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.

And this morning where am I? Burst. Broken. In a hundred pieces. Lying disjecta membra, etc., in grim saloon tills or dirty pockets.

But I anticipate.

I was on the reserve force and laid by to pay a bill. My comrade was a 50-cent piece who was expected to pay that day's expenses.

expenses.
Suddenly this comrade disappeared.
On dit, he was borrowed. I came next.

On dit, he was borrowed. I came next. I went thue:

For a cigar after breakfast, 10 cents; for a glass of beer at 10 a. m., 5 cents; for four classes of beer for the crowd at 12 m., 20 cents; for another cigar, 10 cents; for boot-blacking, 5 cents; for a shave, 15 cents; for fruit, 10 cents; for car fares, 20 cents; for another glass of beer, 5 cents. Verily, what a shadow is a \$! What a shadow it pursues!—New York Graphic.

Majolica.—The name is derived from the island Majorca, where the Saracens established manufactories of the ware. established manufactories of the ware. Afterward the ware was imported into Italy, where it borrowed the classic forms and myths of ancier t Greece and Rome. Hence it is at once domestic and refined in character, Oriental and classic; with the harmony of color of Chinese faience, the grace of ornamentation of the Persian and the Grecian classic simplicity and symmetry of form. It was famous for its luster, but modern lusters are inferior in beauty to the old methods, especially the secret one which produced the golden luster—a yellow color overlaid with mother-of-pearl.

ALBERT BURCH, West Toledo, Obio especial.

ALBERT BURCH. West Toledo. Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggista, 75c.

The man who never praises his wife deserves to have a poor one. They can do the best work who know best

Western American Scenery.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y has now ready for distribution a sixteen page portfolio of scenes along its line, half tones, of the size of the World's Fair portfolios lately issued. They are only ten cents each and can be obtained without delay by remitting the amount to Geo. H. Heafford, General Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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



KNOWLEDGE

Bringe comfort and improvement and 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 lax-

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.

Symp of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Symp 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 320 PAGBS-ILLUSTRATED,
One of the Largest and Best Cook.
BOOKS published. Mailed in scheage,
for 30 Large Lion heads cut from Lior.
Coffee wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp.
Write for list of our other time five
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MEDICINE SENT FREE BY MAIL TO MEN UNTIL QURED of Vital Enhanction, Weak-ness, Varicoccie, Idensi, etc. We seem medicine free by mail antil QUREND No master how severe tha case. Thousands eared here in Chicago and elsewhere. Remerly sents a plain package. When cutsd we charge

AGENTS WANTED. One carned \$4000, many Address P. O. Box 1371, New York City.

NEBRASKA-KANSAS BILL.

ANNIVERSARY OF A DAY FULL OF LOCAL INTEREST.

portance to the People of Kansas and tories 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. [Specially Prepared for the Western News paper Union.]

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. They were es-sentially loyal territories, and their few thousand inhabitants furnished more recruits to the population than many New England and Middle states. Then, too, Nebraska and Kansas are largely settled by the veterans of the civil war and their descendants-more largely than sister commonwealths east and west. It is but natural, therefore, that the most hallowed holiday, the tribute of a nation to the loyalty of its defend-ers, should be so patriotically kept in

But aside from feelings of gratitude to the fallen, and of reverence to de-parted comrades, Memorial Day pos-sesses a peculiar interest for the citizens of Nebraska and Kansas-not less patriotic or grateful because so particularly local. It was a most felicitous chance that placed Memorial Day on the anniversary of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, for it is certainly fitting to observe the last sacred rites of our civil war on the anniversary of one of the material factors in preparing the nation for that war. The bill did more than organize two frontier territories; it pushed aside the compromises of the past, and joined slavery and freedom in mortal combat.

In 1844, public attention was first directed to the "Nebraska Country," as the vast prairies of the Louisiana purchase yet unorganized, extending from the Missouri to the Rockies, and from the compromise line 36 degrees 30 minutes to the British possessions were popularly called. At that time, petitions were presented to congress, asking that this country be organized into a territory with the name "Nebraska." Though advocated by such a man as Stephen A. Douglas, the prayer of the petitions was totally unheeded. The vast expanse-greater in extent than the present two largest states—was given over to the murderous Indian tribes, and had no white inhabitants who were not legally trespassers. The trackless plains were unexplored and popularly supposed to be an arid waste. But with the wild rush to the west in '49, the country became better known: the Indians more under subjection; and settlers multiplied along the rivers of the prairies no longer regarded as des-ert. With the increase of population, came a more favorable reception to the requests for the organization of a trans-Missouri territory. Each congress up to the thirty-second considered the matter, but until the second session of that congress, the proposals did not get be-youd the committee stage.

