

Forty acres of land near Gretna sold the other day for \$40 per acre.

G. H. Brown of Crawford owns more sheep than any other man in the northwest.

Commemoration of St. John's day was observed by the Masonic fraternity of Decatur.

The store of McMonies & Styles of Lyons was robbed last week and goods to the value of \$200 taken.

Editors of southeastern Nebraska held a profitable meeting at Auburn. The attendance was good.

Logan county farmers drive to North Platte, a distance of from twenty to forty miles, to market their live stock and grain.

Burglars have become unusually numerous in Hastings during the past week, and the thieves have commenced to operate upon the stores.

The scheme to annex Omaha and South Omaha is being revived. The South Omaha Tribune thinks the plan a good one but that the time is not ripe.

Many people about Elgin are burning corn as fuel. In the yards of all the residences can be seen great piles of corn which is being used as fuel, as it is much cheaper than coal.

In Pierce county a man named Leander Jones froze his hands and feet so badly that they will have to be amputated. He is an old soldier and G. A. R. men will look after him.

The board of education of Nebraska City, at a meeting held last week, decided to submit a proposition to the voters of the city to vote \$25,000 bonds for the purpose of building a new high school.

Members of the Omaha commercial club have been investigating the project for the Norfolk & Yankton railroad and report that it is only a paper line. They have no confidence in its being built.

A number of the farmers living in the vicinity of Cook are organizing an elevator company for the handling of the grain business. Enough have taken hold of the enterprise to practically assure its consummation.

The Norfolk News affirms that John O. Lacy, the young and vigorous county attorney, is a great reformer who can show tangible results. He has been four years in office and he has sent seventeen prisoners to the state penitentiary during this time.

A Greenwood couple arranged to be married on Christmas, but neglected to get a license the day previous. On Christmas the court house was closed and the judge and deputy both out of town. The wedding was, of necessity, postponed until the following day.

J. C. Evans, who was shot at the depot at Ogallala, died of his wounds. A coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by a bullet from the revolver in the hands of Frank Yocum, who is under arrest and will be held to the district court.

Norfolk's fire department prevented a serious loss. Fire broke out in the cellar of The Fair, a store conducted by C. E. Shurtz. The cellar was literally stuffed full of goods and it was difficult to reach the fire. It was kept under complete control, but the stock was greatly damaged by smoke and water.

At Winside a man seen to be breaking some valuable pieces of glass in the front windows of the stores. He disappeared and a Danish corn-husker was suspected and arrested. He proved his innocence, and George Kelly, who lives south of town, was arrested. The latter proved to be the right man. He was brought before the police judge and fined, and also made to pay for the broken glass.

Alex Stuart, a well known resident of Wymore, was brought before the commission of insanity and adjudged insane. The first indication that there was anything wrong with him evinced itself at Lincoln last week, when he became violent and had to be taken in charge by the authorities. Stuart was at one time quite well to do, being the owner of the Blue Springs and Wymore horse car line and owning other valuable property.

Papers were filed in the county clerk's office at Fremont incorporating the Fremont Beet Sugar company, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$50 each. Fremont proposes to have a factory of her own, as the farmers insist that they can make money growing beets, provided they can deliver them at the proper time. Hundreds of acres in Dodge county were not dug this year because they were spoiled by freezing.

W. C. Chapman and family of Fremont had a narrow escape from asphyxiation. Before going to bed Mr. Chapman went into the cellar to fix the fire for the night. Being called up stairs he left the cellar before closing the furnace door, which stood wide open all night and from which was emitted a vast quantity of gas. The family were nearly overcome the next morning. A physician brought restoratives and soon resuscitated the unfortunate.

Mrs. Conard, one of the teachers in the public schools at Holdrege, was fatally shot by her husband on the street, while on the way to take the train for Fremont, Neb., to visit her mother, who is on a bed of sickness. After shooting his wife twice Conard turned the revolver on himself and sent a ball into his own head, about the center of the forehead. The difficulty was of a domestic character. Conard will die, but there is a chance for his wife to pull through.

Among the dead laws, says the Statute Register, that encumber our statutes, and should be repealed by the next legislature, are the grasshopper laws, the anti-treating laws, the anti-profanity laws, and the Russian thistle law. A law that is not enforced ought to be repealed.

