

GETS AFTER GROVER.

MORGAN OF ALABAMA SEEKING INFORMATION.

Mr. Cleveland Attacked for Not Giving All Information Obtainable to the Senate—Americans Declared Unjustly Treated by the Spaniards—Secret Testimony is Divulged.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—When the Senate met to-day, Mr. Morgan of Alabama asked for action on his resolution, requesting the President for information as to the capture of the Competitor by a Spanish warship and the condemnation to death of the United States citizens, and for whether any demand had been made for the release of the citizens. He said that while the case was one of great gravity, involving the unwarranted condemnation to death of American citizens, yet no information was available except through press reports and rumors. The executive branch had not given the slightest information on the subject.

Some question was raised by Mr. Sherman as to the propriety of Mr. Morgan making public use of the testimony of Mr. Lawrence before the committee on foreign relations and the Alabama Senator sharply rejoined that there should be no such concealment and hiding of facts from the country.

Mr. Morgan said he did not want Congress to leave Washington, thus committing to the president the sole authority to demand or withhold a demand for the release of American citizens, or to recognize or withhold recognition of belligerency.

Mr. Morgan said that he had received letters from Cuba, some with seals broken, detailing the condition prevalent there before the law. He should adjourn it should know from the president what the position was and, if true that hundreds of men were penned in small rooms, whether these American citizens were to meet death without a demand.

Mr. Morgan said that he had great respect for the office of President; it was an American characteristic to be proud of this government. But this was a government of law not of provisional will. The President was enjoined to execute the laws; he swore in his official oath to obey the law. The Senate had requested information of the President, and he had replied that it was incompatible with the public interest, although section 2091 of the statutes provided "when a demand was made for the release of an American, that all the facts relative thereto, as soon as practicable, be communicated by the President to Congress."

Every day of the confinement of American prisoners at Havana was a day of dishonor. He did not know what would come of the delay and inaction. Possibly in the end the Americans would be so humbled as to sue Spain for pardon. But Congress, which was the sole war power, should not leave without authorizing that power to be used if necessary. "In the event that those American prisoners are not released and delivered to the President," he concluded, "we should authorize him to send ships of war to Cuba and make war sufficient to secure their release."

As Mr. Morgan closed, Mr. Sherman rose quickly and stated that the proceedings were of such a character as to come within Senate rule 35, requiring secrecy. Thereupon Presiding Officer Mr. Platt directed the galleries to be cleared and the doors closed. This rule is seldom invoked, being different from that governing ordinary executive sessions.

AUSTIN CORBIN KILLED.

New York Multi-Millionaire Dies From Injuries Received in a Runaway.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 6.—Mr. Austin Corbin, the multi-millionaire, of New York, died at 9:42 last night from injuries received by the running away of the horses attached to his carriage. The accident occurred about 3 o'clock while Mr. Corbin was driving from his estate and game preserves, two miles east of here, accompanied by his grandson, Edgell Corbin, and the latter's tutor. The driver was John Stokes.

When coming out of the entrance gate, the horses shied, and in their fright dashed across the street, colliding with a high stone wall. The carriage was overturned sufficiently to eject, with great force, all its occupants, with the result that one of Mr. Corbin's legs was broken in two places and the other wrenched, while his head was terribly bruised. The driver was injured internally and died at 6 o'clock. Edgell Corbin had one leg broken, besides other injuries, while the tutor escaped with a severe shaking up.

THE MOSCOW DISASTER.

Due to the Refusal of the Prefect of Police to Accept Offers of Assistance.

MOSCOW, June 6.—Eye witnesses of the terrible and fatal crash on the Khodjnskoje plain Saturday, agree that M. Vlassovsky, prefect of police, is chiefly to blame for the disaster. He haughtily refused military offers of troops to control the crowd, declaring that he knew his own business, and that there was no need of any fear of an accident. Popular feeling against Vlassovsky is intense, and his name has become a curse among the populace, who, armed with bottles and stones, would have lynched him the same day upon his arriving at the plain if he had not had his route lined with troops and himself strongly escorted.

A number of peasants were drowned in the vats of beer provided for the feast, into which they plunged in order to secure the liquor.

A Colored Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The House, by a vote of 153 to 33, to-day seated George W. Murray, a colored man, who has been contesting the seat of Mr. Elliott, Democrat, from the black of Shoestring district of South Carolina. Party lines were strictly drawn, except that Mr. Parker of New Jersey voted in favor of Mr. Elliott. Mr. Murray was escorted to the bar and sworn in amid Republican cheers.

FILLED CHEESE BILL.