A week after the opening of that session, on the 13th of De-cember, 1852, Representative Wil-lard P. Hall, of Missouri, introduced a bill for the organization of the "Territory of the Platte" to comprise what in former proposals had been called "Nebraska." For nearly two menths the bill was under the consideration of the committee on territories, which then reported it back with the mane changed to "Nebraska."

The bill met the bitterest opposition of the southern members. By the terms of the Missouri compromise of 1820, the territorial location of Nebraska would eventually secure its admission as a free state. This the south ern members were determined to prewent if possible. Though the south had been favored by war and by legislation, it was still insatiate. The war of 1812, the Missouri compromise, the annexa-tion of Texas, the Mexican war, the compromises of 1850, had all been brought about by the efforts of the slawe-holding south, and intended to redound to sectional advantage. Yet the south had lost by all these attempts. The north now had control of the senate, and the slave power could no longer dictate measures without making northern alliances. For these reasons, the south resisted further extensions of free state territory, and as long as the Missouri compromise remained effective, would appose the organization of the Nebraska country from motives of

Many northern members were opposed to the passage of the bill on actreaties with the Indian tribes guaranteeing them the occupancy of the land. Again, they argued that the population was insufficient, and to organize such territory would only impose a needless burden upon the national treasury. If it was urged that the country was now populated by thousands of indus-trious inhabitants, they answered that

the laws of the times made all such trespassers and law breakers. In the committee of the whole house, the rejection of the bill was recommended, but in some unexplicable manner, its friends managed to prevent its defeat at that stage, and secured its passage by a vote of 98 to 43.

On the next day the bill was sent to

the senate. There it met a strongly organized opposition determined on its defeat. In the usual course, it was referred to Senator Douglas' committee on territories, and after that all efforts to secure a report were unavailing. In the closing hours of the session the friends of the bill became desperate. On the last day but one, a motion to take it up for action was lost by a close vote, 30 to 25. The next day, in the last hours, another attempt was made to bring up the bill. This time its friends were but too successful, for it was taken up and tabled to prevent further waste of the few precious mo-ments left of the dying session by their

flibustering.

On the following day, Franklin

The bill passed the senate after four
l'ierce was inaugurated president. Mr.

desperately contested every inch.

The bill passed the senate after four
months debate, substantially as reported
little, be sure there is a cheat in it.

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 in regarding the compromise measures of 1850, relative to the admission of California, as a final settlement of the slavery question. Each presidential candidate expressed his hope that the dangerous discussion had been forever closed, and the inaugural address of Pierce declared the strife ended, and expressed the president's determination to prevent its renewal.

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 Chayton 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 the proposed territory into Kansas and Naherbe Chairman Pichardson of the expressed the president's determination to prevent its renewal.

For several months, the country en-

joyed 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 an But the slavery question was only ap-parently settled, for a few months later 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 Augustus C. Dodge, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the organization of the territory of Ne-braska. 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

cussion 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.

tory 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 chairman. The next day after com-mitment, it was reported back with a number of amendments. Some of 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 opertive, 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. the great principles of self government, that the people should be allowed to decide the questions of their local institutions for themselves." As a corol-lary, the right of congress to interfere

An indignant protest came from every more than thirty years, the compromise of 1820 had stood so revered that it seemed almost a part of the constitu-tion. 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 thrust aside from caprice, what assurance was there that the constitu-tion, the lives, the liberties of the nation were safe? It was as Sumner said; the conscience of the people was

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 re-port speedily changed the conditions and made those who had formerly championed the measure its most untiring foes.

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 ter-His amendment was soon in ritories. disfavor with those who would, if trank, have expressed their satisfaction with it. The committee had taken the stand that the compromise of 1820 was already repealed; Dixon's amendment was too candid in openly 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 Mis-

souri 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 lowaand 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 surrounded by free territory to be of great desirability to them. But the north was determined to prevent either territory becoming slavery ground, and his misfortunes by having his hair cut.

the proposed territory into Kansas and Nebrsska, 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; socondition; clergymon 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 5th of May, after
Mr. Richardson offered the senate bill
as an amendment to the committee's 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 commits. for the last time, and the house commit-tee's substitute bill passed by a vote of 113 to 100. This bill was identical with the senate measure in all its provis-ions, except the Clayton amendment, which was ommitted.

