira Babcock go to Lincoln to spend Christmas with friends.

The Young People's Union of Christian Workers of North Loup and Scotia hold their second union meeting at the S. D. B. church and from the program I should expect this meeting to be well worth attending.

School has taken a holiday of two weeks and Prof. Hirons has gone to Early, Iowa.

Miss Edith Duffy, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, is spending Christmas with J. M. May's family.

A. B. Skelton is renovating the roofs of his store buildings, the ones occupied by J. E. Goodrich and the one recently vacated by Mr. Strong.

Mr. Frank Trump and Miss Lena Bowers were married on Sunday last.

The relatives and friends of A. J. Davis united in giving him a birthday surprise on the 22nd. The old gentlemen is sixty-six years of age and has the promise of adding a good many more to the score.

Dec. 26, 1895—What might have been a most serious conflagration was most happily nipped in the bud last Tuesday. Some persons happened into Worth's meat market during his temporary absence and discovered a blazing floor with quite a large hole burned through. It was a fortunate discovery, for if it had gained much greater headway, the business part of town would have suffered severely. There is positively no fire protection in the town, not even a bucket organization.

Henry Wells, of Palmer, is here visiting relatives.

Mrs Nora Pierce is staying with her mother, Mrs. Brace.

Sam Brown went to Lincoln with Mrs. Brown this week.

J. S. Brown, of St. Paul, spent Christmas with his son Harry on the hill, returning home Thursday.

Mrs. H. Strong and wife, and Mr. H. A. Goodrich and family were with relatives Christmas.

Rumors of many marriages are floating around but none of them have proved to be true yet. ONCE AGAIN.

Holiday Rates

via the Burlington Route, Dec. 24, 25, 31, and January 1 between stations not more than 200 miles apart.

Return limit January 2, 1896.

Take advantage of this low-rate opportunity and spend Christmas with the old folks. They are counting on you. The Christmas turkey and the Christmas pudding are all ready. Eat them them where they should be eaten—at home with your own people—among your own friends.

Tickets and full information at the B. & M. depot.

Coal.

Hanna Nut, $5.00
Hanna Egg, $5.75.
Hanna Lump, $6.00.
Rock Springs Nut, $6.00.
Rock Springs Lump, $7.00.
Niggerhead, $6.50.
Canon City, $7.10.
Canon City No. 2, $6.50.
Eastern and Western Hard Coal, $9.00.

Above are the choicest coals on the market—**absolutely clean coal.**

J. B. KRETCH,
Successor to Hall & Beauchamp.

…ond union meeting of … …ple's Union of Christian W… North Loup and Scotia, to be held at the S. D. B. church at North Loup, December 28, 1895:

AFTERNOON.

2:30. Prayer and Praise Service—Led by J. H. Babcock, North Loup.

2:50. Address of Welcome—Mrs. Hattie Hoshaw, North Loup.

3:00—Response—H. A. Wright, Scotia.

3:10. Address—For What Joys of the Past Year Should We Thank God?—Geo. E. Johnson, North Loup.

3:20. Music—Scotia Quartette.

3:25. How Can the Coming Year be made Better than the Last?—L. W. Studley, North Loup.

3:35. Paper—Our Responsibilities as Christian Workers—Alice Dagget, Scotia.

3:45. Solo—"Throw Out the Life Line"—Mrs. Eva Hill, North Loup.

3:50. Paper—How can We Bring Souls to Christ?—R. V. Thomas, North Loup.

4:00. Music—North Loup Ladies' Quartette.

4:05. Recitation—Jennie Bee, North Loup.

4:10. Junior Exercise—Mrs. Eva Hill, North Loup.

4:20. Closing Song.

EVENING.

6:30. Song Service—Led by Mrs. Esther Babcock, North Loup.

6:45. Address—President, C. G. Cornell, Scotia.

7:00. Business.

7:15. Sermon—Rev. Green, Scotia.

7:45. Address—Are You Prepared to Meet Your God?—Rev. Lisle, North Loup.

8:15. Song—"Why Not Now?"

8:20. Prayer and Experience Meeting—Led by Rev. Hurley, North Loup.

Shareholders' Meeting.

The regular nual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank of Ord, Nebraska, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, will be held at the room of said bank, at 2 o,clock p. m. on Tuesday, January 14, 1896. E. N. MITCHELL,
36-4 Cashier.

At Chassennon, France, in the Department of the Charente, a statue of a Gallic god has been found in an old well. The figure is two feet high, squatting like a Hindoo Buddha, and has the collar of the Gauls around its neck.

Notice of Petition.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the board of supervisors of the county of Valley, in the state of Nebraska, to be held in the court house in Ord, in said county, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, A. D., 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day the following petition, which is now on file in my office, will be presented to said board of supervisors for hearing and action thereof.

Given in pursuance of law and at the request of the petitioners whose names are affixed to said petition.

Dated Decembea 24, 1895.

[SEAL.] V. KOKES, County Clerk.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF VALLEY COUNTY, NEBRASKA:

We, the undersigned resident freeholders and qualified electors of the following described proposed irrigation district, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable board to organize an irrigation district under and in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 93 of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska. The boundaries of said irrigation district to be as follows, to-wit.

Commencing at a point on the south bank of the North Loup river at the water's edge, at low water mark, where said river is intersected by the section line between sections No. thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), in township No. nineteen, north of range No. thirteen (13), west of the sixth principal meridian, in Valley county, Nebraska, running thence due south along said section line to the point where said section line intersects the south boundary line of the right-of-way of the North Loup Irrigation and Improvement Company's irrigation ditch, as now located, and as shown by the plat of the same, now on file in the office of the county clerk of Valley county, Nebraska; thence along said south and west boundary line of right-of-way of the said above described, the North Loup Irrigation and Improvement Company's irrigation ditch, to a point where the same intersects the south line of township No. eighteen (18), north of range No. thirteen (13), west of the sixth principal meridian; thence east to the northeast corner of section No. two (2), township No. seventeen (17), north of range No. thirteen (13), west of the sixth principal meridian in Nebraska; thence south to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section No. two (2), same town and range thence east along the south line of the northwest quarter of section No. one (1) to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section one, same township and range; thence south to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section one; thence east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section one; thence east to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section one; thence south to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. twelve, same township and range; thence east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section twelve; thence south to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of said section twelve; thence east to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section No. seven (7), in township No. seventeen (17), north of range No. twelve, west of the sixth principal meridian in Greeley county, Nebraska; thence south to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section seven; thence east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section seven; thence south to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section seven; thence east to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. seven (7), same township and range; thence due east to the west bank of the North Loup river, at low water mark; thence up the west and south bank, at low water mark, of said North Loup river, to the point of beginning.

H. T. EAST	O. S. POTTER
L. H. LAWTON	J. D. BARNHART
DAVID BARNHART	W. D. BARNHART
W. L. GREEN	H. E. DAVIS
Y. J. THOMAS	M. H. BURGESS
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Mr. Goodhand conducted the recitation in White's School Management.

It was decided that Supt. McCall prepare an outline on School Management to be printed in connection with the minutes of the meeting.

The leaders for the next lesson in Eng. Hist. are as follows:

Miss West, chapter four.
W. G. Hirons, chapter five.
Etta Glover, chapter six.
Maud Mayo, chapter seven.
Supt. McCall, chapter eight.

The next lesson in School Management, extending to bottom of page seventy-nine, will be conducted by Miss Jones.

Moved that we adjourn until Saturday, JAN. 12, 1896. LEOLA GLOVER, Secretary.

