

THE SHOW IN 1898.

TEXT OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI MEASURE.

When, Where and Under What Circumstances the Exposition is to be Held—How Articles From Foreign Countries Shall be Admitted—The Part and Parcel that Uncle Sam Shall Have in the Exhibition—The Commission to be Appointed Under the Act.

Full Text of the Measure.

Following is a full text of the Trans-Mississippi bill that has passed both houses of congress and received the signature of the president:

An act to authorize the holding of a Trans-Mississippi and International exposition at the city of Omaha, in the state of Nebraska, in the year 1898.

Whereas, It is desirable to encourage the holding of a Trans-Mississippi and International exposition at the city of Omaha, in the state of Nebraska, in the year 1898, for the exhibition of the resources of the United States of America and the progress and civilization of the western hemisphere, and for a display of the arts, industries, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea; and

Whereas, It is desirable that an exhibition shall be made of the great staples of the Trans-Mississippi region, which contributes so largely to domestic and internal commerce; and

Whereas, Encouragement should be given to an exhibit of the arts, industries, manufactures and products, illustrative of the progress and development of that and other sections of the country; and

Whereas, Such exhibition should be national, as well as international, in its character, in which the people of this country, of Mexico, the Central and South American governments, and other states of the world should participate, and should, therefore, have the sanction of the congress of the United States; and

Whereas, It is desirable and will be highly beneficial to bring together at such an exposition, to be held at a central position in the western part of the United States, the people of the United States and other states of this continent; and

Whereas, The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition association has undertaken to hold such an exposition, beginning June, 1898, and closing on the 1st day of November, 1898; therefore,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That a Trans-Mississippi and International exposition shall be held at the city of Omaha, in the state of Nebraska, in the year 1898, under the auspices of the Trans-Mississippi International Exposition association; provided, that the United States shall not be liable for any of the expense attending or incident to such exposition nor by reason of the same.

Section 2. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition on said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulation as the secretary and treasury proscribes; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exposition to sell for delivery at the close thereof any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exhibition building, or on the grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe; provided, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such an article by the revenue laws in force at the date of incorporation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

Section 3. That there shall be exhibited at said exposition by the government of the United States, from its executive departments, the Smithsonian institution, the United States fish commission, and the national museum, such articles and material as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptations to the wants of the people; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such government exhibit, a board shall be created, to be charged with the selection, preparation, arrangement, safe-keeping and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments and the directors of the Smithsonian institution and national museum may respectively decide shall be embraced in said government exhibit.

Section 4. That the secretary of the treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition for the government exhibits, and is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor, in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contract for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$50,000. The secretary of the treasury is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the material composing the same, at the close of the exposition, giving preference to the city of Omaha, or to the said Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition association to purchase the same at an appraised value to be ascertained in such manner as may be determined by the secretary of the treasury.

Section 5. The United States shall not be liable on account of said exposition for any expense incident to, or growing out of same, except for the construction of the building or buildings hereinafore provided for, and for the purpose of paying the expense of transportation, care and custody of exhibits

by the government, and the maintenance of the said building or buildings, and the safe return of articles belonging to the said government exhibit, and other contingent expenses to be approved by the secretary of the treasury upon itemized accounts and vouchers, and the total cost of said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$50,000; nor shall the expenses of said government exhibit for each and every purpose connected therewith, including the transportation of same to Omaha and from Omaha to Washington, exceed the sum of \$150,000, amounting in all to not exceeding the sum of \$200,000; provided, that no liabilities against the government shall be incurred, and no expenditure of money under this act shall be made, until the officers of said exposition shall have furnished the secretary of the treasury proofs to his satisfaction that there has been obtained by said exposition corporation subscriptions of stock in good faith, contributions, donations, or appropriations from all sources for the purpose of said exposition a sum aggregating not less than \$50,000.

Section 6. That the commission appointed under this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the treasury of the United States, except their actual expenses for transportation and a reasonable sum to be fixed by the secretary of the treasury for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from home on the business of said commission. The officers of said commission shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by said commission, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury, which shall be paid out of the sums appropriated by congress in aid of such exposition.

Section 7. That medals, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Trans-Mississippi and International exposition and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors thereof, shall be prepared at some mint of the United States, for the board of directors thereof, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury of the coinage act of 1893, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof; and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said coinage act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States, shall apply to the medals struck and issued under this act.