A permit was granted by the state banking board allowing the Farmers and Merchants' State bank of Beatrice to go into voluntary liquidation. The bank was organized January 1, 1893, capital stock \$50,000; W. P. Norcross, president; Eugene Wheelock, cashier. The bank holds \$1,195 cash for each \$1 of liability.

A BANKER SUICIDES.

W. A. HAMMOND JUMPS INTO LAKE MICHIGAN.

The Wrecked Illinois National Bank is What Caused the Trouble—He Was Generally Held Responsible for the Bank's Failure—Charged With Speculating and the Misuse of Funds.

Ended His Troubles by Drowning.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—W. A. Hammond, the late second vice president of the defunct National Bank of Illinois, called on Percy Palmer, his old friend and confidential adviser, at 8 o'clock last evening and talked gloomily about his future prospects. Palmer talked encouragingly to him and about 11 o'clock he went to his home in Evanston and about 11:30 retired for the night. He and his wife had been in the habit of sleeping in adjacent rooms. Early this morning Mrs. Hammond noticed that the door connecting the two apartments was open, looked into the room and found that her husband was not there. His night robe hung over the foot of the bed and his watch was on the table, but his clothes were nowhere to be found, and he had not taken his shoes and stockings.

The police were notified and soon found a well-developed trail in the form of numerous scraps of paper, which led to the lake. A federal life-saving crew at once began a search for the body, and at 12:50 o'clock the drowned body was found at the foot of Dempster street pier and taken to the Evanston police station.

CHARGES OF IRREGULARITIES. Hammond was the vice president of the National Bank of Illinois, and was active in its management. In fact, he is said to have been the responsible head, since President Schneider was too feeble to do much work and the large loans to the Calumet Electric company, particularly, and to others, which resulted in the closing of the bank, are understood to have been made by him.

The first open charges against the business integrity of Hammond were made only about ten days ago. Then he was accused of enacting the character of a "kicker." He was accused of deceiving the directors of the bank and the depositors and deliberately violating the national bank law. His alleged irregularities were said to have begun many years ago, when, it is alleged, he began to use the money and credit of the bank in outside speculations. This was done in such a manner, it was generally reported, that not only were the directors deceived, but the bank examiners as well. Even old employees, thoroughly familiar with the inside workings, were said to have been unaware of what was going on under their eyes. When it was openly charged that he had falsified the bank accounts an investigation suggested that the irregularities must have begun at least four years ago. At that time he is said to have interested himself in the now famous Calumet Electric railway. It is now believed that the first overdrafts to this railway, amounting to \$175,000, were made at that time, when the comptroller of the currency immediately called for a statement from the bank and Hammond disguised the irregularities by designating the overdrafts "foreign exchange."

This alleged irregularity only came after many years of diligent service in the institution, the wreck of which proved disastrous to many. In these years Hammond saved money, and worked early and late, and the position he came to occupy was the result of his years of frugality and merit. Some of his savings invested legitimately in mining schemes brought him a good profit, which he immediately put into the stock of the bank. After he had served as cashier and become second vice president, it is said, he began to personally invest himself in many corporations which were applicants for loans and in this way, in course of time, he drifted into unwarranted speculations. Where these turned out badly he is now accused of sending "good money after bad" and disguising his over-loans in various illegal ways.

THE FIRST SUICIDE. The suicide of Hammond recalls the suicide of Otto Wassmansdorff, the banker, a few days ago. Wassmansdorff's death was the direct result of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois, the collapse of that institution pulling down the firm of Wassmansdorff & Heinsemann.

WEYLER TALKS. Declares That the Rebellion is Ended in Pinar Del Rio Province.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—The war correspondent of La Lucha, of this city, Senor Canarte, has telegraphed to his paper the substance of an interview which he had yesterday with Captain General Weyler, whose column he joined at San Cristobal. The captain general assured the correspondent there were only about 500 insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio, adding: "I am able to say that the province is pacified. Six months, bullets and hunger will terminate the revolution. I will treat the leaders with consideration if they surrender all, or nearly all, of their followers."

FOURTEEN MINERS SUFFOCATED. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 4.—A terrible disaster has occurred in the Santa Gertrudis mine at Pachuca, one of the most famous silver mines in the country. From some cause not known, fire broke out in one of the levels of the old southern workings Thursday, causing the suffocation of fourteen miners.