An interesting reunion of gold hunters of '49 was held at Belfast, Me., last week. On Dec. 8, 1849, the bark W. O. Alden sailed from that port for California with a party of fifty on board. The party reached the gold fields, had varied experiences, and of the fourteen that now survive six have drifted back to their old homes in Maine, and last week they met to dine together and talk over the exciting days of '94.

Capt. Thomas Morley, a survivor of the charge of the Light Brigade, Libby Prison and the Ford's Theatre disaster, is living in Washington and is in good health.

Rebort of the Condition of THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Ord, Nebraska.

At Ord, in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business, December 18th 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 89,691 08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		728 39
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		12,500 00
Banking-house, furniture, and fixture		12,100 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		6,300 00
Due from approved reserve agents		7,738 67
Checks and other cash items		182 57
Notes of other National Banks		200 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		42 24
Specie	$1,868 00	
Legal-tender notes	2,727 00	4,595 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		562 50
Total		134,630 55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	14,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,579 59
National Bank notes outstanding	11,250 00
Individual deposits subject to check	34,403 46
Demand certificates of deposit	19,894 50
Bills payable	10,000 00
TOTAL	134,630 55

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
COUNTY OF VALLEY. }

I, E. N. MITCHELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. N. MITCHELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of December, 1895. J. H. CAPRON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest—
GEO. W. MICKELWAIT, P. MORTENSEN, J. R. WILLIAMS. } Directors.

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Dec. 26	Temperature Highest	Temperature Lowest	Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Friday	47	23	100	.00
Saturday	41	26	100	.00
Sunday	48	26	100	.00
Monday	46	22	90	.00
Tuesday	87	22	10	.00
Wedn'sd'y	32	12	95	.00
Thursday	46	18	80	.00
	Averages			Total
	42	22	81	.00

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

LITTLE MEN and WOMEN FOR DECEMBER.

THE DECEMBER LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN has a fine opening feature in "The Christmas Rose"; the poem is by Edna Dean Proctor and the frontispiece picture by Edmund H. Garrett. The first of the Christmas stories is "Rocky Mountain Molly" by Olive Risley Seward; the second by Elizabeth Grinnell, "What Lucy Little-Elk Did with Her Doll"; and the third with its nine amusing pictures is from the French and is entitled "Two Little Chimney Sweeps."

In Mr. Pratt's "Whirling Globe," the chapter on Turkish Children is especially timely.

But doubtless the most interesting feature of the number for everybody is the article on Phœbe Pickering Jenks in the series on "Painters of Child Life," with its eight very beautiful pictures and portraits.

Price, **$1.00** a year, **10** cents a number. Specimen (back number) free.

ALPHA PUBLISHING CO.,
Boston.

…ay was as bright and crisp …d wish, but no snow was on …d.

…Quiz can sell you a very good ar… of type writer paper at $1.00 a ream …00 sheets.

Miss Edith Robbins went to Greeley yesterday to spend a few days with Miss Sarah McLain.

Mrs. Mortensen entertained a small company at dinner Christmas day in a very happy manner.

So many pleasant dinners were given Christmas day it would be impossible to enumerate them all.

The Sunday school entertainment on Christmas eve in Burwell was given in the new Christian church.

The Perkins' family of St. Paul were in the city over Christmas eating editorial turkey at the Claflin family.

The Public Reading Room will be open Saturday and Sunday afternoon. All are welcome to its priveleges.

Cotner University, Lincoln, has just closed a fine term of work and will open up for the first term in '96 on Jan. 2.

Only a few days more in which to have your eyes scientifically fitted with Spectacles. COFFIN, the Jewelers.

L. D. Bailey will pay 42 cents for good wheat and 15 to 19 cents per bushel for corn in exchange for goods.

Hon. Walt Seeley, of Bennett, Nebr., is in the city on business. Mr. Seeley is one of the smooth men who has a way of getting along with men easily.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. are requested, by order of the president, to meet at the home of Mrs. E. F. Foster Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

FOR SALE—two good Poland-China male pigs, registered stock, eight months old, Enquire of A. M. Russell, Corner Grocery.

David Strong took a relapse again recently but is a little better at this writing. He has had a long seige of suffering from typhoid fever.

Guy Laverty and family ate their Christmas turcky in Ord. He returned last evening and the rest of the family will probably return tonight.

Dr. C. E. Coffin and family arrived Christmas night to enjoy a few days vacation. The doctor seems well pleased with his situation in the Lincoln asylum.

The Robbins girls made their father a Christmas present of a telephone which was erected between the house and office Christmas morning. The thing works nicely.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office cannot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

LOST—a small gold watch, Elgin make, bearing initials "L. V. B," with short double chain. Finder will be suitably rewarded for its return at QUIZ office. L. V. BYINGTON.

The superintendent of the M. E. Sunday school in Burwell presented the pastor of the Christian church with a fine yellow legged chicken for his Christmas dinner. Thank you, Guy. L. A. H.

…wan returned from Alabama … night and is very enthusiastic …ne outlook in that country. He … a great many northern people are …ng there and this, no doubt, has a good deal to do with Abe's love of Alabama. He is a real estate agent. Further comment is unnecessary.

Sixty-nine Christmases are a good many, but the *Youths' Companion* celebrates its sixty-ninth this year, and is more vigorous than ever before. The handsome Double Number which is issued this week in celebration of the Christmas holiday will bring the cheer of an old and true friend into the half-million homes of *Companion* readers.

G. Parker Carroll gives an interesting account of a strange Christmas spent among the famous haunts of Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday on the island of San Juan Fernandez. His explanation of Crusoe's life doubles the interest of the article; besides, there are five Christmas stories, each touching on different phases of the Christmas season; an account of how a hunter was caught in his own traps; and a generous supply of anecdotes, story, humor, and miscellany. There can be no better companion—or pleasanter—on Christmas day than the *Youth's Companion*, the favorite "companion" for three generations. The *Companion's* popular four-page calendar for 1896, lithographed in nine colors, is sent free to all new and renewing subscribers. Subscription $1.75 a year.

offee go to

y numbered line parchmen
at the QUIZ office.

Watt's when you are hungry,
et a good square lunch.

ew subscribers can get the QUIZ
om now until Jan. 1, 1897, for $1.50.

Miss Jennie Reed returned to Ord last night, after a long sojourn in Lincoln.

Buda Paist, of Elba, spent Sunday visiting her brother and friends in this city.

Masters John Ratliff and Floyd Robbins were Grand Island visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Ledbetter, sister of Mrs. W. E. Hardaway, left for her home in Missouri Saturday.

Eggs 17 cents, corn 20 cents, Oats 12 cents in exchange for Merchandise at Russell's.

Watt keeps a full line of confectionary, canned goods, nuts and fruits in their season.

Help the firemen by patronizing the ball New Years' night, whether you can attend or not.

Crown and bridge work by the Omaha Dental Company, over postoffice. All work guaranteed.

Charley Hart left for Sioux City, Iowa, Saturday, where he intends to work the rest of the winter.

Prof. H. W. Foght, of the Elkhorn college, is spending his vacation with relatives and friends in Ord.

Since the war scare has subsided, Prof. Kelley's game foot is rapidly recovering its normal condition.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. J. L. Claflin on Thursday, Jan. 2nd., at 2. P. M.

I have good livery teams to let. Call at my office or residence.

F. J. AGER.

Don't buy your holiday goods without looking over my assortment and comparing prices. A. M. RUSSELL.

Buy your drugs, medicines and Christmas goods at Bridgford & Nichols' and remember the place in Perry's building.

The Misses Nellie and Ruth Turner are spending their holiday vocation in Ord as guests of their sister, Mrs. Kirtley.

