

Trans-Mississippi inventions.

Amongst the noticeable inventions granted to Trans-Mississippi inventors during the last week we find a car coupling of the jenny pattern granted to George W. Dickey of Des Moines, Iowa; a pipe wrench granted to E. B. Frizzle of Sterling, Kansas; a steam sawing machine issued to C. H. Hillebrand of Lemars, Iowa; a letter box granted to E. J. Hower of Trinidad, Colorado; a simple tire tightener issued to D. L. Leibe of Sidney, Iowa; a register for telephones allowed to E. L. Morey of Portland, Oregon; a metallic basket granted to J. R. Coleman of Perry, Iowa; while Dr. Wm. L. Ross of Omaha, Nebraska, receives a patent for a furnace embodying a smoke consuming feature which is adapted to be used in family residences.

Amongst the curious inventions is a folding bicycle frame which can be taken apart and folded up; a letter box so arranged that the mail is automatically delivered from the box to the mail wagon; a bicycle alarm actuated by the spokes of the front wheel; a car expidore adapted to be hinged below the seat and be out of sight when not in use; a bicycle attachment comprising a flexible frame having one wheel adapted to be attached to an ordinary bicycle to make a tandem; an engine for producing motive power by means of the heat of the sun; while a Chicago inventor received a patent comprising a mattress which is strapped about a horse and upon which he rests in lying down.

A copy of any of the above patents will be mailed upon receipt of 10 cts by G. W. Sues & Co., United States Patent Solicitors, Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

Curtiosities of the Law.
Meek looking gent—"What's the matter, my good man?"
Irate stranger—"I'm going to have that woman arrested. She inveigled a dollar out of me on false pretenses."
"Can you arrest a woman for that?"
"Yes, siree!"
"My! my! Law is a curious thing. Why, a regular fury of a woman inveigled me into marrying her by false pretenses—pretended she was an angel—and the law not only won't let me arrest her, but makes me support her."
—Harper's Weekly.

Female bootblacks are numerous on the streets of Paris.

Hall's Catarth Cure
Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

The New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston Mass., has furnished instruction to over 60,000 pupils since 1883, and its popularity as an institution of the highest excellence is constantly increasing. Its curriculum is not confined to music alone, but Oratory and Modern Languages have finely equipped departments and the best instructors money can procure. Special attention also is given to instruction in piano/orte tuning. The charges are low when compared with those of other musical schools. Prospects mailed free on application.

Mrs. D. A. McCoy, 711 South 27th St., Omaha, Neb., writes: "I am an old lady, 67 years old. I have been troubled for the last twenty years with constipation and indigestion and sleepless nights, but since taking Dr. Kay's Renovator can sleep like a child and am not troubled in the least with the above-named diseases. Dr. Kay's Renovator is worth its weight in gold." It is sold by druggists, 25 cts. and 81, or sent by mail by Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb., Send stamp for large sample and booklet.

Many a toy has turned out bad, because his father tore down too hard on the grind-stone.

Free Homes.
Another opportunity for immigrants to secure homes free. Nearly 2,000,000 acres of first-class government lands in northern Arkansas now open for settlement. For full information write to E. V. M. POWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Arkansas, enclosing 10 cents in silver. See display advertisement in another part of this paper.

Doctors affirm that spirits harden the tone of the voice.

One Thousand Farmers Wanted
To settle on one thousand choice farms on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Dakota.

These lands are located in twenty different counties, and are to be had now at prices ranging from \$7 to \$15 per acre; a few months hence their value will be doubled.

For sale, home or for investment no luckier chance in the West has ever before been offered. Now is the time to invest. No better farming land exists anywhere. No greater results can be obtained anywhere.

Seniors and churches abound everywhere. Nearby markets for all farm products. South and North Dakota are the banner diversified farming and stock-raising states of the West. Everything grows in Dakota except ignorance and intemperance. A new boom is on. Take advantage of the tide which leads to Dakota and to fortune.

For further information address or call upon W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 416 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ills.

The trouble at hand sowing wild oats is, that the same hand that sows must do the reaping.

FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
PEOPLES PARTY
AT ST. LOUIS JULY 2ND.

The WABASH, the shortest and quickest route has been selected as the line from NebrASKa for delegates and their friends to travel! All trains are equipped with Reclining Chair Cars, Free, and Pullman Sleeping cars. Connecting Lines will sell tickets over the Wabash at HALF-FARE. Parties desiring through cars or sleeping car accommodations can arrange same by calling at the WABASH ticket office, No. 1415 Farnham St., (Paxton Hotel Block), or write
G. N. CLAYTON,
N. W. F. A., Omaha, Nebr.

The railroad journey from New York to Denver covers 1,080 miles.

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.

City Ticket Office 119 Adams street, Chicago, Ill. O. W. RUGGLES,
Gen'l Pass'r and Tkt Ag't

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THE PRINCIPLES OF JEFFERSON AND JACKSON STILL LIVE.

The Coming National Convention Will Redo the Principles of the Fathers of the Party—The Tariff Bugaboo More Moonshine.

To a democrat: The financial plank of the democratic national platform to be adopted in Chicago July 7 will be the law of the party. All loyal democrats will support it, no matter how strongly it may declare. Unloyal democrats who do not like the platform should vote some other ticket. There can be no such thing as two democratic tickets. The one nominated at Chicago will be the democratic ticket. You ask why the Republican papers of Chicago and elsewhere are advising the Democrats to adopt a gold standard platform at Chicago or go down to certain defeat in November. In answer would say that you can find out by writing to Joseph Medill, William Penn Nixon or H. H. Kohlsaat—Editor the Times.

Wool's Bottom Climax.

Chicago Chronicle: From a Minnesota editor The Chronicle has received a copy of a circular sent out by a Chicago wool commission house, which for convenience sake we may call Woolworth & Co., accompanied by the question, "What can you say to this?" It may not be necessary to say much. The circular, which may have been written by the residuary rhetorical legatee of Sir Boyle Rouch, seems to speak for itself, as it were, "through its hat." In their opening paragraphs Woolworth & Co. convey the information that the wool situation "is the gloomiest on record; it is simply paralyzed." Emerging from their gloomy paralysis, they remind their readers that "the darkest cloud has its silver lining, and sometimes covers the most brilliant sunshine." At other times, no doubt, it covers the most silvery moonshine. "We believe," they cheerfully continue, "that furrows in the dark depression of trade are widening; if such be the case we will soon realize a change, with prosperity and confidence again at the helm." With these parties at the helm of the plow we may expect the furrows in the dark depression not only to widen but to deepen until they blossom as the rose on the hill tops of Bamboozland.

It grieves one to learn that "our flocks are imprisoned behind the tangled web of uncertainty" and that foreign flocks are increasing in value and in numbers while American wool goes begging for buyers, selling at a discount in every market of our country." But it is cheering to learn from the same high authority that "the price of wool has certainly reached a climax; there is no doubt that the bottom has been touched." There's nothing like touching bottom, even if it is the bottom of a climax, or what prosy people might call an anti-climax.

What can we say to this? Why, that Woolworth & Co. are not second in a certain kind of talent to the mayor of a German town who, in a formal address to the emperor, said: "No Austria, no Prussia! Only Germany! Such are the words which the mouth of your imperial majesty has always had in its eye." And in their advice to shepherds to hold their wool in anticipation of the election of McKinley they are not unlike another illustrious German—Count Falkenberg—who urged his friends in the reichstag to "seize the stream of time by the forelock."

But is there nothing serious to say to this? Yes. The gist of the circular is this: Hold your wool and vote for McKinley and a high tariff on foreign wool. Thus will you get high prices for your wool. This may be good advice for the wool growers, but it overlooks the wool consumers, who are much more numerous. It even overlooks the average wool grower himself, who, under a McKinley tariff, pays out two or three times as much in artificial prices for woolen goods as he gets in artificial prices for his wool.

