

Diary of a Dollar.

Found myself yesterday morning in the pocket of a man who had promised to love, honor, protect and cherish me with all his might and main.

NEBRASKA-KANSAS BILL.

ANNIVERSARY OF A DAY FULL OF LOCAL INTEREST.

An Occasion that Possesses Peculiar Importance to the People of Kansas and Nebraska—Organization of the Territories of These Two States—Memorial Day Likewise the Anniversary of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill—An Epoch that Pushed Aside Compromises of the Past and Joined Slavery and Freedom in Mortal Combat.

A Day With Double Interest.

The annually recurring Memorial Day is nowhere more patriotically observed than in Kansas and Nebraska. When the call came for volunteers, those young territories were among the first to respond, and the regiments they furnished fought with bravery and gallantry inferior to none.

But aside from feelings of gratitude to the fallen, and of reverence to departed comrades, Memorial Day possesses a peculiar interest for the citizens of Nebraska and Kansas—not less patriotic or grateful because so particularly local.

They can do the best work who know best how to rest. Western American scenery. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y has now ready for distribution a sixteen page portfolio of scenes along its line.

Incredibly robs us of many pleasures, and gives nothing in return.—Lowell.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation.

It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

COOK BOOK FREE! 320 PAGES ILLUSTRATED. One of the Largest and Best Cook Books published. Bound in exchange for 30 Large Lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp. Write for list of our other fine publications. WOODBINE SPICE CO. 450 Huron St. TOLEDO, OHIO.

Do you Travel? YES! BIG FOUR ROUTE BEST LINE EAST TO THE Mountains, Lakes and Seashore. Vestibule trains to New York and Boston. ASK FOR TICKETS VIA THE BIG FOUR ROUTE.

E. O. McORMICK, D. B. MARTIN, Pass. Traffic Manager, Gen. Pass. and T. A., CINCINNATI.

FLY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS.

MEDICINE SENT FREE BY MAIL TO MEN UNTIL CURED OF VITAL EXHAUSTION, Weakness, Varicocele, Issues, etc. We send medicine free by mail until CURED. No matter how long you have been afflicted, thousands cured here in Chicago and elsewhere. Remedy sent in plain package. When cured we charge 75c per month then \$1. Write us to-day. HARRIS BENEDEY CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED. One earned \$4000, many over \$1000 in 1887. Address P. O. Box 1371, New York City.

Pierce was a democrat, a resident of New Hampshire. His election over General Scott, the whig candidate, had been so triumphant that the nation had good cause to express its astonishment. The campaign had been without issues. Both parties were in union regarding the compromise measures of 1850, relative to the admission of California, as a final settlement of the slavery question.

For several months, the country enjoyed a second era of good feeling. The politicians of the day had no troublesome issues of national importance over which to quarrel. Pierce was popular, and exercised rare tact in the selection of his cabinet advisers. But the slavery question was only apparently settled, for a few months later the agitation was to be renewed in all its terrible strength and animosity by the faction which had most strenuously insisted on the finality of the compromises of 1850.

On the 5th of December, 1853, the 33d congress met in its first session. The organization of the senate had scarcely been completed when an Iowa Senator, Augustus C. Dodge, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the organization of the territory of Nebraska. The next day President Pierce submitted his message to congress. After congratulating the country on the successful settlement of the slavery question as raised by the acquisition of vast territory through the Mexican war, he expressed a hope that the discussion was over, and announced his determination to prevent any further shock to the confederacy thereby.

On the 14th, Senator Dodge introduced his bill. On examination it was found to be practically identical with the one so sarcastically killed at the close of the preceding session. Nothing was said in any way as to slavery. By implication, the Missouri compromise would govern, and the new territory would come in as a free state.

After the first and second readings, the bill was referred to the committee on territories, with Douglas again for the report. The next day after commitment, it was reported back with a number of amendments. Some of these caused a mild sensation, for they seemed plain enough, yet their import was scarcely credible. On the 4th of January, 1854, the committee made a special report which left no doubt as to the meaning of the amendments. The committee unequivocally declared the compromise of 1820 no longer operative, it having been repealed as inconsistent with the compromise measures of 1820. The latter, the committee said, rested upon the great principles of self government, that the people should be allowed to decide the questions of their local institutions for themselves.

An indignant protest came from every hamlet and city of the north. For more than thirty years, the compromise of 1820 had stood so revered that it seemed almost a part of the constitution. At the time of its adoption, nothing else could have saved the country from civil war. Though there had been talk of its repeal, such had never been seriously regarded. If such a compact could be trusted aside from caprice, what assurance was there that the constitution, the lives, the liberties of the nation were safe? It was as Sumner said: the conscience of the people was aroused.

