The Republican Convention Nominates Him by Unanimous Consent.

Mr. Murphy of Gage County is Given Second Place on the Ticket.

Duras of Saline for Secretary and Mathews of Dodge for Auditor-Douglas County Gets Commissioner.

A Harmonious Convection, With All Elements United-The Men Nominated and the Platform Put Forth.

For Governor-M. L. Hayward of Otoe. For Lieutenant Governor-George A.

Murphy of Gage. For Secretary of State-C. Duras of Saline. For Auditor of State-T. L. Mathews

of Dodge. For Treasurer-Peter Mortensen of Valley.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction-J. F. Saylor of Lancaster. For Attorney General-N. D. Jackcon of Antelope.

For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings-G. R. Williams of Douglas.

Lincoln Special to the Omaha Bee: One of the most enthusiastic republican conventions that ever met in Nebraska today put into nomination a ticket that is most satisfactory to all the party. The greatest harmony marked the proceedings of the convention, and the readiness of the party for a vigorous and agressive campaign was emphasized on all hands. All elements of the party were conas well as the geographical location of the candidates, and everybody comes forth from the convention feeling that success is certain to follow the convention of today. Senator Allen and State Treasurer Meserve were among the distinguished populists who watched the proceedings from the gallery, and contrasted the harmonious enthusiasm with the somewhat boisterous and disorderly gatherings of a week ago, when the three-cornered fusion ticket was announced.

As usual in all conventions, the delegates were slow in locating themselves in their seats. The different county banners seemed to have been planted at haphazard, without any definite scheme of arrangement. Every county in the state, with the exception of Blaine, Hooker, Keith and Scott's Bluff, was present through its delegates. Congressman Mercer's appearance on the state at 10:30 was the signal for the first burst of vigorous applause, with cries of "Mercer!" "Mercer!" from various parts of the hall. After singing "America," with all delegates standing, Rev. Robert T. Chipperfield of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of Lincoln offered prayer.

As chairman of the state committee, Congresman Mercer called the convention to order with a short address. His reference to the punishment of republican defaulters by prosecution and conviction in republican courts brought out loud expressions of applause. The keynote of harmony and a strong ticket struck the popular chord with the delegates. The mention of President McKinley's name was another signal for tumultuous applause, and similar enthusiasm was manifested on the compliments to the soldiers and sailors fighting Spain at the front. Mr. Mercer said in part:

"You meet at a momentous time and one fraught with victory to the republican party. The signs of the time point to that result. A campaign was waged in this state last fall under distressing circumstances. A few men of the party, and thank God only a few, had east dishonor on the party. But these men have been sentenced by republican officials and are being punished as they should be. Now we are finding out that there is a good deal of guilt somewhere else besides in the republican party. I can see by your faces today that you are determined to nominate a ticket that will bring honor to the state and to President William McKinley, the greatest statesman of modern times. We now know how wise it was to select a statesman and a soldier for the chief executive of the nation. Since he took his place in the presidential chair the achievements of this country, both in peace and war, have been marvelous. This republican has done the grandest thing for bumanity that his ever been done in the history of the world and all the nations now doff their hats to the flag of the United States. The war is almost over. It was almost over before it commenced. Grave problems are now to be solved, but the republican party has never made a mistake and the people may safely trust the president and congress to settle these problems wisely and in a way that will result to the lasting benefit of the whole country. The thing for us to do here is to redeem the state of Nebraska and bring it back to the republican fold, where it Chairman Mercer, being introduced,

emphasized the demand for harmony and aggressive action. Among other things the temporary chairman said. All eyes are turned today on Nebraska and the news of the doings of this convention will be sought after and read by the people of the whole of a natural and instinctive fear of party and a greater one to be a canpolluting the sands of time. The repolluting t publican party has intervened between didate of that party."

the country and destruction threatened of the world.

There being no contest the list of was accepted as the accredited delegates. On motion the resolutions commembers at large and one from each of the six congressional districts.

Frank H. Wilson of Cass and W. H. Harrison of Hall were made temporary secretary and assistant secretary re-

spectively. At this moment John M. Thurston was made permanent chairman by acciamation. His speech was brief and to the point. Every mention of Mc-Kinley's name elicited noised response, as did also his promise to stump the state in opposition to the election of Senator Allen or any other populist.