Section 8. That the United States shall not in any manner nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings or representations of said Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition association, its officers, agents, servants or employees, or any of them, or for services, salaries, labor or wages of said officers, agents, servants or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, bonds, mortgages or obligation of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities or expenses of any kind whatever attending such corporation or accruing by reason of the same.

That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from congress or the treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by congress therefor.

Passed the senate April 10, 1896. Attest: WILLIAM H. COX, Secretary.

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TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Aggregate for the Session is \$515,750,820—Discussed From Two Points.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Chairman Cannon, of the appropriation committee, and ex-Chairman Sayers made public a joint statement concerning the expenditures authorized by this congress, discussing them from Republican and Democratic standpoints, respectively. The total appropriations for the session, including permanent annual appropriations, is \$515,750,820.

The following table of appropriations is given by Mr. Cannon. Fifty-first Congress, \$988,417,187.34; Fifty-second Congress, \$1,027,104,547.92; Fifty-third Congress, \$989,230,205.69; Fifty-fourth Congress (first session), \$515,750,820.49.

The revenues for three fiscal years of the warrent administration during June 30, 1892, are given as \$1,169,631,114; expenditures, \$998,131,504; for the two complete fiscal years of Cleveland's administration: Revenues, \$611,112,994; expenditures, \$732,720,578.

Mr. Sayers, in his statement, says of the total appropriations for the session: "This sum exceeds the appropriation made during the last session of the Fifty-third Congress by \$18,751,296.83, and those of the first regular session of that Congress by \$35,923,337.46."

GOLD MEN WIN.

Michael Doran, the Minnesota Democratic Leader, Controls the Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—As a decidedly dramatic close to the most exciting Democratic State convention held in Minnesota for many years, Michael Doran, for a score of years the political leader and National committeeman from this State, yesterday defeated every move of those who sought to bring about his defeat, winning not only in the passage of a gold platform, but also in being chosen by a large vote to lead the Minnesota delegation at Chicago. After a spirited defiance of his enemies at the present convention, he begged to be allowed to retire from the delegation, and asked that Daniel W. Lawler of St. Paul, one of the best and most favorably known Democrats in the Northwest be named in his stead. There were vigorous protests from the convention, but his request was granted, and Mr. Doran gracefully retired, after winning one of the hardest fights of his life.

A Widow Dropped by a Church.

MACON, Mo., June 13.—Last night the Methodist church passed a resolution disapproving the course of Mrs. Virginia B. Reichel, a member and a singer in the choir, and withdrawing fellowship from her because she wrote love letters to a boy, Hugh Willis, last fall while her husband, who has since died, was yet alive.

THREATENS TO BOLT.

PLATT OF NEW YORK VERY BITTER.

He Scores the McKinley Men and Declares that if any of the New York Delegates are Unseated He Will Walk Out—Mark Hanna Not Alarmed—Reed Urges His Supporters to Continue the Contest in His Behalf.

The Coming National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York said this morning: "Under no circumstances will Governor Morton accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency. We have come here for the Presidency, nothing else."

"In all my life," declared Mr. Platt, "I never heard of a more high handed proceeding. The single purpose of the national committee appears to be to exclude from participation in the proceedings of the convention all persons who have not been for McKinley since the beginning of the Presidential contest. The test applied is not 'Is this contestant's cause just, or upon what facts does he found his claim?' but, 'Is this contestant or that contestant for McKinley?' If he is, he goes, if he is not, out he is kicked. This cannot be a confession of the inherent weakness of the McKinley movement. Otherwise, why is it found necessary to deprive good men and good Republicans, honestly and fairly chosen to be delegates to this convention, of their right to share in its deliberations and aid in the establishment of its judgment? I shall appeal to the convention itself for a reconsideration of the committee's action. Such gross abuse of authority shall not go uncondemned. They are riding rough shod over everything. The question of a man's title to a seat is not considered on its merits, but as to his position on Presidential candidates. Mr. Hanna, the member of the committee from Ohio, has declared that the only question involved in these contests is whether or not the man is for McKinley, and that line of policy is what New York objects to."

"As for the New York contests," Platt declared, "they must be settled in favor of the regular delegations. There are twelve of them. I do not now assume that they must be all so settled, but refer more particularly to that arising in the Twelfth district in New York city."