The sudden, audacious change in the bill is accounted for in two ways. By some, it is alleged that in the preceding congress, a conspiracy had been found to give the south additional slave territory. This theory supposes that the Hall bill of that congress had been killed to make way for a measure more favorable to the slavery interests. This seems plausible, as the new congress was seated a day after the first bill was tabled, and was well known to be of strong slavery sympathies. Then, many supposed that Mr. Douglas' ambition for the Presidency had led him to associate himself with the most radical element of the dominant slaveocracy. But from whatever motives amended, the committee's report speedily changed the conditions and made those who had formerly championed the measure its most untiring.

On the second day after the special report, Archibald Dixon, the late Whig Governor of Kentucky and the successor of Henry Clay in the senate, gave notice that when the Nebraska bill should come before the senate, he would move to amend, so that "The Missouri Compromise shall be repealed, and that the citizens of the several states shall be at liberty to take and hold their slaves within any of the territories." His amendment was soon in disfavor with those who would, if frank, have expressed their satisfaction with it. The committee had taken the stand that the compromise of 1820 was already repealed, and raising the real issue of repeal. But even if concealed in a mass of technical verbiage, the only question before congress and the country was the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

Four months the stormy debates progressed. Each day made the issue clearer on the extension or limitation of slavery. During the discussion, agents of the Nebraska country arrived in Washington, with petitions asking the division of the proposed territory, and suggesting that to avoid dividing the Cherokee country the boundary be placed at 37 deg. instead of 36 deg. 30 min. These suggestions, recommended by the lowest Missouri delegations, were adopted by the committee, and the proposed territory divided along the 40th parallel into "Kansas" in the south and "Nebraska" in the north. This division further excited the north. The avowed purpose of the south was to secure Kansas, the southern territory, and to contemptuously give Nebraska to the free states. Further, the two territories would be twice as expensive as one, and one territorial government was thought to be a needless luxury. The slave-holders coveted Kansas. It was of easy access to Missouri and Texas, slave states. It was by climate better adapted to the negro. Nebraska was too frigid, and too much frontiered by free territory to be of great desirability to them. But the north was determined to prevent either territory becoming slavery ground, and desperately contested every inch.

The bill passed the senate after four months debate, substantially as reported by the committee. An amendment by Senator Chase, making the apparent issue just what the disguised issue was, the repeal of the Clay compromise, was defeated. Senator Clayton of Delaware, on the day before the passage of the bill, amended by disfranchising and making ineligible to office foreigners who had merely declared their intentions of becoming citizens. With this amendment, the bill passed by a vote of 37 to 14. The southern whigs joined the democratic senators in supporting the measure, now a test of loyalty to the administration.

On January 31st, a week or so after the report of the committee dividing Nebraska and Nebraska, Chairman Richardson of the house committee on territories, reported a bill which had been recommended by a majority of the committee, and which became the subject of as much debate as the senate bill. The condition of the public mind, in the meantime, seems incredibly excited. Citizens of every condition; clergymen of every creed; societies of every kind; legislatures of many states petitioned congress in opposition to the bill. The excitement about the time the bill passed the senate was intense, but as unpopular amendments appeared to insure its defeat in the house, the public mind once more became quieted. The discussion was resumed on the 8th of May, after Mr. Richardson offered the senate bill as an amendment to the committee's bill. Public interest was re-awakened in an intensified degree. That fortnight of national anxiety was never equalled in any time of peace or war. On the 22d of May, the bill was placed on its final passage in the house. A last desperate effort was made to prevent a vote. Every conceivable means of dilatory procedure was tried in vain to prevent the inevitable. The house was in session nearly twelve hours, and in that time no less than twenty-nine roll calls were demanded and ordered. Just before midnight, the roll was called for the last time, and the house committee's substitute bill passed by a vote of 113 to 100. This bill was identical with the senate measure in all its provisions, except the Clayton amendment, which was omitted.

On the 25th, the senate took up the house substitute. The opposition recognized the uselessness of further attempt to secure its defeat, and solemnly warned the majority of the effects of the odious measure. It was finally passed at the end of a thirteen hour session. No roll call was ordered, but the dilatory motions during the night session showed that the bill had neither made nor lost votes since its first passage by the senate. The final passage was really at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 26th day of May, but the senate was still sitting in the legislative session of the 25th. Thursday, the 30th of May, 1854, President Pierce approved the bill. The long struggle ceased with universal ill feeling that lasted until the close of the war struck at the root of the trouble; and two more frontier territories were duly organized.

