

OVER THE STATE.

THERE are two murderers in the Douglas county jail who have been sentenced to be hanged April 17th.

Buy home made goods and build up home industries, is a good policy. Farrell's Fire Extinguisher, made by Farrell & Co., Omaha; Morse-Coe boots and shoes for men, women and children.

PREPARATIONS are under way by the society ladies of Nebraska City to give a minstrel entertainment in the near future, the proceeds of which will be used in assisting the worthy poor of the city.

THE family of E. C. Delan at Ashland fear greatly that he was drowned in the recent disastrous floods that prevailed in Missouri. He had gone there to engage in business and has not been heard from for some time.

GEORGE NELSON, who has been in jail in Rushville, charged with robbing a Bohemian farmer of a sum of money, pleaded guilty to assault with intent to commit robbery and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

THE Methodist Episcopal church in Dakota City burned to the ground. A defect in the furnace set fire to the floor and when the flames were discovered the entire inside was ablaze. Nothing was saved of the contents.

AUDITOR EUGENE MOORE has given Adjutant Mart Howe of the Grand Island Soldiers' and Sailors' home his warrant for \$325. An attempt was made by a Lincoln bank to garnish it for a debt due on a promissory note of \$125.

OLIVER HOLMQUEST, arrested at Atkinson for cattle rustling, is now confined in the county jail at O'Neill. John Merrill of Atkinson and Thomas Carberry of Stuart were also arrested on the same charge. Carberry appeared before the county judge and was placed under \$500 bond to appear before the county court for preliminary hearing.

THERE will be no execution of the death sentence by any officer of the law in Nebraska this month. There was a few weeks ago a prospect that two men would be hanged on January 10, but last week the governor granted a reprieve in the case of John B. Walker, and there is no necessity for a gallows in Dawson county, at least for two months.

If a "deep plowing" club was organized in every township in Buffalo county, with meetings once a week and discussions on deep plowing, sub-soiling and the conservation of moisture, says the Kearney Hub, more would be done to promote the prosperity of the county than in any other way, especially if the discussions were liberally sprinkled with alfalfa.

EX-COUNTY SUBSIDENTENT GEORGE W. CONDON, of Keya Paha county, who committed suicide at Ottawa, Kan., December 27, was taken to his former home at Center Point, Ia., for interment by his wife and a little girl. Mr. Condon left Springfield ten days before his death on a land trade, apparently in the best of spirits, and was expected home the day the telegram came announcing his death.

JOHN HEIN and Bertha Klist were married at the Catholic church in David City and the same evening entertained their friends at the house of the groom near town. During the evening a party of young men went to the house to charivari the newly wedded pair and getting boisterous fired a heavily loaded shotgun at the house. The shot went through the side of the house and struck the wall on the opposite side. Several persons were in the room, two of whom narrowly escaped the shot.

ACTING under orders from Mayor Graham, Chief of Police Melick of Lincoln closed up the five regular gambling houses which have been running in the city. The police were instructed to notify the proprietors of all such establishments on their beats of the mayor's orders, and if the proprietors complied and closed, to make no arrests. If they attempt to ignore the orders the officers were to bring in the proprietors, their paraphernalia, and all parties found in the houses. All the gamblers quietly closed up.

PARTIES in the vicinity of North Loup who have raised pop corn the past season for the use of eastern dealers report a decided increase in the returns realized over those obtained formerly for the same amount of labor expended in raising ordinary field corn. While the crop is somewhat difficult to gather, the great difference in the price amply justifies the extra labor, while the tillage, acre for acre, is said to be no greater than that required by ordinary field corn. One farmer has already made arrangements with a Lincoln seed house to put in a large quantity of field beans and table corn the coming season.

Every reader of this paper who is a western farmer, living on his own farm, and who is not a subscriber to the Iowa Homestead, can have a few sample copies of that practical farm journal sent to his address on trial, free, by simply sending on a postal card his name and postoffice address to the Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa. The Homestead is a practical farm journal. Its editorial contributors live and work on their own farms. They write of the work done on their farms with their own hands. They have years of experience, and are therefore able to advise and suggest from the standpoint of practical personal knowledge of matters pertaining to western agriculture rather than from the standpoint of the sidewalk farmer and ward politician. Send your name and postoffice address to the Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa, and receive a number of free sample copies.