Senator Thurston said: "For this unexpected honor I tender you my heartfe!t thanks. It is evident that this convention is here for business and not for speeches, and I will not detain you long. The republican party promised the people that they should have work, and the smoke now rises from all the forges and all of the furnaces. The party promised the return of business, and the business has come to every community. There is now no complaint of the volume of money. The party proposes that the American laborer shall be paid in the best money in the civilized world, that the soldiers in the field shall also be rules were so far suspended as to pass paid in that money. The nation has never made a move to uplift mankind nominations had been agreed upon. except under the republican party. The the standard when the interests of the nation and the people are at stake.

"Think what has been done under the administration of that grand statesman, William McKinley! The war has been fought to its end, and in his absence. Spain today bows suppliant in the dust. This nation will always keep the logic of events, and by the will of 195; A. E. Barnes of Dixon, 153. its own people at some future day, the over the beautiful island of Cuba. And attorney general and briefly acknowwhat a reconciliation has taken place war has done nothing more than to hardly ever makes a mistake. The sidered in the makeup of the ticket, | destroy the sectionalism between the north and the south, the country They responded promptly to the call

struggle. "We are met here today to nominate a ticket that will sweep the state. The divine light of intelligence must soon break upon the benighted minds of the people even in the popocratic party.

"I have seen in the public press the statement that I favored the return of form as follows, which was unani-William V. Allen to the senate. Did mously adopted: I ever advocate measures or men that were not republican? (Cries of "No!" and will do what is in my power to national republican convention at St. essist in the march to victory of the whole ticket."

The temporary secretaries · were made permanent, whereupon the convention proceded to the nomination of governor by roll call without nominating speaches.

As the voting continued it was seen way. Boone county gave Baker 5 out of its 19; Burt gave him 14; Cass, 1; Cedar, 9; Chase, 3; Cheyenne, 5; Cuming, 5; Dakota, 3; Dawson, 5; Dixon, | tory. 2; Dougias, 100; Jefferson, 14; Madison. 2.

The call was then interrupted by Judge Baker, who said he was satisfled the convention believed he could do more good for the party on the bench than as governor and therefore | coinage of silver. moved the suspension of the rules and the nomination of Judge M. L. diers and sailors in the same money Hayward by acclamation.

Chairman Thurston said: "The aves have it. It is an unanimous vote," and the convent.on went wild, while a committee consisting of Gurley of Douglas, Whittaker of Buffalo and Cross of Jefferson escorted the nominee to the stage and Senator Thurston intro. of brave volunteers on both land and duced him as the next governor of sea. Nebraska. Judge Hayward spoke as

Gentlemen: It would be foolish for me to stand here and say that I am not thankful for this honor. I only restored peace. regret that it is not in my power at this time to also move the nominapromises have been kept. Money is plenty, 4 per cent state bonds are eagerly sought after in the markets and the banks are glad to loan money at 6 per cent. I believe we will be successful this fall in Nebraska and I will do all in my power toward the success of the state and legislative tickets. Again I thank you for this great honor.

The speech was heartily applauded and the convention took a recess till 2 o'clock.

The convention reassembled and ballotted at once for lieutenant gov-When the call was half through, on motion of Representative Giffert of Cuming, Senator George A. Murphy of Gage was nominated by acclamation. On being introduced to the convention Senator Murphy said:

"One would indeed be insensible to gratitude who did not feel to the full extent the compliment you have just bestowed. The commander-in-chief of the victorious army and navy of the United Sames is the commanderin-chief of the republican party. Under his leadership we will march to victory this fall. Again I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon

