CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Resolution to Impeach Cleveland. Washington, May 24.—Representalive Howard, Populist of Alabama. introduced a resolution in open house today for the impeachment of President Cleveland, the grounds alleged by the resolution being illegal sale of bonds, illegal use of the proceeds of the bonds sales, corruption in politics and refusal to enforce the auti-trust law. Mr. Howard's sensation was very short lived. When the clerk ceased reading, Howard, who had arisen to address the house, was suddenly taken off the floor by Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, who raised the question of consideration against the resolution. The question was promptly put by the speaker and by a practically unanimous vote the house declined to give Mr. Howard a hearing. The house then settled down to dull routine.

Adopts River and Harbor Bill. WASHINGTON, May 24.—The house adopted the conference report on the river and harbor bill.

Last of Supply Bills Passed.

Washington, May 26.-The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the supply bills, was before the senate Monday and passed just before adjournment. It temporarily displaced the bill to prohibit the issue of bonds. As an increase of £6,900,000 over the house bill. Most important amendment was \$1,542,979 to the Southern Pacific company for transportation of mails.

Kem Still Objecting. WASHINGTON, May 26 .- Kem (Pop., Neb.) resumed his obstructive policy at the opening of the session of the house Monday, entering objections wherever possible. Babcock promptly claimed the day for District of Columbia business. When it was concluded, on motion of Evans, the house went into committee of the whole to consider the bill to repeal the free alcohol clause of the existing tariff law.

Barred From the Use of the Mails. Washington, May 24. - Postmaster advertised to sell counterfeit half dollars that would defy detection for a quarter seach. This was adjudged a Here was an early chance to win fame, fraudulent operation under the law, and perhaps a brevet as an Indian fightand the postmaster at Jewell has been er! I was alone, and would plan the ordered to return all mail addressed to capture I intended to make. Old serhim to the senders.

Public Building for York. WASHINGTON, May 24.—Bills for publie buildings at the following places were favorably reported by a sub-co imittee of the house committe on public buildings: York, Neb., \$100,000; Cheyenne, (increase), \$100,000.

Alcohol Bill Passed. Washington, May 27.- The house | similar creatures abounded. Tnesday, by a vote of 165 to 69, passed the bill for the repeal of section 61 of slightest sign of an Indian trail, and I the present tariff law, providing for a began to fear that I was not to have a Now march your men in and have some rebate on alcohol used in the arts or | chance to win my spurs. But on the medicinal compounds. An amendment | morning of the third day we strack an | was attached to the bill providing for a Indian trail, and my hopes rose. They joint commission to consist of three | were short lived, for the trail was an old members from each house to examine one. We soon lost it and resumed our and report on all questions relating to march in the original direction.

free alcohol at the rext se sion. Tariff and Finance in the Senate. Washington, May 27.-Tariff and finance each came in for a share of consideration in the senate Tuesday. Early in the day Sherman succeeded in having the filled cheese bill taken up, whereupon Mr. Dubois offered an amendment adding 75 cent per barrel to the tax on beer. The senator said his amendment was intended to test the sincerity of senators who expressed the patriotic dosire to aid the treasury by raising more revenue. Sherman opposed the amendment as a skillful means to defeat the cheese bill. His motion to table the Dubois amendment was defeated, yeas, 25; nays, 30. On the question of adopting the amendment, the debate became general, Senators Mills and Gray supporting and Nelson, Aldrich and Vilas opposing it. The bill and the pending beer amendment were displaced at 2 o'clock by the bond bill, which was advocated by Pritchard and opposed by Lindsay. Thurston, in view of his departure, owing to the sickness in his family, defined his position on a number of important pending measures, viz. Favorable to the election of senators by the people; to the bill amending the law for punishment for contempt of court; to the filled cheese bill and opposed to the bill prohibiting the issue of bonds. As to the last measure Thurston said his opposition was not due to the principle of the bill, which he might approve at another time, but

President Cannot Comply.

Washington, May 24.—The president has sent a message to the senate saying that he cannot communicate the infortion in regard to Cuba.

he felt it was too late in the session to

withhold from the administration the

means of avoiding a monetary crisis.

Knocked Out the Beer Tax.

