

THE WAYNE DEMOCRAT.

Twelfth Year.

WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, DEC. 27, 1895

Number 3

L. E. HUNTER, Prop'r

Independent in all things Neutral in Nothing.

Subscription \$1.00

The Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

Richard A. McClurdy, President.

Statement for the year ending December 31st, 1894.

INCOME	
Received for premiums	\$36,123,163 82
From all other sources	11,897,706 12 \$48,020,869 94
DISBURSMENTS.	
To policy-holders for claims by death	\$11,929,794 94
For all other accounts	9,159,462 14
For all other accounts	9,789,634 18
	\$30,878,891 26
ASSETS	
United States Bonds and other Securities	\$83,970,690 67
First lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	71,339,415 92
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	11,366,100 00
Real Estate	21,691,733 39
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	9,655,198 91
Accrued interest, Deferred premiums	6,000,445 07
	\$204,638,753 96
Reserve for policies and other liabilities Com-	
pany's Standard American 4 per cent	\$12,109,456 14
Surplus	\$22,829,327 82
Insurance, Annuities assumed and renewed	\$750,290,677 97
and in force Dec. 31, 1894	\$85,207,778 42

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct. CHARLES A. PRELUX, Auditor.

The statement of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1894, exhibits as the result of one year's business the following:

Increase in Total Income \$ 6,067,724 26
 Increase in Premium Income 2,528,825 84
 Increase in Assets 17,931,103 32
 Increase in Surplus 4,576,718 91
 Increase in Insurance and Annuities in Force 51,923,049 96

AGENTS WANTED. ENQUIRE OF FLEMING BROS., OMAHA, NEB.

Managers for Iowa and Nebraska.

ADAM ICKES SPECIAL AGENT

BOYD HOTEL, WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

DR. G. NIEMAN,

HOMEOPATHIC

Physician and Surgeon,

Treatment of galvanic and faradic electricity and oxygen in chronic cases. All calls promptly attended. Consultation in English and German.

To Whom It May Concern.

The party who took my robe from my buggy Saturday night is known and had best return the same at once and save trouble for himself.

B. CUNNINGHAM.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: It is due to the public and to the contributors to the funds to purchase the press and type to complete the plant of the Forum, that I make a complete statement of the whole matter. The original contract with Marder, Luse & Co of Omaha was for press and materials that cost net, \$234.36. This was divided into four notes and a cash payment of \$50. The four notes of \$46 09 falling due in March, June, Sept and Dec 1895. The cash payment of \$50 was made in Dec. '94 and the March payment of \$46 was paid, Mr. H. E. Evans advancing \$40 to make this payment. When the June payment fell due I found it not possible to raise the money at that time and asked and obtained an extension of this payment till Sept '95. When September came and no one could obtain money on any reasonable terms, Messrs. Jas Britton and H. E. Evans made a bona fide offer to assume the remaining indebtedness of \$138.36 and interest due, each one as signing one-half the amount on one year's time with interest and allowing me to pay whatever I could in small payments within that time. This would have been a fair settlement and full security to Marder, Luse & Co. for the payment of the debt. It was promptly rejected by the manager Mr. Arthur Chase and the payments required or the press and type to be given up. In the time since September until the final payment was due in December, I have made every effort in my power to secure a loan of \$150 or \$200 upon the plant and pay off the debt. Not being able to secure the amount, there remained no other way but to surrender the material to the agent of the house. This was done on Dec. 18 and the press etc. shipped by him to Omaha. As Mr. Uhl was not authorized to make any adjustment for payments already made, I made a formal statement and request for a reasonable rebate on job type and material not exceeding \$30. This is insultingly refused by Mr. Chase as manager and the whole \$30 retained for the nine months use of the type and other material. This may be legal and a business way of doing such a case but to a just estimate it is simply Shylock's game of taking all that can be laid hands upon under the law.

State Teachers' Association.

LINCOLN, Dec. 24, 1895

Nebraska teachers are jubilant this morning over the receipt of the following telegram from the chairman of the western passenger association:

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—H. R. Cowlett, State Superintendent, Lincoln, Neb.—One fare rate Nebraska teachers' meeting adopted; excursion tickets to be sold December 30 to January 2, good to return on or before January 4, '96.

B. D. CALDWELL, Chairman W. P. A.

The attractiveness of the program for the coming meeting, December 31, January 1 and 2, excels that of any and all former sessions and has probably never been surpassed by any state convention of teachers ever held west of the Mississippi river. The three evening addresses will be given by three educators and speakers of national reputation, each of whom deserves more than the mere mention of the name. These three men are Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, president of the national association; Col. Francis W. Parker, the celebrated champion of "the new education," and William Hawley Smith, the teacher, humorist and philosopher, the author of the well-known book, "The Evolution of Dodd." Congressman Hainer of our own state, who has introduced in congress a bill for a national university at Washington, will present that subject on New Year's day.

Special meetings are announced for county superintendents, for college men, for high school, grammar school and primary school teachers respectively. This program contains the names of the most eminent and successful teachers in the state.

Remember, our line of blankets are leaders in quality and price. JOHN HARRINGTON.

It sounds strange to say I must review the many complaints of slow collections and scarcity of money at the West, on account of the tardy movement of products from the farms, when western wheat receipts in three weeks have been 18,615,498 bushels against 9,812,324 last year, while the Atlantic exports, flour included are only 5,812,337 against 6,453,100 last year. Grain is so low that a free movement cannot be expected and yet the receipts are so that the crop remaining behind must exceed the ordinary estimates.

To start business booming I will make cabinet photos for \$1.00 per dozen for a short time. C. M. CRAVEN.

I will pay.

20 cts. for Corn, on account.

D. T. Roush.

MERE MENTION

Dr. Hecker, Dentist, Miller block Prof. Keller visited Norfolk Christmas.

Mrs. C. W. Shutt went to Omaha Tuesday.

J. C. Wills was up from Wakefield Saturday.

The prices at Wayne Clothing Co.'s are corkers.

Dr. Parker went up to Norfolk Tuesday evening.

A. T. Chapin, of Winside, was in town Monday.

Mrs. Cross was in Wakefield Saturday afternoon.

Prof. Borer and A. J. It were Norfolk visitors Saturday.

Try Sherman Bros' coffee. For sale by Sullivan Brothers.

W. H. Bradford and wife were Sioux City visitors Christmas.

W. L. Sedwick and T. W. Hood went to Sioux City Christmas.

Go to Wayne Clothing Co.'s and take advantage of their clearing out sale.

Mrs. G. B. Nattleton, and daughter Lizzie went down to Julien Wednesday.

Ed. B. King came down from Cedar County Saturday and went to Clarks Monday.

James Porterfield went to Verdigris Tuesday to eat Christmas turkey with his brother.

Wes. Evans left for Oakland, Iowa, last week, where he will make his future home.

Miss Mamie Brown went up to Hartington Tuesday to spend Christmas with her parents.

Mrs. J. R. Hoover returned yesterday from her visit to her old home in Dodgeville, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Ernst returned to her home in Carroll, Iowa, on Saturday, taking her sister Anna Gamble with her.

The masquerade on Christmas night was very well attended, as was the dance on the preceding evening.

At the close of the poultry show Friday H. Gregory sold to Bob Coffin, of Randolph, ten Buff Cochins at \$1 each.

Bert Mattson, who has been attending college at this place for some time, returned to his home at New Castle Saturday.

Mrs. H. H. Richmond and her two boys came in from Malvern, Iowa, Saturday to visit with the family of C. D. Martin for some time.

The Episcopalians gave their Sunday school a picnic in Pitman hall on the afternoon of the 24th, which the little folks enjoyed immensely.

A 12-year-old daughter of Jacob Zacher, near Randolph, recently fell on the ice while skating, injuring herself so that she did a few days after the accident.

James Madsen and Bob Kneebly will sail from New York to Germany by the Unjira tomorrow, where Bob goes to face the music in the charge made against him of rickng.

The Wayne Democrat under the editorship of that veteran newspaper man Col. A. P. Childs, has reached its twelfth year and is one of the brightest marks in North Nebraska journalism.—Niobrara Tribune.

Felt boots, German sox and all kinds of rubber goods, cheap.

JOHN HARRINGTON.

While engaged at work on a building near Carroll, J. M. Charlee, of this city, fell to the ground, injuring himself so severely that he was unable to walk. He was brought to this city, where his injuries were attended to.

Perry & Porterfield shipped a car of eggs and W. H. Gundersieve a car of cattle to Omaha Christmas, and on the same day S. B. Seace shipped three cars of cattle from his ranch in the northwest part of the county.

The elocutionary entertainment last Friday eve at the M. E. Church was not as well patronized as it deserved.

Miss Della Cook is more than an ordinary elocutionist. Her selections were all good and were well rendered.—Wakefield Republican.

Of late petty pilfering in this town is becoming far too frequent. A number of farmers report numerous articles being taken from their wagons.

The apprehension of the thieves and their conviction would be a good thing for the good of our city.—Wausa Times.

For some time past the system of heating in the Wayne public schools has not been satisfactory. Monday A. Jett, of Wayne, was in Norfolk looking over the various systems in use with a view of gaining pointers that will enable the board in this town to make the pupils more comfortable.—Norfolk News.

Sedgwick Drug Co. for albums.

M. H. Dodge was down from Winside Tuesday.

G. A. Enos, of Stanton, was in town Saturday.

Frank Kruger was a Sioux City visitor Monday.

Mrs. Beckenhauer and children went down to Wakefield for their Christmas dinner.

Judge Martin fined Eugene Mueller \$50 and costs Friday for resisting an officer.

Miss Louis Childs went up to Parker, South Dakota, to spend the holidays with her sister.

Judge Norris and family came over from Ponca to eat turkey with R. Philico and family.

The station agent at Randolph had an elegant lunch spread for the train men on Christmas morning.

H. T. Donnell and wife came over from Dakota City to eat their Christmas dinner with Mrs. D's parents.

Postmaster Mettlen of Winside recommended all of his bondsmen in Wayne with a Christmas box of cigars.

P. C. Panabaker and family came down from Laurel to spend the holidays with his father-in-law, E. B. Chester.

Those wanting Hay, Cobs, Straw or Manure hauled, should leave orders for same at my house. Fine Rotted Manure for Gardens. J. C. Pauliski

Use Rosaline for chapped hands, Lips, face etc.—5c and 25c. SEDGWICK DRUG CO.

Judge Barnes and son J. B., Jr., were in the city Monday. The latter is adjutant of the battalion at the state university and will graduate from the literary department of that institution next year.

The two "possums" sent to Barson & O'Hara by Al. Minor were cooked to the queen's taste by the Boyd chef on Christmas and served up to the patrons of the Schiltz Place that evening, accompanied by instrumental and vocal music.

E. A. Lemmon, formerly of this place, but now of Whitney, Daves county, is visiting his brother Frank near Winside. He expects to return home in a few days, but before going, dropped in to see the Democrat and left us a substantial reminder of his visit.

An item has been going the rounds of the local press for some time in regard to a Wayne lady having the decarium tremens from drinking too much coffee. We have taken a good deal of pains to run this thing down and have come to the conclusion that it is a canard, but we may be called upon to chronicle something of this kind if reports are true, and it won't be from drinking coffee either.

There is considerable petty thieving going on in town, and suspicion rests on the members of a household which is not considered to resemble Caesar's wife very strongly. Last Saturday night while Bur Cunningham was at sending lodge a robe was stolen from his buggy, and if it is not returned the parties taking it will undoubtedly have a chance to test the cuisine at the hotel Reynolds on the hill.

Child's caps, 5 cents each. Men's caps, 15 cents each. JOHN HARRINGTON.

Samuel Hunt and Emma J. Hunt, of Garfield township, filed complaint before Judge Martin Monday charging John and William Greenall, of that precinct, with larceny upon three different counts, and after hearing the evidence the judge taxed them up one dollar each on two of the counts, and William \$10 in the other, which, with the costs, amounted to \$65. It seems that when C. E. Hunt left the county some time ago these men, who were his creditors, went to his place and took enough property, as they thought, to settle their claims without taking the required legal steps, which resulted in their arrest and conviction.

The county clerk of Cedar county has refused to issue a certificate of election to the recently elected clerk of the district court in that county, claiming that no "authorized census" in that county gives the requisite number of inhabitants to entitle it to a clerk of the court and the courts will be asked to decide the case. This county has a similar case, although County Clerk Russell has, under the advice of the county attorney, issued a certificate to Mr. Brown, but the Democrat believes that there is no such office in existence in this county, nor can one be created until such time as there is an official census taken. In the meantime, the Cedar county case will be watched with a good deal of interest by the readers of this county.

Mrs. E. E. Smith visited Sioux City today.

Mrs. Fred Hebert and children spent Christmas in Sioux City.