Abbey's Widow in London. LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Strand theater is being redecorated for the new lessee, John Sleeper Clark, who has secured Florence Gerard, widow of the late Henry F. Abbey, of New York, as his leading lady. The opening plays will be "The Prodigal Father" and "Home, Sweet Home."

Obituary for Mr. McKinley. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4.—President-elect McKinley's trip to Cleveland this morning was a succession of ovations. At Bedford, Newburg and other stations crowds of workmen cheered the President-elect.

MINERAL OUTPUT IN 1896.

What the Total Amounts To—A Decrease of Three Per Cent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Engineering and Mining Journal says the production of mineral and metals in the United States for the year 1896 amounted to \$653,311,468, showing a decrease, as compared with 1895 of \$24,899,266, or about 3 per cent. This decrease was largely in values rather than in quantities; in none of the chief articles was there any marked decrease, while in several there were considerable increases.

The total production of metals was \$242,311,481, an increase of \$1,694,111 over the previous year, while the value of non-metallic substances was \$410,999,987, a decrease of \$26,383,377 from 1895. A large part of this was due to the lower values of coal, stone and a few other important substances, very little resulting from the smaller quantities.

The production of aluminum shows an increase of 400,000 pounds over that of 1895, the total for the year being 1,300,000 pounds. The production continues in the hands of a single company.

The increase in copper has been extraordinary, the total gain amounting to 67,763,150 pounds, which was made in spite of a large decrease in the domestic demands, but was absorbed by the extraordinary exports of the year, which are the largest on record.

The gold production in the United States in 1896 reached the total of \$7,000,000. The increase surpasses the gain reported from any other country in the world and puts the United States in the lead. This country's output of gold was 56 per cent of the reported output of the entire world.

The production of pig iron was 8,769,869 long tons. The depression of industry which made itself manifest in the latter part of the year had less effect than had been anticipated. The decrease from 1895 being only 677,439 tons, or about 7 per cent. The production of lead from domestic ores amounted to 175,717 short tons, showing an increase of 29,863 tons over the preceding year. In addition to this there was 79,000 tons produced from imported ores or refined from imported bullion. The quick-silver output was 35,022 flasks of seventy-six-half-pounds each, showing a decrease of 966 flasks from the previous year. The production continues to come wholly from the California mines, no new deposits having been developed to the producing point during the year.

The production of silver from domestic ores reached a total of 45,465,175 fine ounces, showing a decrease from that of 1895 amounting to 865,062 ounces only. The silver production has thus been maintained better than had been anticipated. Moreover, there were produced from foreign bullion by our smelters and other works no less than 40,000,000 fine ounces of silver, making the total quantity refined and put into final marketable form in this country 85,465,175 fine ounces. This large production was almost entirely absorbed by the markets and the average price of silver of the year shows an actual advance which, having been 67 per cent, towards the close of the year fell about two cents below that point. Of the silver obtained from foreign receipts it is estimated that 38,000,000 ounces came from Mexican ores and bullion and 2,000,000 from materials brought into this country from Canada, chiefly from British Columbia.

The total production of spelter for commerce for the year 1896, amounting to 77,084 short tons, showed a decrease of 4,674 tons from that of 1895. The production was fully up to the demand, however. Of the spelter 31,431 tons came from Illinois and Indiana districts, 36,321 tons from the Kansas-Missouri region and 9,332 tons from eastern and southern production. The latter as well as the Illinois showed a decrease, a slight gain being reported from the Kansas-Missouri region.

As was inevitable in a year of business depression, the increase in coal was not large, in fact it is surprising that bituminous coal should have shown anything at all. The output in 1896 was 141,730,699 tons, showing a gain of 371,737 tons over 1895. On the other hand there was a decrease of 6,782,057 short tons in anthracite production, this amount being greater than the gain in bituminous. The total coal production was therefore 195,351,027 short tons and the total decrease as compared with 1895 was 2,410,965 tons. With ordinary prosperity and activity in manufacturing we would doubtless have passed 200,000,000 tons before this, and it is to be hoped that point will be reached in 1897. The production of coke showed a gain of 44,426 tons; chiefly due to the activity of the iron and steel trades in the earlier part of the year. The price of coal continues very low, the average for bituminous coal at mines being below \$1 per ton.