A MAN who left Nebraska and went south writes: "When spring comes and we get over the shakes we will all be back to Nebraska. We have been here some sixteen months, have raised nothing and our money is all gone paying doctor bills. Nothing here but fever and ague."

T. M. FISHER received word to get a farm for a man from Illinois. In the list of farms for sale he reported several choice ones, but none, says the Grafton correspondent of the Fairmont Signal, of them cheap in price. Regardless of the prevailing hard times in financial matters, farmers who live here have not lost faith in Nebraska.

Stand by Nebraska. A Beatrice correspondent of the Lincoln Journal writes: The recent publication in the Chicago Times-Herald of a page article pretending to show that a large percentage of Nebraska's people were seeking homes in the south, has stirred up a host of Gage county people who have been south, and who have returned disgusted. The Journal could name at least a score who have been able to get back and as many more who would like to, but can't. Dick Davis, a gentleman who lived in the city for over ten years, caught the southern fever, traded a fine brick block for land in Louisiana, and stayed there less than six months after arriving in the state. He says he was glad to take in exchange for the property mortgaged property in Des Moines, Ia. Joseph Cuitlard had a similar experience. Mr. Sulter, who went to Texas from near DeWitt, after staying there one year, sacrificed his land and personal property to enable him to return to Nebraska. These men all tell a similar story. They were enticed to their prospecting trips at a season of the year when things were pretty blue in Nebraska and when the crops and climatic conditions of the south were at their best. Two gentlemen in the city, who have large property interests, were offered free transportation, and expenses paid by a southern railroad if they would go south and thereby show at least an indication to change their location. The offer was declined with thanks.

Stick of the South. Fairbury dispatch: Harry Chain on Rock Creek precinct, in this county, is an industrious farmer, who, prompted by crop failures and the alluring tales that came from the south, departed some weeks since for Louisiana to inspect the "modern Eden" with a view of locating. He stopped at St. Charles, that state, and there he wrote home that he would return to Nebraska in time to put in a crop. He had enough of the south and declared himself in emphatic language. It had, he said, rained steadily for two weeks and a vast slough, which he did not consider fit to be inhabited by human beings, Wells seven feet deep supplied the populace with very unwholesome water, and the dead were either cremated or buried above ground and dirt piled over them for a covering. Digging a grave according to the civilized custom was out of the question on account of the surface water. Chills and ague were prevalent the year round and ignorance and indolence predominated to a surprising degree. Although something of a pessimist when he left he now says the Nebraska farmer who exchanges his land for possessions in the south makes a great mistake.

Sugar Bounty Warrants. Lincoln dispatch: There has been considerable curiosity around the state house as to what would be the final outcome of the matter of the warrants drawn by the state auditor on the state general fund in payment of the \$40,000 of bounty claimed by the beet sugar manufacturers from the state. The auditor took the ground that although there was no appropriation for this specific purpose, that since the secretary of state had certified to him that the sugar made had been inspected and amounted to so much there was no choice but for him, the auditor, to issue the warrants under the mandatory.

The opponents of the bounty it has been supposed would take some action to prevent the payment of the warrants by the state treasurer. Just what this would be has been the subject of much speculation.

Leases on Public Lands. Land Commissioner Russell has lately received a great many remittances for leases due on public lands far below the minimum amount which he feels disposed to accept for such rents. In good times it is usual for renters to pay the full amount, some \$8 for each forty acres, but he has taken as low as 15 cents per forty. Of late quite a number of renters have sent in amounts based on a payment as low as 3 and 4 cents per forty. The commissioner believes the time has come to draw the line, and has returned these low rentals with the statement that it will not do. Many of the petty payments are being made by speculators, which makes the attempt to enforce the state laws more reprehensible. The low payment of 15 cents has been accepted in the supposition that the parties were actual settlers and in no condition at present to make larger payments.

But Nebraska Leads. As an agricultural state, says the Blair Courier, Nebraska leads the union. Her soil is better adapted to farming than that of any other state. One important item that shows the fertility of our soil is the fact that there are 15,247,705 acres of land under cultivation and during 1895 there was spent for fertilizer \$19,269. Mississippi had only 6,849,390 under the plow; yet she spent for fertilizer \$780,268; Alabama had 7,698,343 acres and spent for fertilizer \$2,421,648; Georgia had 9,582,866 acres and spent for fertilizer \$5,724,187. Thus you can readily see that Nebraska soil is richer and better adapted to the agricultural pursuits than any other state. Iowa ranks a close second, as crop statistics will show, but Nebraska leads.