Cabinet photos \$1.00 per dozen at Craven's, over postoffice.

J. C. Crist went over to Iowa this morning for a few days visit.

Miss Leona Hunter came up from Winside Friday to spend the holidays at home.

Mrs. Fletcher went down to Guide Rock Friday and Miss Dickey to Council Bluffs.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Armstrong entertained a number of friends on Christmas night.

Most of the teachers in the various towns around us came home to spend the holidays.

The Musical Union orchestra furnished music for the dance at Winside Christmas night.

Perfect fit and latest styles in dress making at Mrs. VanWagenin's, North front room over Ahern's.

Walter Weber and wife went to Tekamah Tuesday to spend Christmas with old friends and relatives.

My patients will find my office open at all times and in charge of a competent dentist. W. A. IVORY.

All friends are requested to be present at the annual meeting of the department on Thursday evening, January 5.

Judge Martin married Ernest S. Coats, aged 19 years, and Miss Amy Rice, aged 18, both of Concord, Nebraska, Monday.

Henry Bartling has sold his fine farm about five miles northeast of Wayne for a consideration of \$35 an acre. Mr. Bartling is as yet uncertain what he will do.

Magnus Westlund and Miss Tillie Carlson were married at Red Oak, Iowa, on the 18th inst. and have commenced housekeeping in this city. The Democrat extends congratulations.

Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, mother of Mrs. James Britton, Mrs. J. W. Ayler, Mrs. Met Goodyear and George Roberts died at the home of a son in Paw Paw, Illinois, on Tuesday, full of years and honor.

R. S. Steele, a nephew of T. J. Steele, is the latest addition to Wayne's list of stock buyers. He is in the same business at Concord and will buy in both places until spring, when he will remove to Wayne.

Miss H. Wilkinson has concluded to reduce her stock of ladies' furnishing goods before the first of the year, at auction if possible, if not, then at private sale at greatly reduced prices. Call in early and get bargains. Opposite post office.

S. B. Short went over to Iowa Wednesday, to see his best girl we imagine.

LATER: The Democrat's surmises were right, for he returned home last night with considerable of a Christmas present in the person of Mrs. Samuel Burris Short, nee Mrs. Winnie Hall.

Norfolk parties are talking of putting in a cream separator at Winside, providing a suitable building is furnished them in which to separate it, free of charge. The cream will then be shipped to Norfolk, where it will be made into butter, and the milk returned to the farmers.

At the Oxnard today a meeting of the executive committee of the North Nebraska Teachers' association was held, which was called by President T. R. Gavin of Battle Creek for the purpose of arranging a program for the meeting of the association of Fremont April 1, 2 and 3, 1896. The members of the committee who responded to the president's call are W. W. Borer, superintendent of the Wayne city high schools; Prof. Pile, of the Wayne Normal college; H. E. Mason, principal of the Winside schools; Miss Edith Bachelor of Pierce. Prof. Dean of Norfolk also attended the meeting.—Norfolk News.

This office received through the mails this week two seat calendars from a patent medicine house, accompanied by a self-addressed wrapper for a free copy of the paper containing a notice which we would charge one of our merchants \$1 for, a copy of which they did not forget to enclose, for which they agreed to "appreciate and remember our kindness," etc. They did not care particularly whether we followed copy or not, but "would much prefer an original notice," which we take pleasure in giving, and when they remit five cents per line, an original notice will be published, before.

This paper is not giving any of our nos for a fifty-cent paper. It doesn't pay.

GREAT REDUCTION

on Ladies and Children's woolen underwear, Hosiery, Factors, Hoods, Etc.

GREAT

Bargains in Millinery.

Ladies and Children's trimmed Hats, at

Miss H. Wilkinson's

Opposite Postoffice, Wayne, Neb.

Married.

ELLIS-FERRIS—December 25, at the residence of the bride's step father, A. E. Clarke, in Wiltour precinct, by Rev. E. Van Dyke Wight, Mr. E. P. Ellis of this city and Miss Florence Ferris. Only the immediate friends of the contracting parties were present.

The happy couple are both well and favorably known in this community, and their legion of friends will join with the Democrat in extending congratulations and best wishes on this auspicious event.

May fortune shower on this pair The best she has in store, And bless this union here of hearts, With happiness galore.

Music, Elocution, Fun!

At the opera house Monday evening, December 30, 1895, the Students of the Music and Elocution departments of the Nebraska Normal College, under the direction of Prof. Keller and Miss Buffington, will present the following program:

- PART I.
- Overture, (4 hands)—"Die Weisse Dame."
 - Miss Britton and Prof. Keller.
 - Vocal Solo—Tenor—"Spring Tide," Prof. Keller.
 - Recitation—"Aunt Peggy and High Art"—Lucy Buffington.
 - Piano Solo—"Badinage"—opus 27, Ethel Tucker.
 - Quartette—"Little Jacky Horner"—Mrs. Harrison, Lucy Buffington, Messrs. Miller and Keller.
 - Miss Edith Buffington, Accompanist.
 - Violin Solo—Selected.—Otho Vogel, Jr.
 - Poetry—Elocution Class.—Miss Buffington.

PART II.

"The Little Rebel"

A Farce in one act by J. Sterling Coyne.

Cast of Characters: Mrs. Wingrove.....Nelle Spears, Laura Wingrove.....Lucy Buffington, Kitty Yinks.....Mary Von Lunde, Arthur Osterman.....Fred French, Steven Poppinour.....A. N. Keller.

Pages and Cabinet.

The Students will be assisted by the Musical Union, Orchestra and the Nebraska Normal College Cornet Band. Admission 25 cents.

Ladies' and Children's Fu's

To close out

AT HALF PRICE

AT AHERN'S.

Sherman Bros. celebrated Mocha and Java coffee in two pound cans. SULLIVAN BROS.

Are Prosperous.

The merchants of Randolph are by all odds the greatest advertisers in the state. It is needless to add that they are correspondingly prosperous.—State Journal.

The goods at the prices we are making are not going to last long, so come early and take advantage of them. WAYNE CLOTHING CO.

Ladies' and Children's

CLOAKS

NOW HALF PRICE

AT AHERN'S.

For Sale.

Thirteen room, house near college, fitted to accommodate students, three 1/2 baths, good well and wind mill, cistern, caves and outbuildings. Have received \$30 per month from roomers. Could make boarding more profitable. For further information call address, ELIZABETH M. NETTLETON, 2-31 Wayne, Nebraska.

I am prepared to do corn shelling on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leave orders with J. Tower or at my house. D. LIGON.

At the meeting of the board of county commissioners today it was decided to advertise for bids for all blanks, books and stationery to be used by the county during the coming year.

As for legal printing, it is not worth the paper it costs.

J. M. Coleman of Nebraska City, drove out to his farm for a load of grain. Returning he was

The rather tragic death of ex-Congressman Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, removes one of the few surviving conspicuous figures of war time Pennsylvania. Born near his great Uncle, and educated at historic Pennsylvania college, which served as an observatory for the confederate army.

The colored men of New York who are religiously inclined now have a club house of their own, which was built under the auspices of St. Philip's Episcopal church. The building is situated at No. 127 West Thirteenth street.

The Rev. W. S. Clark has resigned as pastor of the First Congregational church at Guttenberg, N. J., because he found he would either have to do that or starve. The church is poor. During the six months that the Rev. Mr. Clark has been pastor he has received a total salary of \$38.50.

There is a peculiarity about the business houses in Broadway, New York, which exists in no other great thoroughfare in the world. And that is that so many business blocks are erected without porches or galleries.

"John Anderson, My Jo," was written as long ago as 1878. "Black-eyed Susan" and "Sally in Our Alley" were written about 1700 or a little earlier.

Judge Campbell of Mississippi, recently declared that the law against carrying concealed weapons should be abolished. He claimed that it operated to the injury of good citizens, who do not carry weapons, while the criminal not only carries a weapon, but knows that his victim is unarmed.

The carnation, one of the prettiest as well as one of the cheapest of the cultivated flowers, is in danger of becoming very rare. "Rust," a species of fungus, has made its appearance on the plants, and has disseminated itself in every direction.

It is estimated that more big game was killed in the Maine forests during October and November, this year than during October, November and December of last year. According to records kept by railroads over which hunters ship their game, 1,170 deer, 74 moose and 88 caribou were killed during October and November this year, while during the three hunting months of last year only 1,091 deer, 46 moose and 50 caribou were killed.

The late Alexander Dumas, fils, was a firm believer in woman's rights. "Is it not absurd," he said, "that Joan of Arc, if not among us, could not serve as a witness of a neighbor's child or vote for a town council in any part of the fair France she saved?"

The huge Bruce telescope has started from the Harvard observatory on its long and hazardous journey to the observation station at Arequipa, Peru. It is the famous photographic telescope, the largest and most efficient instrument of the kind ever constructed.

Washington, Dec. 24.—In the senate resolutions and memorials from Ohio endorsing the action of the president in relation to Venezuela and in favor of recognizing the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents, were presented by Mr. Sherman, rep., Ohio, and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Hill, dem., New York, asked the senate to take up and pass the bill introduced by him last week to repeal the statute which prohibits ex-Confederate officers who had previously been commissioned officers in the United States army or navy from holding positions in the army or navy.

Mr. Sherman, rep., Ohio, declared himself as heartily in favor of the bill but thought that it should take the ordinary course and be referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Hill argued that the bill was perfectly simple and needed no consideration by a committee. He thought that it would be a good thing, just before Christmas, to make this present to the old confederate officers who had formerly held commissions in the United States army.

Mr. Chandler, rep., New Hampshire, favored the bill and declared that it ought to be passed, and passed today. As the senate had the other day unanimously, without distinction of party, come to the support of a democratic president when he announced national principles in relation to Venezuela, so he hoped that today without delay, without criticism, without amendment, freely and generously, this bill might be passed by the affirmative vote of every senator.

Mr. Gray, dem., Delaware, who favored the bill, agreed with Mr. Sherman that it should be referred to a committee in the regular way.

Mr. Hawley, rep., Connecticut, while favoring the bill, justified the act which it was now proposed to repeal.

Mr. Daniel, dem., Virginia, favored the bill and presented resolutions of the Virginia legislature favoring its passage and the president's message. The disreputable memories of the war, he said, were obliterated, and the men of the south and of the north were one people, with a common country. It should not be forgotten, he said, as to the young men who had been educated at West Point and Annapolis, that the expenses of those institutions had been contributed to proportionately by their own states.

The senate finally passed Mr. Hill's bill and at 2 p. m. adjourned until Friday.

The body of James C. Dever, a switchman on the Burlington at Lincoln, was found on the Burlington tracks. He was 44 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

J. D. McKelvey, until recently superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls at Geneva, will engage in farming in Fillmore county.

George Johnson, aged 9 years, a school boy of Superior, played half back in a juvenile game of football. He broke his arm near the elbow.

J. Davidson of Palmyra, son of the hotelkeeper, fell and broke his leg while skating. This makes the third time he has broken his leg.

Charlie Wells, an 11 year old boy living near Humphrey, was almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun.

J. J. Hancock, a shoemaker of Chadron, was fined \$7 and given fifteen days in the custody of the marshal for selling Indian freewater.

B. F. Roscoe, a Swanton butcher, was awkward in swinging the fantastic cleaver and now has but three fingers on his left hand.

Many of the Ponca Indians are looking longingly for their coming issue of rations. Some of them are suffering for food.

Dr. George M. Brinker, of Nebraska City, a pioneer physician, is dead, he has been seriously ill for some time past.

The Lyons creamery bought 263,080 pounds of milk last month, and paid the farmers \$2,287 for the fluid.

Dawson reports eighteen births during the month of November. Sixteen of the new babies were girls.

Ethan Allen, it seems, is still on earth. He lives in Franklin county and is one of the early settlers.

York Methodists will erect a new church, plans for which have already been prepared.

Confederate Officers No Longer Barred From the Army.

May Fight for Uncle Sam Now on Equality With Their Brethren—Christmas Gift From the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 24.—In the senate resolutions and memorials from Ohio endorsing the action of the president in relation to Venezuela and in favor of recognizing the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents, were presented by Mr. Sherman, rep., Ohio, and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Allen, rep., Nebraska, offered a resolution declaring that it was the sense of the senate that the United States of America should as speedily as possible invite all republics to enter into a closer union, to be known as the Pan-American Union for the purpose of promoting the general industrial and commercial welfare of the members thereof and to secure said respective republics from European or other foreign encroachments. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Hill, dem., New York, asked the senate to take up and pass the bill introduced by him last week to repeal the statute which prohibits ex-Confederate officers who had previously been commissioned officers in the United States army or navy from holding positions in the army or navy.

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A NOTE FROM BRAZIL.