AN OATMEAL TRUST NEXT. The Mills of the Country Arranging a Combine—High Prices Coming.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The Tribune today prints the following: "Nearly every oatmeal and cereal mill in the United States has just entered into an agreement that amounts to a trust to regulate the output and prices of oatmeal, rolled oats and other breakfast cereals. The new trust is called the Cereal Millers' association. Ten days ago the representatives of the mills in the trust held a meeting in this city and another meeting probably will be held January 12, when it is likely, if the trade outlook has improved by that time, there will be a big advance in prices. The general manager of the association is George W. Brown of Sioux City, Iowa. Most of the mills that compose the trust are located in Iowa and Ohio."

WRONG MEN LYNCHED. PROSECUTOR AUL BELIEVES NELSON AND WINNER DID NOT COMMIT MURDER.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan. 4.—Prosecuting Attorney Aul of this county said last night in regard to the report that he had secured evidence against members of the mob that hanged Nelson and Winner that he was thoroughly satisfied that both men were innocent of the murder of Mrs. Winner and her children, but as to any facts connecting members of the mob with the crime he would decline to speak, because it was a matter to be investigated by the courts first.

A Cold Wave Strikes Oklahoma. PERRY, Okla., Jan. 4.—A blinding sleet storm with the wind blowing twenty-five miles an hour struck Perry at 9 o'clock this morning and the mercury went down 40 degrees.

RAILROADING IN 1896.

A Year of Many Disappointments and Great Loss of Capital.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The year just closed has been one of disappointment and losses in all lines of business, says the Railway Age, and as the railroads cannot prosper when other interests suffer they have painfully reflected the general depression. The promise of increased earnings given early in the year was not sustained, and as a consequence many companies which, if good times had begun, would have been able to meet their obligations; were obliged to default and turn over possession of their property to the courts. Instead, therefore, of the expected decrease in the number of insolvencies compared with the previous year, we find an increase in both the number and mileage of roads placed in the hands of receivers, although the capitalization involved is considerably less. Compared indeed with either 1894, 1893 or 1892, the record of 1896 is favorable, although at the best it is still had enough, for it shows that during last year thirty-four roads, with 5,341 miles of lines, and a bond and stock capitalization of about \$295,600,000, joined the list of railways operated by receivers.

The five years of financial trouble commencing with 1892 have left a record of bankruptcies far greater than that of the preceding ten years and more. In that period 213 roads have been turned over to receivers, with lines aggregating 56,403 miles, or 30 per cent of the entire present mileage of the United States, and a capitalization representing over \$1,700,000,000, or about 30 per cent of the bonds and stock of our entire railway system today. These are appalling figures. Certainly no other form of business investment has suffered such loss as the railways within the past few years. In 1896 no less than fifty-eight roads were sold for their creditors, representing 13,730 miles of lines, and the enormous capitalization of \$1,150,000,000.

The most important failure of the year was that of the Baltimore and Ohio, with 2,904 miles of road and over \$124,000,000 of bonds and stock, besides heavy floating debt and arrears of interest. The bankruptcy of this old and formerly profitable company was discouraging evidence of the effects of unlimited competition. The other notable failures include the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, 501 miles and \$28,750,000 of liabilities; the six roads forming the Vandalia system, aggregating nearly 600 miles and \$24,000,000 of bonds and stock; the Pittsburg & Western, involved in the embarrassment of the Baltimore & Ohio, 325 miles and \$18,500,000, and two related Eastern roads, the Central Vermont and Ogdensburg, 778 miles of road and nearly \$17,000,000 of investment.

The summary of receiverships for last thirteen years shows that 412 roads with 90,876 miles of track and nearly \$5,000,000,000 of capital have gone to the wall.

BAG MAKERS COMPLAIN. The Wilson Tariff Held to Have Ruined the Industry in California.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—When the House ways and means committee resumed its hearings to-day, William Rutherford of Oakland, Cal., representing a company which had been manufacturing twine, yarn and cloth for thirty years, asked that yarns made of jute be advanced from 30 to 35 per cent ad valorem; that burlaps and bags of grain made of burlaps be transferred to the dutiable list at 1 1/2 cents per pound and bags for grain made of burlaps be taxed 2 cents per pound; that gunny bags and gunny cloths, old or refuse fit only for manufacture, be changed from the free list to 1/2 cent per pound. He declared that the Wilson law had wrought commercial disaster and social discontent to the Pacific coast, but the farmers and manufacturers had in the last election voted for protection knowing it would restore prosperity to them. The industry on the Pacific coast had been struck down and now there were 300 idle looms in Oakland, while in New York and Massachusetts, mills had also been closed. Under the operation of the present law, horse blankets, plaids, carriage robes, tarpaulin and print cloths were entered free of duty and came into competition with American products, particularly cotton. They were entered by virtue of the designation "other materials" in the tariff and hemp schedule of the Wilson bill, although the American manufacturers had protested against such a construction of the law. Many of the goods entered free were dyed so that the American dyer was also robbed by the system.