Civil Service Mills. The civil service commission has given notice of examinations to be held throughout the United States during the first six months of 1896. In Nebraska examinations will be held at Hastings, April 22, and at Omaha, April 24. Railway mail examinations will be held in Omaha, April 25. The states in which examinations are to be held have not received their quota of appointments, and therefore are eligible to take any of the examinations for positions within the classified service.

A Longer State Fair. President Barnes of the State Board of Agriculture says he will, in his address at the annual meeting to be held in Lincoln, January 21, recommend that the fair be opened on Thursday, instead of Friday, as heretofore, and that it close on Saturday instead of on Friday. It was freely admitted by President Barnes and all the members of the board of managers that the state fair, at least while it is held in Omaha, is too big an institution to be crowded into one week, and they agree with the local fair association that if possible it should be extended over two full weeks.

A STAND FOR MONROISM

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE FAVORS A DECLARATION.

SENATORS TAKE ACTION.

A Sub-Committee Appointed to Draft Resolutions Expressing the Views of the United States Government—A Committee Appointed to Consider the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate committee on foreign relations was in session two hours to day discussing the Cuban, Armenian and Venezuelan questions, with incidental reference to the Monroe doctrine. There was a full attendance of members. The committee took positive action upon one subject only. It decided upon a positive affirmation of the Monroe doctrine by Congress, and a subcommittee was appointed to draft a resolution declaring the sense of Congress on this question.

The discussion on this point was conducted upon the basis of Senator Lodge's resolution, which seemed to meet the approval of a majority of the members. The sub-committee is expected to report at the next full meeting of the committee, or it is possible that the committee may be polled without a formal meeting. The committee was almost unanimous in its advocacy of a declaration of the Monroe doctrine. Senator Gray alone is understood to have opposed a declaration.

Nearly all of the opinions advanced were that the Venezuelan affair had served to emphasize the wisdom of this doctrine, and that the time was ripe for an official declaration by the law making power of the land. The Associated Press dispatches in describing England's purpose of declaring independence upon Venezuela were commented upon, and it was also that part of the President's message "leaving the door open," as committee members expressed it, for this line of attack on England's part. But it appeared to be the sense of the committee that if England should succeed in patching up the matter with this South American republic that circumstances should not be allowed to stand in the way of a general declaration which would serve at least in future emergencies.

Senators Sherman, Lodge and Morgan were appointed to consider the Cuban question and the discussion in the committee indicated that whatever may be done, if anything is done, will be on the lines of the recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents. It was apparent that a very friendly feeling towards the insurgents pervaded the committee, but the inclination appeared to be against immediate action.

AGENT "HELD UP."

Masked Men Robbed a Fort Scott Depot and Escaped.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 13.—Two masked men early this morning held up and robbed the night agent at the Missouri, Kansas & Texas depot in this city, and two men who were waiting for a train. They crept into the depot unnoticed and while one man covered G. S. Knox, the agent, with a revolver, the other compelled J. C. Kinney of Harwood, Mo., and Carl Fortner of Olathe, Kan., to throw up their hands. Then they were marched into the ticket office and the three were forced to line up with their faces to the wall and submit to a search. Knox was relieved of a pistol, a gold watch and chain and a small amount of change and Kinney and Fortner were robbed of a few dollars each. One of the thieves then stood guard over the men while the other robbed the company's safe. The agent says only \$34 of the company's money was taken.

The thieves were well masked. They spent twenty minutes ransacking the office and then backed from the depot and fled.

The Navy Wants Good Steel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A second test has been made at the Indian Head proving grounds of the eight-inch steel plate from the armor of the Iowa and the Brooklyn. On the first test, several days ago, the plate was broken at one end into three pieces. The second test was on the remaining end, and this, too, was shattered. Another plate will be tried about ten days hence, and if this proves defective the entire lot of armor will be rejected.

An Oklahoma Postal Clerk Short. EL RENO, Okla., Jan. 13.—The post-office inspector has closed an investigation of this postoffice and found a shortage, it is reported, of about \$1,000. The surtitles made the shortage good. No blame is attached to Postmaster Redder. E. L. Gay, the first assistant postmaster, has been allowed to resign and H. C. Hicks, the mailing clerk, has been promoted to Gay's place.