President of the Chamber of Representatives Sends Congratulations on the Message.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Speaker Fred Caldwell before the house today the following telegram from President Silva of the Brazilian chamber of representatives, although he said it had reached the chair in an irregular manner.

The chamber of deputies of the United States of the republic of Brazil congratulates the chamber of the representatives of the North American union for President Cleveland's worthy message which so nobly and highly defends the rights and liberties of the American nations consubstantiated in the Monroe principles.

The reading of the message was followed by applause.

At 12:40 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Dingey, chairman of the ways and means committee, the house adjourned until Thursday, routine only being transacted during the brief session.

Among the bills introduced in the house today were the following: By Mr. Beach, rep., Ohio, providing for the reciprocal interchange of products between the United States and other nations, similar to the provision of the McKinley law; also authorizing the president to call an international conference of American republics to meet in this city, one year from the passage of this act, for the formal acceptance and declaration of the Monroe doctrine as a principle of international law.

Action of the Ways and Means Committee in Reporting Two Bills.

The Lower Body Shows a Disposition to Do What is Practicable, but the Senate is Hostile.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Most of the members of the house were all at sea as to what should be done in response to the appeal of the president's message for a means of protecting the gold reserve, but there was a unanimity that congress should stay here and face the situation. The democrats were disposed to await the action of the republican majority, and the latter seemed ready to shoulder the burden. Here and there a member was found who was willing to vote for gold bonds, but the overwhelming sentiment on both sides of the house was that the passage of a gold bond bill was impossible, as it would be bitterly fought by the silver men. Some republicans were inclined to couple with any bill to enable the government to borrow money a proposition for raising revenue by amending the tariff law, but the general sentiment seemed to be in favor of a low rate, interest-bearing, long time coin bond of small denomination, which, it was thought, the people of the country would eagerly subscribe for to aid the treasury in its emergency. Just such a proposition, it will be remembered, Mr. Reed offered in the last congress.

Speaker Reed feels the responsibility very keenly. He realizes the situation in the senate and the majority for silver therein nowise relieve the house, and the action of the house must be independent of the action and result at the other end of the capitol.

The house committees were announced and the committee on ways and means will immediately go to work. It is not impossible that the republicans will hold a caucus.

A partial canvass of the silver men in the senate, made among republicans, democrats and populists alike, reveals a decided disposition to couple silver legislation with any measure for the relief of the treasury that may be offered. Cockrell, Teller, Dubois, Pritchard, Pettigrew, Baker and Butler all said that the secretary of the treasury had the means for meeting the emergency in his own hands, which was in paying out silver and coining the silver in the treasury. They were likewise agreed upon the proposition that they would not consent to give further authority for the issuance of more interest-bearing bonds. They did not even display a willingness to authorize the short time certificates of indebtedness proposed last session. They expressed the opinion that the continuance of congress in session during the holidays would bring no relief. Some of the republicans, however, expressed a willingness to remain with the hope that tariff legislation might be promoted. They are not, however, as a class, disposed as yet to discuss the practicability of trading bond legislation for changes in the tariff.

RECOMMENDING BUILDING SHIPS Present Bids Considered to Be Extremely Favorable.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The suggestion has been made to Secretary Herbert by the naval bureau chiefs that congress be required to immediately authorize the amendment of the last naval act, so as to permit the department to contract for the building of six battleships, instead of the two provided for. It is urged that in view of the low figures of the bids received at the recent opening, it would be greatly in the interest of economy to accept all of the bids. By following this plan the Newport News company would be given the contract for two of the ships, the Union Iron works of San Francisco a contract for two and the Cramps also a contract for two. All the ships will be of the Kearsarge type with double turrets and thirteen inch guns. The cost of the six ships at the outside—and there is every reason to believe that the bidders would still further scale down their figures—would be \$10,440,000, exclusive of armor, whereas the last congress fixed the limit of cost of but two ships with armor at \$8,000,000. The necessary armor would cost about \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 additional. Secretary Herbert has the matter under consideration.

IN SIDNEY'S INTEREST. Irrigation Convention Adopts Resolutions Favorable to That City.

Sidney, Neb., Dec. 23.—During the state irrigation convention in this city last Wednesday the following resolutions were adopted, indicative of the feelings of the delegates toward Sidney:

Whereas, in the management of the details of this convention and the hospitality and enthusiasm of its populace, the city of Sidney has demonstrated its capacity and interests in all public matters for the development of this section, and

Whereas, we have learned that the Sidney military reservation, adjoining the city of Sidney, with its grounds and buildings, has been abandoned as a military post by the United States, and a bill is now pending in the congress of the United States, asking that said reserve be donated to the city of Sidney for educational purposes, and

Whereas, we recognize the great importance to western Nebraska of such an institution as the citizens of Sidney propose to establish there, be it

Resolved, By the third annual Nebraska State Irrigation association, convention assembled, that we heartily endorse this movement for the cession of the Fort Sidney military reservation to the city of Sidney, and we join in an earnest request to the congress of the United States for such action, and urge the representatives from the state of Nebraska to press said bill to a speedy passage.

UTAH CONSTITUTION ALL RIGHT Proclamation of Admission Will Be Issued January 4.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The new constitution of Utah, which was brought to Washington a week ago by the Utah commissioners, has been examined by the president and Attorney General Harmon and found to be in all respects in accordance with the provisions of the enabling act. Therefore the president will issue his proclamation January 4, next, declaring Utah a state of the union. As the state officers are to assume their duties on Monday following the admission, the new state they will be in office on Monday. Attorney General Harmon granted these facts to the chief of Utah, at the request of the president.

Gain and Snow Come Down Again—Streams Bank Full.

St. Louis, Dec. 24.—Yesterday's subsidence of the floods throughout the state was only temporary. Rain and snow fell over a large area Monday night and this morning and again flooded the streams. A rescue party left Seneca this morning to aid Walter Henning and Dave Beeman and their companions, who were forced to take refuge in the tree tops in the Spring river bottoms. The Osage river for 200 miles is again over its banks and rising. The damage throughout the state has already reached the million mark.

How the House and Senate Received the Message.

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Demand for Stocks Large and Material Advances Recorded.

Wall Street Opening, Dec. 24.

The opening of the railway and miscellaneous stock market was comparatively quiet. The changes, as a rule, were in the direction of improvement, but outside of leather preferred, which rose 1 to 2%, the gains were merely fractional.

The demand for stocks reached larger proportions after 11 o'clock and further material advances were recorded. Sugar and the Grangers were the specialties. The former sold up to 39 on heavy deals. The business was well distributed and an unusually large number of orders lots, changed hands. The commission houses report orders of this kind from nearly all the leading cities.

At noon speculation was strong in tone.

A Philadelphia Failure.—Philadelphia, Dec. 24.—William G. Hopper & Co., bankers and brokers, at No. 28 South Third street, made an assignment today. Neither the firm nor the assignee are prepared to make any statement concerning the failure, except that it is a direct result of last week's panic in the New York stock market. The failure had no effect on the local stock market and it is believed although no figures are yet obtainable that the assets will not be greatly exceeded by the liabilities.

Blasphemy in Rhode Island.—Providence, R. I., Dec. 24.—The failure of Whittle, Hamahan & Co., dyers and bleachers, in this city and East Greenwich, is the heaviest in manufacturing circles in this state for many years. The assets amount to \$276,825, and the liabilities to \$315,000. The cause of the failure cannot be accurately stated at present.

London Change Quiet and Firm.—London, Dec. 24.—The stock exchange market opened quiet but firm. The settlement in mining stocks began today. American railroads were firm and the dealings were nominal. The other stocks recovered—by noon, when all railroads were better and the general aspect was quieter.

Clearing House Certificates.—Boston, Dec. 24.—The Clearing House association at a special meeting today voted that clearing house certificates be issued to any of its banks that may apply for them. The certificates will bear 7 1/2-10 per cent interest.

Gold Shipments.—New York, Dec. 24.—The engagements of gold for shipment to Europe tomorrow amount to \$1,200,000.

PHILADELPHIA IS RIDING. Street Cars Running and Everybody Is Happy in the Quaker City.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24.—The settlement last night of the strike of the motemen and conductors of the Union Traction company, which was inaugurated a week ago today, was followed this morning by a complete resumption of traffic on all lines of the Union Traction company's system. The city has again assumed a normal appearance, the cordons of mounted police which gave material aid in quelling riotous disturbances during the past week, have been dismissed, and policemen are no longer acting as guards on trolley cars. That the revival of street car service was welcomed was evidenced by the crowds using cars this morning in going to their places of business. While the strike has been particularly duplicitous because of its occurrence at the holiday season, the merchants in general losing large amounts through the inability of patrons to reach the stores, still the fact that the service has been restored on the day before Christmas is pleasing to buyers and sellers alike.

Some of the nonunion motemen and conductors who have been engaged by the company since the strike, manned cars this morning, but a majority of cars were in charge of old employees.

During the day, the "imported" men who were engaged by the Traction company to take the strikers' places, gradually left the service and many of them were returned to Brooklyn by the company. It is estimated that of the 1,900 men who were secured by the Traction company from other cities that not over 250 of them will remain here. Reports were received this afternoon of several attacks having been made on early morning cars. The assailants were strike sympathizers who did not know that the conflict had ended.

REPORT AGAINST DUNRAVEN. The American Cup Committee Find Against the Irish Earl.

New York, Dec. 24.—A report has been made by the American cup committee to the New York Yacht club in the case of the charges of Dunraven, and the decision is against Dunraven, holding that, inasmuch as he failed to make a signed statement in the proper manner and neglected the recognized means of redress of such a wrong, his charge that the British and Irish Yachtmen with is wholly improper. Again as Dunraven continued the contest September 30, the conclusion was that he accepted what had been done as the final disposal of his charges.

A Christmas Wedding.—New York, Dec. 24.—There will be but one society wedding in this city on Christmas day, and the happy couple concerned are Miss Rose Sperry, who for several years has been one of the belles of San Francisco, and Mr. A. W. Levy. The wedding will take place at noon at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Henry Shuer, on West Seventy-Fifth street, and the bride will be arrayed in white satin with point lace and garlands of orange blossoms. Mr. Levy's mother, who lives in Paris, has come over for the wedding.

Is Jury Discharged.—Omaha, Dec. 24.—The jury trying James Ish for the murder of William Chapple, June 9, has been discharged, being unable to agree. At one time it stood 9 to 3 in favor of murder in the first degree, the others favoring acquittal. Ish alleged that Chapple hypnotized and ruled Mrs. Ish.

Got Eight Years.—San Francisco, Dec. 24.—James Heney, who was convicted of stealing bullion from the United States mint in this city was this morning sentenced to eight years in prison and a fine of \$5,000.

Dingley of Maine Heads the Way

and Means. J. D. Cannon of Illinois, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee...

Washington, Dec. 21—Speaker Reed

announced the committees today. Following are the more important ones: Ways and Means...

Appropriations—J. D. Cannon, Ill.

nois; H. H. Bincham, Pennsylvania; W. W. Grout, Vermont; S. A. North...

Pacific Railroads—Henry Powers

Vermont; Wm. F. Herrburn, Iowa; David R. Watson, Ohio; Frank S. Black...

Foreign Affairs—R. H. Hitt, Ill.

W. F. Draper, Massachusetts; R. Adams; Pennsylvania; Samuel E. Quinn...

Banking and Currency—Joseph H.

Walker, Massachusetts; M. Arrol; Boston, Pennsylvania; H. U. Johnson...

Public Lands—J. P. Lacey, Iowa;

S. M. Stephenson, Michigan; G. D. Melk; John, Nebraska; W. W. Powers, California...

Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Dec. 21. Cash quotations today were as follows: Flour, No. 1, 100 lbs., 1.00...

O'Donovan Rossa's Manifesto.

New York, Dec. 21.—O'Donovan Rossa has issued a manifesto. Here it is: "There will be no war between England and America..."

The Venezuelan Bill.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The vice president has announced his signature to the Venezuelan bill...

CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT.

M. V. Wilburn Wounds His Wife and Kills Himself. Anita, Dec. 21.—M. V. Wilburn, living five and half miles southeast of Anita, cut his wife's throat yesterday...

Diney Will Acknowledge Salisbury's

Washington, Dec. 24.—Now that congress has acted upon the president's suggestions in authorizing the appointment of the Venezuelan commission...

War Talk Has Disturbed the Business World and Patriotic Sentiment Will Not Rescue Us.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The senate received from the president on opening its doors last evening a special message to congress on the subject of the financial situation.

BLACK OR WHITE.

Color of Ella Robinson Puzzling the Wilmington School Board.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 24.—The board of education is still grappling with the conflicting evidence regarding the color and race of Ella Robinson, who was recently suspended from one of the primary schools on the complaint of parents of other pupils that there was negro blood in her veins...