Roll can for secretary of state proceeded with votes for C. Duras of Saline, Frank Dixon of Cass, W. B. Smith of Clay and C. D. Fuller of Chase. Duras was made the nominee of the convention after Lancaster had cast its vote solid for him. Mr. Duras briefly acknowledged the convention's

courtesy, saying: "The speeches today signify that it is an honor to belong to the republican country. State and national politics party. Gentlemen, I want to say that are so closely interwoven that they I was a republican before I was born. are inseparable and both should be While yet a citizen of Europa I watchonsidered here. The Omaha platform | ed the struggle between he north and | calls for Farmer Williams he was made | ocratic, due doubtless, to the easy is more sacred to the populist party the south and when Abraham Lincoln the nunanimous choice. Stepping to methods, at that time, of manipulating than the constitution. And yet all its issued his proclamation of freedom, the platform he said: predictions and promises have proven that moment I became a republican. "To say that I was not grateful for of South Bend. Nevertheless, though false. The fusion party is a political Some time after that, when I came to this recognition I would belie myself. his opponent, now Chief Justice T. E. to count his money, is compelled to acmoustrosity, born of illicit and un- this country, I felt that when I stepped If elected, as I have not the least doub'. Howard of the Indiana supreme court, cept from 10 to 25 per cent less than holy union, and now hesitates whe e on the shores of America, that moment I will be, I promise to honor the state was declared elected, it was a very what the native professes to pay. to deposit its rotten carcass, because I was born. Gentlemen, I feel it a and see that the public property of the close election and Mr. Murphy ran

by the democratic crusade-a crusade nominated for auditor of state by acfollowing that will-o'-the-wisp, the clamation. He simply expressed doctrine of 16 to 1. Our attitude today | thanks and said his ambition would deserves and receives the admiration be to prove that the convention had not misplaced its confidence.

At this time everything was going delegates prepared by the secretary so unanimously that a member from Thayer county wanted the roll of counties reversed so that those at the mittee was made to consist of three bottom of the list might have a chance to express themselves on choice of candidates.

When state treasurer was called for Howard Baldrige of Douglas announced that Douglas county had decided not to offer a candidate for treasurer, according to the suggestion that it furnish the candidate for that office, but would later present a candidate for commissioner of pu.... lands and buildings. There being no active candidate for treasurer in the field, the rules were suspended to permit of nominating speeches to enable delegates to familiarize themselves with the men to be voted for. Frank Wilson of Cass wanted to pominate Luther Drake, but his attempt called forth a stirring speech from Harry Browne of Douglas, insisting on that county being allowed to select its own candidates, and resenting the intrusion as calculated to prevent Douglas county from getting what it really wantedthe commissioner of public lands and buildings. Orlando Tefft entered a denial that Cass county wanted to thrust a candidate upon Douglas county. This had the distred effect and the the office of treasurer until the other

For superintendent of public inrepublican party always rallies around struction the ballot stood: J. F. Thayer of Lancaster, 548; A. R. Julien of Dawes, 367.

Mr. Saylor's nomination was thereupon made unanimous and Judge Allen G. R. Field expressed his thanks

For attorney general the vote on roll call stood: N. D. Jackson of Anits faith and keep its promises. By telope, 564; W. P. McCreary of Adams,

Judge Jackson was made the unaniflag of the United States will float mous nominee of the convention for ledged the honor conferred upon him. in our own country. If the present He said: "The republican party people of Nebraska are a loyal people. would have been well repaid for the for volunteers in the war with Spain and they will again show their loyalty this fall by voting the republican itcket."

THE PLATFORM.

Chairman Brad Slaughter of the resolutions committee reported the plat-

"We, the repblicans of Nebraska in "No!") I will be on the stump in Ne- the people of the state upon the fulbraska during the coming campaign, fillment of the pledges made at the Louis. Our industries have revived, our finances have been maintained, our national credit is restored and every dollar issued by the government is on a par with gold. Our laborers are employed, our manufacturing establishments have resumed operations, our mines are being worked to their that Judge Hayward had it mostly his | full capacity, the masses of the people are prosperous and are consuming once more to the extent of their needs the products of the farm and the fac-

"We reaffirm unswerving allegiance to the principles enunciated in the republican national platform of 1896. We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard and unalterably opposed, to the free and unlimited

"We favor the payment of our sol-

as paid the bondholders. "We congratulate the nation upon the successful issue of the war with Spain prosecuted under the direction of William McKinley, commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, with the loyal support

"We emphasize our hearty approval of the wise foreign policy of President McKinley and also of the terms demanded of Spain as the conditions of

"We pledge, if restored to control of the state government, an honest Edwin P., a surgeon in the United tion of Judge Baker. We still stand and economical administration of pubon the republican platform. All its lie affairs and the introduction of Thomas, Ga., William H., attorney-atstrict business methods into all state institutions.