In the district to which Platt referred, Cornelius Bliss and S. V. B. Cruger appear as contestants and Howard Carroll and T. W. Barnes as Platt contestants.

"If Bliss and Cruger are seated," Platt continued, with tight drawn pursing of his lips, "the delegation from the state of New York will march out of the convention hall."

Platt paused a moment and added, as if he had mentally pictured the result to himself, "the place assigned to the New York delegation in the convention will look like a big hole with a rim around it. The result will be the same if an unjust decision is reached in the Thirteenth district. In the contest from the Thirteenth district referred to by Platt, William S. Brookfield and Anson G. McCook, anti-Platt men, are the contestants, and John Reisenweber and Alexander T. Mason the Platt contestants."

Platt made it as unmistakably clear in his manner as in his speech, that he and his would bolt. There was every suggestion of sincerity.

It is learned from members of the national committee, none the less, that in all probability the six Platt men will be thrown out and the other men placed on the temporary roll.

When what Platt had said was reported to Mr. Hanna he declined to discuss the matter in any way. "I shall not get excited over this even if Mr. Platt said it," he remarked, and when assured that Mr. Platt had made the remark, he was not disturbed.

One of Platt's friends stated emphatically that the position of Mr. Platt was that in case six regularly elected delegates in New York should be unseated, there would be sixty more delegates who would walk out of the convention. This view is controverted by some of the delegates from New York now on the ground, who say that there are from twenty-five to thirty delegates in New York who are ardent McKinley men and cannot be expected to follow Platt in any such move.

Members of the national committee think the talk of a New York bolt is wholly for the purpose of the influence it may have on the decision of contests yet to be decided.

REED IN TO STAY.

Urges His Supporters to Stand by Him to the Last.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The friends of Speaker Reed in Washington said today that, notwithstanding Manley's statement, they would continue the fight to the last.

All yesterday, last night and this morning the Speaker has been in telegraphic communication with his friends at St. Louis. He has asked them to go into the fight, and they have responded that they will stick to him.

The Speaker's most intimate friends here are indignant at Manley, and say that besides its effect on the Speaker's canvass it will demoralize the fight which is to be made for a straight gold platform under the leadership of Mr. Reed's lieutenant, Senator Lodge.

The Speaker will remain here until Sunday, when he will leave for New York. He had no public comment to make today on Mr. Manley's statement. His private secretary said: "Mr. Reed could not believe it, and so stated when he was first informed of the existence of the statement. The expression of that belief speaks eloquently enough, it seems to me."

C. Vanderbilt Objects.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The World, apropos of the announcement of the engagement of Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., to Miss Grace Wilson, says: "Mr. Vanderbilt declined to discuss the matter of the engagement, and sent the following written statement: 'The engagement of C. Vanderbilt, jr., is against his father's express wishes, and without his consent.'"

ACCUSED OF TREACHERY.

Reed Men Charge Manley With Betraying Their Chief.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—When Joseph H. Manley of Maine, Speaker Reed's acknowledged manager, made his statement Wednesday that McKinley would unquestionably be nominated, charges of treachery were at once freely made, and it was openly hinted that Senators Frye and Hale, as well as some of the late James G. Blaine's friends, had knifed him secretly. It was also charged that other New England senators, except Lodge of Massachusetts, were also secretly at work against Reed.

When Sam Fessenden of Connecticut, at an early hour yesterday morning, heard that Manley had thrown up the sponge he became angry and indignant. He sought out Manley instantly. "Joe," said he, "the Almighty God hates a quitter. I have been a soldier in actual war, and am a faithful soldier of Reed now, but my general has deserted." Manley tried to explain, but his explanations were vain. Fessenden evidently recognized that Reed's enemies had finished their work.