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE ENDS

John Wanamaker Sees Need in Bringing About a Compromise.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 21.—The great holiday strike is ended. This is the first time John Wanamaker, as this man who brought about the settlement, succeeded where all others failed. He was aided in the work by members of the Christian league. The basis of settlement is as follows: 1. While the Union Traction company will only treat with the workmen in its employ it will allow them to maintain any lawful organization...

THE MARKETS.

St. Louis City Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 21. Stock market quotations: Heavy, \$2.20; mixed and light, \$2.00; calves, \$1.50; hogs, \$1.00; sheep, \$1.00.

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ONE OF HOLMES' COUNSEL.

Hearing of Lawyer Shoemaker Charged With Unprofessional Conduct.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—The hearing of the case of Lawyer William A. Shoemaker, of counsel for H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer, to show cause why he should not be debarred from unprofessional conduct in securing affidavits in connection with the proceedings growing out of that famous case, is the special order in the court of common pleas today, with Judge Thayer and Judge Arnold on the bench.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Dec. 21.—What was quite most of the day with fluctuating range for about 100 and closing about 100 for the year 1901...

MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

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BLIND LOVE

Fanny returned to London. Partly, the slenderness of her resources gave her no choice; partly, she had learned all there was to learn and would do no good by...

CHAPTER I.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

My own views. The doctor was now gone. She was alone in the cottage; and the suburb of Passy, though charming in many ways, is not exactly the place for a man of Dr. Vimpany's temperament. She would have to be on her feet for two days, or more, if necessary, at Passy. She would make those inquiries.

CHAPTER II.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

The second letter, which reached her the same day, was from Mr. Moutonjy. He told her what he had told Mrs. Vimpany: he would give her the money, because he wanted to be on his feet for two days, or more, if necessary, at Passy. She would make those inquiries.

CHAPTER III.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

She started on her return journey on the same day—namely, Saturday. On Sunday evening she was in a pension at Passy, ready to make those inquiries. The first person whom she sought out was the renter—the landlord of the cottage. He was a stout, middle-aged man, with a friendly face, and he had invested in a charitable, and had invested it in house property. Fanny told him she had been lady's maid to Lady Harry Norland, in the recent occupancy of the cottage, and that she was anxious to know her present address.

CHAPTER IV.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"After he is dead? Is Lord Harry dead? When did he die?" "The English mildred died on Thursday morning, a week and more ago, of consumption, and was buried in the cemetery of Anteuil last Saturday. Mademoiselle appears astonished."

CHAPTER V.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"But certainly. All the world knows the widow La Chaise. It was the widow La Chaise who was called in by the doctor. Ah! there is a man—what a man! What a miracle of science! What devotion to his friend! What admirable sentiments! When their patient's condition allows them to speak, this widow can be found—easily found."

CHAPTER VI.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

He gave Fanny, in fact, the nurse's address. Armed with this, and having got out of the landlord the cardinal fact of Lord Harry's alleged death, the lady's mind went in search of this respectable widow.

CHAPTER VII.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"You are sure that he was sleeping and not dead?" "Mademoiselle, I have been a nurse for many years. I know my duties. The moment the doctor left me I verified his statements. I proved that the patient was sleeping by feeling his pulse and observing his breath."

CHAPTER VIII.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"What then? If a man is dead he is dead, and cannot be brought back to life. Yet one thing the doctor did. He brought a camera and took a photograph of the dead man for the sake of his friends."

CHAPTER IX.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"Why on earth should the doctor want a photograph of the Dane Oxley to show the friends of Lord Harry? Could he have made a blunder as stupid as it was needless? No one could possibly mistake the dead face of that poor Dane for the dead face of Lord Harry."

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES

the things which he reveals—all these are evidence. But these Fanny was unable to see, they were all so mixed up with her own feelings that she could not see them.

CHAPTER X.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"This disappointment—almost as great as that at Berne—was experienced by Fanny Mere at the hotel. Mr. Moutonjy was no longer there. The landlady of the hotel, who knew Fanny, came out herself and told her what had happened."

CHAPTER XI.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"It was better," she said, "but still weak. They sent him down to Scotland in Mrs. Vimpany's care. He was to travel by quick or slow stages, just as he felt there would be no death. Usually, though here it is. Oh! and Mrs. Vimpany left a message. Will you, she says, when you write, send the letter to her and not to him? She says, you know why."

CHAPTER XII.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

Fanny returned to her lodging profoundly discouraged. She was filled with this terrible secret that she had discovered. The only man who could advise at this juncture was Mr. Moutonjy, and he was gone. And she knew not what had become of her mistress. What could she do. The responsibility was more than she could bear.

CHAPTER XIII.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"She sat down to write to the only friend she had left. But her hand froze her brain. She had not been able to put the case plainly. Words failed her. She was not at any time fluent with her pen. She now found herself really unable to convey any intelligible account of what had happened. To state clearly all that she knew was a fearful task. Her mind was not at the moment equal to the more. When I write again, after I have heard from you, I will tell you more. Today I cannot. I am too much weighted down. I am afraid of saying too much. Besides, I have no money, and must look for work. I am not anxious, however, about my own future, because my lady's name was not at the moment equal to the more."

CHAPTER XIV.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"I have no good news for you," she said. "Mr. Moutonjy continues weak. Whatever your secret, I cannot ask you to communicate it to him in his present condition. He has been grieved and angry beyond all belief. He has decided to rejoin his husband. It is his duty to do so, and so constant a lover. Yet he has brought himself to declare that he has broken off all friendly relations with her. He could no longer endure London. It was associated with thoughts and memories of her. In spite of his weak condition, he insisted on coming down here to his Scotch villa. Ill as he was, he would brook no delay. We came down by very easy stages, stopping at Peterborough, York, Durham, Newcastle and Berwick—at some places for one night, and others for more. In spite of all my precautions, when we were at the villa he was so much exhausted, I sent for the local doctor, who seems to know something. At all events, he is wise enough to understand that this is not a case for drugs."

CHAPTER XV.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"I then," continued the widow, "made arrangements against his waking—that is to say, I drew back the curtains and turned out the light to a 'chamber'—Madame Malahel! Surely this was needless!—I took up the pillows, and occupied myself until the time came to administer the first dose of medicine. Then I proceeded to a waken my patient. Figur yourself! He was not to be wakened. He lay there, with the regularity of a convalescent rather than a dying man, was dead. He was dead!"

CHAPTER XVI.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"You are sure he was dead?" "As if I had never seen a dead body before! I called the doctor, but it was for duty only, for I knew that he was dead!"

CHAPTER XVII.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"Then the doctor—who must also have known that he was dead—felt his pulse and his heart, and looked at his eyes and declared that he was dead."

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THE HOUSE COMMITTEES

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CHAPTER XIX.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"First, she stated how she became aware that there was some secret scheme under consideration between Lord Harry and the doctor. Next, she set down the fact that they began to talk French to each other, thinking that she could not understand them. They spoke of a doctor named Lady Harry by some statement which had already deceived the authorities; that the doctor undertook to get the lady out of the house; that they engaged herself as nurse to a sick man; that she suspected from the beginning that the design was to profit in some way by the death of the sick man, who bore a slight resemblance to Lord Harry himself. And so on, following the story as closely as she could remember, to the death of the Dane and her own subsequent conversation with the nurse. She was careful to put in the cases, day after day. When she had done all this—it took a good deal of time—she bought a manuscript book and copied it all out. This enabled her to remember two or three facts which had escaped her at the beginning. Then she made another copy—this time without names of people or places, but with the facts of the case as a registered letter to Mrs. Vimpany, with a letter of which this was the conclusion: "Considering, therefore, that on Wednesday morning I left Lord Harry in perfect health; considering that on the Thursday morning I saw the man who had been dead for some time; considering that you told me in the packet enclosed; considering that the nurse was called in purposely to attend a patient who was stated to have long been ill—there can be no doubt whatever that the body in the cemetery is that of the unfortunate Dane, Oxley; and that, somewhere or other, Lord Harry is alive and well."

CHAPTER XX.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"What have they done for? First of all, I suppose, to get money. If it were not for the purpose of getting money the doctor would have had nothing to do with the conspiracy, which was his own invention. That is very certain. Your idea was very wrong. You actually got money out of the Office for the purpose of carrying out their design. But Lord Harry may have many other secret reasons of his own for wishing to be thought dead. They say his life has been full of wicked things, and he may well wish to be considered dead and gone. Lots of wicked men would like to be thought dead and buried. But the money matter is at the bottom of all, I am convinced. What are we to do?"

CHAPTER XXI.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

"What could they do? These two women had got hold of a terrible secret. Neither of them could move. It was too big a thing. One cannot expect a woman to carry a secret of this kind. A husband and a husband he may be—to the awful shame and horror of the galleys if murder should be proved—or to a lifelong imprisonment if the conspiracy alone should be brought home to him. Therefore Mrs. Vimpany could do nothing. As for Fanny, the mere thought of the pain she would inflict upon her mistress were Lord Harry through her interference to be brought to justice and an infamous sentence kept her quiet."

CHAPTER XXII.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

Meantime the announcement of Lord Harry's death had been made. Those who knew the family history spoke cheerfully of the event. "Best thing he had ever done," they said. "Very good thing for his people. One more had got out of the way. To be sure, it was a very good thing, too. Married, I believe. One of the men who had done ever thing. Why they can't write a life of him." These were the comments made upon the decease of this young gentleman, such is fate. Next day he was clean forgotten; just as if he had never existed. Such is life.

ELEPHANTS TENDING BABIES.

Monsters that Take the Tenderest Care of the Mahout's Children. Weakness appeals powerfully to the friendly protection of the strong, and even among brutes—at least, the nobler kinds—the appeal is not often in vain. In the curious relations between monster and midget we not infrequently see the fable of the lion and the mouse repeated without words. There is nothing by any means uncommon or incredible in the stories which have been reported about the children of a mahout being cared for by the mahout's elephant.

CHAPTER XXIII.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

The whole family of the mahout become, as it were, parasites to the elephant, by whom they earn their living. I have seen a baby placed by its mother systematically under the elephant's care, and within reach of its trunk, while the mother went to fetch water or to get wood or material to cook the family dinner. No jackal or wolf would be likely to pick up and carry off a baby who was thus confided to the care of an elephant; but most people who have lived a life in the jungle know how very possible it is for a jackal or a wolf to carry off a baby when lying in a hut when the mother's back is turned.

CHAPTER XXIV.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

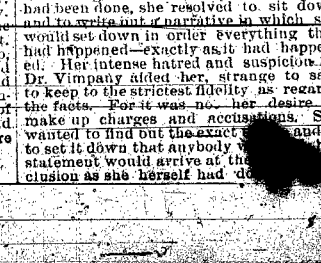
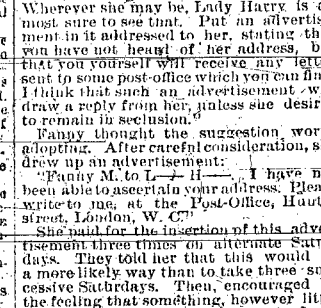
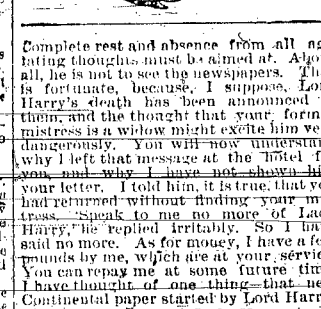
The children thus brought up in the companionship of an elephant become familiar with him, and take all kinds of liberties with him, which the elephant seems to endure on the principle that it does not hurt him, while it amuses the child. You see a little naked black child, about two feet high, standing on the elephant's bare back, and taking it down to the water to bathe, shouting all the time in the most unbecoming terms of native abusive language.

CHAPTER XXV.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

On arriving at the water the elephant, ostensibly in obedience to the child's command, lies down and enjoys himself, just leaving a part of his body, like a small island above water, on which the small child stands and yells, and yells all the more if he has several companions of his own age, also in charge of their elephants, all wallowing in the water around him. If the child slips off his island, the elephant's trunk promptly replaces him in safety. The little urchins, as they grow up, become first mates to mahouts, and eventually arrive at the dignity of being mahouts themselves. Pittsburgh Dispatch.

CHAPTER XXVI.—FANNY'S NARRATIVE.

An old man who believed that "what was to be would be" lived in the west and was one day going out several miles through a region infested by very savage Indians. He always took his gun with him. His time was spent in the company of his friends, but he would not go out without it. Some of his friends dissuaded him by saying there was no danger of the Indians; that he would not be until his time came, anyhow. "Yes," said the old fellow, "but suppose I was to meet an Indian and his time had come; it would not do for me to have my gun." Philadelphia Inquirer.



FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1895.

L. E. Hunter, Publisher and Prop.
A. P. CHILDS, EDITOR.

They are Grover Cleveland men now.