> "We pledge the abolition of all unnecessary or sinecure state offices. "We pledge a comprehensive revi- City. sion of the revenue laws of the stree, with a view to a more equitable distribution of the tax burdens.

"We pledge legislation for state control and regulation of public icorporations in the interest of all the people. Previous to his election as senator he "We pledge the necessary steps toward a revision of the state constitu-

"We call attention to the sham reforms of the triple-allied fusion par- he has ever since followed the price ties who have secured victory at the tice of law. Born on Christmas day polls under false pretenses and whose pledges are proved by experience to be the robust rearing of a farm led unall unreliable and utterly worthless.

"We invite the co-operation and support not only of all who believe in republican principles, but also of all who wish better government, to the Ohio, only removing to Indiana a tew end that Nebraska may be no longer years before his birth. By school discredited of being classed among the teaching he managed to secure a comstates in subjection to populism." The following was also unanimously

adonted as a separate resolution: and soldiers of the Nebraska volunteers, wherever they may be, and wish them a safe and glorious return to legal studies and was admitted to the their respective homes."

COMPLETING THE TICKET.

On a roll call for commissioner of public lands and buildings the vota stood: G. R. Williams of Douglas, 594; H. H. High of Red Willow, 177; T. E. Tash of Eox Butte, 70; W. E. Morgan of Greeley, 47.

The votes of different counties for Williams occasioned successive dem-

tion for treasurer, Searle of Nuckolls | ted to practice before the United States | to be on the side of truth.

T. L. Mathews of Dodge county was named Smith T. Caldwell. Cedar supreme court by a full bench at county named Franz Nelson. Cuming county named John T. Bressier of Wayne, but Mr. Bressler asked that his name be withdrawn. J. L. Mc-Pheely made a plea for the Fifth congressional district and asked the convention to vote for J. P. A. Black of Franklin county. Peter Mortensen of Valley was named by E. J. Babcock of the same county. The first ballot resulted: Mortensen, 362; Nelson 163; Black, 182; Caldwell, 169.

The several senatorial districts were requested to hand in the names of their members of the state committee, which was authorized to select a chairman and secretary and the convention adjourned.

NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The state committee chosen is made up as follows:

First District--C. F. Reavis-Third District-H. C. Freeman. Fourth District-J. E. Douglas. Fifth District-T. J. Pickett. Sixth District-L. F. Etter, W. H. Hanchett, R. S. Berlin. Seventh District-J. C. Elliott.

Eighth District-H. H. Hart. Ninth District-George Conpland. Tenth District-John C. Cleveland. Eleventh District-Thomas Chil-

Thirteenth District-T. S. Arm-Fourteenth District-John A. Doug-

Fifteenth District-J. A. Armour. Sixteenth District-Jonn T. Mallalieu, Kearney. Seventeenth District-D. B. Hay-

ward, St. Paul. Eighteenth District-W. R. Watson, Central City. Nineteenth District-William Husseniter.

Twentieth District-R. J. Greene, Dr. Green, Lincoln. Twenty-second District-J. D. Pope,

Twenty-third District-S. M. Wetherall, Hebron. Twenty-fourth District-Clark Rob-

Twenty-sixth District-C. E. Moffitt. Twenty-seventh District-C. F. Mc-Grew, Hastings.

Twenty-eighth District-Frank A. Twenty-ninth District-J. C. Gamiel, Thirtieth District-John E. Evans.

Thirty-first District-R. W. Laffin. SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES. Monroe Leland Hayward was born in Willsboro, Essex county, N. Y., December 22.1840. His father was William Hayward and his grandfather David Hayward, who removed from his native state, New Jersey, to New York, in the early years of the present century. William Hayward removed to convention assembled, congratulate Whitewater, Wis., in too schools of Essex county and afterward attended the Fort Edward Collegiate for defenders of the Union, enlisting in Company I, twenty-second New York infantry. He was afterward transferred to the Fifth cavalry. He served until December, 1862, when he was discharged owing to disability caused by sickness. He took part in several actions up the Shenandoah valley under Banks and Pope and saw other active service.