Washington, May 28 .- The amendment to the filled cheese bill for an additional tax of 75 cents a barrel on beer has been defeated in the senate-yeas,

Supreme Court Adjourns. WASHINGTON, May 26 .- The supreme pourt of the United States has adjourned until next October. No decision was announced in the California irrigation

President Sends In a Veto. WASHINGTON, May 24.-The president today sent to the house his veto of the bill to amend the act fixing the fees ...

register and receivers of land offices. Minister Willis at Washington. WASHINGTON, May 24 .- Mr. Willis of Kentucky, United States minister to

Hawaii, has arrived in Washington. Omaha Bridge Decision. WASHINGTON, May 26 .- The opinion of the court below in the Omaha bridge

tase was affirmed by the supreme court.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all t'e physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not to presume on his position as an old iron. When the hair is perfectly dry, live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery soldier and give me advice." I did not comb out your curls and arrange as best big Mexican, her husband, who sat in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose be- and the whole credit. gan to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is trial at A. F. Steitz's drug store.

A SHEPHERDESS OF SHEEP.

She walks—the lady of my delight—

A shepherdess of sheep.

Her flocks are thoughts; she keeps them to speak, abruptly: She guards them from the steep:

She leads them on the fragrant height

And folds them in for sleep. She roams maternal hills and bright, Dark valleys safe and deep: Her dreams are innocent at night-The chastest stars may peep. She walks—the lady of my delight—

A shepherdess of sheep. She holds her little thoughts in sight, Though gay they run and leap; She is so circumspect and right:

She has her soul to keep; She walks-the lady of my delight-A shepherdess of sheep.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

MY FIRST CAMPAIGN.

At Fort Yuma, in the southwest corner of Arizona, life had long been monotonous, so we heard with much pleasare that several bands of Apaches had "jumped" their reservations and were on the warpath. Preparations were at once begun in anticipation of expected orders to round the Indians up. Soon we received the orders by telegraph, and at once took the field.

The other officers of my troop were either on leave or on detached service. passed, the bill carries about \$10,000,000. so I was temporarily in command of my troop. I had graduated from the Military academy but a short time before, and had been on but few scouts. Still I had seen enough field service to make me quite confident cf my ability to e ammand my troop.

The number of hostile Indians was reported at about 30, divided into several bands. As the direction which they had taken was not definitely known, it was considered best for the troops to separate, as a single troop could easily capture a band of the hostiles, or even the whole lot in case the bands should

I hailed this plan with delight, for as long as my troop was with any one of General Wilson today issued an order | the others, I, being the junior officer, barring D. Fuller of Jewell, In., from | could merely chey the orders given to the use of the United States mails. He me. But alone I would be free to exer- mishers, and after waiting a sufficient cise my ingenuity.

Visions of success rose before me. vice to the "youngsters" just out of the been given. academy, but I would make them understand that they need not attempt

My route was toward the northeast. ly for Indian signs, through a desert covered with cactus of many varieties. Snakes, tarantulas, centipeds and other

For two days we did not see the

Next day, soon after an bour's halt for dinner, the scouts reported an Indian rail. I hurried forward to inspect it. It was a very plain one, and even to my unpracticed eye it was evident that the band was much larger than we had expected to meet. I concluded that the several bands must, by a preconcerted plan, have concentrated at some point. I was delighted at this, for instead of

capturing one band I should capture all. Without loss of time I gave the necessary instructions, took precautions to avoid falling into an ambash and gave the order to advance. Old Indian hunters say: "If you see Apache signs, be very careful; if you don't see signs, be much mere careful." If the Indians suspect they are being pursued, they will destroy, as far as possible, all signs of heir trail. The clearness of the trail we were following assured me that the In- shoot unless I proved to be mistaken." dians were blissfully unconscious of our

remain near the column, and in order not to lose any of the credit of the capture I followed close on their heels. We moved rapidly, and the trail grew warmer every minute. We were at the most not over two hours behind the

It was growing dusk, and I began to them that night, but would be f reed to Companion. go into camp at dark. The country had become rolling, so that we could not see any distance ahead, and this should have made me more cautious to avoid an ambush. But I did not anticipate anything of this kind, for I still had no reason to think that the Indians had any idea we were close on their trail.

As we came over the crest of a small hill the scouts pointed out to me a thin line of smoke rising beyond the next mation asked for by the Morgan resolu- rise of ground. I at once halted and dismounted my command. Undoubtedly Fleuve St. Louis, Rio del Esperitu the Indians had gone into camp unsuspicious of our appreach.

I could hear my heart beat with exeitement and anticipation, but in order to lay my plans correctly it was necessary for me to see the ground myself. After a moment's hesitation I concluded to take the first sergeant with me.