Tom Majors still has a hankering after the gubernatorial loaves and fishes, but since the Wayne g. o. p. papers have declared against him it is all U.P. with Tom.

"Gentleman George," the congressman from the big third, has announced his candidacy for governor, and the chances are that he will receive the nomination, but, Lord! how he will rattle around in Holcomb's shoes.

The Police Gazette announces that it is going to change the color of the paper it uses just because it has got so common and is used by so many of the country papers, like the Hartington Herald. Two to one Young changes suit.

The Wakefield Journal, by Mr. Mallory, made its appearance last week, and judging from what we know of Mr. Mallory's work in South Dakota, it will be a success, as he possesses a sharp scent for news and knows how to make a news item readable. We extend a cordial greeting and trust his new venture may be profitable.

The attitude that Russia will assume in case of war with England can readily be determined by reading the following extract from the farewell utterances of the Russian minister, made to Secretary Olney: "Mr. Secretary, there was an occasion when a Russian fleet was needed in American waters. The fleet made its appearance. The occasion may rise again. In such event Russia is ready."

The Raid Has Begun. The shower of bills for public buildings all over the country involving a large appropriation of public money, indicates that the republicans in congress are not half as much distressed at the treasury deficit as they pretend. —Philadelphia Record.

The subject of one-cent postage has been raised in congress, and not a moment too soon. Two cents is too much to charge in these days of cheap communications for the dispatch of a single weight letter to any part of this country. The time may come when letters and telegrams will be sent free and paid for in the general scheme of taxation. But until the public is educated up to demanding that increase of facilities, it should clamor for cheap postage. A uniform minimum rate for city and country would help business immensely. —New York Journal.

The President's Message. President Cleveland sent a special message to congress this week which had the true American ring to it. It meets with the hearty approval of every loyal American. It sounds almost good enough for Andrew Jackson to have dictated or James G. Blaine to have penned. In effect the chief executive takes the ground that the time has now fully come when the United States of right must enforce the Monroe doctrine in spirit and in letter. We never have thought to have occasion to commend Grover Cleveland, but must commend him with right mind will for this last vigorous message of his. —Wakefield Re-

CLEVELAND'S STRONG ARGUMENT FOR 100 CENT DOLLARS.

We have failed to establish the correctness of the metals when each other in value. Attempt at free coinage now would result in silver money stable and in great financial distress.

President Cleveland, in his message to congress, reviews at considerable length the history of our present currency, the great need of reforming them and the urgent need of changes in our banking and currency laws to give us a sufficient, safe and elastic currency. His recommendations agree substantially not only with those of Secretary Carlisle and Comptroller Beckles, but with those of many eminent authorities on this subject. They should be, and we hope have been, read by all good and patriotic citizens. We, however, propose now to call renewed attention to his excellent discussion of the free coinage question. It is one of the most convincing arguments ever made against cheap silver dollars. We reproduce below the greater part of this discussion:

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.

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.

Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experience.

Twice in our earlier history our lawmakers in attempting to establish a bimetallic currency undertook free coinage upon a ratio which accidentally varied from the actual relative values of the two metals not more than 3 per cent. In both cases, notwithstanding greater difficulties and cost of transportation than now exist, the coins, whose intrinsic worth was undervalued in the ratio, gradually and surely disappeared from our circulation and went to other countries where their real value was better recognized.

Acts of congress were impotent to create equality where natural causes decreed even a slight inequality. Twice in our recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under an act of congress passed in 1876 the government was required for more than 12 years to expend annually at least \$24,000,000 in the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. 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 unwise act, that it would re-establish and maintain the former parity between the two metals, are still fresh in our memory.

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 inequality of 50 per cent between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that any country, which has less than one-seventh of the silver money in the world, could by its action alone raise not only its own but all silver to its lost parity with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing widely from actual relative values would be the signal for the complete departure of gold from our circulation, the immediate and large contraction of our circulating medium, and a shrinkage in the real value and monetary efficiency of all other forms of currency as they settled to the level of silver monometallism. Every one who receives a fixed salary and every worker for wages would find the dollar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to the point of bitter disappointment if not to pinching privation.

A change in our standard to silver monometallism would also bring on a collapse of the entire system of credit which, when based on a standard which is recognized and adopted by the world of business, is many times more potent and useful than the entire volume of currency and is safely capable of almost indefinite expansion to meet the growth of trade and enterprise.

In a self-invited struggle through darkness and uncertainty our humiliation would be increased by the consciousness that we had parted company with all the enlightened and progressive nations of the world, and were desperately and hopelessly striving to meet the stress of modern commerce and competition with a debased and unstable currency and in association with the few weak and backward nations which have

silver alone as their standard of value. All history warns us against rash experiments which threaten violent changes in our monetary standard and the degradation of our currency. The past is full of lessons teaching not only the economic dangers, but the national immorality that follows in the train of such experiments. 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 postures, now 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 in our history have been so devoutly cherished as one of the traits of true Americanism. 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 contemplation and intention of the parties when contracted would operate to transfer, by the fiat of 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 bimetallicism 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 bimetallicism now possible, or at least that is within the independent reach of any single nation, however powerful that nation may be. 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 of various forms and of various kinds. No silver standard country has a gold currency in circulation, but an established and wise system of finance requires 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 give wide scope for the useful expansion of safe and conservative credit, so indispensable to local and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money. If a fixed and stable standard is maintained such as the magnitude and safety of our commercial transactions and business require, the use of money itself is conveniently minimized. Every dollar of fixed and stable value has through the agency of confident credit an increasing capacity of multiplying itself in financial work. Every unstable and fluctuating dollar fails as a basis of credit, and its use begets gambling speculation and undermines the foundations of honest enterprise. I have ventured to express myself on this subject 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 an 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 submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

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DIRECTORS: J. M. Strahan, George Bogart, Frank M. Northrop, Frank E. Strahan, H. F. Wilson, John T. Brossier.

A General Banking Business done. Accounts of Merchants and Farmers solicited.

THREE BLIND MICE.



U.S. F. A. M. See how they run. They all ran after the same woman. Did you ever see a woman with a crown on her head? Three Blind Mice.

JERRY SIMPSON'S PLAN.

Would Issue Certificates Against the Silver-Mining Mountains.

When the Honorable state-man of Kansas first visited New York city, he went with a friend to the United States sub-treasury in Wall street. They were shown through the vaults in which part of the government's money is stored, and finally reached a room in which thousands of big bags of silver dollars were piled ceiling high. Looking at great heaps of useless metal, the noble Kansas financier turned to the United States sub-treasury and asked: "Could not silver certificates be issued just as well on the silver in the vaults as on the gold in the vaults?"

It is a great waste of labor to dig and the silver out of one hole and put it up in little pieces just to bring it here and dump it down into another hole. It is a great waste of labor to dig and the silver out of one hole and put it up in little pieces just to bring it here and dump it down into another hole. It is a great waste of labor to dig and the silver out of one hole and put it up in little pieces just to bring it here and dump it down into another hole.

The silver mine owners and their agents ridiculed Congress man Simpson's cheap money scheme. But with his plan was it did not involve the repudiation of the government or the debasement of the currency, and it would have the effect of doubling its market value. The silver mine owners and their agents ridiculed Congress man Simpson's cheap money scheme. But with his plan was it did not involve the repudiation of the government or the debasement of the currency, and it would have the effect of doubling its market value.

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J. J. Hanson's New Quarters

In the Beeler Building. Where you will find them closing out, at remarkably low prices, their immense line of

Men's Shoes, Women's Shoes, Children's Shoes. Good Java coffee for 15 cts. per pound; a three pound can peaches for 15 cents; navy beans 2 cents per pound; raisens 5 cents; Lewis lye 10 cents, etc., etc.

They are selling

Good Java coffee for 15 cts. per pound; a three pound can peaches for 15 cents; navy beans 2 cents per pound; raisens 5 cents; Lewis lye 10 cents, etc., etc.

City Meat Market. J. H. GOLL, Proprietor. Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats. Highest market price paid for Hides, pelts and furs. WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

Cloaks, Capes, Jackets

For Ladies, Misses and Children. Our line is larger and finer than ever before. Our sales which are three times that of any former season are

A GOOD INDICATION

that we have the correct thing is style and quality and THAT OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

Don't miss seeing our new line of cloaks, capes and jackets. Please purchase early.

Cloaks, Capes and Jackets.

AHERN, Wayne, Neb.

It's the Little Things

that count for most in life. It's a fair and square flat-footed fact that we have Reduced the price of all the Furniture we got in stock so that it is within the reach of all who wish to buy. Close Buyers will do well to call on us before purchasing if they wish to save Money.

BARTLETT & HIGGINS, WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

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Significance of the Redeemer's Manger Crib.

Jesus Came Into the World Among the Poor and the Palaces of Pride Were Shut to Him.

Washington, Dec. 22.—In his sermon today, Dr. Talmage chose the universal theme of the season—the Christmas.

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.

But such scenes had often occurred to Bethlehem, yet never before had a star been unfurled, or had a baton of light marshaled over the hills winged.

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 climactic, I begin, in the first place, by telling you that that night in the Bethlehem manger was born encouragement for all the poorly started.

What name is mightiest today 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.

I stir your holy ambitions today, and I want to tell you, although 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.

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 gentleness, 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.

But against that scene I set the Bethlehem manger, which says, "Bless rather than curse, endure rather than assault," and the 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 curdulate 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, 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."

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 unnamable me is the thought that it is provided for you, as you and I have often been. If it had been provided only for those who had thought right, and spoken right, and acted right, you and I would have had no interest in it, you and I would have stuck to the raft.

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 angels take 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 all around the world.

Rub the dust of human imperfection 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 mightiest angel stood not that night in the clouds of 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 the 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 spun out into space to freeze, but a world in the bosom of divine fraternity. 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 chandeliers with stalactite and pillars with stamens. 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 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 undergirding and overarching and irradiating and impenetrable 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 Tiffan and Glotto 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 emporiferous cradle of the Hebrews of England, or the Louls 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 enlarging into an imperial robe for an 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 strinking of the instruments for a great chorus of two worlds, the bass to be carried by earthly nations saved, and the soprano by kingdoms of glory won.

Oh, heaven, heaven, heaven! I shall meet you there. After all our imperfections are gone, I shall meet you there. I look out today, 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 the sins pardoned, and sorrows comforted, and battles triumphant!

Some of your children have already gone, and though white passing along the street and seeing white craps on the floor, I 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 will 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 you was in the hospital, and you were sad and distressed and pained from long watching, and one of them I can imagine today, with one hand holding fast the shroud, 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 edges, when they

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 unnamable me is the thought that it is provided for you, as you and I have often been. If it had been provided only for those who had thought right, and spoken right, and acted right, you and I would have had no interest in it, you and I would have stuck to the raft. What the commander of that ship—the same great and glorious and sympathetic one who hushed the tempest round the boat at Galilee, and I have heard that the passengers on the ship are sinners saved by grace. And so we hail the ship, and if 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 today the frankincense of our joy, the prostration of our worship. Down at his feet, all churches, all ages, all earth, and twenty elders of the four, and the great multitude that no man can number. Down at his feet, all archangels! Down all worlds at his feet and worship! "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, good will to men!"

ISLAM'S GREEN BANNER.

Kow a Holy War With all Its Horrors Is Proclaimed.

C. L. Shipley in Baltimore Sun. As the interests of the Christian portion of the universe are now centered in an effort to relieve the distress of people of Armenia, an Asiatic province of the Turkish empire, and as rumors have been current that the troops of the sultan now concentrating in that province for the ostensible purpose of putting down an incipient rebellion of the miserable people have displayed the "green banner," which means "holy war," it will be of interest to trace as far as possible the origin and meaning of a "Jedjad," or "holy war."

It is understood to be a Mohammedan doctrine that jedjad, or holy war, can only be proclaimed by the sultan, the religious deputy of the sultan, by the personal order of the sultan himself. The proclamation is performed by unfolding the sanjaksharif, or flag of the prophet, which is made of green silk, with a crescent at the top of the staff, to which is attached a horsehair plume. This flag is deposited in the Mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. It is not, however, the original flag of the prophet, as that ensign was white and was made from the turban of the Korish which Mahomet captured. For this, some time later, was substituted a black flag, made of the petticoat of Ayesha, the favorite wife of the prophet, and in whose arms he died.

Omar, the second Moslem caliph, obtained possession of the flag by conquest, and it passed subsequently into the hands of the Abbasides and the caliphs of Bagdad and Kairouan, and was brought to Europe by Ataurath III and deposited in the seraglio at Constantinople. When the flag was changed in color from black to green is not known, but according to the doctrine of Mahomet, the sultan and his deputy have the sole authority to unfurl the flag over Constantinople and proclaim a "holy war," a war against all Christendom, and one in which every species of atrocity is perpetrated in the name of the prophet on the unbelievers.