The circular assumes that the wool grower will be ruined irrevocably if the government does not help him get an artificial price for his wool. We heard something like this a number of years ago, when it was proposed to abolish the internal tax on matches. Under that tax a combine of a few big manufacturers enjoyed a monopoly. Representatives of the combine claimed that the repeal of the tax would ruin their industry. Notwithstanding their protest the tax was repealed. As a result we now have cheap matches, and while Diamond Match stock brings 225 in the market we may safely conclude that the industry is not ruined. We may be equally sure that while free wool will give us cheap wool and cheap clothing it will not exterminate our flocks. Woolworth & Co. are as mixed in their facts and philosophy as they are in their metaphors.

"Pauper Labor" Pays Its Tax.

Consul General Judd recently sent to the state department an official communication touching upon certain features of the industrial situation in Germany. Speaking of this communication, McKinley's personal organ in Chicago says: "Mr. Judd inadvertently reveals the fact that the wages of German clockmakers have been gradually reduced until an operative is compelled to pay rent and purchase clothing and food on \$1.25 per week." It is entirely safe to say that Mr. Judd did not reveal that fact inadvertently. The McKinley organs have been telling their readers that the tariff of 1894 was constructed in the interests of foreign workmen. They have

claimed with especial persistence that the new law was a "pudding" for the operatives of Austria and Germany, who were prospering mightily at the expense of American operatives. Mr. Judd may have been aware of this claim of the McKinleyites. He may have revealed the alleged fact regarding reduction of wages in Germany partly for the purpose of showing that our new tariff was not enriching German working people to any alarming extent.

McKinley's Chicago organ proceeds to say: We have "sweaters" and sweatshops in Chicago, but this is sweating close to the starvation point. Free traders in this country have answered with jeers the alarms of the protectionists with reference to the "pauper labor of Europe." But Mr. Judd has judiciously and wantonly contributed valuable material to the protection literature that will be made available in the coming campaign by giving official testimony to the fact that there is such a thing as the "pauper labor of Europe."

Here we have the old protectionist trick of setting up a free trade man of straw and batting and punching it all over the ring and out of all human semblance as if it were a living antagonist. No free trader has ever denied that working people in Europe get lower money wages than working people in this country get. There is no reason why they should not admit that. They admit also that the people of Asiatic countries get much lower wages than the people of European countries.

The point that free traders make and that protectionists always dodge is that working people who get high wages have nothing to fear from working people who get low wages, and do not need any tariff protection. Working people in free trade England get much higher wages than working people in protectionist Germany, but they beat the Germans not only in neutral markets but even in Germany in many lines of production. Europeans get twice as high nominal wages as Asiatics get, yet they send their products to every accessible part of Asia and sell them in competition with the products of Asiatic "pauper labor."

Even Robert P. Porter, whose standing as a champion of protection is not below that of McKinley, has discovered this fact. The protectees have been trying to create a scare about Japanese competition, and Porter has gone to Japan to see about it. His report to the very McKinley organ above quoted is to the effect that western nations have nothing to fear from Japanese competition in manufactures.

If the McKinley organ were both intelligent and sincere it would accept the testimony of its own illustrious high tariff correspondent and not pretend to be ignorant of the established fact that men who get high wages have nothing to fear from the competition of men who get low wages. It would be too much to expect that a protectionist should be able to understand why this is so, but he ought to be honest enough to admit a notorious fact and leave less fat-witted people to furnish the explanation. Of course, the shrewd protectees know how it is. Their victims and certain of their organists are the only ones who labor under delusion.

Hopkins' Reciprocity Scheme.

As chairman of a subsection of the ways and means committee Representative Hopkins of Illinois took much pains to collect the opinions of interested parties about the Blaine scheme of commercial friendship by compulsion. The interested parties were mostly pork packers, millers, and makers of agricultural implements and machinery. From such people Mr. Hopkins obtained a great bulk of opinions, mostly identical in substance and all of which could be reduced to a very few pages without material loss of either sense or force.

Hopkins prepared a bill after he had accumulated his stock of identical opinions looking to the immediate making of a lot of dickers similar to those of Mr. Blaine. But Dingley and the rest of the full committee sat down on that with all the crushing weight of a dozen Tom Reeds. These gentlemen were too shrewd to commit themselves to a policy which they knew could not be worked again with any degree of success. They were willing to make the most of the fruit of Mr. Hopkins' labors as campaign material for the simple minded, but farther than that they would not go.