Hans Clement came up from Grand Island, where he is attending school, Saturday evening, to spend the holidays at home.

We are at fault last week in saying that the spittoon used in the Fellows store was filled with saw-dust. It was filled with ashes.

Edgar Mattley went down to St. Paul Friday, returning Saturday. He assisted his brother Will with the collection work while there.

Mrs. M. L. Fries, superintendent of the Arcadia schools, and the Misses Potter, of Arcadia, were visiting the Ord schools Monday.

A. M. Daniels has received a handsome hearse, which will do service at reasonable prices. A thing of the kind has been needed for some time in Ord. This one is a credit to the place and its owner.

Harrison Davis was in Ord today with two loads of corn. He can make about 5 cents a bushel for, hauling it to Ord instead of selling at North Loup, and so comes here with it. The roads, he says, are superb. Fifty bushels of corn was just fun for his teams.

Charles F. Staple, brother of our townsman, R. L. Staple, died at Eureka Springs, Aakansas, Dec. 20, and the remains were sent to Ord for interment. They arrived Tuesday and the funeral services were held on the morning of the 25th inst., Rev. Leonard officiating.

The deceased was 30 years old on the day of his death, and was a single man. His home had been in Wheeler county for a number of years. For a year or more he has been a great sufferer from a diseased bone in one leg which finally brought on blood poisoning. Last summer he went to Hot Springs and since visited other places. He was subjected to several operations, but they brought on no cure. Finally his sufferings came to an end as stated.

STOVES AT COST.

I will sell stoves from now until March 1st, 1896, at COST, and I have as good a line of stoves as was ever brought to Valley county.

39-4 F. W. WEAVER.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Ord, Neb., for the week ending Dec. 27, 1895:

Soren Jorgensen — Mrs. C. M. Rossigue
David S. Mattin — Chas. Robshaw
Miss C. Rosk — Katie Totsy

If not called for in two weeks these letters will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties claiming any of the above please say they were "advertised."

J. L. McDONOUGH, Postmaster.

ers of Foote Post No. 40,
rcle No. 6, Ladies of the G.
hold a public joint installa-
fficers at the K. P. hall at 7:30
Jan. 3, 1896. The following will
e order of exercises:

ress	Commander Gard
marks	Mrs. Mason, Dept. President
citation	Mrs. Stroup
Music	
Recitation	Alice Robbins
Music	
Recitation	Lottie Mason
Song	
Installation	Prof. McCall
Address	Foote Post
Song	

North Loup News.

December 23, 1895.—The holiday season is at hand and everybody seems to be preparing to enjoy themselves to the utmost of their ability. Some will go to spend the time with parents and others will entertain friends here.

Mrs. George Smith has gone to Fox River, Wisconsin, for the season.

Mrs. S. J. W. Brown and Miss Mira Babcock go to Lincoln to spend Christmas with friends.

The Young People's Union of Christian Workers of North Loup and Scotia hold their second union meeting at the S. D. B. church and from the program I should expect this meeting to be well worth attending.

School has taken a holiday of two weeks and Prof. Hirons has gone to Early, Iowa.

Miss Edith Duffy, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, is spending Christmas with J. M. May's family.

A. B. Skelton is renovating the roofs of his store buildings, the ones occupied by J. E. Goodrich and the one recently vacated by Mr. Strong.

Mr. Frank Trump and Miss Lena Bowers were married on Sunday last.

The relatives and friends of A. J. Davis united in giving him a birthday surprise on the 22nd. The old gentlemen is sixty-six years of age and has the promise of adding a good many more to the score.

Dec. 26, 1895—What might have been a most serious conflagration was most happily nipped in the bud last Tuesday. Some persons happened into Worth's meat market during his temporary absence and discovered a blazing floor with quite a large hole burned through. It was a fortunate discovery, for if it had gained much greater headway, the business part of town would have suffered severely. There is positively no fire protection in the town, not even a bucket organization.

Henry Wells, of Palmer, is here visiting relatives.

Mrs Nora Pierce is staying with her mother, Mrs. Brace.

Sam Brown went to Lincoln with Mrs. Brown this week.

J. S. Brown, of St. Paul, spent Christmas with his son Harry on the hill, returning home Thursday.

Mrs. H. Strong and wife, and Mr. H. A. Goodrich and family were with relatives Christmas.

Rumors of many marriages are floating around but none of them have proved to be true yet. ONCE AGAIN.

Holiday Rates

via the Burlington Route, Dec. 24, 25, 31, and January 1 between stations not more than 200 miles apart.

Return limit January 2, 1896.

Take advantage of this low-rate opportunity and spend Christmas with the old folks. They are counting on you. The Christmas turkey and the Christmas pudding are all ready. Eat them them where they should be eaten—at home with your own people—among your own friends.

Tickets and full information at the B. & M. depot.

Coal.

Hanna Nut, $5.00
Hanna Egg, $5.75.
Hanna Lump, $6.00.
Rock Springs Nut, $6.00.
Rock Springs Lump, $7.00.
Niggerhead, $6.50.
Canon City, $7.10.
Canon City No. 2, $6.50.
Eastern and Western Hard Coal, $9.00.

Above are the choicest coals on the market—**absolutely clean coal.**

J. B. KRETCH,
Successor to Hall & Beauchamp.

ond union meeting of the
ple's Union of Christian Wo
North Loup and Scotia, to be held at the S. D. B. church at North Loup, December 28, 1895:

AFTERNOON.

2:30. Prayer and Praise Service—Led by J. H. Babcock, North Loup.
2:50. Address of Welcome—Mrs. Hattie Hoshaw, North Loup.
3:00—Response—H. A. Wright, Scotia.
3:10. Address—For What Joys of the Past Year Should We Thank God?—Geo. E. Johnson, North Loup.
3:20. Music—Scotia Quartette.
3:25. How Can the Coming Year be made Better than the Last?—L. W. Studley, North Loup.
3:35. Paper—Our Responsibilities as Christian Workers—Alice Dagget, Scotia.
3:45. Solo—"Throw Out the Life Line"—Mrs. Eva Hill, North Loup.
3:50. Paper—How can We Bring Souls to Christ?—R. V. Thomas, North Loup.
4:00. Music—North Loup Ladies' Quartette.
4:05. Recitation—Jennie Bee, North Loup.
4:10. Junior Exercise—Mrs. Eva Hill, North Loup.
4:20. Closing Song.

EVENING.

6:30. Song Service—Led by Mrs. Esther Babcock, North Loup.
6:45. Address—President, C. G. Cornell, Scotia.
7:00. Business.
7:15. Sermon—Rev. Green, Scotia.
7:45. Address—Are You Prepared to Meet Your God?—Rev. Lisle, North Loup.
8:15. Song—"Why Not Now?"
8:20. Prayer and Experience Meeting—Led by Rev. Hurley, North Loup.

Shareholders' Meeting.

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36-4 Cashier.

At Chassennon, France, In the Department of the Charente, a statue of a Gallic god has been found in an old well. The figure is two feet high, squatting like a Hindoo Buddha, and has the collar of the Gauls around its neck.

Notice of Petition.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the board of supervisors of the county of Valley, in the state of Nebraska, to be held in the court house in Ord, in said county, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, A. D., 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day the following petition, which is now on file in my office, will be presented to said board of supervisors for hearing and action thereof.

Given in pursuance of law and at the request of the petitioners whose names are affixed to said petition.

Dated Decembea 24, 1895.