We tied bunches of grass on our heads and then crept forward ten yards apart antil we came to the crest of the obstructing hill. I peered over, drew hastily back and took a long breath. There they were! There was no doubt of that, for they were not 100 yards away, and at the first glance I saw that they were

almost as many men as I had. This was rather more than I had bargained for. I had expected to meet ten or a dozen, or, in case the bands had united, 30 at most. However, I was in for it now. It would never do to retreat, and my glory v. I be all the greater from such a capture.

I took another glance and then beckoned to my sergeant to fall back a short distance for a consultation. As he came

up to me without waiting for me to speak he said:

"Lieuterant, I think"-

for he was an old Indian fighter and a ment is only for summer, and even then worth its weight in gold. We wont keep store or house without it." Get a free level headed man, but that was all the should not be tried every day, as it more reason for my not wanting to hear | would in time dry and fade the hair. his advice, for no doubt, I should be in-

fluenced by it, and then I should feel in honor bound to acknowledge his share in the success. Therefore, as he began to speak, I said, perhaps rather too

"Never mind, sergeant, what you think. Join the treep and have it ready

to attack as soon as I come back." With a suspicion of a smile on his face, but true to his reputation as a word. I again crept forward to the crest of the hill, and protected by my mask of grass made a thorough survey of the ground.

The Indians, as I had expected believing themselves absolutely safe, had taken no precautions to guard against a surprise. They had gone into camp on the bank of a small stream, which at this point made a bend away from me and then back again, forming a V, with the Indian camp at the vertex. The stream had at the bend cut into the opposite bank, making it steep and hard

Their campfires were lighted, and the Indians were evidently preparing sup-per. Their rifles were stacked a little in advance on one side.

My plan was quickly formed. I would send small detachments up and down the stream to cut off escape in those directions and would draw up my main body behind the crest where I was. They would have perfect command of the camp and could also pick off any one who attempted to escape by scaling the opposite bank.

When everything should be ready, I would advance alone as far down the slope as possible, and as soon as discovered would call on the camp to surrender. At my call my men would appear at the crest with their rifles cocked and aimed. I hoped by this plan to capture the whole camp without firing a shot.

I returned to my troop and carefully explained the plan. Again I thought that I noticed one or two peculiar smiles on the men's faces. I paid no attention unite, while by separating the chances to them, but made the details for the of striking the trails would be greatly two parties to cut off the retreat up and down the stream.

I selected trustworthy noncommissioned officers to command these parties and started them for their designated places. I then deployed my men as skirlength of time for the two detached parties to reach their places I gave the order for the men to advance cautiously to

It was quite dark by this time, and with a sigh of relief I saw my plans geants with a troop are fond of giving ad- completed without any alarm having I cautiously advanced alone till with-

in easy speaking distance, when I stepped into plain view and called for the surrender of the camp, at the same We proceeded rapidly, searching eager- time telling them that escape was im-I was perfectly astounded to see no

commotion, no confusion in the camp, but in reply to my summons a voice answered in good English: "All right, old fellow, we surrender.

I recognized the speaker as one of the captains from the next post, who was in command of a company of Indian scouts, that I had mistaken for a band

of hostiles. The joke was on me, and I had nothing to do but to make the best of it. So, hiding my chagrin as best I could, I gave the order for the men to return for their horses and march into camp.

The captain told me that all the hostiles had returned to their reservation, but when his scouts had reported to him that we were following him he had guessed that we had not heard of their return, but had mistaken his company for the Indians. He had thought that it would be a good joke on me to let me go ahead and capture his com-

After supper, when I went to inspect the horses, the first sergeant said to me: "Lieutenant, I started to tell you that I thought that those were friendly Indians, and when you sent me back to the troop I cautioned the men not to

It would indeed have been a dreadful mistake if any one had been hurt. So I The scouts, however, were directed to thanked the sergeant for his thoughtfulness and at the same time mentally resolved that the next time I would listen

It did not take long after I returned to my post for the story to leak out. But it was a long time before they tired of telling how I captured a company of our own Indian scouts. - Lieutenant J. fear that we should not come up with C. W. Brooks, U. S. A., in Youth's

The Mississippi.