Now Goes to the President for His Attention.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senate passed the filled cheese bill as it came from the House by a vote of 37 to 13, thus completing the legislation on this subject. The measure is analogous to the oleomargarine law. It defines "filled cheese" to embrace "all substance made of milk or skimmed milk, with the admixture of butter, animal oils or fats, vegetables or any other oils, or compound foreign to such milk and made in imitation or semblance of cheese."

Manufacturers of filled cheese are taxed \$300 annually; wholesale dealers, \$250; retail dealers, \$12. In addition to these taxes, the product itself is taxed one cent per pound, and imported filled cheese is taxed eight cents per pound in addition to the import duty. It is provided that filled cheese shall be packed by the manufacturer in wooden packages only and branded with the words "filled cheese" in black-faced letters not less than two inches in length. It is also provided that all retail and wholesale dealers in filled cheese shall display in a conspicuous place in their sales room a sign bearing the words, "filled cheese sold here," in black-faced letters not less than six inches in length, upon a white ground.

Mr. Vest spoke in opposition to the bill. He said the oleomargarine law had turned out to the benefit of Messrs. Nelson Morris and Armour, who added the oleomargarine tax to the product sold to poor people, and this law would operate in the same way. Mr. Vest proposed two amendments, viz: That the measure should not be taken to extend the police power of the federal government so as to conflict with the police power of the States, and that "skimmed milk" made from skim milk be included with filled cheese. Both amendments were voted down.

Several efforts to add tariff amendments to the bill was defeated. An amendment by Stewart, Nevada, for a tax of 10 cents per pound on wool, was laid on the table, 32-14. Another amendment by Mr. Lindsay repealing the one-eighth differential duty on sugar was tabled, 31-16.

A NEWSPAPER SACKED.

Press and Cases Destroyed and Type Thrown Away at St. Mary's, Kan.

WANKO, Kan., June 6.—The St. Mary's Journal office was sacked yesterday morning, and the press and cases completely wrecked and the type thrown into the Kansas river. Editor James Graham had been attacking a man who is said to have collected license money from the saloons, and George Welsh had threatened to demolish the office. He is under arrest and cannot get \$1,000 bail. The Journal is a Democratic semi-weekly paper. The editor was once sheriff of Pottawatomie county. One of his sons is a clerk in the United States pension office at Topeka.

MILES OF WRECKS.

The St. Louis Tornado Damage Being Cleared Away—Latest Death List.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—Eighty-five miles of street were obstructed by debris as a result of the tornado. All of these streets have been made passable, and will be cleaned up in ten days. The storm district extended from the river on the east to Tower Grove avenue on the west, and from Olive street on the north to Lynch street on the south. This comprised an area of six miles. The extreme limits were three miles east and west and two miles north and south. An adequate idea of the damage can be formed when it is stated that if all the houses damaged and blown down were on both sides of the one street, that street would be just eighty-five miles long. The figure is given by the street commissioner, who has been through the entire district, and from the report of his general superintendent, who cut a roadway through the eighty-five miles of streets.

KATE FIELD'S FUNERAL.

President Dole and the Hawaiian Cabinet Attended.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—According to steamship advices from Honolulu, the funeral of Kate Field, the noted writer and lecturer, who died there May 19, was held the day following. Her body was embalmed and placed in a temporary vault. Final disposition of the body depends entirely upon news which Consul General Mills receives from the United States. The funeral was attended by President Dole, the members of the cabinet and a large number of citizens. Miss Field became sick May 13 at Kailua, a small hamlet in Hawaii. She complained of pains in her chest, but did not consider the matter serious. A few days later she was placed on board of an island steamer and died half an hour after the vessel reached the port. Pneumonia was the cause of her death.

THE INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Compromise as to Sectarian Institutions Proposed—The House Hostile.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A proposed compromise has been offered in conference on the sectarian school amendment of the Indian appropriation bill, providing that the appropriations for such schools shall extend for the next fiscal year instead of the next two fiscal years. The conferees will probably agree on this, and it is thought the Senate will accept the compromise. In the House, Representatives Linton and Hauer, who have led the fight against appropriations for sectarian purposes, both declare that such a compromise cannot be accepted in the House.

COST OF AN ACTRESS.

David Belasco Wants \$50,000 for Mrs. Leslie Carter From N. K. Fairbank.

NEW YORK, June 5.—David Belasco was a witness in the Supreme court yesterday in his suit to recover \$50,000 from N. K. Fairbank for services rendered in filling Mrs. Leslie Carter for the stage. Belasco, after describing the arduous nature of the work of coaching novices and even actors of experience and reputation, testified that he first met Fairbank in the autumn of 1889, in the apartments of Mrs. Carter, in this city. This also was the plaintiff-witness' first meeting with Mrs. Carter. The meeting was at Fairbank's request, and had for its purpose, Belasco testified, the discussion of the question of making a dramatic star of Mrs. Carter.