Thereupon Hopkins applied himself laboriously to the task of stringing out a report of more than a hundred typewritten pages. This he has completed and the committee will take measures to spread it abroad among those who will admire it for its bulk, its profound statistical aspect and its sonorous title page, and then put it away with other profound documents, to remain unread forever.

Petty Piffers in Congress.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: The people have known for many years that Senators and Representatives have been feathering their own nests, but they were not prepared for the effrontery with which a majority of the House openly recorded themselves Friday as petty piffers of the public treasury by voting to each member \$1,200 a year for clerk hire, whether he hires a clerk or not.

Too Many Irons in the Fire.

Omaha Bee: Huntington ought not to be pushing too many schemes before Congress at the same time. Between his \$2,000,000 Santa Monica subsidy and his \$50,000,000 Pacific railroad debt funding plan he is likely to strike a stubborn snag somewhere.

BRICKS OF GLASS.

A New Building Material That Opens Up Interesting Possibilities.

Glass bricks are the latest novelty in the construction of houses to excite the wonder and discussion of architects, says the New York Journal. These bricks are made of blown glass, with a hollow center containing rarefied air, and they are said to be as strong and durable as the clay bricks now used for building purposes. They freely admit the light. A long list of architectural possibilities is opened up by this discovery. It is said that in the near future men may be living in glass houses. Windows may be done away with, except for purposes of admitting air. It will be possible to look through a brick wall without the use of an X-ray because the bricks will be of glass. People may have to use shades on the inside of their walls to prevent the public looking in. At the present time the glass bricks are being used for the construction of conservatories. For this purpose they have been found especially useful, as they admit light from all sides to the flowers and plants and maintain an equable temperature keeping out the cold.

This experiment was first tried in Germany, where the bricks were invented. The walls of a plant house in Berlin were made of these bricks. Light easily passed through the walls to the potted shrubs within but it was impossible for the cold to find an entrance. So successful was this experiment that inquiries began to be made from various countries asking for consignments of the bricks. The first specimens of the new glass bricks to reach this country were publicly exhibited a few weeks ago in the display of the Architectural league in the Fine Arts society building of this city. Enough of the bricks to make a small section of wall were there shown to visitors, and they were especially interesting to the architects. It is said that several orders have now been sent from this country to Germany for the new bricks which will be used this spring in the construction of hot-houses along the Hudson. The bricks are made of blown glass and are closed under 500 degrees of heat. They can be readily joined by a white cement. It is expected that they will be useful in building roofs in the semi-circular form without the need of a supporting structure of steel and iron.

TOMB OF AN EARLY BUDDHA.

Discovery of an Inscription That Changes an Accepted Date.

Dr. Fuhrer, archaeological surveyor in the northwestern provinces of India, has made a discovery which seems to carry the origin of Buddhism much farther back than the accepted date in the fifth century before Christ, says the Edinburgh Scotsman. In the village of Nijliva, in swamps within the borders of the state of Nepal, he found an Asoka pillar, surrounded for half a mile by vast brick ruins of monasteries and of a still magnificent domed tomb of Konagamana. The portion of the pillar which is still erect has an inscription establishing the fact that the Buddha commemorated is the same as the Konagamana of the Buddhists of Ceylon, who was the twenty-third mythical predecessor of the historical Buddha. The Nepalese speak of the pillar as the smoking pipe of Bhima Sen, their giant hero. The native durbar, or council, is to be asked to sanction a scientific investigation of the ruins of this once great settlement of the Aryan tribe of Sakyas, who settled 112 miles to the northeast of the city of Benares at a date hitherto only conjectural. Gen. Cunningham, who, under Lord Canning, began the archaeological survey of India, long ago identified Kapilavastu, in this region, as the birthplace of the historical Gautama and the capital of the Sakya clan. It is in the sub-Himalayan district now called Basti, and must have extended northward into Nepal, which is still second in sacredness only to Benares. Nepal has now a serious dispute with the Llama government of Lhasa on its hands, and is always jealous of British or foreign visitors. But should the government of India not discourage its proposed campaign in Tibet the durbar may be willing to help Dr. Fuhrer to dig on a sufficiently great scale. Nepal is almost as little known as Tibet, although it is a protected state of the government of India, and it seems time that it was opened, as Kashmir has been, to the savant and the traveler.