Fair Association Buildings for a Song. HENNESSY, Ok., Jan. 13.—The amphitheater, exhibition buildings and improvements of the Kingfisher County Fair association at this place are to be sold under the hammer to satisfy a \$100 mortgage. No effort is being made by the directors to clear the debt, though the amount could be easily raised.

Will Go Before Parliament. LONDON, Jan. 13.—A semi-official note is published stating that the British government has decided to submit to parliament full information in regard to Armenia, the Transvaal and Venezuela. Consequently the United States Venezuelan commission will shortly have access to all the material points of the British case.

MRS. VANDERBILT WEDDED

She Becomes the Wife of Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of William K. Vanderbilt, was married to Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, by Mayor Strong at 10 o'clock this morning. The ceremony was performed at No. 24 East Seventy-second street, the home of the bride. Miss Smith, Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, and a few personal friends were present. Almost immediately after the couple had been married they left the house, and it is understood, started for Marblehead at Newport.

Perry Belmont is 40 years old and is a son of the late financier, August Belmont, and a grandson of Commodore Perry. He inherited a large fortune from his father and has long been a conspicuous figure socially in New York. For years he was "Willie K." Vanderbilt's closest friend.

HUDSON WINS HIS CASE.

The Kansas Supreme Court Decides the Printership Contest.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13.—The Supreme court this forenoon handed down an opinion in the Snow-Hudson State printership contest, giving the office to J. K. Hudson, the Republican incumbent.

Mrs. Webb Loses Her Case.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13.—Judge R. B. Spillman of Manhattan, sitting as special judge of the Shawnee county district court, last night decided the case of the widow of Leland J. Webb against the A. O. U. W. for her husband's life insurance, against the plaintiff. Webb had been suspended for non-payment of an assessment and after his death the claim was set up that he was insane at the time of his delinquency and therefore not responsible. The court holds that payment of a life insurance premium is a matter in which the beneficiaries are as much interested as the insured, and their neglect to pay in the case of insanity or other disability of the insured is fatal to the contract. The case will be taken to the supreme court.

Smith Advises Against Flynn's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Hoke Smith will advise congress not to pass the Flynn free-home bill, which was referred to him for an opinion. This bill, it will be remembered, allowed settlers who had bought lands open to settlement through purchase of the Indians to be relieved from obligation to pay. This report is not unexpected to Mr. Flynn, and he is confident that, in spite of it, he will be able to report the measure to the house favorably. He claims also to be confident that the house will pass the bill, and has further assurances of support in the senate, without the same certainty of ultimate passage.

Dockery for Governor of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—State Auditor Seibert and Secretary of State Leue, spent another day conferring with Missouri Democrats in Washington. In the conferences that have been held the merits of the various candidates for governor have been discussed. Senator Cockrell has not been brought to a frame of mind which permits him to think of accepting the nomination for governor. The Senator would like to see Mr. Dockery nominated. He is said to regard him as exceptionally strong at this time. It is not impossible that a movement to nominate Mr. Dockery for governor will be inaugurated soon after their return.

Dakota Divorcees Alarmed.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 13.—The divorce colony at Yankton has been greatly alarmed by the announcement of District Judge Smith that an investigation is about to be made of alleged false affidavits recently filed in divorce cases. Such affidavits state that the whereabouts of defendants are unknown to plaintiffs, and that service can, consequently, be had only by publication. In instances where such frauds are found to have been perpetrated the judge will, he declares, reopen the cases, even though the plaintiffs have remarried, in order to give the defendants an opportunity to make appearances if they so desire.

They Believe in Marriage.

ELBORO SPRINGS, Mo., Jan. 13.—Mrs. T. B. Parsley, of this city, and R. B. Smith, formerly a captain in the Union army, and well known throughout the south as a conspicuous figure in public life, were married yesterday. Mr. Smith is 73 years old and married his fourth wife five months ago. Mrs. Smith is 37 years old and has been a widow three months and is now taking unto herself her third husband.

A County Seat Fight.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan. 13.—A county seat war is on in Lafayette county. A petition is to be presented to the county court by Higginsville citizens, asking that the matter of removing the county seat from Lexington to Higginsville be submitted to the people of the county.