The effects of the bill seem scarcely conceivable. The whig party was wiped out of existence, and the democratic party suffered most terrible northern losses. A new party sprang up, a bigoted, secret organization that soon sank back into forgetfulness. Party lines were then in reality drawn on the slavery or bondage of the negro, whatever were the nominal issues. The discussion may have been unnecessarily revived, but its effect was tremendous. In the forty years of their organized government, Nebraska and Kansas have made most marvelous progress. Although shorn of much of their former territory, the population is now millions to the thousands of those days. The rough ox cart has given way to the luxurious overland flyer; the pine shanty to the sybaritic palace; Father Hamilton's little mission to the arched cathedral. What the future will bring forth we may not conjecture; but if as full of progress as the past, "Oh, what wonderful things will our grand children see!"

Mark Twain will build a cottage near Fort Phoenix, Mass., on a site recently presented to him. Figures of Grant and Lincoln in high relief are being modeled in New York by O'Donovan for the Brooklyn arch. Yang Yu, the Chinese minister at Washington, is cutting a very wide swath. His costume, carriage and mansion outshine those of any other diplomat.

Frank Russell of Cheboygan, Wis., has succeeded in domesticating a seagull, which is now running about his farm with a brood of chickens, of no earthly use to anybody. Lord Rosebery's son and heir, who bears the title of Lord Dalmeny, is a bright boy about 12 years old. There are also several little daughters in the big mansion in Berkeley square, London.

Evelyn Abbott, fellow of Balliol college, Oxford, has been chosen by the present master and fellows to prepare the biography of the late Professor Jowett, so long the master of Balliol.

Lady Butler is engaged on a picture of "Waterloo," which may possibly rival her wonderful "Roll Call" in public estimation. She is now settled at Aldershot with her husband, Sir William Butler, and her five children.

William Finney Teeple, who died at Manchester, Pa., a few days ago at the age of 76 years, was famous as a deer slayer. He began killing them when he was 11 years old, and is said to have shot not less than 3,000 of them. The richest actor in the world is M. Cognelin, whose fortune is estimated at \$1,000,000. Next to him, in point of wealth, is probably Henry Irving. Of actresses, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has made the most money, and spent the most.

A man in Paris wrote to Henry Irving for a loan on the ground that his resemblance to the English actor had become burdensome to him on account of the frequency with which he was mistaken for the latter. Henry trailed him a shilling and advised him to end his misfortunes by having his hair cut.

When you are offered a great deal for a little, be sure there is a cheat in it.

ASIDE from the fact that the cheap baking powders contain alum, which causes indigestion and other serious ailments, their use is extravagant. It takes three pounds of the best of them to go as far as one pound of the Royal Baking Powder, because they are deficient in leavening gas. There is both health and economy in the use of the Royal Baking Powder. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Putting her head into the postoffice window, she shouted at the astonished custodian of the mails, "Advertised!" "Marm," said he, after partially recovering his self-possession, "what did you wish?" "Advertised!" she repeated, louder than before. By force of custom he managed to ask, "What name, marm?" Again came the same reply, "Advertised!" but this time supplemented with the demand, "An how long wid yez kape a body a shanding here while yez be a garruping loike a moon calf in a shable? Wud yez iver give me me letter, I say?" "But what is your name, my dear woman?" "Oeh, don't yez 'dear woman' me, yez ould sinner! Don't yez mane to abide by yez own directions entirely, yez ould bald-headed divil? Didn't yez put in the papers, 'Persons calling for letters will please say 'advertised'! And haven't O! made myself hoarse wid saying, 'advertised' advertised advertised' Give me me letter, O! say! That iver Bridget McShaughey should ha' been thrified wid by the loikes of yez!" The letter was forthcoming ere she had done, and the Postmaster sank back in his chair with a sigh of relief, while Bridget left the office with a very red face and a perfect catacomb of r's escaping from her mouth.—Boston Transcript.

The Yellow Glow of the Horizon. Painted on the sky by the setting sun, is beautiful. Not so the shallow saffron of a face tinged with blue. And oh! the unspeakable discomfort that bile in the wrong place produces. Twines in the right side and under the right shoulder blade, nausea, vertigo, sick headache, constipation, faulty digestion. Not in an instant can the symptoms of biliousness be dispelled, but persistence in the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate them, restore digestion and regularity of the bowels, and counteract tendencies to more aggravated conditions. Rheumatism, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, neuralgia, and inability to sleep, are also remedied by this genial purgative and restorative of nerve force and tranquility. As an antidote to the poison of malaria, it is unerring and prompt. A wineglassful three times a day.