Dubois Needs Democratic Aid. BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 4.—Senator Dubois has arrived here accompanied by Secretary Walsh of the Democratic national committee. Walsh comes for the express purpose of endeavoring to induce the Democrats to join in re-electing Dubois to the Senate. He says it is the unanimous wish of the committee and all of the national Democratic leaders that the Senator should be sent back. Dubois will need six or seven Democrats to win.

A Montana Official a Suicide. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 4.—N. A. Niedenhof, clerk of the district court of Silver Bow county, Montana, who came here some weeks ago for his health, last night, when he and some friends were preparing to start to the theater, excused himself, climbed hurriedly to the roof of the Weyl hotel, where he had been stopping, and fell or threw himself to the ground forty feet below. He lived only a short time.

Omaha Bank Failure. OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 4.—The total liabilities of the Omaha Savings bank, which closed to-day, are \$890,000, and the assets exceed this amount by \$200,000. The securities are excellent and no loss will result to depositors. The bank has been in existence for fifteen years. It has no connection with any other bank and will not cause other Omaha institutions any inconvenience.

A Cold Wave Strikes Oklahoma. PERRY, Okla., Jan. 4.—A blinding sleet storm with the wind blowing twenty-five miles an hour struck Perry at 9 o'clock this morning and the mercury went down 40 degrees.

100 Hood's Sarsaparilla. Anyone who wishes to see the glow of a flower has only to make a very simple experiment. Let him go up to a cluster of blossoms and look very intently for several minutes at one side of it. Then very suddenly he must turn his gaze upon the other side of the same cluster. He will at once distinctly see a faint and delicate glow of colored light around this second half of the cluster. The light is always in the hue which is "complementary" to that of the flower. The specter of the scarlet poppy is of a greenish white. The ghost of the primrose is purple. The ghost of the blue fringed gentian is of a pale gold tint. In these circles of color the shapes of the flower's petals are always faintly but clearly seen.

London society is much interested in an incident reported from Backs, in which the earl of Orkney, who a few years ago married Connie Gilchrist, was the principal figure. The earl was walking out a few days ago with the countess' pet dog and met some roughs who had a bull terrier which they set on the countess' pet. The earl called upon them to desist, whereupon he went for the biggest of them in true pugilistic fashion. A ring was formed, and there was a hot fight to a finish. The earl came off victor, leaving his opponent in a battered and helpless condition. The earl came out of the encounter almost unmarked. He was heartily congratulated the next morning at the meet of the hounds on his triumph.

One Secret of Longevity. Those anxious to prolong this rapid transitory existence of ours beyond the average span should foster his digestion, negatively by abstaining from indigestions in diet, and affirmatively by the use of that perfect stomachic, Bissett's Stomach Bitters, when he experiences symptoms of indigestion. The impairment of the digestive function is fatal to vigor, sabbath with the Bitters, also, fever and ague, biliousness and constipation.

No More Four-Year-Old Mutton. With regard to mutton, four-year-old mutton is now a thing of the past. Formerly people could not dine unless the saddle of mutton was cut from a four-year-old sheep; now the mutton sent to the table is from 18 months to 2 years old, and the younger generation are not sure that it is not preferable to the much-prized four-year-old mutton. The saddle is still considered the prime joint to serve.

McClure's Magazine will begin in the January number a series of "Life Portraits of Great Americans" with reproductions of all the existing portraits of Benjamin Franklin known to have been made from life. There are fifteen such portraits, and some of them have never been published. Mr. Charles Henry Hart, probably the highest authority on early American portraits, is collecting and editing the material for the series, and will add introductory notes giving the history of the several portraits and whatever is interesting in the circumstances of their production. There will also be an article on Franklin by Professor Treat, of the University of the South.