Nina Van Zandt to Lecture.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Mrs. S. M. Malato, who, as Miss Nina Van Zandt, achieved much notoriety nine years ago by her marriage to August Spies, the Anarchist, will become a lecturer. Mrs. Malato is not living happily with her husband and is going "to lecture for her bread and butter."

Ex-Representative Geher Pardoned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—Governor Altgelt yesterday granted a pardon to ex-representative John L. Geher, serving five years at Joliet penitentiary for murder committed during a riot at Little's mine, in Tazewell county, in 1891, when two men were killed and the mine burned.

Another Trust Shake Up.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Attorney General Maloney has begun quo warranto proceedings against the National Linseed Oil company, on the ground that it is a trust. The case is similar to the proceedings pushed to a conclusion against the late whisky trust.

OKLAHOMA NEXT.

She Desires a Place in the Sisterhood of States.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 9.—The town is filled with delegates to the Statehood convention, which commenced to-day. Nearly all of them are in favor of Statehood for Oklahoma, but there are almost as many schemes for attaining it as there are delegates. Ever since Oklahoma was first opened to settlement there has been an intense rivalry between the different towns. Congress provided that the first legislature of Oklahoma should meet at Guthrie and fix the territorial capital. Then began a fight of the bitterest kind between the different towns. Legislatures voted the capital three times to Oklahoma City and once to Kingfisher, but Governor Steele vetoed it each time, and the capital remains at Guthrie.

The location of the future capital of Oklahoma as a state will depend largely on the boundary lines of the new state. If a state is made of Oklahoma with its present boundaries, Kingfisher or El Reno would be near the center and would stand better chances for the capitol than either Perry, Guthrie or Oklahoma City, on the extreme eastern edge of the state. So Kingfisher and El Reno favor immediate statehood of Oklahoma with its present bounds, and the Perry, Guthrie and Oklahoma City people are against it.

Oklahoma City wants a single state made of Oklahoma territory. That would make Oklahoma City the geographical center of the state and put her first in the race for the capitol. This local feeling about the future location of the capital is one of the great elements in the fight for statehood and must not be lost sight of by anyone who desires to understand the situation here.

A large element in the convention will favor the formation of a State out of Oklahoma, with the Chickasaw nation added, and with a provision for allowing the other nations of the Indian Territory to come in as they wish, with the consent of Congress. Some Republicans oppose this, because Oklahoma is Republican and nine out of ten people in the Chickasaw nation are Democrats, and that would make the State of Oklahoma Democratic. Republicans say it is a scheme of the Democrats to capture the State, and they would rather see a State made of Oklahoma with its present boundaries.

TO ANNEX HAWAII.

A Treaty of Admission With Uncle Sam Proposed in a House Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands was broached in the House to-day by Mr. Spaulding, Republican, of Michigan, in the form of a resolution, which provided that the Sandwich islands be formed into a new State, to be called the State of Hawaii, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people, through deputies in convention, with the consent of the existing government. Conditions are imposed that questions of boundary or complication with other governments be transmitted to the President to be laid before Congress for its final action before January 1, 1898; that all property pertaining to the public defense be ceded to the United States, but the State retain all other property, and the United States to be liable for none of its debts.

The resolution proposes as an alternative that Hawaii may be admitted as a state by treaty between the two governments, with one representative in Congress, and proposes an appropriation of \$100,000 for making the treaty.

The resolution was read by unanimous consent and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

Table with columns for market types (e.g., Butter, Eggs, Hogs) and prices. Includes sub-sections for OMAHA and CHICAGO.

STATISTICS.

There are 47 papers and magazines in this country managed or edited by women.

In France the sexes are almost exactly balanced, there being 1,904 women to 1,900 men.

The invention of the typewriter has given employment to half a million of women.

According to the most reliable estimates the world contains today 250,000,000 grown women.

Wyoming has the smallest female population, 21,362; New York the largest, 3,920,950.

There are said to be 536 lady physicians practicing medicine in the cities of the United States.

According to the last census, the number of women above the age of 18 in Russia was 23,200,000.

The average height of 1,000 French women is 5 feet 11 inches; of 1,000 Russian women 5 feet 3 1/2 inches.

A competent authority declares that over 1,500,000 of the women of this country earn their own living.