V. KOKES, County Clerk.
[SEAL.]

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF VALLEY COUNTY, NEBRASKA:

We, the undersigned resident freeholders and qualified electors of the following described proposed irrigation district, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable board to organize an irrigation district under and in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 93 of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska. The boundaries of said Irrigation district to be as follows, to-wit, Commencing at a point on the south bank of the North Loup river at the water's edge, at low water mark, where said river is intersected by the section line between sections No. thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), in township No. nineteen, north of range No. thirteen (13), west of the sixth principal meridian, in Valley county, Nebraska, running thence due south along said section line to the point where said section line intersects the south boundary line of the right-of-way of the North Loup Irrigation and Improvement Company's irrigation ditch, as now located, and as shown by the plat of the same, now on file in the office of the county clerk of Valley county, Nebraska; thence along said south and west boundary line of right-of-way of the said above described, the North Loup Irrigation and Improvement Company's irrigation ditch, to a point where the same intersects the south line of township No. eighteen (18), north of range No. thirteen (13), west of the sixth principal meridian; thence east to the northeast corner of section No. two (2), township No. seventeen (17), north of range No. thirteen (13), west of the sixth principal meridian in Nebraska; thence south to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section No. two (2), same town and range thence east along the south line of the northwest quarter of section No. one (1) to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section one, same township and range; thence south to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section one; thence east to the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section one; thence south to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section one; thence east to the northeast quarter of said section one; thence south to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. twelve, same township and range; thence east to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section twelve; thence south to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of said section twelve; thence east to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. seven (7), in township No. seventeen (17), north of range No. twelve, west of the sixth principal meridian in Greeley county, Nebraska; thence south to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section seven; thence east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section seven; thence south to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section seven; thence east to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section No. eight (8), of the southeast quarter of section No. seventeen (17), same township and range; thence due east to the west bank of the North Loup river, at low water mark; thence up the west and south bank, at low water mark, of said North Loup river, to the point of beginning.

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H. H. STUDLEY	L. W. STUDLEY
J. K. BOHRER	C. M. AYERS
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Secretary.

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Checks and other cash items		182 57
Notes of other National Banks		200 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		42 24
Specie	$1,868 00	
Legal-tender notes	2,727 00	4,595 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		562 50
Total		134,630 55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	14,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,579 59
National Bank notes outstanding	11,250 00
Individual deposits subject to check	34,406 46
Demand certificates of deposit	10,394 50
Bills payable	10,000 00
TOTAL	134,630 55

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
COUNTY OF VALLEY. }

I, E. N. MITCHELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. N. MITCHELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of December, 1895. J. H. CAPRON,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest—
GEO. W. MICKELWAIT,
P. MORTENSEN,
J. R. WILLIAMS. } Directors.

Official Weather Report.

Week ending Dec. 26	Temperature Highest	Temperature Lowest	Sunshine. (Per cent.)	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Friday	47	23	100	.00
Saturday	41	26	100	.00
Sunday	48	26	100	.00
Monday	46	22	90	.00
Tuesday	87	22	10	.00
Wedn'sd'y	32	12	95	.00
Thursday	46	18	80	.00
	Averages			Total
	42	22	81	.00

JAMES MILFORD, Observer.

LITTLE MEN and WOMEN FOR DECEMBER.

The DECEMBER LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN has a fine opening feature in "The Christmas Rose"; the poem is by Edna Dean Proctor and the frontispiece picture by Edmund H. Garrett. The first of the Christmas stories is "Rocky Mountain Molly" by Olive Risley Seward; the second by Elizabeth Grinnell, "What Lucy Little-Elk Did with Her Doll"; and the third with its nine amusing pictures is from the French and is entitled "Two Little Chimney Sweeps."

In Mr. Pratt's "Whirling Globe," the chapter on Turkish Children is especially timely.

But doubtless the most interesting feature of the number for everybody is the article on Phœbe Pickering Jenks in the series on "Painters of Child Life," with its eight very beautiful pictures and portraits.

Price, $1.00 a year, 10 cents a number. Specimen (back number) free.

ALPHA PUBLISHING CO.,
Boston.

Ord last night
h, his eye as bright,
ay days when he
g with the *Daily Dee*.
why not whence he came
he goes, but just the same
phatically said
en at 10 he went to bed
w the covers to the floor
ked the porter for some more.
at! more?" the wrathful man replied,
e those, then ask for more beside?"
t, tut, said Seeley, drawing near;
hen whispered something in his car.
The man went down quite mirthfully
And Walt prepared his negligee.
The porter coming back, with care
t all the covers in a chair
n the white dismantled bed
e *Daily Dee* was spread,
Seeley curled himself up under
t to sleep and slept like thunder!

ing a business letter, J. B.
tes: "I thought I was hard
ka but I wasn't in it a little
ee anyone that wants to
u tell him not to cross the
intains, and it will be as
a if he don't get over the

wan returned from Alabama
night and is very enthusiastic
ne outlook in that country. He
a great many northern people are
ng there and this, no doubt, has a
good deal to do with Abe's love of Alabama. He is a real estate agent. Further comment is unnecessary.

Sixty-nine Christmases are a good many, but the *Youths' Companion* celebrates its sixty-ninth this year, and is more vigorous than ever before. The handsome Double Number which is issued this week in celebration of the Christmas holiday will bring the cheer of an old and true friend into the half-million homes of *Companion* readers.

G. Parker Carroll gives an interesting account of a strange Christmas spent among the famous haunts of Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday on the island of San Juan Fernandez. His explanation of Crusoe's life doubles the interest of the article; besides, there are five Christmas stories, each touching on different phases of the Christmas season; an account of how a hunter was caught in his own traps; and a generous supply of anecdotes, story, humor, and miscellany. There can be no better companion—or pleasanter—on Christmas day than the *Youth's Companion*, the favorite "companion" for three generations. The *Companion's* popular four-page calendar for 1896, lithographed in nine colors, is sent free to all new and renewing subscribers. Subscription $1.75 a year.

day was as bright and crisp
d wish, but no snow was on
d.

QUIZ can sell you a very good article of type writer paper at $1.00 a ream 00 sheets.

Miss Edith Robbins went to Greeley yesterday to spend a few days with Miss Sarah McLain.

Mrs. Mortensen entertained a small company at dinner Christmas day in a very happy manner.

So many pleasant dinners were given Christmas day it would be impossible to enumerate them all.

The Sunday school entertainment on Christmas eve in Burwell was given in the new Christian church.

The Perkins' family of St. Paul were in the city over Christmas eating editorial turkey at the Claflin family.

The Public Reading Room will be open Saturday and Sunday afternoon. All are welcome to its priveleges.

Cotner University, Lincoln, has just closed a fine term of work and will open up for the first term in '96 on Jan. 2.

Only a few days more in which to have your eyes scientifically fitted with Spectacles. COFFIN, the Jewelers.

L. D. Bailey will pay 42 cents for good wheat and 15 to 19 cents per bushel for corn in exchange for goods.

Hon. Walt Seeley, of Bennett, Nebr., is in the city on business. Mr. Seeley is one of the smooth men who has a way of getting along with men easily.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. are requested, by order of the president, to meet at the home of Mrs. E. F. Foster Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

FOR SALE—two good Poland-China male pigs, registered stock, eight months old, Enquire of A. M. Russell, Corner Grocery.

David Strong took a relapse again recently but is a little better at this writing. He has had a long seige of suffering from typhoid fever.

Guy Laverty and family ate their Christmas turcky in Ord. He returned last evening and the rest of the family will probably return tonight.

Dr. C. E. Coffin and family arrived Christmas night to enjoy a few days vacation. The doctor seems well pleased with his situation in the Lincoln asylum.