Dancers in Target Practice. Prince Edward of Saxo-Weimar, the late commander of the forces in Ireland, once told Father Healy that he found "blind shooting" prevailing to a deplorable extent among the Irish militia regiments, and that he intended to insist on a greater attention to target practice. "For goodness' sake don't do that, your royal highness," exclaimed Father Healy; "if you make the militiamen good shots, there won't be a landlord left in the country."

She Forgot the Witness. The umbrella of a Catholic penitent was stolen while she was at confession. She went with the story to Cardinal Wiseman, hoping probably to obtain compensation. The only consolation she got from the cardinal was this: "My child, I am sorry for you; but the scripture tells us to watch as well as pray."

TO CURE A BROW IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

Every winter we long for a night gown made out of a red blanket.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The world may owe you a living, but all it ever pays is a paper's funeral.

I shall recommend Phio's cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

When a book agent of other fakir tries to rob you ask him if he is familiar with the new world.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Feet, Tender Sores, Fissures, Piles, etc. C. C. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

It is not so terrible a thing to lose your reputation; some men would be lucky if they could do it.

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm is the safest, surest and pleasantest cure for all coughs.

It is probable that every man has tried to have two girls at one time, and failed.

100 Hood's Sarsaparilla. Anyone who wishes to see the glow of a flower has only to make a very simple experiment. Let him go up to a cluster of blossoms and look very intently for several minutes at one side of it. Then very suddenly he must turn his gaze upon the other side of the same cluster. He will at once distinctly see a faint and delicate glow of colored light around this second half of the cluster. The light is always in the hue which is "complementary" to that of the flower. The specter of the scarlet poppy is of a greenish white. The ghost of the primrose is purple. The ghost of the blue fringed gentian is of a pale gold tint. In these circles of color the shapes of the flower's petals are always faintly but clearly seen.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of a firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Bequeathed herself for Charity. The duchess of Santonna, who died recently in the deepest poverty at Madrid, spent a fortune in charity, her gifts for half a century being of the most generous description. On one occasion, hearing that a noble Spanish lady was about to sell her jewels to pay a debt, the duchess sent her a check for \$200,000. She died in want, and none of those to whom she had given abundantly thought enough of her to see that her days were ended in comfort.

In the opening paper of Harper's Magazine for January Poultony Bigelow will sum up the result of "Portuguese Progress in South Africa," showing how ineffectual a colonizer Portugal has been during four centuries of nominal possession, and how demoralizing has been her influence upon the blacks. For this paper H. C. Eaton Woodville has made four spirited illustrations, including the frontispiece, from photographs taken by Mr. Bigelow. George du Maurier's "The Martians" will continue to increase in interest with the development of its hero, Barty Josselin.

As she jumped from her bike, dusting her boots with a spray of goldenrod, she exclaimed: "I have wheeled more than sixty miles since dinner, what do you think of that?" "Great feat," he surprisingly ejaculated.

"Sir," she almost hissed and turned away with malignant hauteur; nor has she spoken to him since.

GREAT deal of nonsense has been written and believed, about blood purifiers. What purifies the blood? THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THEY ALONE. If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life endures. puts the kidneys in perfect health, and nature does the rest. The heavy, dragged out feeling, the bilious attacks, headaches, nervous unrest, sickle appetite, all caused by poisoned blood, will disappear when the kidneys properly perform their functions. There is no doubt about this. Thousands have so testified. The theory is right, the cure is right and health follows as a natural sequence. Be self-convinced through personal proof.

BLAKES' BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COLLEGE. Blakes' Actual Business from the Start. Teaches business by doing business. Also thorough instruction in all branches by mail. Life scholarship \$45, six months course \$30. Corner 16th and Capitol Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska.

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OMAHA STOVE REPAIR WORKS. Store Repairs for any kind of stove made. 1307 DOUGLAS ST., OMAHA, NEB. Dr. Kay's Lung Balm for coughs, colds, and throat disease.

BOND IN THE DUMPS. HOW did he get there? Once a vigorous, prosperous business man. How did he get there? By getting in the dumps when his liver was lazy, losing his temper, losing his good sense, losing his business friends. When You Feel Mean and Irritable send at once for a box of Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the kind you need in your business, 10c., 25c., 50c., any drug store, or mailed for price. Write for booklet and free sample. Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC. Cure CONSTIPATION. ADDRESS: STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.