According to the witness, he told Fairbank the cost of that undertaking would be \$40,000 to \$50,000, which was no more than was paid for preparing Mary Anderson for her career. To this information the defendant responded, placing his hand on the plaintiff's shoulder: "My boy, you have been very frank, and would frighten any other man, but I have plenty of money. I lose \$1,000,000 in one day and make it back the next."

Belasco further testified that he objected to dealing with backers who withheld their names from the public, to which Fairbank replied that it was for weighty business reasons that he did not wish to be known as the financial sponsor of Mrs. Carter.

Negotiations progressed so far that Belasco retired from his other business engagements to devote his entire time to the development of Mrs. Carter's talents. Fairbank had asked the witness several times not to come to him at his hotel, as witness being a theatrical man, his coming was apt to excite gossip. A charge of managers for Mrs. Carter was effected at a cost of \$500, which Fairbank paid. On one occasion, according to Belasco's testimony, Fairbank said to him: "Belasco, what is this I hear about your leaving Mrs. Carter after she makes her debut? I can't spare you; I want you to tour with her and write plays for her."

To this Belasco says he replied: "Goodness me, I can't do that. I don't want to go on a tour and become a theatrical manager, as I have a wife and grown up daughters—and can't give up my business."

Fairbank asked how much Belasco made a year, and when he was told that it was between \$25,000 and \$30,000, he said: "Go with me Belasco, and you will make as much." Witness said he finally agreed to go on a tour and informed Fairbank it would cost \$20,000 for a Broadway production, to which Fairbank replied: "Consider Mr. Allen a bank and draw on him for money."

The witness asked to be excused from relating other conversation which took place at this interview, saying he wished to spare Fairbank as much as possible. The case was adjourned until today.

NO ANTI-BOND BILL.

The House Ways and Means Committee Strongly Adverses.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The House committee on ways and means by a vote of 13 to 2 decided today to report adversely the Senate anti-bond bill. The vote was as follows: Against the bill—Republicans, Dingley, Payne, D. A. Bell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Russell, Dooliver, Steele, Johnson, Evans, Tawney; Democrats, Turner, Cobb.

For a favorable report—Democrats, McMillin and Wheeler. Absent—Crisp and McLaughlin, both of whom it is supposed would vote for a favorable report.

MISS STEVENSON MARRIED.

Elders Daughter of the Vice President Weds Rev. Hardin of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In the presence of a distinguished gathering of friends from both official and resident society, Miss Julia, the eldest daughter of Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson, was married last night to Rev. Martin D. Hardin, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Watt Hardin of Danville, Ky. Four years ago the young couple first became acquainted. The ceremony took place at the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe officiating, and it was witnessed by President and Mrs. Cleveland, members of the cabinet and their families, a number of foreign ambassadors and ministers and their families, and a large number of congressmen.

McKinley Headquarters Opened.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—Convention arrangements are progressing satisfactorily. Perry Heath of Cincinnati, the advance representative of Governor McKinley, has already opened headquarters at the Southern. He will be joined in a few days by General Grosvenor and Mark Hanna, the banker of Cleveland, who is manager of the Ohio statesman's campaign, will arrive Monday to be on hand for the national committee meeting.

Will Not Be Rebuilt.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo., June 4.—The Marmaduke Military Institute, located at this place and recently burned, will not be rebuilt. The good will and part of the equipment, together with the transfer of Captain Hunt, United States army, will go to the Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.

Another Correspondent Expelled.

WATERGOWN, N. Y., June 5.—John A. Finnigan, the special correspondent of the Watertown Standard in the island of Cuba, has been expelled by Captain General Weyler.

Schaffer Convicted.

PEORIA, Ill., June 6.—Simon Schaffer of Chicago was found guilty of "boodling" in connection with a bill introduced in the last legislature, affecting Peoria distilling interests. A motion for a new trial was entered at once.

A Big Cincinnati Brewer Dead.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 6.—John Hauck, president of the John Hauck Brewing company, died last night, aged 65 years. He was a multi-millionaire and one of the most noted brewers in the West.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



FRENCH butter and the English market formed the topic, says the Daily News Paris correspondent, of a lively debate in the Chamber of Deputies the other day. The discussion on a bill to prevent the adulteration of butter was characterized by a frankness which to the foreigner was delightful. Members kept running down French butter, forgetting that the English buyer might be listening, and, much to the despair of M. Viger, the minister of agriculture, who hinted that these things were better left unsaid even if true—particularly if true. M. de Saint Quentin delivered a formidable impeachment of margarine. It was the ruin of agriculture. The consumption of butter in Paris remained for years at a standstill, although the population increased. This was due to margarine surreptitiously taking the place of butter. French exports of butter to England had dropped by more than half, and prices were one-third less for high-class Gournay or Isigny butters, as well as for Brittany butters, which were of lower quality.