The Robbins girls made their father a Christmas present of a telephone which was erected between the house and office Christmas morning. The thing works nicely.

There is not a blank needed under the heavens by lawyer, judge or potentate that the Quiz office cannot furnish. Our blanks are perfect in every way and sold at less than city prices.

LOST—a small gold watch, Elgin make, bearing initials "L. V. B," with short double chain. Finder will be suitably rewarded for its return at QUIZ office. L. V. BYINGTON.

The superintendent of the M. E. Sunday school in Burwell presented the pastor of the Christian church with a fine yellow legged chicken for his Christmas dinner. Thank you, Guy. L. A. H.

Washington Letter.

(Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1895.

Mr. Cleveland, like many other overpart men, did not know when to let well enough alone. He made the hit of his life when he sent that message in favor of the Monroe doctrine to congress. But he mistook the applause for the sentiments in the message for applause for himself and in his egotism thought that because congress promptly adopted his recommendation for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the real boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela that it was ready to anything else he wanted done. So he joined the British who were trying to punish the United States for daring to stand up for the Monroe doctrine by forcing us into a financial panic, and sent a special message to congress urging immediate financial legislation and asking that no Christmas recess be taken until some such legislation as retiring the greenbacks or authorizing an issue of gold bonds should have been put through.

In saying that it was Mr. Cleveland's egotism that caused him to write that financial message it is putting a very charitable construction upon his act. Others do not hesitate to say that he did it because he was rattled by the British attacks upon our finances and by a call which was issued by the New York Chamber of Commerce for a meeting to condemn the Monroe doctrine message. He is said to have sent a member of the cabinet to New York to prevent that meeting and his messenger is reported to have made a deal whereby the meeting was declared off and Mr. Cleveland's hysterical message was sent to congress.

So far as congress and the American people are concerned, the message will do neither good nor harm—congress will provide for the deficit with tariff legislation—but it will unquestionably do much harm to our interests in England. It will cause the British to think that Mr. Cleveland has become frightened and already regrets his belligerant message; and it will also encourage them to keep up their scheming to throw us into a financial panic. No possible good can be accomplished by congress remaining in session during Christmas week, because even if the house had already passed the measure which will be reported from the ways and means committee, the senate would not be prepared to act on it until its reorganization has been accomplished. The silver men in the senate, who have an unquestioned majority, say nothing can pass that doesn't provide in some way for a more extended use of silver.

Speaker Reed's committee assignments contain some personal disappointments, but that was under the circumstances unavoidable; there were more leading republicans than there were leading places. But it is creditable to those who were disappointed that they have accepted the situation philosophically. Representative Payne, of New York, merely keeps his old place on the ways and means committee, the chairmanship going to Representative Dingley, of Maine, but Mr. Payne is given in addition the chairmanship of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, which is an unusual honor, as members of the ways and means committee are seldom given chairmanships. Cannon, of Illinois, got the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations, but Henderson, of Iowa, his rival for that honor, got a much coveted place on the committee on rules, as did Dalzell, of Pa., who was at one time thought to be in line for the head of the ways and means committee. Walker, of Massachusetts, got the banking and currency chairmanship, and Hitt, of Illinois, that of foreign affairs, as it had been understood all along they would, but there were lots of surprises among the minor chairmanships.

Admiral Meade, U. S. N., in a lecture on "The Caribbean Sea," took occasion to say that he considered the superiority of the individual vessels of our navy an offset for the excess of vessels in the British navy which was sufficient to prevent any fear on our part of a contest. He also said: "I am no prophet nor son of a prophet, but I predict here tonight that should war between the United States and Great Britain come, the first shot fired in anger will sound the death knell of the British Empire."

Senator Mittchell, of Oregon, in introducing a bill for the restoration of the duty on wool, took occasion to notify the senate that he would offer the bill as an amendment to any tariff bill that might be reported from the finance committee. But the general belief is that Senator Mittchell will not be put to that trouble, because any bill amending the tariff that is reported is likely to provide for a duty on wool.

Republicans have claimed ever since the result of the election was known that the election of a republican successor to Senator Blackburn by the Kentucky legislature was a certainty, and now Kentucky democrats openly admit the claim and acknowledge that they have no show, even with the votes of the two populists.

A bald eagle measuring seven feet four [illegible] from tip to tip of its wings and [illegible] claws more than two inches [illegible] killed near Esculapia, Ky., [illegible] the credit of hold[illegible]n Pennsylvania.

The Ladies' Home Journal for 1896.

In a dainty booklet printed in light blue, salmon-pink and gray tones—a splendid illustration of the beauties of art applied to printing—THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL announces some of its leading literary and artistic features for 1896. There will be a series of papers upon the domestic and social side of Washington by General A. W. Greeley, U. S. A.; another by Ex-President Harrison, telling of "This Country of Ours"; a third by Mary Anderson de Navarro, who writes of her stage experiences, her struggles for recognition and artistic triumphs, with a supplemental article telling of her life and surroundings today. In a lighter vein Mary E. Wilkins will present a series of "Neighborhood Types" papers, pen pictures of quaint and familiar personages—New Englanders; and Jerome K. Jerome will reflect old England life in a number of "Stories of the Town"—stories of London—in his inimitable, crisp style. "William the Conqueror," Rudyard Kipling's most fascinating romance, is also among the features for 1896, and Julia Magruder's delightful serial, "The Violet," will continue through a considerable portion of the year. Besides these two popular authors there will be short stories by Bret Harte, Lilian Bell, Ian McClaren, Sophie Swett, Frank R. Stockton, Sarah Orne Jewett, R. C. V. Meyers, Will N. Harben, Caroline Leslie Field, Jane Austen (posthumous) and other prominent writers. Dr. Parkhurst will write a series of forcible articles for young men, applicable to their daily life, while the girls will be written to by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and Edith N. Thomas, the gifted poetess, will be represented by her finest verse and prose. James Whitcomb Riley will contribute a number of poems, varied in theme and treatment. In its musical offerings the JOURNAL will be unusually replete. Among the best things promised is a minuet by Paderewski, the famous pianist; a waltz by John Philip Sousa, the "March King"; compositions by Sir Arthur Sullivan, composer of "Pinafore," "Mikado," etc.; Reginald de Koven, composer of "Robin Hood," "Rob Roy," etc.; Edward Jakobowski, Bruno Oscar Klein and others. There will be instructive musical treatises by Mme. Melba, Mme. Blauvelt, Mme. Clementine de Vere Sapio, Mrs. Hamilton Mott, Miss Maud Powell, Benjamin Davies, Charles Adams, Thomas a' Becket, Frederic Peakes, George Chadwick and others.

Artistically the JOURNAL gives rich promise, and during the next year will present several groups of Kate Greenaway's bonnie little people; Charles Dana Gibson's best work on new lines and some of Albert Lynch's newest creations. W. L. Taylor, W. T. Smedley, W. Hamilton Gibson, Alice Barber Stephens, William Martin Johnson, Eric Pape, W. A. Rogers, Reginald Birch, Frank O. Small, B. West Clinedinst, T. de Thulstrup, A. B. Frost, E. W. Kemble, Irving R. Wiles, Abbey E. Underwood and other artists of such commanding prominence will contribute their finest drawings. In its departments the JOURNAL promises to be stronger than ever, and more comprehensive in its scope of practical information. In this direction it will print a series of illustrated articles on home building, giving plans and details for the construction of medium-size houses. THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL for 1896, in fact, will be complete, and uniquely so.

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WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

A California lion, [illegible] nine inches from no[illegible] shot near Pescadero, Ca[illegible]

Alaska's first railroad [illegible] under construction. It will [illegible] line on Douglas Island.