The unfurling of the green flag among the Turkish soldiery, if there be truth in the report, may not be from the orders of the sultan, as there is a large element of the Mohammedans, particularly those of Arabia and the Holy Land, who do not recognize the legitimacy of the claim of the ottoman Turks to the caliphate, and would not wait for the orders of the ruler if they are anxious for a jedjad against the hated Christians.

If the sultan should attempt, or if any part of his dominion, independent of his orders, inaugurate a holy war, it becomes the duty of every Christian nation to take prompt action in the protection of the helpless people that will be exposed to every kind of outrage that the devilish policy of the Moslem religion will contrive to invent. Personal interests and arrangements should be promptly laid aside in the cause of humanity.

Schlatter Recalled.

Denver Republican. A man who might have been either a victim of mountain asceticism or a conqueror of the world, Schlatter, who took his place before Schlatter to receive a treatment. The "gilded" cobler started precipitately at sight of Schlatter, with evident reluctance. Schlatter took the man's right hand in his, while a convulsive shudder racked the "healer's" frame. At a moment the two stood face to face and clasped hands. Schlatter shuddered once more, as with the gesture of one inspired he reached out his left hand and clasped the left hand of the man. They both shuddered for a minute, and then, to the great astonishment of those standing by, the "healer" pushed the man in the chest with his right hand, and before anything was said, he was gone. Schlatter, who was thus dismissed reeled away and became lost in the "dense crowd."

There was much excitement in Schlatter's vicinity, while some, who thought the "healer" had been offended, sought for the man to lay violent hands on him. No one understood the singular pantomime, and for several minutes no questions were asked of Schlatter regarding it. "At last a man standing close to the 'healer' ventured to ask," Mr. Schlatter said, "at a moment the two stood face to face and clasped hands. Schlatter shuddered once more, as with the gesture of one inspired he reached out his left hand and clasped the left hand of the man. They both shuddered for a minute, and then, to the great astonishment of those standing by, the 'healer' pushed the man in the chest with his right hand, and before anything was said, he was gone. Schlatter, who was thus dismissed reeled away and became lost in the 'dense crowd.' There was much excitement in Schlatter's vicinity, while some, who thought the 'healer' had been offended, sought for the man to lay violent hands on him. No one understood the singular pantomime, and for several minutes no questions were asked of Schlatter regarding it. 'At last a man standing close to the 'healer' ventured to ask,' Mr. Schlatter said, 'at a moment the two stood face to face and clasped hands. Schlatter shuddered once more, as with the gesture of one inspired he reached out his left hand and clasped the left hand of the man. They both shuddered for a minute, and then, to the great astonishment of those standing by, the 'healer' pushed the man in the chest with his right hand, and before anything was said, he was gone. Schlatter, who was thus dismissed reeled away and became lost in the 'dense crowd.'

OUR CHANGES IN BATTLE

In Ships at Sea England Outnumbers Us 4 to 1.

United States Resources Are as Exhaustless as the Earth.

Uncle Sam's Commerce Destroyers Are the Best in the World—England's Strength and Weakness.

New York, Dec. 20.—In a war with Great Britain the United States would have a tremendous advantage in their geographical situation, but on the high seas the advantage would be on the side of the enemy. Roughly speaking, the British navy is to the American navy as 4 to 1, or even more, in fighting strength. A general understanding of the comparative strength of the two navies may be reached by any layman through a perusal of the facts and figures shown below. That the United States is lamentably weak in battleships—the great engines of war that have been called floating fortresses—cannot be denied. England has nearly forty-first class battleships, against which we have but one in commission, the Indiana. But, in addition to the Indiana, we have the double turreted monitors, Amphitrite and Miantonomoh, and the coast defense vessel Monterey, the last named now in California waters.

The Oregon and the Massachusetts, sisters of the Indiana, can be made ready for service in three months, as they lack only their armor, while the Iowa, larger and more formidable, cannot be placed in service under a year and a half.

All the English battleships, however, could not be sent to fight the vessels of the United States and attack American cities, for the interests of England are so great and so developed that she must perform look well to the protection of her own territory or territories which she does not want other nations to obtain. A consideration of the present situation with regard to Turkey, and also in connection with China and Korea, will show the meaning of this statement.

In armored cruisers—vessels of particular advantage in destroying commerce or protecting outlying possessions—Great Britain is not so strong as the United States. She has of this character the Columbia naval ceremonies at Hampton Roads and New York, and the Blenheim, while our comparatively similar vessels are the New York and Brooklyn. Competent critics say, however, that the New York is superior to either the Blake or the Blenheim, and the Brooklyn is said to be superior to the New York.

Next in formidability England has seven belted cruisers of the Australian class. They are slightly smaller and have less horse power than the Maine, which is also superior to them in battery, as is the Texas. The Texas, while officially denominated a second class battleship, may be placed in this comparison.

Our Unrivaled Commerce Killers

In a war with Great Britain the great advantage which the United States government possesses in having such vessels as the Columbia and the Minneapolis—known as first class cruisers—cannot be overestimated. They are commerce destroyers pure and simple, and have been not improperly designated the pirates. Great Britain's first class cruisers are of this type and are the same size as the Columbia and Minneapolis, but have horse power of 12,000 only, as compared with the 21,000 horse power of the American torpedoes merchant vessels.

The additional horse power gives the pirates an excess of two knots an hour in speed over their British counterparts, which also carry less coal, and, for that reason and the others given, they would not be so serviceable in protecting British commerce as the Columbia and Minneapolis would be in destroying it. England has nine of these ships, the recent speed trial of the Columbia from Southampton to New York shows of which these two vessels are capable, and it is maintained that they can overtake the Campania and Lucania—the fastest ships of the English merchant marine—if the race should begin within sight of distance.

To revert for a moment to battleships of the Indiana class, Great Britain has the Admiral, the Anson, the Renbow, the Camperdown, the Rodney, the Nile and the Trafalgar. All these are larger and faster than the Indiana, but she is superior in battery and in armor, and could probably vanquish any one of them. Great Britain has also a number of "first class" battleships constructed last year, of which the Centaur and Barbour, with 10,500 tons displacement and 13,600 horse power, are samples. But these, likewise, do not compare with the Indiana class in armor and armament. The only battleships of the British navy which do compare are those of the Royal Sovereign class, completed within the last year or two, and of which there are nine.

They have 14,550 displacement and 11,600 horse power each. The side armor is of the same thickness as that of the Indiana. They have four 67 ton guns and 10 six inch guns, while the Indiana has four 13 inch, eight 8 inch and four 6 inch guns, showing great superiority in this respect.

In addition to these, England has recently completed the Marlborough and the Majestic, battleships of 14,900 tons displacement and 12,000 horse power. They are more highly armored than the vessels of the Royal Sovereign class. Great Britain has likewise a number of old time battleships, which would hardly be serviceable, against the United States. There are about forty battleships of all classes, as stated, that could be brought into service.

In similar cruisers Great Britain has about ten of the Baltimore class, of which we have the Baltimore, the Philadelphia, the Newark and the San Francisco. England has nothing like our Olympia, but is completing three cruisers of her class. Six English vessel compares with the cruiser Charleston and this class in the United States navy may be said to be augmented by the Atlantic and the Boston, which, however, while good fighters do not possess sufficient speed.

She also has nine of the Detroit class of cruisers, but all these are assigned to duty in Australian waters where she has likewise one of her belted cruisers. The comparison of eight to three is observed with reference to vessels of the class of which our gunboat Yorktown is a type.

Concerning smaller craft, Great Britain has about thirty-five of the torpedo gunboat type, ranging in size from 600 to 1,000 tons, the majority being 800 tons. The principal role of these vessels would be in operations against United States torpedo boats, but it is not probable that they would be brought to America. Of the torpedo boat destroyers, England has about twenty completed and about twenty others which could be made ready for service in a few months. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius—whose fate as an effective war machine seems to have been settled unfavorably—is the only vessel the United States has that can be compared with these torpedo gunboats.

A comparison may also be found in the English torpedo ram Polyphemus and the ram Katahdin, the question of whose acceptance by the government Secretary Herbert has left for the determination of congress. Of small gunboats, like the Petrel of United States navy, Great Britain has twenty-five or thirty, and of gunboats slightly larger, like the Castine and Michias, she has six or eight.

Great Britain has the following ships ready to be placed in commission within a short time, forming the first reserve: Twenty-two battleships, 14 first class cruisers, 30 second class cruisers, 10 third class cruisers, 3 screw sloops, 17 gunboats, 17 torpedo boat destroyers, 13 coast defense vessels and 3 special service ships. There is an engineer on every one of these ships and on the larger ones at least one line officer.

They also keep enough men on board to keep the machinery in order and usually a gunner and a carpenter. These vessels could be made ready for service within a month or as soon as they could be manned.

There are, according to a recent article in the Naval Gazette, 88,800 officers and men available for service in the British navy. "Uncle Sam on the other hand has at present in the naval service only 13,460 officers and men. This number could, however, be quadrupled in a day if necessary and probably would in case of war.

In summing up, it must be remembered that Great Britain is on a war footing and is seriously straining her resources to keep her navy intact, whereas the United States is in a position to acquire new ships and supplies of war with far less difficulty. Yankee enterprise, yankee ingenuity and yankee pluck overwhelmed Great Britain on a previous occasion under difficulties vastly greater.

Two Continents Against England

Besides that, there is no doubt that the fighting strength of the South American republics will be placed at our disposal, and this would give us a force of ships nearly as great as England's. For all practical purposes a war between the United States and Great Britain based on the Monroe doctrine, would probably mean that England would have to fight two continents.

Concerning the United States navy constructor Hibbons made the following statement as to the condition of work on vessels now building at the various yards. The progress of the work is shown by percentage: Indiana, 100 per cent, at League Island; Massachusetts, 95 per cent at Cramp's ship yard; Nashville, 82 per cent at Newport News; Wilmington, 83 per cent at Newport News; Helena, 67 per cent, at Newport News; Oregon, 54 per cent, at Union Iron works; Monday, 47 per cent, at Marie Island; Purmuck, 37 per cent, at the New York navy yard; Terror, 37 per cent, at the New York navy yard; Unadilla, 35 per cent, at the Marie Island navy yard.

A subject that is giving the navy department officials considerable uneasiness is the lack of docking facilities in this country. At the present time there is no government or private dock in the United States which can be used to dock the Indiana. The docks in course of construction at the Brooklyn navy yard, Puget Sound and Port Royal are large enough, but owing to the difficulties and delays in their construction it would be some time before they are in a condition to receive vessels. The Indiana has a foul bottom, and if she were needed at short notice this condition would be a serious impediment to her speed and efficiency.

A contract has just been closed by the navy department for the purchase of 2,000 tons of coal from the Torontons coal, which is to be shipped from Norfolk shortly for Honolulu, where it is to be placed in the dumping shed and used by naval vessels touching at that port. This shipment is said to be the largest ever made by the department, and will cost about \$1,200,000. Three months of which goes for vessel hire. The department has also recently bought 1,500 tons of coal from a San Francisco firm for delivery at Honolulu. These large purchases have revived reports that the government will at once begin active preparations for a large naval station at Hawaii, land for which was granted by the late queen some years ago.

Admiral Walker's report on the advisability of establishing this station has been considered of late, and it is not improbable that the secretary of the navy will shortly authorize the expenditure of \$200,000 which is available for foreign coal stations. Pearl harbor station is one of the best locations for a naval station in the Pacific, and is easily reached from the sea and can be fortified without great expense. There is plenty of water there for the heaviest warships, after a slight bar at the entrance to the harbor is removed, and once inside torpedoes would render it invaluable to any hostile fleet. It has been recognized of paramount importance to this country that a naval station be located at Hawaii, and now that the government has both the authority and the money for this purpose it is not improbable that the station will be established.

IN AMERICAN WATERS.

Great Britain Has Twenty-Four Warships in Our Vicinity.

London, Dec. 20.—According to the St. James Gazette the latest stations of the British North American squadron are as follows: Crescent, 13 guns, twin screw cruiser of the first class, 7,700 tons. Magiellane, 6 guns, twin screw cruiser of the third class, 2,950 tons. Pelican, 8 guns, twin screw, 1,140 tons. Buzzard, 5 guns, twin screw, 1,140 tons.

the third class, 1,177 tons; all at Bermuda.

Tourmaline, 12 guns, screw cruiser of the third class, 2,120 tons, at Jamaica. Mohawk, 5 guns, twin screw cruiser of the third class, 1,770 tons, at Bells. Partridge, 6 guns, screw gunboat of the first class, 755 tons, at Bahamas. Canada, 10 guns, screw cruiser of the third class, 2,380 tons, Barbadoes. Pallas, 8 guns, twin screw cruiser of the third class, 2,575 tons, enroute to relieve the Canada.