Learning to Save. The first thing to be learned by a boy or young man, or anybody else having the least ambition to become a useful member of society, is the habit of saving. No matter if a boy or girl has wealthy parents, each should learn to save, if for no other reason than that riches are well known to "take to themselves wings and fly away." Few are so well-to-do as to be sure against poverty and want. The children of the wealthy parents are often miserably poor; while men of large means have commenced life without other advantages than habits of industry coupled with the disposition to save. It is especially important that the children of people in moderate circumstances and of the poor should learn to take care of the money they get.

Hanson's Single Tooth Salve. Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents. It does not follow because hearts of oak are desirable that wooden heads are. The Beauty of Niagara. Can never be described and has never been pictured so adequately and satisfactorily as in the splendid portfolio just issued by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route." It contains fifteen large plates from the very best instantaneous photographs, which can not be bought for as many dollars. All these will be sent for 10 cents by FRANK J. BRAMHALL, Advtg. Agent, Michigan Central, 402 Monadnock block, Chicago.

Coe's Cough Balsam. Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it. Kindness in women, not their beautiful looks, shall win my love.—Shakespeare. Billiard Table, second-hand. For sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. ARIN, 511 E. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

The more you polish a rascal the meaner you make him. Perfectly at Home. The irrigated lands of Idaho possess that peculiar qualification which is perfectly adapted to the raising of apples, apricots, peaches, cherries, pears, plums, grapes, prunes, hops, alfalfa, corn and potatoes, which always find a ready market and bring good price. You can't overstock the United States with these commodities. We'll send our advertising matter on application. E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb. Do your duty in little things and you will be faithful in great ones.

Doomed to silence. The germ of a novel is contained in events that occurred in a Russian town. Twenty years ago, a church organist stole the priest's pistol, shot and robbed a farmer, replaced the weapon in the sacristy, confessed the crime to the priest, whose lips were thus sealed upon the subject, and then denounced him as the robber and assassin. The unfortunate ecclesiastic, vainly protesting his innocence, was sentenced to hard labor for life. The organist on his death-bed confessed this crime, but when steps were taken to secure the liberation of the innocent sufferer it was found that he had been dead for several months. This real-life tragedy fairly tames the real-life comedy of the fine young English gentleman who, having been arrested for robbing a postoffice, married the postmistress, the sole witness against him, who was thus precluded from testifying against her husband.

Whitish's Consumption Cure. Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incurable Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. 25c. BOTTLE, 50c.

Wicks made of spun glass have been tried in lamps, and it is said they do very well. It is said that they supply the petroleum, oil or alcohol to the flame with more steadiness than the ordinary wick; that they secure a clear and pure light at a less expense of fuel, and that they diminish the usual unpleasant odor.

No mineral water will produce the beneficial results that follow taking one of more of "BRUCE'S PILLS" with a glass of water.

The new pair of shoes came none too little 5-year-old. He tried them on, and finding that his feet were in very close quarters, exclaimed: "O my! they are so tight I can't wink my toes."

The population of the United States doubles in a period of about thirty-four years.

HEALTHY CHILDREN come from healthy mothers and mothers will certainly be healthy if they'll take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Nothing can equal it in building up a woman's strength, in regulating and assisting all her natural functions, and in putting in perfect order every part of the female system. "Favorite Prescription" is indeed the "Mother's Friend" for it assists nature, thereby shortening "labor." Think, O'Connell County, Texas. "Favorite Prescription" previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement, and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before. Corda C. Colquhoun.

FREE! Madame FACE BLEACH. A preparation that face bleaches of the U. S. have not used any Face Bleach, on account of price, which is per bottle, in order that all may give it a fair trial, I will send a Sample Bottle, safely packed, all charges prepaid, on receipt of 5c. EACH BLEACH removes and cures absolutely all freckles, pimples, moles, blackheads, etc. It is safe, sure, and does not irritate the skin, and beautifies the complexion. Address Mrs. A. RUPERT, 6 E. 14th St., N.Y. City.

TOURIST TRAVEL TO COLORADO RESORTS. Will set in early this year, and the Grand South Island Route has already ample and perfect arrangements to transport the many who will take in the lovely coil of Colorado's HIGH ALTITUDES.

PISONS CURE. CURES WHILE ALL THE FAIL. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Patents, Trade-Marks. Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "How to Obtain a Patent." PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TANKS WATER TANKS for fire, etc., all shapes, at Lowest Price. First-class Free. Address R. KRETZSCHMAR, Red Oak, Iowa.

W. N. U., Omaha—29, 1893. When Answering Advertisements kindly Mention this Paper.

ST. JACOBS OIL CURES PERMANENTLY Rheumatism.