GREAT INUNDATIONS.

An inundation in Cheshire, England, A. D. 353.—Three thousand persons perish.
Glasgow, A. D. 758.—More than 400 families drowned.
Dort, April 17, 1421.—Seventy-two villages submerged; 100,000 people drowned.
General inundation in Holland, A. D. 1530.—By failure of dikes; 400,000 said to have been drowned.
At Catalonia, A. D. 1617.—Fifty thousand drowned.
Johnstown, Pa., May 31, 1889.—By the bursting of a huge reservoir on the mountains, the town was almost entirely destroyed, and about 6,000 persons perished. The water in its passage to Johnstown descended about 250 feet. The theoretical velocity due to this descent would be about 127 feet per second or between 86 and 87 miles an hour. According to the best accounts from 15 to 17 minutes were occupied in the passage to Johnstown, a distance of about twelve miles. Thus the average velocity could not have been far short of 50 miles an hour. The impetus of such a mass of water was irresistible. As the flood burst through the dam it cut trees away as if they were stalks of mullen.

They Might Have Yawned.
"It is asserted now," he said, thoughtfully, "that a Chinaman never yawns. If that is so—"
He paused and for a moment seemed buried in thought.
"If that is so," he repeated, turning to his companion, "I feel that I may assert with perfect safety that no Chinaman ever met you when you were in a story-telling mood."
Then he chuckled softly to himself and felt avenged for the hour that he had put in listening to tales of precocious infants.—Chicago Post.

Rome Wasn't Built in a Day.
Neither are the obstinate maladies, to the removal of which the great corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is adapted curable in an hour. To persist in the use of this standard remedy is no more than just. Biliousness, constipation, malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaints and nervousness are among the complaints which it eradicates.
An honest man can never be a friend to a thief.

Smouldering fires of old disease
lurk in the blood of many a man, who fancies himself in good health. Let a slight sickness seize him, and the old enemy breaks out anew. The fault is the taking of medicines that suppress, instead of curing disease. You can eradicate disease and purify your blood, if you use the standard remedy of the world,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.



"A Scorcher."
Battle Ax PLUG
Tobacco Dealers say, that "BATTLE AX" is a "scorcher" because it sells so fast. Tobacco Chewers say, it is a "scorcher" because 5 cents' worth goes so far. It's as good as can be made regardless of cost. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the other fellows' 10 cent piece.

FREE HOMES From Uncle Sam.
Nearly 2,000,000 Acres of Government Lands Now Open to Settlement
IN NORTHERN ARKANSAS.
They are fertile, well-watered, heavily-timbered, and produce grain, grass, fruits and vegetables in abundance. North Arkansas apples are noted. The climate is delightful, winters mild and short. These lands are subject to homestead entry of 160 acres each. **SEE THE TREE TO GET A HOME.** For further information address
E. V. M. POWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Ark.
\$2 fee for 10 cents in silver. \$2 fee for Bank of Harrison and Boone County Bank, Harrison, Ark.

Columbia Bicycles

We have made a study of tires
—pounded them year in and year out by thousands on our wheel-testing machine, tested them for elasticity, for speed, for durability—had reports from riders and agents everywhere. The wonderfully elastic and durable tires used on Columbia Bicycles—Hartford Single-Tube Tires—are the result.
Hartford Single-Tubes
are the regular equipment of all Columbia and Hartford Bicycles. We know no tires so good as Hartfords.
The makers of Hartford Single-Tubes also make Dunlop tires (double-tube), which we will substitute for Single-Tubes, if preferred.
Art Catalogue tells. Free if you call on the agent. By mail for two 2-cent stamps.
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