Terror, 3 guns, armored plate, floating battery, 1,844 tons, machinery removed, receiving ship at Bermuda. Urgent, 3 guns, depot ship, 2,801 tons, at Jamaica.

Southeast American squadron: Acorn, 5 guns, screw sloop, 970 tons, at Montevideo. Retribution, 8 guns, twin screw cruiser of the second class, 3,500 tons, at Montevideo.

Beagle, 8 guns, twin screw sloop, 1,170 tons, at Montevideo. Barracouta, 6 guns, twin screw cruiser of the third class, 1,530 tons, at Montevideo.

Rasilik, 8 guns, twin screw sloop, 1,170 tons, enroute to relieve the Beagle. Pacific squadron: Royal Arther, 12 guns, twin screw cruiser of the first class, 7,700 tons, at Esquemalt.

Pheasant, 6 guns, screw gunboat of the first class, 755 tons, at Esquemalt. Wild Swan, 8 guns, screw sloop, 1,150 tons, at Esquemalt.

Satellite, 8 guns, screw cruiser of the third class, 1,420 tons, at Esquemalt. Hyacinthe, 8 guns, screw cruiser of the third class, 1,420 tons, at Iquique.

Nymph, 8 guns, twin screw sloop, 1,140 tons, at Manzanilla. Comus, 13 guns, screw cruiser of the third class, 2,380 tons, enroute to relieve the Hyacinthe.

Icarus, 8 guns, screw sloop, 970 tons, enroute to relieve the Comus.

TURKEY'S MILITARY STRENGTH

Her Army and Navy and How Men Are Secured.

New York Herald: The regular army is composed of seven complete army corps and a strong division. Six of these are formed on the territorial system, battalions being stationed in times of peace in the districts wherein they are raised. Conscription is universal everywhere in Turkey save in Constantinople itself. The natives of the Turkish capital have the privilege of exemption. Every other male subject, as soon as he arrives at the age of 21, must present himself at the military center of the district wherein he resides and draw for the ballot. The men who draw lucky numbers pass at once into the khairat, or class of immediate reserves; the others only reach this dignity after four years' preliminary service in the regiment. Six years is the total period of service in the Nizam, or rank and file of the army.

At the end of these six years the recruit becomes a Redif for eight years, and then passes into the Mustafiz for the full period of his life during which he is capable of bearing arms. The Redifs and the Mustafiz hold themselves ready to be called upon for military duty in times of war. It is not in the peace establishment of the regular army that the military strength of Turkey resides, but in the enormous expansion of which it is capable at short notice through the mobilization of the Redifs, and the Mustafiz. The men are all in the country, and can be got together with the greatest ease, for the Mussulman population is not a shifting one. Every Redif's name stands on the register, and the force is controlled by the system of muster and inspection, which takes place every four months. Five thousand officers are distributed among the recruiting districts solely for this purpose. The actual standing army of 180,000 men could be increased to nearly 300,000 at short notice, provided of course, that there were sufficient funds in the treasury. Therein lies Turkey's chief weakness.

The navy is manned by recruits selected from the population that lives on the border of the Black sea. Many of them are Lazes, a race specially fond of and specially fitted for seafaring pursuits. They are patient, docile and easy trained, with the instinct of discipline strongly developed. The conscript, when selected, is sent to Constantinople, where he gets his first instruction in the ordinary duties of a seaman on the depot ship. He then passes on to the gunnery vessel, an old wooden frigate stationed in the Golden Horn, where his arms the use of both great guns and small arms. His education is finished on board some one of the squadron of gunboats which are continually moving about from port to port.

Turkey has not had money enough to purchase the immense armaments which are the boast of her European neighbors. Yet her fleet is a respectable one, especially in view of her national advantages of defense. She has some nineteen ironclads, frigates and corvettes. This is the main element of her naval strength, although there are nearly two hundred and fifty wooden vessels stationed for the maintenance of order at various points on the extensive coasts of the empire. Of these ironclads three of the corvette class are usually away from Constantinople on service, two frigates and two corvettes are in the first reserve, always maintained in a position to proceed to sea at the shortest notice, and the remainder are lying temporarily dismantled, but ready for use within a fortnight's time. The total active list of officers and men is 35,500 with a reserve of 36,500.

WOOL GROWERS' PLEA.

Philadelphia Association Sending Out 10,000 Copies of a Memorial. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20.—Ten thousand copies of the memorial adopted by the Philadelphia Wool Growers' association, urging congress to re-enact the wool and woolen schedule of the tariff act of 1890, known to the trade as the "McKinley wool duties," are being sent out today to wool growers, wool dealers and manufacturers in every state in the union. The memorial contains the following statement of the former schedule is necessary in order that farmers and wool growers may obtain fairly remunerative prices for their product, and preserve their already depleted flocks from destruction, that the great number of employes in the wool factories may obtain a fair wage for their labor, and that the mill owners may preserve their bankrupt plants that have so farided over the depression of the past two years. It is a hope of some return of the day of prosperity.

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To Keep Young.
New York World.
Avoid dyspepsia.
Don't watch for gray hairs.
Never neglect your emotions.
Take exercise for suppleness.
Cultivate an impersonal hobby.
Never lose sleep without making it up.
Decline to think of yourself as elderly.
Don't fall very deeply in love until you have been asked to do so.
Never, never, never say to yourself: "I'm too old, but am too old to do."
Don't search for wrinkles. Massage your face and trust to that and providence to keep it smooth.



KNOWLEDGE
Brings comfort and improvement and leads to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adopting 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.

When to say "No."
When the clerk tries to get rid of some other binding by calling it just as good as the



Bias Velvet Skirt Binding.
Simply refuse to take it. No binding wears or looks as well as the "S. H. & M."

If your dealer will not supply you, we will.
Send for samples, showing labels and materials to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Successful Prosecutor of Claims. Late President of the Pension Bureau. Sings in last war 15 adjudicating claims, city since.

DR. J. S. STEPHENS' EYE WATER
Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. S. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

It will be to your interest when writing to advertisers to say you saw the advertisement in this paper.
ST. LOUIS CITY PRINTING CO., No. 590-52

DR. J. S. STEPHENS' EYE WATER
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

The President's Message.
Chicago Chronicle.
The President's message to Congress is a clean cut and unambiguous announcement of the Monroe doctrine, which in his hands is vitalized as never before since its first promulgation. The language used, the concrete illustration cited, the courageous recommendations, the foreshadowing of the possible consequences—all give character and substance to a doctrine which heretofore has existed largely in the realm of theory and abstraction.

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, a gripe, inaction of the kidneys and bladder and malaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

She Wears More Clothes, Too.
Spirit Lake Beacon.
The Window Reporter says "a good wife is always worth more than her board and clothes, but it is about all she gets." Come to think about it: old man, how much more do the rest of us get?

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. Col. Columbus, O. It was complete, all materials, formulas, trade secrets and instructions; they teach agents—free. Goods easy—plated nickel, now guaranteed ten years. Made \$25 first week, \$41 second, \$203 first month; get all work I can do; brother made \$75 selling outfits. Write firm for sample.
B. F. SHAW.

A Proper Equipment.
From Truth.
She—Papa has consented to a conservatory off the ball room, and I've been planning it.
He—Indeed! What is it going to be filled with?
She—Sofas.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, etc., which Jayne's Expectant promptly cures if faithfully administered.

Defined Forcibly.
Chicago Record.
The Monroe doctrine has never been defined so forcibly or with such exactness, and the documents which went to congress today will stand unquestioned by any American, as the president says, as long as this republic exists.

FITZ.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Kidney and Bladder Cure. First day's use, \$1.00; second, \$2.00; third, \$3.00; fourth, \$4.00; fifth, \$5.00; sixth, \$6.00; seventh, \$7.00; eighth, \$8.00; ninth, \$9.00; tenth, \$10.00. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A citizen of Brighton, Me., who is nearly 90 years of age, was shaved for the first time one day last week.

It is said that the habit of smoking green tea cigarettes, which is exceedingly injurious, is becoming popular among English women.

The Most Simple and Safe Remedy for a Cough or Throat Trouble is "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit.

A girl baby born the other day in Kokomo, Ind., is the fourteenth daughter of a fourteen daughter—a record which is thought to be unprecedented.

The first colored graduate of Harvard is Professor Richard T. Greener, who is in the field with a lecture on the "New Rebellion in South Carolina."

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Pilo's Cure.—Mary Thompson, 294 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.
Money certainly talks, but there is such a thing as hush money.

Take Care
Of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach and digestive organs, increase your appetite, enrich your blood, drive out all impurities and prevent sickness by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla
The One true Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5.
Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 50c.

SENATE PASSES THE BILL

The Venezuelan Commission Provided for.
There Was a Disposition to Dally, but When the Test Came the Upper House Voted Right.

Washington, Dec. 20.—After some routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Morgan, dem. Alabama, took the floor on the house bill providing for the Venezuelan commission. He stated that the foreign relations committee had considered the question and had some amendments to offer, although he was in favor of passing the bill as it came from the house. These amendments fixed the number of commissioners at three, to be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Mr. Platt, rep. Connecticut, thought the house bill ought not to be amended, it should be passed as it came from the house.
Mr. Sherman, rep. Ohio, could not see the necessity of haste. The message of the president invited no haste. Why should there be such avidity to seize upon this subject for the purpose of arousing the war spirit.
The debate continued at considerable length, Messrs. Caffery, Louisiana, and Sherman asking for delay and Messrs. Lodge, Stewart, Nevada, and Chandler insisting on immediate action.

At 3:44 p. m. the senate passed the house Venezuelan commission bill without amendment.
The House.
Washington, Dec. 20.—The house today did nothing except transact some routine business and at 12:20 p. m. adjourned until tomorrow.
COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION
Consideration of the Venezuela Bill by the Senate Committee.
Washington, Dec. 20.—The special meeting of the senate foreign relations committee which was called yesterday by its chairman, Mr. Morgan, dem., Alabama, to discuss the Venezuelan question, assembled at 10 o'clock this morning with a bare quorum present. In addition to Mr. Morgan, this was made up of Senators Sherman, rep., Ohio; Davis, rep., Minnesota, and Turple, dem., Indiana, all the other members being out of the city.
The committee, although the Venezuelan bill was not before them, decided to favor an amendment fixing the number of commissioners at three to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate and to report to the president. The appropriation is not increased, the Monroe doctrine not added nor is a time within which the commission is to report fixed.
The meeting of the foreign relations committee was entirely informal, as the bill they were considering had not been referred by the senate. Reference, of course, could not be made until after the second reading; and as Mr. Allen, rep., Nebraska, objected to the second reading, the bill could not reach that parliamentary stage until today. The object of the committee meeting, therefore, was to consider the measure and offer in the senate today such amendments as the committee believed ought to be made to the bill. There was a conflict of opinion as to whether the authorization of the commission established a new office. If it did, and the president saw fit to designate any one already in office, under the legislative act of 1894, no additional salary could be paid.
The committee decided that they would be at least on the safe side and inserted in the bill a clause declaring that the provisions of the legislative act of 1894 should not apply. This will permit the selection of some one now in office, if the president desires and place him, so far as salary is concerned on the same footing as others who may be selected. The compensation to be paid these commissioners is left to the decision of the president. It was argued in the committee room that the incorporation of the text of the Monroe doctrine in the bill was unnecessary. The compliance on the part of congress with the request of the president was sufficient, it was maintained, to give full force and effect to the execution sanction of the doctrine.

THE DUNRAVEN CHARGES.
New York Yacht Club Arranging Preliminaries of the Investigation.
New York, Dec. 20.—Although, owing to the accident to the steamer Germanic, Lord Dunraven will not reach this city until the end of next week, the special committee of the New York Yacht club appointed to investigate the charges made by him against the owners of the Defender, have lost no time in getting down to work. This afternoon the committee, of which J. Pierpont Morgan, the banker, is chairman, assembled in a court in the model room of the club house, for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of the investigation, and of determining the order in which the business shall be conducted. It is probable that the committee will decide to first receive whatever written or oral statements the English yachtsman may have to present, and then take up the report of the special committee. Members of the crew of the Defender will also be examined.

It is reported that counsel has been engaged to watch the interests of the American syndicate and to cross examine Lord Dunraven; and the name of Lion Joseph H. Choate has been mentioned in this connection. Mr. Iselin himself will not take any part in the proceedings, nor of preparing the evidence in behalf of the Defender, as he is now in England, where he will remain for several weeks. It is understood Lord Dunraven also will be represented by counsel, but if any has been retained, H. Maitland Kersay, his representative in this country, will not admit the fact or mention any names. The committee will decide whether its sessions shall be open to the press or held in secret.