When it became noised about that Senator Proctor would be permanent chairman of the convention, Murray Crane, the national committeeman from Massachusetts, paid his respects to Mr. Hanna. He said that Reed's friends in New England generally would consider it an insult if Proctor were made chairman of the convention. "Vermont," said Mr. Crane, "by affinity and geographical location, ought to have supported Tom Reed for President. The Vermont delegation was instructed for McKinley. We are not disposed to criticize that action. But the selection of Senator Proctor for permanent chairman of the convention would be regarded as an insult by Mr. Reed and all his friends. There is no reason why Mr. Reed and his friends should be insulted. Perhaps Mr. McKinley may have need for them before November." Hanna, stolid, cold, unimpassioned, made no reply. Crane reported his speech in the corridors, however, later, and it became current. Proctor heard of it and went to Hanna and said that under no circumstances would he consent to preside over the convention. Reed's real friends among the New Englanders are furious, and are accusing Manley of all kinds of treachery. There is even talk that Manley has been slated by Hanna for postmaster-general in the McKinley cabinet.

SECOND PLACE.

Brown, McAlpin, Hobart, Hastings, Evans and De Young the Most Favored.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—It is possible that the National League of Republican clubs will have something to say about the Vice Presidential candidate. The league is largely for McKinley, but there is a division of sentiment in regard to the second place. Ex-Governor D. Russell Brown of Rhode Island is a member of the league in good standing and his friends will put him forward as the right man to combine with McKinley on the national ticket. E. A. McAlpin of New York is president of the league, and naturally his friends are anxious to see him honored. McAlpin is adjutant general on the staff of Governor Morion of New York, and the argument will be advanced that his nomination would please Morton. Governor Morton seems to be the choice of the national committee among all the New York candidates. Even himself has made no effort to secure second place on the McKinley ticket. He has other plans in view which would make his acceptance of the Vice Presidential nomination impossible.

Another man spoken of for second place on the ticket is M. H. De Young of California. He is a strong favorite among the free silver men of the West. He has done nothing himself toward securing the place, but his numerous friends in the West have done a good deal of hustling.

BILL WEST SHOT DEAD.

Killed in Oklahoma While Resisting Arrest.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 13.—Bill West, the Indian Territory desperado who recently escaped from jail at Topeka, where he had been held for murder by the federal authorities, was located near Illinois, Ok., by Thomas Carlisle, a Territory officer, day before yesterday. Carlisle telegraphed to this city for information as to who wanted him and how much reward would be paid. He was told that the government would pay \$200 for the refugee, dead or alive. This morning the federal authorities received the following message: "ILLINOIS, Okla., June 12.—Bill West was killed in trying to make arrest. He has been identified by relatives. You can come or send if you want his body. It is in charge of Deputy United States Marshal J. L. Brown. THOMAS CARLISLE."

West was charged with three murders and would have hanged for the killing of United States Marshal Kinney at Fairfield. While being held in this city he escaped in March, 1895, and last February he was caught in South Dakota. He was then confined in Topeka, and escaped there. He was only 27 years old, but was the most dangerous and reckless young bandit in the territory. His brother, "Kinch" West, recently died in jail in this city.

LONDON WOMAN HANGED.

Mrs. Dyer Punished at Newgate for Killing Many Babies.

LONDON, June 11.—Mrs. Annie Dyer, the baby farmer of Reading, who was arrested April 9 on the charge of murdering many infants entrusted to her care, was hanged in Newgate prison at 9 o'clock this morning.

CONGRESS' LAST HOURS.

Little Work Done During the Day in Either House.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Senate began the closing day of the session with the confusion usual to the departure of Congress. There was a scattered attendance in the galleries and the score of Senators present gathered in groups and chatted.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Sherman moved the appointment of two Senators to accompany the committee of the House to wait on the President. The Vice President named Messrs. Sherman and Smith. He also announced the appointment of Messrs. Harris, Faulkner and McMillin as a committee to inquire into the charities of the District of Columbia with a view to ascertaining the extent of the sectarian control, as provided for in the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

A score of members left the city last night after the appropriation bills were disposed of and there were not more than fifty members on the floor when it met at 11 o'clock to-day for the final session of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. The reading of the journal of the executive day of Saturday was continued from 11 o'clock Saturday until 11 o'clock last night, consuming half an hour.

Spanish Troops in Cuba Unpaid.

HAVANA, June 12.—A dispatch from Havana says that the pay of the Spanish troops is reported to be three months in arrears, and in consequence the soldiers are believed to be discontented.

Perhaps more people in your neighborhood would want religion, if you would show them what it is.—Ram's Horn.

Strategic Move of the Prohibition Army.