On the 25th, the senate took up the house substitute. The opposition recognized the uselessness of further attemp to secure its defeat, and sol-emnly 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 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 organ-

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 big-oted, 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 dis cussion 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!"

PEOPLE IN PARTICULAR.

Mark Twain will build a cottage near Fort Phenix, 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 diplomate. Frank Russell of Cheboygan Wis. has succeeded in domesticating a sea-

gull, which is now running about his farm with a brood of chickens, of no earthly use to anybody. Lord Resebery'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, 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 pictare 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 chil-

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. Coquelin, 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 mailed him a shilling and advised him to end

When you are offered a great deal for a

SIDE from the fact that the A 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

There is both health and economy in the use of the Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 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 shtanding here while yez be a garruping loike a moon calf in a shtable? Wud yez iver give me me letther, I soy?" "But what is your name, my dear woman?" "Och, don't yez 'dear woman' me, yez ould sinner! Don't yez mane to aboide by yez own directions entoirely, yez old bald-headed divil? Didn't yez put intil the papers, 'Persons calling for letthers will plaze say 'advertised!' And haven't Oi made myself hoarse wid saying, 'advertised! advertised! Give me me letther, Oi say! That iver Bridget McShangnessy 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 cataract of r's escaping from her mouth, —Boston Transcript. Putting her head into the postoffice cataract 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 sallow saffron of a face tinged with blue. And oh! the un-speakable discomfort that bile in the wrong place produces. Twinces in the right side and under the right shoulder blade, nausea vertigo, sick headache, constipation, faulty digestion. Not in an instant can the symp toms of billiousness be dispelled, but per toms of billiousness be dispelled, but persistence in the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate them, restore digestion and re-ularity of the owels, and counterat tendencies to more aggravated complaints, which an interruption of these functions begets. Rheumatism, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, neuralgia, and inability to sleep, are also remedied by this genial preventive and restorative of nerve force and tranquility. As an antidote to the poison of malaria, it is unfailing and prompt. A wineglass ful three times a day.

Learning to Save.

The first thing to be learned by a having the least ambition to be useful rember 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 themriches 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 sive. 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. the money they get.

"Hanson's Single torn salve."
Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your ruggist for it. Price 15 cents.

It does not follow because hearts of oak are desirable that wooden heads are.

The Beauty of Niagara The Beauty of Niagara.

Can never be described and it has never been pictured so adequately and satisfactorily as in the splendid portfolio just issued by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Fall Route." It contains fifteen large plates from the very best instantaneous photographs, which can not be bought for as many dol ars. All these will be sent for 10 cents by Frank J. Bramhall, Advig. Agent. Michigan Central, 402 Monadnock block Chicago. block, Chicago.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quick or than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Kindness in women, not their beauteous looks, shall win my love.—Shakespeare Billiard Table, second-hand. For sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. Akin, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

The more you poish 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 when Answering Advertisements amuly be faithful in great ones.

The germ of a novel is contained in events that occurred in a Russian towns The germ of a novel is contained in events that occurred in a Russian towns Twenty years ago, a church organisa 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 assessin. The unfortunate ecclesiastic, vainly protested 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.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incident Consuma-tion. It is the best Cough Cure. Buts., Socia. & \$1.50

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 bene-ficial results that follow taking one or more of "Beecham's Pills" with a glass of water.

THE new pair of snoes came nome tor 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.



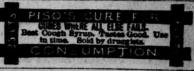
Favorite Prescription" is others' Friend" for it as by shortening "labor." DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir-I

Corda. Cully

FREE! Madame FACE BLEAG

TOURIST TRAVEL To COLORADO RESORTS Will set in early this year, and the Grant Rooi island Route has already ample and perfect as rangements to transport the many who will take it the lovely cool of Colorado's

o Track is perfect, and double over imports risions. Train Equipment the very bees, and a so estimated Train called the BIG FFUE inswes Chica Hy at 10, m, and arrives record moraling at Dear Colorado Springs for breakfast. Any Coupon Tieket Agent can give you rates, a rither information will be otherwisely and entities information will be otherwisely and entitle conded to by addressing TRO INDATALY. HIGH ALTITUDES.



W. N. U., Omnha-22, 1891.

ST. JACOBS OIL

PERMANENTLY Rhoumatism