Mississippi was originally Meche Sebe. "Father of Waters." It was first spelled Misisipi by Tabott, a Jesuit explorer. and one consonant after another has been since added until it is now loaded down. The Choctaws called it the "Long river;" the Illinois Indians knew it as the "Great Fish river;" on old maps it is designated as La Grande Rivieve, Biviere Conception, Riviere Baude, Santo, Rio Escondido and many other names. The Indian tribes that lived on its banks named different sections to please themselves, and it is said that from its source to its mouth it was originally called by more than 100 names. Some philologists doubt the correctness of the translations given above and commonly received and think the original word means "all the rivers of the earth."

Her Cycle Book.

ty conceit which will doubtless find favor with the fair devotees of the wheel. It is intended to be used as a sort of diary of one's trips and to record the speed and length of each ride. Like the address book and the calling list book, which have been found really useful, this little book is handmade. The best should be of canvas, parchment or leather. A tiny painting, or pen and ink drawing of a wheel, with a suitable motto or apt quotation, would be just right for decoration.

Curling the Hair.

He got no further, for at that point I | When curled and waved hair must be interrupted him. As he began to speak had at any cost, wet your hair thorough. not like scolding mothers and brothers the thought flashed through my mind: ly with good cologne or alcohol and and sisters who were unpleasant and "There! As I had expected, he is going while it is wet curl over a smooth hot very dirty. want any advice. I wanted the credit, pleases you. Then powder the hair slightly, and you need not worry over I knew that his advice would be good, the result for some hours. This treat-

THE ANGELS' CYERSIGHT.

We have a little sister. I wonder if they missed her When she wandered out of heaven to come

How could they ever spare her? I know she must be fairer Than any little angel they are keeping there

Her eyes are blue and shining, And her hair is soft and twining, splendid soldier, he obeyed without a Just like a bit of sunshine all curled in little

rings.

But, ah, who would have thought it? (Perhaps they all forgot it.) They let her come from heaven all the way without her wings! -Sydney Dayve in Outlook.

ANTONIO'S MARY.

Dora England was standing in the garden, bareheaded, holding her baby in her arms. She leaned against the balustrade, and her little son kicked his feet against the pink blossoms of the passion vine running a race up the side of the house with a climbing rose that was a wonder even among the roses of Santa Barbara. Dora looked at the little feet and at the rosy flowers and then laughed, and pulling off the shoes and socks held the bare feet up by the flowers and matched pinkness. Then, being a mother, she began to fondle the little things in a most unreasonable way, and it was then that she saw Mary for the first time-saw her come through the gate and into the garden, not walking. but running-running as though that, and not walking, were the natural human gait, a girl of 17, a Mexican, dark and tall and with a tuneful voice when she began to speak.

"I am Mary, Antonio's Mary," she said, "not Maria, but Mary, just like American girls are named. I looked from the house there over to the house here, and I knew that you were the one I had come to seek. I am happy, ah, happy, if this is the little angel I am to take care of. I have so many, many little brothers and sisters, and I beg my mother to let me stay and take care of them. But my mother says, 'Mary, you are a woman now and must make money.' And so, as for me, until now it is in a laundry that I have worked. But how can one love a laundry? When Jose, the waiter in the big hotel, came to get me, I knew that you would let me come to you, for I love the baby, and when one loves one does well, is it not so?" And then, without waiting: "It is a good thing, dear lady, that you are not in the big hotel now. My mother is a careful woman-you do not know what a careful woman-and the big hotel a bad place for a girl like me.' "A prudent mother," was what Dora

Mary had taken the baby and was looking hard at the mother with big, affectionate eyes. Dora's imagination was making a picture, "She shall wear a dark gown, a large white apron and an enormous black hat, and there must be some red about her, and then on the beach with the baby, with his yellow hair, in her arms, she will be lovely."

"And so," Robert England said to the Sedgeleys next day, "the little Mexican is to become the caretaker of my son, because she has a skin like satin, a low brow and a mouthful of glistening teeth." But he did not say this to his wife. He could not have said that he understood women, but he might have said that he understood one woman. He was never a better lawyer than when he was in his own house, and that high strung little wife of his was as complex a body as 12 men ever

So Mary came, and Dora and her husband and the Sedgeleys watched her every morning when she sat in the sun on the sand with the baby on her lap. She would take a handful of sand, and holding it as high as she could reach she would let it slip through her fingers, and when the child laughed she would laugh, too, and clap her hands. She became a feature of the beach life of Santa Barbara. Every one watched for the coming of the tall young savage and the fair haired child. The young men from New York who are the stars in the play life that goes on in the place every winter-an existence that is no more like real life than the Santa Barbara winter is like real winter-and who are very pretty editions de luxe of the Mexican vaquero, with their broad sombreros, their silver trimmed saddles, their rawhide bridles and diabolical Mexican bits, and their spurs weighed down with silver chains-even they looked at her as they rode up and down

on the beach. "Niva and I have been looking at the most beautiful creature in Santa Barbara," said Dora as her husband and