DAVITT ON SALISBURY.
The Irish Patriot Says Salisbury Will Back Down.
San Francisco, Dec. 20.—Michael Davitt, M. P., founder of the Irish Land League and home ruler, arrived in this city from Sydney, Australia, on the steamer "Alamada." In an interview Mr. Davitt said:
"Salisbury is a big bully. It is time something was done to check his wild career. England has been going around the world for years and imposing upon little countries. I rejoice to see the United States recognize her own power and dignity and duty, and I am further pleased to hear that president, legislators and people are all so well in accord on the subject.
"But there will be no war. If the American government remains firm, Salisbury will give way."

Governors' Opinions.
Milwaukee, Dec. 20.—In discussing President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question, Governor Upham said:
"I think it all right. I endorse the Monroe doctrine and it should be maintained. As to the manner in which this difficulty might be settled, I think there is a question, and perhaps the president was a little unfortunate in the ground he took. I think this government should show a friendly interest in Venezuela and assist her by all lawful and legitimate means."
The governor further said he thought there would be no hostilities.
Lincoln, N. B., Dec. 20.—The following message of congratulation was sent the president: "In your firm stand favoring the enforcement of the principles of the Monroe doctrine you have the warm support of the people of Nebraska."
"Silas A. Holcomb, Governor."

The other state officials without exception spoke in the same strain and declared the president with a single

From Puck.
The Actor—Did the congregation decide to have new cushions in the pews? The Curate—No, sir. They unanimously decided on mattresses.

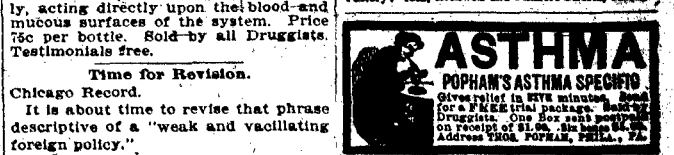
How's This!
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Time for Revision.
Chicago Record.
It is about time to revise that phrase descriptive of a "weak and vacillating foreign policy."

THE AEROMOTOR CO. does half the work of windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/10 what it was. It has many uses in house, 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-iron Compressions, Windmills, Turbines, and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Run Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name the best article that it will furnish and 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.

ASTHMA
POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC
Gives relief in 5 to 15 minutes. Send for a 1/2 cent trial package. Sold by all Druggists. One Box sent postpaid. Free Trial Package. Address: 7008, FORTAN, PHILA., PA.

BEWARE IN TIME. The first acute twinges of **SCIATICA** IS THE WARNING TO USE **ST. JACOBS OIL.** DELAY, AND THOSE TWINGES MAY TWIST YOUR LEG OUT OF SHAPE.



Double
the satisfaction obtained from ordinary soap and only half the expense and bother. That's why thousands of thoughtful, thrifty women use Santa Claus Soap. They have learned by practical, thorough tests that for washday or everyday use there is no soap in the world that nearly equals
SANTA CLAUS SOAP
Sold everywhere. Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company, - Chicago.

Only a Few Street Cars Running—Police the Passengers.
Philadelphia, Dec. 20.—The situation remains quiet. The fourth day of the strike opened with the company running a few cars on some of the principal thoroughfares. Several police officers were on each car as usual, but there was a notable absence of any disturbance and the progress of the cars was uneventful. Mounted police were again stationed at several places on Market street this morning but up to 10 o'clock they had not been called upon to quell any disturbance.

QUIET AT PHILADELPHIA.
It Was Done at His Own Request—The Fatal Shooting.
Fort Valley, Ga., Dec. 20.—John Bryant, a young man 20 years old, was killed here by his sweetheart, Miss Jessie James. The two young people and a sister of Miss James were returning from a candy pulling. Bryant handed Miss James his pistol and told her to shoot it. She pulled the trigger several times and each time it snapped. He then put a cartridge into the cylinder and handed it back to her. She pointed the pistol at Bryant, pulled the trigger again, and the cartridge was discharged, the bullet striking Bryant over the left eye, killing him instantly.

Thirty Lives Lost.
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 20.—So far as known thirty lives were lost in the Cumnock mine disaster. Nearly all the victims were natives of North Carolina. The search for bodies is still going on. The accident is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of dynamite, a large quantity of which was kept on hand for blasting purposes.

KILLED BY HIS SWEETHEART
It Was Done at His Own Request—The Fatal Shooting.
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Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, but Quick Witted People Use



BATTLE AX PLUG
THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO EVER SOLD FOR 10 CENTS

Quiet at Philadelphia.
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Absolutely Pure - Delicious - Nutritious.
The Breakfast Cocoa
MADE BY
WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED
DORCHESTER, MASS.
COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP.
NO CHEMICALS.
ALWAYS ASK YOUR GROCER FOR WALTER BAKER & CO'S. BREAKFAST COCOA MADE AT DORCHESTER, MASS. IT BEARS THEIR TRADE MARK LA BELLE CHOCOLATIERE ON EVERY CAN.
•AVOID IMITATIONS•

the doctors
approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom?
For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who do not get from their food the nourishment they should. Poor blood is starved blood. You eat and are nourished. Consumption and scrofula never come when the blood gets its proper food. And nothing is better for starved blood than COD-LIVER OIL.
Scott's Emulsion
is COD-LIVER OIL with the taste taken out. It is for all who feel weak, have lost appetite or are losing flesh.
No one else breaks up cod-liver oil as it is broken up in Scott's Emulsion. If you need it, get it. No substitute will do.
TWO SIZES, 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

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Persons desiring to buy or sell real estate should not fail to see us as we can do them some good. Correspondence Solicited.

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or Fine Manure for Lawns or Banking. Call on

Jacob Wingert.

JOHN S. LEWIS, JR.

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HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Baskets

COMBS, BRUSHES, ETC.

Wayne, Neb. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended. Call on me and I will do you good. T. order, Neb.

Turf Exchange,

WORKINGS & KRUGER, PROPS.

... Fine Wines and Liquors And Choice Cigars.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

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ELI JONES, PROPRIETOR

Good Single and Double Rigs at Reasonable Rates.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COMMERCIAL MEN.

Agent for Hartman & Co's U. S. Standard Scales

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Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Meats

always on hand, and the best the market affords.

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The Wayn Photographer

makes the finest finished

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS

of any artist in Northeastern Nebraska at reasonable prices.

Special Attention Given to Children

Work guaranteed to be First-Class in Every Respect.

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100,000 ACRES, - - - 200 FARMS!

Grain Farms, Stock Ranches, School Lands.

A large list of improved and unimproved lands for sale in WAYNE COUNTY, principally; also in Cedar, Knox and Dixon Counties; four of the finest general farming and Stock Counties in Northeastern Nebraska.

Especially in Wayne County, the finest, richest, most fertile, and Beautiful County in the State.

In this county land has sold the present year as high as \$43 per acre, cash, but there are many speculators and eastern owners who are so pinched for money, on account of the financial depression that will sell, to those seeking investment, at prices that cannot be duplicated.

For instance we have four fine, nearly level quarter sections, seven miles from Wayne, and three miles from Carroll at \$26 per acre. All under cultivation, the best land in the state and very cheap at the price, and on terms they will be sold.

We have an elegant half section joining these at the same price, like the four quarters mentioned, with fine buildings, water and improvements.

In the same vicinity and within 3 to 5 miles of town, and good markets. We have the fine farm No. 209: 160 acres at \$32 per acre. This is all under fine state of cultivation, new and nice buildings, house worth \$600, barn \$300, granary, nice grove, good water, and every thing now and first class. Good Terms.

We have four other just as nice places in the same neighborhood, well improved, where the soil is rich and rich and the finest crops in Nebraska are each year grown, at from \$20 to \$25 per acre, small payments down and good terms on the balance. These prices are all from \$5 to \$10 less than any of our permanent farmers will take for their farms.

We have several unimproved quarter sections in the county that would make good farms at from \$14 to \$16 per acre. Our No. 108, consisting of 1920 acres, four miles from Winside and five miles from Carroll, almost in the center of Wayne county, of beautiful, gently rolling, rich, and well watered land, known as "The House Ranch," is all improved and in excellent condition, with several fine and complete sets of farm and ranch buildings, creeks, wells and wind-mills. Is the finest stock farm in Wayne county and can now be bought of us on easy terms for \$25 an acre.

No. 121, a splendid bargain, is the S. E. quarter of sec. 23, town 27, range 3, a part of the old Wilbur farm, splendid soil, all under cultivation, little frame house, only five miles north of Wayne, and for sale at about \$30 an acre, easy terms.

No. 128, a splendid bargain—in fact a snap. 160 acres of rich

We invite you all to come in and see us, and we will show or direct you to some splendid investments. Address

A. B. Charde & Co.

OFFICE IN AHERN BLOCK.

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

CHATEL MORTGAGE SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated on the 14th day of November, 1895, and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Wayne county, Nebraska, on the 14th day of November, 1895, at 5 o'clock P. M., and executed by Fred Volpp in Mrs. Maggie Peters, to secure the payment of Four Hundred (\$400.00) Dollars, due April 1, 1896, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 14th day of November, 1895, until paid, and whereas, the sheriff of Wayne county has presented to sell the property described in said mortgage under an execution, thus scattering it and impairing the mortgagee's security, the said Mrs. Maggie Peters deems herself unsafe and insecure and and upon which there is now due the sum of Four Hundred Two and Twenty-two (402.22) Dollars, default having been made in the payment of said sum, and no suit or other proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said debt, or any part thereof, therefore I will sell the property therein described, to-wit: 60 acres of corn now in field on the north west quarter of section thirty (30), township twenty-seven (27), range two (2), east, (21) is agreed that this mortgage shall extend to said corn when in crop. Said corn now being in crib and in piles on the above described lands, also 100 bushels oats now in bin on south west quarter of section thirty (30), township twenty-seven (27), range two (2), east; five work horses at the residence of Fred Volpp: one black horse, 6 years old; one sorrel horse, 11 years old; one bay mare, 17 years old; one gray horse, 8 years old; one bay horse, 3 years old; one spin mare, (16 years old); seven mitch cows; seven fall calves; and a wove head of pigs at public auction on the south west quarter of section

thirty (30), township twenty-seven (27), range two (2), east, in Wayne county, Nebraska, on Thursday, the 24 day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1895. Mrs. MAGGIE PETERS, By Thomas Bell, Agent.

Special Holiday Rates.

For the Christmas and New Year holidays excursion tickets will be sold to points within a distance of 200 miles at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold December 24, 25 and 31, 1895, and January 1, 1896, good to return until and including January 2, 1896. Tickets to be good for going passage on date of sale only and continuous passage in both directions. W. T. W. MORAN, Agt.

Last Call.

We have concluded to put all of our subscription accounts more than one and one-half years past due in the hands of a collector, forthwith.

We must have the money to do business with and that right away.

Annual meeting of Nebraska State Teachers' association, Lincoln Nebraska, December 31 to January 3. For the above excursion tickets will be sold at one and one-third fare* for the round trip. Tickets will be sold December 30 to January 2 inclusive, good returning to and including January 4, 1896.

You can pay your subscription to this paper in wheat at 10 cents above the market price.—Or what is still better, you can deposit the wheat in mill at Wayne and pay us in flour.

United States Currency Statistics. The Reform club has just issued what promises to prove one of the most valuable reference pamphlets in its series—"United States Currency Statistics." It is designed to meet the needs of those who wish to have at hand, in compact form, the most reliable statistics available upon currency topics. It consists of 32 pages, crowded with just those statistics to which students of currency questions have most occasion to refer.

While, as its name implies, it is devoted mainly to statistics relating to United States currency, it also includes comparative data as to foreign countries at every important point. A number of ingenious diagrams add interest to the work, and full references to statistics not possible to be included offer suggestions to those making investigations. The pamphlet can be had for 5 cents from the Reform club, 22 Williams street, New York city.

Railroad Timetable

Table with columns: EAST, C. ST. P. M. & O., WEST. Rows: 6:30 P.M. Overland Passenger, 1:45 P.M. Black Hills Passenger, 7:55 A.M. Accommodation. Includes arrival and departure times for Bloomfield Branch.

M. H. DODGE.

Attorney at Law.

WINSIDE, NEBRASKA.

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Attorneys at Law,

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

ANSON A. WELCH,

Attorney at Law,

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

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DENTIST,

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Edward S. Blair A. M. M. D. WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

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Insurance, Loans and Collections. Mail orders promptly attended to.

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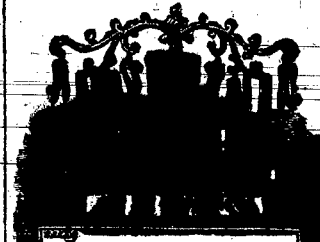
Attorney at Law,

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AUG. SCHWAERZEL, Does repairing of Boats and Shoes with neatness and dispatch, at reasonable prices

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Direct door south of Winsors' Blacksmithshop.

Work gathered up and delivered and repairing done free of charge.