M. Sibille, member for Nantes, let the cat out of the bag. He said that if the export of butter to England had fallen off it was because French butter was not so good as formerly. ("Oh, oh!") M. Viger, minister of agriculture: "I cannot let such a statement pass. French butter keeps up its old reputation on the English market." And the minister added vaguely: "The fact that the sale is less is due to other causes."

M. Viger was applauded by the whole house for the presence of mind with which he mended the awkward statement blurted out by M. Sibille. M. Rene Brice, a member for the butter-producing land of Brittany, defended the drastic provisions of the bill against margarine. Butter was going through a crisis. It was the most important industry in France next to that of wheat growing, and its existence was threatened. Denmark and Sweden had taken energetic steps to defend butter. They had in consequence got the whole benefit of the increased consumption of butter in England, while France on that market alone had lost four to seven million pounds a year.

Use of Germicides.

The method of adding something to the cream that will destroy the bacteria or prevent their growth, no matter how warm the weather or how distant the market, appeals to the dealer on account of its cheapness, simplicity and effectiveness. Cream in which a sufficient quantity of boric acid or salicylic acid has been introduced, for these are substances generally used as preservatives of cream, will remain perfectly sweet for an indefinite time even in the hottest summer temperature. These chemicals produce no decided change in the taste or appearance of the cream, and it is no wonder that this method has sometimes been adopted by those who have seen in it a solution of the only difficulty in the way of extending a lucrative cream trade. What, then, are the objections to this method? The first and the very decided objection that will occur to the consumer is, that when paying for sweet and wholesome cream he does not want it diluted with anything else. In view of the comparatively small quantity of the preservative that has to be used, this objection might be overcome by an appeal to the reason of the consumer, if he did not have reason as well as prejudice on his side. If it could be shown that the preservative was as harmless as the cream itself there would, perhaps, be no reasonable objection to it, but the best that can be claimed for these chemical preservatives is, that while they are sure death to bacteria, they also endanger the health and derange the digestive apparatus of human beings. Among those qualified to judge of the effect of these substances when taken into the stomach of human beings there is practically but one opinion, and that is, that the constant consumption of them is harmful even if taken in small quantities. In certain cases where persons are suffering from disease of the digestive organs, the use of cream preserved by this method is positively dangerous.

Mangolds for Stock.

I have discarded the long varieties, as they grow long, woody necks that are scarcely eatable, and I grow altogether the globe varieties in feeding of which there is no waste. They are wonderful yielders, easily producing 1,000 bushels to the acre under favorable conditions, and in this year of unparalleled drouth they yielded over 500 bushels to the acre on my farm. I find it an advantage to plant them in rows far enough apart so as to do most of the cultivation with a horse, and I believe that a little more than two feet apart is better than closer. The seed should be sown quite thickly, and the plants thinned to not less than a foot in the row, and I am not sure but fifteen or eighteen inches would give enough larger roots to make a better yield. With plenty of room for them to grow, it is easy to have the roots weigh from three to five pounds each, and such roots count up fast in filling a wagon. Two important points in growing the crops are early planting and to attend to the thinning before the plants get crowded and spindled. The early cultivation is done with a light running hand garden plough, and should begin as soon as the plants are up, so that one can see the

row. They come up quite strong and soon are large enough so that a narrow-tooth horse cultivator can be used in them, and but little hand work is required. The crop should be gathered and stored before a hard freeze, but not until the weather is cool, and if large quantities are stored together the bins should have slatted floors raised a few inches, and a ventilator put in every ten feet to admit the air to pass up through them. These ventilators can be made with two strips of board four inches wide, placed four inches apart and strips of plasterer's lath nailed every few inches to hold them together. Set them on the floor over a crack, and let them extend to the top of the bin. Beets are worth more for feeding late in the winter and early in spring, than in the fall, for two reasons. First, beets, like winter apples, go through a curing or ripening process, which improves them; and, second, after being fed for months on dry feed the stock need more and relish better a change to succulent food, and beets are a grateful food to them. I have had results that seemed marvelous in fattening old cows by feeding roots liberally in connection with grain. I formerly cut all my roots to feed, but I have found that it is labor thrown away, and for some years I have fed them whole. It takes a cow a little longer to eat her feed from whole beets, but she is contented while at it, and my time is worth more than hers, besides a cow will often choke on a three-cornered piece of beet that has been cut, but I never heard of one choking on a piece that she bit out of a beet for herself.—W. F. Brown in Tribune.