Niva's came up to her high cart. "Now I know you are talking about Dora's fad," Robert said. "A month ago, 'the most beautiful thing' would have signified the most wonderful baby in the world, but now-the truth is, Dora enjoys being on a pedestal. Perhaps she has never been on one before, except for the short time that she occupied one of my making a great many years ago before we were married. But now she has become a sort of supernatural being in Mary's eyes. I assure you, she is father, mother and father confessor all in one. There are no bounds to her devotion. I am sure she would slay one of her small brothers without a pang if Dora ordered the sacrifice."

"An uncomfortable sort of responsibility," muttered Niva. "Yes," Dora said, "and I hate that. I hate responsibility, and I abhor posing. and my part in this is a deadly pose.' "She is undeniably pretty," said The bicycle book is the latest, a pret- Niva's quiet husband, "and that New York fellow, your friend Dulaney over

> there, seems to think so too." "She is beautiful," insisted Dora. "She is," muttered Niva again, "dangerously beautiful,"

What Robert England said was all true. Mary gave Dora her worship, and there was jealousy in the adobe home of of paper should be used and the cover Mary's mother and hot battles for Mary. "It is for the American woman and her one child that you desert your mother," stormed Carmen. "We are nothing to

you now," with a sweep of her hand including half a dozen very frightened looking little rats of children. Mary was thinking all the time that she did

"Antonio," insisted Carmen to the smoking his pipe with great calmness, "tell the girl that she cannot leave the house; that she shall never see the American woman's face again."

"I am going now," Mary said. "I

has told me that she needs me.

"She has taught my daughter to disobey her mother. You shall not go. It is my right, the obedience of my children!" screamed Carmon.

But by this time Mary was running down the street laughing. The big Antonio went on smoking, and the neighbors came out of their houses to see Carmen and her unruly child.

"Come back!" shouted the mother. But Mary always turned her laughing head and cried, "No, no!"

* * * * * "May I tell you all about it?" Mary said one morning.

"All about what?" asked Dora, and Mary cried: "Oh, the most wonderful thing has happened, the most magnificent thing. My cousin, who is a widow, mourns no longer. Her house is a fine place, as big as these two rooms. The floor of her house is not like the earth floor of the house of my father. It is a floor of boards, all smooth planks. Last night my cousin came out of her mourning. A great dance she gave to us all. If you could see our Spanish dances We have egg shells—hollow, gilded egg shells. And, you see, we are to break the shells on the head of the one that is most dear to us. The girls are to break them on the heads of the men, and the men on the heads of the girls. And all the men have broken their shells on my head. And the American man-he, too, has covered my hair with gold. See, see!" and blushing cruelly she held down her head, which sparkled with

There were more dances, and this was not the last time that the gold glittered in the girl's hair.

"It is ominous," Dora said to her husband. "I am afraid that Mary has discovered that she is beautiful.' "What is she going to do when we go

away?" asked Robert. "What is going to become of her?" "How serious you are," laughed Dora. "I suppose she will go back to

At the end of the season, when the Englands went north again, Dora gave Mary many pretty gifts. When she got into the train, she held the baby up for Mary to kiss and was quite frightened

at the look on the girl's face. "It seems a pity," Robert said. "A good deal might have been done with her, poor little pitiful thing!" And the train moved off, and Mary went out of the station. But she did not go back to the adobe home of Antonio and Carmen. * * * 2 4 *

When Mrs. England heard of it, she cried a little, and she did not look in her husband's face that day or the next day. Niva Sedgeley told her. Niva was not surprised. And in the meantime Horace Dulaney staid on at the big hotel until the hot weather drove him away. -Etta Ramsdell Goodwin in Argonaut.

Pay of Former Contributors.