In all Christian countries the number of females who attend the churches is far greater than that of the men.

An authority on anthropology says that the ears of women are set further forward on the head than those of men.

Map of the United States.

The wall map issued by the Burlington Route is three feet wide by four feet long; is printed in seven colors; is mounted on rollers; shows every state, county, important town and railroad in the Union and forms a very desirable and useful adjunct to any household or business establishment.

Purchased in large quantities, the map costs the Burlington Route more than 10 cents each, but on receipt of that amount in stamps the undersigned will be pleased to send you one.

Write immediately, as the supply is limited.

G. P. & T. A. Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

A fool learns from no one. A wise man learns from everybody.

The Pace That Kills.

Fast Work and Fast Eating Make Three Fast Years and Ten a Mile Old Age in These Days.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) The American people live too fast, eat too fast and drink too fast. This has brought upon many of us a train of nervous, stomach disorders that are very difficult to manage. Investigation and chemical analysis to discover such compounds as will help those suffering from such ills has resulted in the discovery of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which has taken very high rank as a specific remedy.

H. P. Owens, a traveling man thirty years of age, who is well known in this community and generally liked because he is a bright, energetic young fellow, resides with his mother at 322 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been a victim of dyspepsia which took the form of continuous constipation, and, strangely enough, his mother suffered from the same trouble. Mr. Owens testified to the merits of Pink Pills in a most enthusiastic way, and said to the Enquirer reporter:

"I am glad to say anything I can for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they did me great good, and other people who are afflicted with their virtues as a medicine in stomach troubles. It was some time ago when I felt a heavy feeling in my stomach, and I grew very constipated. I did not consult a doctor, but having heard of the Pink Pills I bought a box of them. In two or three days the heavy feeling in my stomach disappeared and my bowels were regular. I did not have to use more than a box of them before I was well. Since that time I have only occasionally been troubled with constipation, and I never get worried, because I know just what to do. Mother was also troubled with indigestion and the Pink Pills did the same for her that they did for me—cured her, didn't they, mother?"

When appealed to Mrs. Owens answered: "That is right. I found it was a great medicine, so easy to take and so quick and lasting in its results." Mr. Owens continued: "I believe that these pills are also good for nervousness. When I had my stomach trouble I was also quite nervous and that disappeared with the dyspepsia. The Pink Pills were all that is claimed for them. You can make any use of this testimonial you see fit."

H. P. Owens has occupied several positions of trust in this city. He was for a time an employee of the Commercial Gazette. He will go out on the road for a prominent business house here. Mrs. Owens is quite as enthusiastic as her son about the Pink Pills and her best of lady friends can verify her good opinion of this wonderful remedy if they feel disposed to do so at any time. Where the testimony is so general and unanimous as to the excellencies of Pink Pills as the Enquirer has found it to be there is certainly good reason to believe all the good things said about the safe and simple remedy.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They may be had of druggists or ordered by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., at 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Revenge Beforehand.

"Just as I expected!" said the struggling young genius, opening a letter from the editor. "He says my poem is 'very good,' and he accepts it, but 'under the circumstances' he does not 'feel justified in allowing more than \$1 for it,' which sum he 'begs to inclose.' When he finds out it's an aerostic conveying the statement that the editor is a stingy old cuss, he won't think he got that poem so cheap after all, gold-ding him!"—Chicago Tribune.

St. Nicholas Magazine recently offered prizes for the best correction of a misspelled poem. More than ten thousand answers were received, and the committee has been overwhelmed with work, the results of which and the names of the prize-winners will appear in the January St. Nicholas. Answers came from all over the world, from Turkey, from Egypt, from Europe—from a little countess in Vienna and from the grandchildren of Emerson and Hawthorne in America. The committee reluctantly make the admission that the penmanship of the English and Canadian children excels that of Uncle Sam's boys and girls.

Comfort to California.

Yes and economy, too. If you patronize the Burlington Route's personally conducted one-a-week excursions, you can leave Omaha every Thursday morning.

Through tourist sleepers Omaha to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Second-class tickets accepted.

See the local agent and arrange about tickets and berths. Or, write to G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

Marriage is a mortgage that cannot be determined except by death or divorce.

The devil finds it hard to get a foothold in the home where love is king.

Keep out of the crowd where vulgarity passes for wit and humor.