Horses sold at auction in Chill[illegible] Mo., a few days ago at $3 apiece.

Japan will hereafter manufacture he[illegible] own torpedoes. She is said to have one of Japanese invention that is far superior to the Whitehead.

The Christain Labor Union, destined to be a national organization, was started at Milwaukee with Rev. C. M. Stark[illegible] th[illegible] for[illegible] ger in[illegible] nothing[illegible] Bros. Dr[illegible]

YO[illegible] Put Yo[illegible] Foot In I[illegible]

when you buy inferior soap instead of the genuine

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

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Yes, so.

But our s[illegible]
attenti[illegible]
success.
You
sending any[illegible]
We ded[illegible]
insuring all cu[illegible]
make money for[illegible]
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About two years ago its publishers, determined to bring The Weekly Bee into every farm house in the west, especially in its own state and the states immediately adjoining Nebraska, put the price down to **65 Cents** per year, an unheard of figure for a 12-page weekly publication. This price still prevails. Not content with this, the publishers of The Bee cast about for some additional first class publication of national reputation, to offer with The Bee at a price that would not exceed the figure usually charged for a single weekly paper. Last year the New York Tribune, (Horace Greeley's paper) was secured and this paper was offered with The Weekly Bee for **90 Cents** per year. A similar arrangement has been made this year. In addition, a similar contract has been made with the Cincinnati Enquirer, a paper that ranks as high among the democratic publications of this country as the New York Tribune does among the republican newspapers.

To sum up—we make the following four offers for this season, confident that they are equalled nowhere, either in the quality of matter published, nor in the quantity of good, up-to-date, reliable news.

The Omaha Weekly Bee, 12 Pages Each Week, **65 Cents Per Year.**	The WEEKLY BEE and The WEEKLY NEW YORK TRIBUNE, **Both One Year for 90c.**	The WEEKLY BEE and The WEEKLY CINCINNATI ENQUIRER, **Both One Year for 90c.**
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…even
…It is
…n me."
…her pale
…it be pos-
…id Madam de
…e, "is there no
… matter? This
…lived so happily
…very dear to me.
…ansions in Smyrna
…consulate. I wish to
…e."
…r started, and his kind
…ery sad.
…t know, dear madam," he
…ave never known, for your
…and shielded you from all
…anxieties by which he was
…ell-nigh overwhelmed. He did
…wever, he could not, foresee this
…e denouement—so sad to all of
…Even I, who thought I knew all,
…far from suspecting—"
"What do you mean?" stammered the poor lady, while the two young girls and the governess looked at him with horror-stricken faces.

"You must know all, my dear madam," he answered. "The situation, the painful situation, demands certain steps which must be taken at once."

"Speak! speak plainly, that I may understand you," said the widow, growing still more agitated.

"Allow me, then, dear madam, to state as briefly as possible these most painful details. These are the facts: Monsieur de Sorgnes, a most skillful financier, has for many years engaged in the boldest stock speculations. For some time he was very successful, but his expensive manner of living swallowed up this money as fast as it was made. The last few years have been most disastrous—but his was one of those brave, hopeful hearts not easily cast down. In order not to change his manner of living, in order not to deprive his idolized wife and children of the luxuries to which they had been accustomed, he was forced to borrow money. Everything leads me to believe that, had he lived, all would have gone well; but now—"

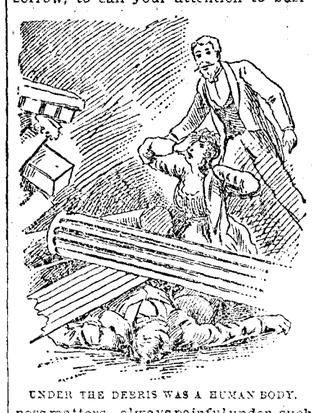
Madame de Sorgnes listened in a sort of stupor, not understanding the full meaning of these terrible words, not daring to look into the frightful abyss so suddenly opened before her, but trembling from head to foot, with a nameless terror of the future.

"And then?" she murmured, not having courage to give utterance to her fears. Monsieur de Riez avoided a direct reply.

"You see, my dear madam, that the situation is very grave, and that it must be carefully weighed by you. Now that you are in some degree prepared, shall we examine together all this business, in detail? As chancellor of the consulate, and as the dearest friend of the deceased, the whole responsibility devolves on me. You know my love for your husband. I wish to show to his wife and children the same devotion, the same zeal."

Madame de Sorgnes did not reply. She was overwhelmed with horror of a disaster the whole extent of which she could not measure.

"I have here," continued Monsieur de Riez, pointing to the enormous bundle of papers which he had laid upon the table near him, "all the documents bearing upon the case; all the bills contracts, notes, etc., which must be submitted to you, my dear madam."



UNDER THE DEBRIS WAS A HUMAN BODY.

ness matters—always painful under such circumstances—peculiarly so to you, I know—but I can put it off no longer—it is absolutely necessary."

Tiomane and "Mademoiselle," foreseeing a confidential business conversation, rose to leave the room.

"No, no, remain," said the widow. "I have no secrets from you, my dear ones."

The chancellor, with an encouraging smile, said, "Madame de Sorgnes is quite right in keeping near her those who love her best—for she needs all their sympathy and devotion."

The governess and Tiomane resumed their seats. Maritza, with an instinctive feeling of fear, took her mother's hand and held it, as if to reassure her.

The chancellor continued, "You understand, my dear madam, do you not, I wish to talk to you of business matters?"

The widow made a gesture of weariness.

"I beg, madam," he continued more earnestly, "that you will listen attentively, for it is necessary, most necessary, that you should understand these matters, judge and decide. I repeat, it is a question of your business matters, and it is imperatively necessary that you should understand them thoroughly."

She shrugged her shoulders wearily.

"It is useless, quite useless. I am utterly unable to think, to understand. And then, you know, I know nothing of business matters, interest, and all that."

Certainly, he did know it. He knew well, only too well, that frivolous, childish mind, governed by caprice alone, incapable of any serious thought, of any mental effort whatever. He continued, nevertheless, in a still graver tone:

"These matters are most important, however, my dear madam, for on you alone rests the responsibility of directing your household, of watching over the interests of your children."

At this evocation of her irreparable loss, the poor lady could no longer restrain her tears. The visitor ceased speaking, evidently distressed by this transport of grief, of which he had been the innocent cause.

"You torture me, you torture me, Monsieur de Riez," she exclaimed; "do you not see how you make me suffer?"

"Alas! madam," he replied, "do you not know that it is inexpressibly painful to me to speak to you as I have just done—and yet I have not reached the end. What remains to be said is still

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MANET'S PICTURES.

Treat for the Lovers of the Impressionistic School at the Art Institute.

Lovers of the impressionistic school will find a treat in store for them in the fifteen pictures of Edouard Manet, which were placed on exhibition at the Art Institute, says Chicago Post. Manet is the founder of this school and the master to whom all apostles of the method turn for light and guidance. Like others of his peculiar views his place is not fixed in the world of art and his genius is a much-disputed point. He is described as an "eccentric realist," and his work stands boldly out in defiance of many of the recognized and revered rules which have been handed down to us. The most important picture is a large canvas showing Christ attended by angels. The figures are remarkably drawn, and there is a suggestion of Guercino in his effects here, but the imitation, if it is an imitation, is only a weak one. "The Bull Fight," which is spoken of as being one of the most striking examples of Manet's art, possesses a certain dramatic force; the action is good, but the multitude of onlookers is disposed of in a curious way. The tiers of people look a little distance off like banks of beautiful, nodding flowers, while by a somewhat closer inspection they lose even this semblance to a reality and appear only inexpressive little dabs of paint. The "Concert at the Tuileries" is the best executed work of the entire collection, while "My Garden" shows a masterly handling of color. Whatever the opinion held as to his school, his drawing or composition, there is a freshness and lack of conventionality about Manet's art that is as charming as it is unusual. This collection comes to us direct from New York, where it attracted much attention.