Conclusions on Lamb Feeding.

Last winter the Minnesota experiment station made some tests in lamb feeding. The following are some of the conclusions reached: 1. That lambs possessed of sufficient quality for winter feeding are not plentiful in the state, since no little searching had to be made before suitable feeders could be found. 2. That with the rations used, lambs that are being fattened in winter consume about three pounds of food per day, for every 100 pounds of live weight. 3. That the average gains made by the lambs in this experiment was 9.22 pounds per month, and without any succulent food, as for instance ensilage or field roots. 4. That in this experiment, the average cost of making one pound of increase in live weight was 5.44 cents or less than the cost of producing it, a result which is not seldom attained in winter fattening. 5. That lambs do not gain so rapidly in cold weather as when the temperature is moderate, notwithstanding the greater consumption of food. 6. That in this experiment the greatest profit was obtained from the lambs which were fed a limited grain ration of wheat screenings and oil cake, and which were allowed liberty of access to shelter at will; that next to these come the lambs fed under cover; and that the least profit arose from the lambs to which wheat and oil cake were fed.

How Alkali Injures Vegetation.

The peculiar behavior of alkali is largely a result of its solubility in water. To this cause the well-known "rise of the alkali" is due. When the ground has been wet by rain or irrigation, the water evaporates at the surface leaving the soluble salts behind at this point. By reason of capillary attraction more water rises to take the place of that which has disappeared, bringing with it more alkali in solution until finally a crust of salts is formed at the surface of the soil. It is this concentration of injurious salts into a strongly corrosive layer which causes the greatest destruction.

Other bad effects of black alkali are:

1. Clay hard-pan, which results from the union of the black alkali with finely divided clay at various depths below the surface.
 2. The loss of humus, which is carried away in solution with the aid of sodium carbonate.
 3. The injury to the tilth of adobe soils, which assume a lumpy and uncultivable condition in the presence of black alkali.
- Prof. R. H. Forbes, In Bulletin 18, Arizona Experiment Station.

Strawberry Leaf Blight.

This is a fungous disease that effects the strawberry leaves and causes the brown spots or patches on them. It is also called strawberry rust by some. The disease does not generally appear until about fruiting time, when it appears as small, reddish spots, which increase rapidly in size, the center being of a lighter color. These spots often run together, forming large blotches; the affected leaves wither, turn brown and die. Some varieties are more affected by it than others, and this should be taken into consideration when selecting varieties for planting, as the disease seriously affects the vitality of the plant, and diminishes the crop the next year. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is successfully practiced in preventing this disease. The first spraying can be given early in the spring, after the new leaves start, and just before the blossoms open. The second soon after the fruit is picked, followed by two or three applications about two or three weeks apart.

Soil for Pears.—It is generally understood that pears need a very rich soil. Yet it is an unsettled question whether the soil should be enriched after the pears have begun to grow. The controversy is as perennial as the pear tree itself. Some growers will not cultivate or manure their pear orchards fearing the blight, while others do both.

The affection of an Indiana woman for her husband caused her to fuss over him to such a degree that he wants a divorce from her.

Freckles.

Talk as you will, freckles are no ornament to even a pretty girl, and on one who has no beauty to boast of they are positively hideous. Now is the time when they are "ripe," but there are several harmless ways of treating them, though so many preparations contain dangerous compounds. There is a safe formula which always prevails in light cases. Four ounces of lactic acid, two ounces of glycerine and one of rose water. Apply with a small velvet sponge two or three times daily. This lotion will cause a slight burning of the skin, which is a part of the process, but a little witch hazel cream will allay this.

If you are thinking of studying music do not fail to send for the Prospectus of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. This will acquaint you with the greatest and most perfect School of Music, Oratory and Modern Languages in America. The best is always the cheapest in the end and the charges are low when its advantages over other similar schools are considered.

A Good Year for Fairs.

Fourteen "World's Fairs" are being or will be held this year. The Hungarian Millennium is still in progress, as are also the Berlin Silver Jubilee Exhibition and the Geneva Swiss Exposition. Other cities to celebrate on a much smaller scale, are Odessa, Kiel, Cannes, Mons, Rouen, Johannesburg, Brisbane, Para, Namur, Paris and the City of Mexico. The Swiss national exhibition has been devoted to the setting forth of Swiss life in a typical village, the separate houses of which have been actually transported from the different parts of the united cantons—Philadelphia Record.

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