Coleridge took at times an exaggeratjournalism, that he declined on the distant sources the problems of trans- Albert P. Main, Mills D. Brothers, John F. Main ground that he would not give up "the | mission come in. reading of old folios" for twenty times £2,000, and that he considered any pay beyond \$350 as a real evil, is obviously impossible. Stuart probably tried to to £20 per hersepower. For large inspur his indolent contributor by saying that his services would be worth some spur his indolent contributor by saying that his services would be worth some stallations the capital cost is but £10 or settler has filed astice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said so. The steam engine on a similar basis proof will be made before the Register and Rethat his services would be worth some such sum if they could be made regular. But the statement is only worth notices here in illustration of the state of the literary market at the time. Southey aca week which he received as Stuart's

Poetry, by the way, appears to have been more in demand then than at the present day. Both Perry and Stuart's elder brother offered to employ Burns, and Coleridge, Southey, Campbell and Moore all published poems in the newspapers. Lamb tried his hand at "jokes." "Sixpence a joke," he says-"and it was thought pretty high, too-was Dan Stuart's settled remuneration in these

The high water mark of a journalist's earnings at the end of the last century is probably marked by the achievement of Mackintosh, who carned 10 guineas in a week. "No paper could stand it!" exclaimed the proprietor, and the bargain had to be revised. A few years later, however, we are told that Sterling, the father of Carlyle's friend, was receiving the sum which Coleridge supposed himself to have refused, namely, £2,000 a year for writing leading articles in The Times. - National Review.

New Definitions.

Inmates of the Home For Feeble Minded Children at Glen Ellen often surprise their teachers by bright ques-

tions and witty answers. "Now, children, which one of you can tell me what grass is?" asked one of the instructors the other day. She selected one little girl from among those who waved their hands in furious attempts to gain recognition, and she promptly

"Little live green streaks." "What is a doll?" was the next ques tion, and a little boy answered: "It is a cry baby turned into nothing."-San Francisco Post.

St. Louis' Population. The St. Louis Directory for 1896, just ssued, indicates that the population of | Contraction from Burns. Relief instant. 45,059 since 1890

To Run the Gantlet. "To run the gantlet" originated in Germany and traveled thence to England, finally becoming domesticated in America. In both the German and English armies and navies, about the time of the settlement of America, running the gantlet was a punishment for misdemeanor, the soldiers of a company or regiment being placed in two lines facing each other, each man armed with a switch. The culprit ran between the two files and received upon his bare back the switches of his comrades. An officer stood by to see that the punish ment was properly enforced, and any soldier who failed to do his duty was himself liable to make the journey between the two files. The Indians along the coast of Virginia are said to have observed this punishment inflicted upon some sailers of an-English man-of-war and immediately adopted the idea for torturing their enemies. Hence came the belief that the punishment or torture

America. Dr. Sawyer; Dear Sir: Having used your Patilles, I can recommend them to the public. have been attended by four different doctors, bu one and a half boxes of your medicine has done shall never leave my sweet lady until me more good than all of them. Yours respect lows, for testimonials and information. she tells me to go. She needs me. She County, Mich. Sold by F. H. Longley.

was peculiar to the aborigines of North



Lydroelectric Power.

There are not many instances from which reliable data of actual working can be had. Geneva, with but one-cightieth of the population of London, has

portion of the price in London. It can ceiver at North Platte, Nebraska, on Jone 12th PARK, VIET be had for one-third the London price ed view of his services to The Morning at points close to falls, and is far cheap- who made Homestend Entry No. 15,829, for the Chronicle. His surprising statement or than gas. But, alas, we have not the the east half of the southwest quarter, section 5, that Stuart in 1890 offered him £2,000 | Swiss mountains, with their many township 17 north, range 29 west. Se names the a year if he would devote himself to gorges, at our doors, and if we seek the dence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

As to capital cost, water power plant of modern design and suitable for quite small falls may be constructed at £19 would cost £20 to £25, and Dowson's gas colver at North Plaite, Neb., on July 28t, 1896, engine system about £17. At moderate worked 3,000 hours in the year. In | 406 working an electric light station the efficiency of the steam engine is low, for reasons which need not be discussed here, so that it is apparent that, given same capital outlay as for other motors,

Words. DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There souly one way to cure deafness, and hat is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed con- May 18th, 1825. ition of the mucous lining of the Eusss the inflamation can be taken out and this tube rest red to its normal-conine cases out of ten are caused by ea arrh which is nothing but an inflamed

ondition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars or any case of Denfness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggist-, 75c.

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Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipted price-MUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 112 William St., New York.

A Cure for Piles.