Japanese Swords.

The early Japanese swords were expected to be so keen that a blade suspended horizontally beneath a tree would sever any falling leaf that might strike upon its edge.

What They Have.

The dog has his day—
To the cat night falls;
The dog has his kennel—
The cat-her-walls.

Tennyson Up to Date.

In the spring the maiden's fancy
Turns to thoughts of hat and frock,
And the young man's, e'en more surely,
To his annual bout with "**buck.**"

…slumns of the summer-house were lying broken on the ground. Under the debris was a human body, face downward. A hand, cut off at the wrist by a piece of the falling capital, bore on its little finger a ring with the consul's coat of arms. The chancellor made an imperative gesture of warning that Madame de Sorgnes might be prevented from advancing. But the half-distracted woman, breaking away from the kind hands which held her back, rushed to the spot. She uttered one heartrending cry and fell fainting to the ground.

CHAPTER XV.

A WEEK HAD passed—a sad week for the stricken family. The funeral had taken place amid heartfelt demonstrations of grief, for all who knew Monsieur de Sorgnes loved him. After the first terrible emotion, the stricken widow had taken to her bed—brain fever supervened, accompanied by alternate delirium and unconsciousness, and she was spared, at least, the last sad preparations—everything was done without her knowledge. Tiomane took up her position as nurse at the sick bed of her benefactress, snatching only a few hours' sleep in a chair at her side. The femmes de chambre, Anais and Elli…

THE WORLD.

TOWARD CHRIST IN OUR ADVERSITIES.

Refers Alike to Individuals and Nations—Christmastide Sermon by Dr. Talmage—A Beautiful Picture of the Redeemer.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 22.—In his sermon today, Dr. Talmage chose the universal theme of the season—the Christmas-tide. The text selected was, "Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem." Matt. ii, 1.

At midnight from one of the galleries of the sky a chant broke. To an ordinary observer there was no reason for such a celestial demonstration. A poor man and wife—travelers, Joseph and Mary by name—had lodged in an outhouse of an unimportant village. The supreme hour of solemnity had passed, and upon the pallid forehead and cheek of Mary, God had set the dignity, the grandeur, the tenderness, the everlasting and divine significance of motherhood.

But such scenes had often occurred in Bethlehem, yet never before had a star been unfixed, or had a baton of light marshalled over the hills winged orchestra. If there had been such a brilliant and mighty recognition at an advent in the house of Pharaoh, or at an advent in the house of Caesar, or the house of Hapsburg, or the house of Stuart, we would not so much have wondered; but a barn seems too poor a center for such a delicate and archangelic circumference. The stage seems too small for so great an act, the music too grand for such unappreciative auditors, the windows of the stable too rude to be serenaded by other worlds.

It is my joy to tell you what was born that night in the village barn; and as I want to make my discourse accumulative and climacteric, I begin, in the first place by telling you that that night in the Bethlehem manger was born encouragement for all the poorly started. He had only two friends—they his parents. No satin-lined cradle, no delicate attentions, but straw, and the cattle, and the coarse joke and banter of the camel drivers. No wonder the mediaeval painters represent the oxen as kneeling before the infant Jesus, for there were no men there at that time to worship. From the depths of that poverty he rose until to-day he is honored in all Christendom, and sits on the imperial throne in heaven.

What name is mightiest to-day in Christendom? Jesus. Who has more friends on earth than any other being? Jesus. Before whom do the most thousands kneel in chapel and church and cathedral this hour? Jesus. From what depths of poverty to what height of renown! And so let all those who are poorly started remember that they cannot be more poorly born, or more disadvantageously, than this Christ. Let them look up to his example while they have time and eternity to imitate it.

Do you know that the vast majority of the world's deliverers had barnlike birthplaces? Luther, the emancipator of religion, born among the mines. Shakespeare, the emancipator of literature, born in an humble home at Stratford-on-Avon. Columbus, the discoverer of a world, born in poverty at Genoa. Hogarth, the discoverer of how to make art accumulative and administrative of virtue, born in an humble home in Westmoreland. Kitto and Prideaux, whose keys unlocked new apartments in the Holy Scriptures which had never been entered, born in want. Yes, I have to tell you that nine out of ten of the world's deliverers were born in want.

I stir your holy ambitions to-day, and I want to tell you, though the whole world may be opposed to you, and inside and outside of your occupations or professions there may be those who would hinder your ascent, on your side and enlisted in your behalf are the sympathetic heart and the almighty arm of One who one Christmas night about eighteen hundred and ninety-five years ago was wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger. Oh, what magnificent encouragement for the poorly started!

Again, I have to tell you that in that village barn that night was born good will to men, whether you call it kindness, or forbearance, or forgiveness, or geniality, or affection, or love. It was no sport of high heaven to send its favorite to that humiliation. It was sacrifice for a rebellious world. After the calamity in Paradise, not only did the ox begin to gore, and the adder to sting, and the elephant to smite with his tusk, and the lion to put to bad use tooth and paw, but under the very tree from which the forbidden fruit was plucked were hatched out war and revenge and malice and envy and jealousy and the whole brood of cockatrices.

But against that scene I set the Bethlehem manger, which says, "Bless rather than curse, endure rather than assault," and that Christmas night puts out vindictiveness. It says, "Sheathe your sword, dismount your guns, dismantle your batteries, turn the warship Constellation, that carries shot and shell, into a grain ship to take food to famishing Ireland, hook your cavalry horses to the plow, use your deadly gunpowder in blasting rocks and in patriotic celebration, stop your lawsuits, quit writing anonymous letters, extract the sting from your sarcasm, let your wit coruscate but never burn, drop all the harsh words out of your vocabulary—'Good will to men.'"

"Oh," you say, "I can't exercise it; I won't exercise it until they apologize; I won't forgive them until they ask me to forgive them." You are no Christian *then—I say you are no Christian, or you are a very inconsistent Christian. If you forgive not men their trespasses, how can you expect your Heavenly Father to forgive you?* Forgive them if they ask your forgiveness, and forgive them anyhow. Shake hands all around. "Good will to men."

Oh, my Lord Jesus, drop that spirit into all our hearts this Christmas time. I tell you what the world wants more than anything else—more helping hands, more sympathetic hearts, more kind words that never die, more disposition to give other people a ride, and to carry the heavy end of the load and give other people the light end, and to ascribe good motives instead of bad, and to find our happiness in making others happy.

Out of that Bethlehem crib let the bear and lion eat straw like an ox. "Good will to men." That principle will yet settle all controversies, and under it the world will keep on improving until there will be only two antagonists in all the earth, and they will side by side take the jubilant sleigh-ride intimated by the prophet when he said, "Holiness shall be on the bells of the horses."

Again, I remark that born that Christmas night in the village barn was sympathetic union with other worlds. From that supernatural grouping of the cloud bank over Bethlehem, and from the especial trains that ran down to the scene I find that our world is beautifully and gloriously and magnificently surrounded. The meteors are with us, for one of them ran to point down to the birth-place. The heavens are with us, because at the thought of our redemption they roll hosannas out of the midnight sky.