In the spring of 1863 he entered the Fort Edward Collegiate institute. graduating in 1866; went to Whitewater, Wis., where he read law for one year. Upon admission to the bar in 1367 he came to Nebraska City and formed a co-partnership with T. B. Stevenson, which continued until December, 1875, since which time he has continued in general practice by himself. He has interested himself in farming and stock raising and owns farm lands in Otoe county and in Kansas.

He has never held public office. He was appointed to a vacancy in the district judgeship in 1886 and served out the unexpired term, which ended in 1887. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875. He has been a delegate to frequent state conventions and upon three occasions has been selected chairman.

He was married June 14, 1870, to Miss Jennie Pelton of Putnam county, New York. They have three children, States army, now stationed at Camp law and captain of Company C. Second Nebraska infantry, and Miss Mattie. Mrs. Hayward is a devout member of the Baptist church of Nebraska

George Arthur Murphy, the republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, is the present state senator from Gage County, having been elected in 1895 by the Twenty-first senatorial district. was prosecuting attorney of Gage county for two years. He came from Indiana, his native state, in November, 1883, locating at Beatrice, where 1860, in Starke county, Indiana, he had in his 17th year, he commenced teaching in the public schools of his native county. His parents, Joseph and Naney Murphy, had been residents of petency sufficient to enable him to take a course at the Northern Indiana college, receiving his degree on August "We send greeting to all the officers 6, 1881. Then he went to Chicago, where he read law. Returning to Northern Indiana he continued his bar at Valparaiso two years after his graduation from college. He located immediately at Knoxville, Ind., and began practice, and 1884 was chosen deputy prosecuting attorney of that In 1886 the republicans nominated him to represent the Ninth senatorial district, in which dis-

county. trict South Bend is situated, in the Indiana senate. This district comprised the counties of Starke and St. onstrations of unmistakable and aud- Joseph. Mr. Murphy was the youngest ible satisfaction in the vicinity of the man ever nominated for that position Douglas county delegation. Amid and the district was hopelessly demthe heavy manufacturing population

Washington, D. C. In 1890 he became city attorney of Beatrice, which office he held for two years, serving also as a member of the Board of Education. He resigned from the presidency of the board in 1893 because of the press of other duties. Mr. Murphy is a lifelong republican, a good parliamentarian and fitted admirably to preside over the senate. As a ready debater, eloquent speaker and capable lawyer he has won an enviable reputation.

Cenek Duras, the nominee for secretary of state, was born in Prague in Bohemia, in 1846, and came to America in 1866, settling first in St. Louis, and three years later in Chicago, where he was engaged in business. He was burned out in the great fire of 1871 and shortly afterward came to Saline county, Nebraska. He was elected county treasurer in 1877 and served two terms. Was elected state senator in 1886 and presidential elector in 1892. He is now engaged in the

banking business at Wilber. T. L. Mathews, the nominee for auditor, is a native of Illinois, having been a member of the legislature there when John A. Logan was sent to the senate. He came to Fremont about eight years ago and has since been doing active work for a building and loan association. He is an accountant of more than usual ability, a thorough business man and a forceful campaigner.

Superintendent J. F. Saylor is at present at the head of the Lincoln schools, a place he has filled with credit for several years. He is regarded as one of the foremost educators of the state and is president of the beate Teachers' association.

N. D. Jackson, candidate for attorney general, was born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1854, where his father was engaged in the nursery business. The family a year later came west to Wisconsin and a few years afterward to Iowa. Jackson attended the common schools of lowe and took a seientific course at the seminary at Osage. He read law at the University of Iowa, taking the regular course. In 1879 he came to Nebraska, taking up the practice of law in Antelope county. He was elected district attorney in 1884 and was appointed judge of the district in 1893, serving one year.

G. R. Williams, the candidate for commissioner of public lands and buildings, was born in Lewis county. New York, in 1844, was brought up on a farm and attended the common schools. When 18 years of age he entered the academy at Lowville and tcok a two years' course, Mr. Williams came west in 1878, settling on a farm in Douglas county, where he has since lived. He served on the Board of County Commissioners from 1891 to 1898 and was chairman of the republican county committeee through

the campaign of 1897. Peter Mortanson the treasurer, is a native of Denmark, but institute at Fort Edward, N. Y. He has been a resident of Valley county was among the first to answer the call for twenty-three years, during all of which time he has prospered as a farmer and stock raiser and is one of the most substantial men of the county. Almost twenty years ago he served a term as county treasurer. He owns a large farm near Ord and is also interested in a bank at that place.