The result of the contest between the two factions in the prohibition convention, at Pittsburg, is a split such as enemies of the cause, like the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and other partisan papers, will crow over and predict integration of the prohibition army. But hopes inspired by such short-sighted views will be doomed to disappointment. The so-called "narrow gagers" believe the party will be more than doubled on account of having a single dominant issue. The "broad gagers" are just as confident of recruits because their platform invites voters who are dominated by the "free silver" and various other issues. Each wing of the party will undoubtedly remain loyal to prohibition and the cause will multiply in numbers and keep in motion to flank the enemy. At the opportune time they will unite again to march on to victory. The division brought about by blunder may indeed prove a good strategy. Let all who desire the destruction of the saloon take new courage. Prohibition is marching on.

Republicans and democrats and others who have heretofore said they were in favor of prohibition but could not vote with the party because it favored woman suffrage, free trade, or some other measure that they could not endorse, will now have no cause or pretext of that kind to keep out of the prohibition column now advancing as directed by the single dominant issue banner. And others who deem "free silver" a "protective tariff," or some other issue just as essential to the political salvation of the country as prohibition of the liquor traffic, may now consistently join the "broad gauge" wing of our party that has a banner and a shibboleth for each one of the divisive issues that seems to have made it necessary for the party to divide their forces and to advance strategically in order to route the enemy, and to gain possession of the White House and the reins of government and to rescue the nation from the blighting curse and domination of the rum power to which all other parties now make abject obeisance.

In view of the fact that our agitation and educational efforts have not been in vain and that the prayers and resolutions of the churches are good evidence of right thinking on the subject, let us have faith to believe right action will follow. The permanent chairman of the convention was Mr. Stoward, ditto, President of the "Christian Endeavors" of his state, and Mr. Castle, of Pittsburg, who delivered the address of welcome, is a boyish-looking and prominent member of the "Endeavors" of Pennsylvania. Young men inspired by Christian zeal are taking command and veterans in the cause are becoming non-effective, like the retired Methodist Bishops. But the Prohibition party, like the M. E. church, will continue to grow and fight as directed by Wesley's hymns.

O' switch and light and pray, The cattle never give over, Kenox is holdly every day, And his divine implore, Ne'er think the victory won, Nor lay your armor down, Our work of faith will not be done Till Prohibition work.

THOMAS G. ORWILL, Des Moines, Iowa, June 3, 1896.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET.

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

Table with columns for Market (OMAHA, CHICAGO, NEW YORK) and various livestock and produce items with their respective prices.

New Inventions.

Among the inventions who received patents last week were the following: Nebraska: A. H. Edgren and G. Elmer, Lincoln, improvement in bicycles and H. F. Smith of Valparaiso, Nebraska, the latter receiving a patent for an improvement in car couplings.

Among the other noticeable inventions is a candle lamp patented to a Boston inventor; a burglar proof safe in the form of a revolving cylinder; an improved method of making bicycle riding cloth, patented to a Cleveland, Ohio, inventor; a color screen to enable photographs being taken in colors issued to a Brooklyn inventor; a kitchen implement patented to A. Schlieder of Sioux City, Iowa; a pinless clothes line, the creation of a Texas inventor; a collapsible cooking utensil made in the form of a telescope drinking cup, patented to Miss Estelle J. Jennings of Chicago; a combination neck and ear warmer patented to Mary E. Wiggin of Hartford Connecticut; a soft tread horse-shoe invented by James Freyne of Philadelphia; an elevator mechanism comprising two parallel vertical tracks having elevator cars, which pass up one track and are switched over and pass downward on the other track, these combined elevators being in the form of an endless chain; a new fashion hook and eye for garments patented to James J. Springer, of Philadelphia; a machine for casing and flavoring tobacco patented to a North Carolina inventor.

The most curious invention issued for some time, however, secures a ferment for ripening milk consisting of practically pure culture or flavor producing acid bacteria, the patent being issued to William Storeh, a Dane.

Any information relating to patents may be obtained from Sues & Co., Patent Solicitors, Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

Grand Excursion to Buffalo July 5th and 6th.

The National Educational Association will hold its next annual meeting in Buffalo, and the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has made a rate of one fare for the round trip plus \$2.00, association membership fee. Send stamp for "Notes for Teachers," containing valuable information relative to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and 10 cents for a summer note book, fully descriptive and profusely illustrated of the Summer Resorts of the North and East.

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