We can assure all who suffer with Inernal Piles that in Hemorrhoidine we lave a positive cure. The treatment is alike any thing heretofore used and its | copy of this order in Tax Taxause, a legal newspolication so periect that every ves- paper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing. ge of the disease is eradicated. Hemrrhoidine is a harmless compound, can e used for an eye ointment, yet posesss such healing power that when aplied to the diseased parts, it at once re- friend to try your Pastilles, and after using them eves and a cure is the sure result of its for one year, I can say I am entirely well. I canntinued use. All who suffer with piles | not recommend them too highly. Mrs. M. S. Brook suffer from Constipation also and Hem- Bronson, Bethel Branch Co., Mich. For sale by F. orrhoidine cures both. Price \$1 50. For H. Longley. Sale by Druggists. Will be sent from the factory on receipt of price. Send to THE FOSTER MAN'E'G Co. Council Pluffs.

Sold by A. F. Stroitz. Beys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.50

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at North Pintte, Neb.,) Notice is hereby given that the following-named a system which gives her hydraulic settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Re-

> following witnesses to prove his continuous restand Prince C. Gibbs, all of Nesbitt, Neb. JOHN F. HINMAN, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. U. S. Land Office, North Platte, Neb., Notice is hereby given that the following named

efficiency the water power will involve who made Homesteral Entry No. 16163 for the a working expenditure of about £3 to £4 of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter section 32, township 13 N., knowledges his gratitude for the guinea per horsepower per annum, the steam Range II W. He cames the following witnesses engine of £8 and the Dowson gas engine | to prove his continuous residence upon and cultiof £6 10s., assuming the engine to be lard A. Gregg, Clarence C. Bowman and Caroline Furguson, all of Willard, Neb

JOHN F. HINMAN, Register. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb. Notice is hereby given that William Steinbreck a fall, power can easily be got for the has filed notice of intention to make final proof be-Platte Neb., on Friday, the 5th day of June, 1996, on in some cases for much less, while the umber culture application No. 12,100, for the northworking cost is only one-half. -Good range No. 25. He names as witnesses. Edward Tailor, Jasper Humphery, Charles Record and George Brunner, all of Paxton, Neb

> PROBATE NOTICE. In the matter of the estate of Martin Van Brock-

JOHN F. HINMAN, Register.

achian Tube. When this tube is infamed you have a rumbling sound or Nebraska, at the county court room, in said conninherity of have a funding sound by, on the 18th day of September, 1886, on the 18th day of October, 1886, and on the 18th day of No. v closed. Deafness is the result, and un- vember, 1808 at 1 o'clock p. m. each day, for the tion, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims, and ition, hearing will be destroyed forever; one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 19th day of May, 1805. This notice will be published in THE TARBUNE, a newspaper printed in said county, for four weeks successively, on and after May 19th, 1888. • 10-4 JAMES M. RAY, County Judge.

> U. S. Land Office, North Platte, Neb., ? May 19th, 1896, 5 Complaint having been entered at this office by George W. Davis against Charles P. Dick for fail-No. 13.633 dated August 10th, 1889, upon the north west quarter of section 8, township 15 north, range Il west, in Lincoln county, Nebraska, with a view eging that the said Charles P. Dick has failed to dant or cause to be planted any portion of said. mie any portion of said tract the last three years and that there are no trees growing upon said stim; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of June, 1996 at believes a. m., to respond and furnish testi mony concerning said alleged failure.

JOHN F. HINMAN, Register. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at North Platte, Neb.,) Notice is hereby given that Aifred Nelson has filed notice of intention to make final proof be-fore the Register and Receiver at their office in North Platte, Nebruska, on Saturday, the 27th ay of June, 1886, on timber application No. 12 10. for the south helf of the northeast quarter and lot 1 of section 2, in township 12 north, range 26 west. He names as witnesses John P. Nystrom and J. E. Nystrom of Gothenburg, Neb., and Trean G. V. Nisson and John Anderson of Spaunoth, Nebraska.

JOHN F. HINMAN, Begister ONDER OF HEARING. THE STATE OF NEBBUASEA, | SR.

At the county court held at the county court com, in and for said county, May 25, 1886 In the matter of the estate of Jane Haynes, On reading and filing the petition of James C.

Haynes praying that administration of said estate may be granted to William H. McDonald as ad-Ordered, That June 10th, 1896, at I o'clock, p. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a ounty court to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a

Dr. A. P. Sawyer-Sir: After suffering four years with female weakness I was persuaded by a

JAMES M. BAY, County Judge.