WEST AFRICAN CURRENCY. Only Cowrle Shells and Slaves Used in

Business Transactions.

The only recognized currency in Kano and throughout the greater part of the west African hinterland consists of cowrie shells and slaves, says the Contemporary Review. Near the coast 300 cowrie shells represent the value of an English penny. In the far interior the value of a shell is doubled. Even here 10 shillings' worth of money weighs 100 pounds. Cowrie shells are, indeed, a perfect caricature of what a currency should be, lacking as they do the three characteristics which, according to political economists, a medium of exchange should possess-namely, intrinsic value, scarcity and portability. Where any larger amount is concerned than can easily be paid in shells, slaves are used as the medium of exchange. The only coin which is at present recognized in the interior is the Maria Theresa dollar. This coin which is made in Vienna and bears date 1780, is manufactured exclusively for export to central Africa. It contating about two shillings' worth of silver and its purchasing value in the Soudan varies from 3 shillings to 4 shillings 6 pence. It will pass in any of the larger towns, but not, as a rule, in the country districts. The wholesais introduction of this or of any similar coin which can, however, only be effected parl passu with the general extension of European influence, would greatly decrease the difficulties connected with the abelition of the slave trade. As the case is now, when a well-to-do native sets out on a journey of any length, he calculates beforehand the probable expense and takes a corresponding number of slaves. These he turns into cowrie shells at the various markets which he rasses on his route. The value of a slave varies from 100,000 to 300,000 shells, or from £3 to £9. These are the average market prices; slaves sold by private arrangement, and whose character is known, often fetch much higher prices. The English traveler who objects on principle to accepting slaves in payment of a debt is often subjected to serious inconvenience in consequence. One native king to whom I had sold some rolls of silk became indebted to me to the extent of 750,000 cowries. As I refused to receive payment in slaves I had to wait altogether two months in order to extract what was due to me, and finally left the neighborhood

in despair, when many thousands of

shells were still owing. The only ad-

vantage, as far as I could see, which

the native derives from the use of the

cowrie shells as money is the unlimited

opportunities which it affords him for

cheating the white man. The latter,

who has seldom either time or patience

Always in touch with the most important events of the day, the August contents of the North American Review exhibit in this respect their customary strength and timely variety. The opening pages are devoted to an able consideration of 'What the Unionist Have Done for Ireland," from the pen of T. W. Russell, M. P., Secretary of the Local Government Board. A charming essay is that on "Shakespeare in 1898," by Edmund Gosse, while in "The Great Lakes and Our Commercial Supremacy," John Foord presents a paper of sterling interest and suggestiveness. Many other interesting subjects are dealt with.

Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has written an article for the August Century entitled "Facts About the Philippines, with a Discussion of Pending Problems." Mr. Vanderlip describes the agricultural and mineral resources of he archipelago, and shows the amount of commerce the islands will control by means of their position. This article will be illustrated

Products of Nature Not Patentable.

B. M. M. of Clark county, Iowa, wants protection on a new vegetable fiber that he has discovered growing wild, six feet high. Will yield from one to two tons per acre. He has about a million plants. The sample of fibre delivered to us appears to be equal in tensile strength to flax or hemp. Patents will not be granted for the discovery of such natural product. A patent was allowed on the 30th ult. to the well known scientific plumber, John Collins, of Des Moines, for his improved circulating valve for steam heating. The same is assigned entire

to W. P. Collis, of New York. The British patent for the "Jewett" typewriter that is so successfully manufactured by the Duplex Type Writer Co., of Des Moines, was delivered to

the inventor this week. Free advice to all inquiries about securing, manufacturing, valuing and

selling inventions. THOMAS G. ORWIG & CO., Proprietors of the Iowa Patent Office. Des Moines, Aug. 3, '98.

Some men go to the front and engage in battle and others stay at home and get married.

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