Oh, yes, I do not know but our world may be better surrounded than we have sometimes imagined; and when a child is born angels bring it, and when it dies another takes it, and when an old man bends under the weight of years angels uphold him, and when a heart breaks angels soothe it. Angels in the hospital to take care of the sick. Angels in the cemetery to watch our dead. Angels in the church ready to fly heavenward with the news of repentant souls. Angels above the world. Angels under the world. Angels all around the world.

Rub the dust of human imperfections out of your eyes, and look into the heavens and see angels of pity, angels of mercy, angels of pardon, angels of help, angels crowned, angels charioted. The world defended by angels, girdled by angels, cohorted by angels—clouds of angels. Hear David cry out, "The chariots of God are twenty thousand. Even thousands of angels." But the mightest angel stood not that night in the clouds over Bethlehem; the mightiest angel that night lay among the cattle—the Angel of the new covenant.

As the clean white linen was being wrapped around that little form of that Child Emperor, not a cherub, not a seraph, not an angel, not a world but wept and thrilled and shouted. Oh, yes, our world has plenty of sympathizers! Our world is only a silver rung of a great ladder at the top of which is our Father's house. No more stellar solitariness for our world, no other friendless planets sput out into space to freeze, but a world in the bosom of divine maternity. A star harnessed to a manger.

Again, I remark that that night born in that village barn was the offender's hope. Some sermonizers may say I ought to have projected this thought at the beginning of the sermon. Oh, no! I wanted you to rise toward it. I wanted you to examine the cornelians and the jaspers and the crystals before I showed you the Kohinoor—the crown jewel of the ages. Oh, that jewel had a very poor setting! The cub of bear is born amid the grand old pillars of the forest, the whelp of lion takes its first step from the jungle of luxuriant leaf and wild flower, the kid of goat is born in cavern chandeliered with stalactite and pillared with stalagmite. Christ was born in a bare barn.

Yet that nativity was the offender's hope. Over the door of heaven are written these words: "None but the sinless may enter here." "Oh, horror," you say, "that shuts us all out!" No. Christ came to the world in one door, and he departed through another door. He came through the door of the manger, and he departed through the door of the sepulchre, and his one business was so to wash away our sin that after we are dead there will be no more sin about us than about the eternal God. I know that is putting it strongly, but that is what I understand by full remission. All erased, all washed away, all scoured out, all gone. That undergirdling and overarching and irradiating and imparadising possibility for you, and for me, and for the whole race, that was given that Christmas night.

Do you wonder we bring flowers today to celebrate such an event? Do you wonder that we take organ and youthful voice and queenly soloist to celebrate it? Do you wonder that Raphael and Rubens and Titian and Giotto and Ghirlandajo, and all the old Italian and German painters gave the mightiest stroke of their genius to sketch the Madonna, Mary and her boy?

Oh! now I see what the manger was. Not so high the gilded and jeweled and embroidered cradle of the Henrys of England, or the Louis of France, or the Fredericks of Prussia. Now I find out that that Bethlehem crib fed not so much the oxen of the stall as the white horses of Apocalyptic vision. Now I find the swaddling clothes enlarging and emblazoning into an imperial robe for a conqueror. Now I find that the star of that Christmas night was only the diamonded sandal of him who hath the moon under his feet. Now I come to understand that the music of that night was not a completed song, but only the stringing of the … for a great chorus of two … bass to be carried by earthly … saved, and the soprano by kingd… glory won.

Oh, heaven, heaven, heaven! I sh… meet you there. After all our imperfections are gone, I shall meet you there. I look out to-day, through the mists of years, through the fog that rises from the cold Jordan, through the wide open door of solid pearl to that reunion. I expect to see you there as certainly as I see you here. What a time we shall have in high converse, talking over sins pardoned, and sorrows comforted, and battles triumphant!

Some of your children have already gone, and though people passing along the street and seeing white crape on the doorbell may have said: "It is only a child," yet when the broken-hearted father came to solicit my service, he said: "Come around and comfort us, for we loved her so much."

What a Christmas morning it will make when those with whom you used to keep the holidays are all around you in heaven! Silver-haired old father young again, and mother who had so many aches and pains and decrepitudes well again, and all your brothers and sisters and the little ones. How glad they will be to see you! They have been waiting. The last time they saw your face it was covered with tears and distress, and pallid from long watching, and one of them I can imagine today, with one hand holding fast the shining gate, and the other hand swung out toward you, saying:

Steer this way, father, steer straight for me;
Here safe in heaven I am waiting for thee.

Oh, those Bethlehem angels, when they went back after the concert that night over the hills, forgot to shut the door! All the secret is out. No more use of trying to hide from us the glories to come. It is too late to shut the gate. It is blocked wide open with hosannas marching this way, and hallelujahs marching that way. In the splendor of the anticipation I feel as if I was dying—not physically, for I never was more well—but in the transport of the Christmas transfiguration.

What almost unmans me is the thought that it is provided for such sinners as you and I have been. If it had been provided only for those who had always thought right, and spoken right, and acted right, you and I would have had no interest in it, had no share in it; you and I would have stuck to the raft mid-ocean, and let the ship sail by carrying perfect passengers from a perfect life on earth to a perfect life in heaven. But I have heard the Commander of that ship is the same great and glorious and sympathetic One who hushed the tempest around the boat on Galilee, and I have heard that all the passengers on the ship are sinners saved by grace. And so we hail the ship, and it bears down this way, and we come by the side of it and ask the captain two questions: "Who art thou? and whence?" and he says: "I am captain of Salvation, and I am from the manger." Oh, bright Christmas morning of my soul's delight! Chime all the bells. Merry Christmas!

Merry with the thought of sins forgiven, merry with the idea of sorrows comforted, merry with the raptures to come. Oh, lift that Christ from the manger and lay him down in all our hearts! We may not bring to him as costly a present as the Magi brought, but we bring to his feet and to the manger to-day the frankincense of our joy, the prostration of our worship.

Down at His feet, all churches, all ages, all earth, all heaven. Down at His feet the four-and-twenty elders on their faces. Down the "great multitude that no man can number." Down Michael, the arch-angel! Down all worlds at His feet and worship. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will to men!"

BRAVE ELIZA BERG.

In Saving a Child This Fair Norwegian Girl Falls Overboard.

Eliza Berg, a buxom, red-cheeked Norwegian girl, who landed on Ellis Island lately, started with a hundred other immigrants on the transfer boat George Starr for the Pennsylvania railroad depot. Eliza stood by the port quarter watching a child at play on the deck. The boat was in the middle of the river, and going at full speed. The child clambered on the rail, and in another moment would have pitched head foremost overboard had not Eliza darted forward and grabbed the little one.

The child's clothing became entangled in the railing, and while Eliza shot back one of the bars another immigrant held the child. When the little one's garment was free Eliza endeavored to thrust back the bars, and in so doing she tripped over a rope and fell overboard. The immigrants became wild with excitement. The boat was stopped. A little astern Eliza was seen buffeting the waves as coolly as though she were taking a midsummer bath. A boat was lowered and the brave girl was helped aboard. Women immigrants wrapped her snugly in blankets while her clothes were drying in the furnace room.

A Portrait of Herod's Daughter.

Professor Kauffman has presented to the Egyptian department of the Royal museum at Berlin a beautiful portrait of the daughter of Herod, who died at the age of 35. He found it at Havara, together with the mummy of the young woman. It is painted on linen, full face, with a gray background. The black curly hair is parted in the middle, the eyes are brown and large, there are strings of pearls in the ears and golden … around the throat. It … hoops … that testifies to "… is a portrait. The name … one art of the age. … of the original was Alina…