

# REPUBLICAN MATTERS.

## THE PARTY OF ANARCHY.

Populists have definitely ranged themselves on the side of lawlessness.

The Populist party is now well defined as the party of anarchy. It seems a strange thing that in this country, where free institutions have obtained their widest and worthiest expression, there should be a body of organized men to make free institutions impossible by fighting for the widest license. There is no country and no government in the world, for instance, that could stand the strain of what we have been through of late, if it were to be continuous. The utter insecurity of property and life and the embargo laid upon the transaction of ordinary business would make life intolerable. The most devoted servant of liberty would, if this condition were chronic, deliberately seek refuge in any other form of despotism rather than to invite this lowest and vilest form. For that is what it is. No reasoning man can have any doubt of what are the forces at work or what would be the meaning of the triumph of the elements that demanded recognition as paramount in these United States. There are various sorts of tyrannies; but we can think of none more unbearable than the unlimited sway of a band of men who declared all but themselves outlaws, and held that all outside of their order were not entitled to enjoy life or liberty or the pursuit of happiness. Several times the world has seen established the rule of just such an element as this, and every time it has made a black page in history and held back the progress of the race.

Now the only party to recognize, to commend, to sympathize with this unholy crusade for the subversion of liberty is the Populist party, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. These disturbances, this demand for the overthrow of those liberties that were fought for so bravely and have been held so precious, are dear to its hope. It is an organized expression of all the envy, the hatred, the malice, the uncharitableness that can find resting place in the human heart. It is the party of organized robbery, seeking to take from every man his property and from the laborer his wage by debasing the currency. It is the party of organized rapine, demanding the confiscation of private property by the government. It is the party of organized despotism, holding that the acts of legislatures and the decisions of courts do not bind its members in the least. It encourages riot, and over the hideous acts of murder and arson it paints a beautiful picture of that human liberty to which it would give the death blow. There is no stronger illustration of the swiftness and steepness of the downward way than the rise and progress of this People's party. Once committed to the policy of financial dishonor and sworn to the gospel of hate, it has gone on to the ratification of all those acts that belong to the brutal side of humanity, and that society has punished and attempted to prevent for ages, as a condition of making it possible for men to live together. The Populist party is an embodiment of all that is worst in human nature. Its rise in this country is a sad measure of the distance that American character has wandered from the old type, the old ideal, toward a type that is lower than even that of the old world.

## We Know Where We Stand.

And now that this cruel war is over in this brutal form of a contest of lawless against lawful force and is henceforth to be carried by Populism into politics, it is well to recognize the important service it has performed in leaving the position of the parties to the conflict clearly defined. On one side stands the triple alliance of Populism, A. R. U.-ism and Anarchy, differing in their immediate aims, but all united in the Populist party by one common bond, in the common purpose of subverting by force the authority of law and all legal and constitutional safeguards for the rights of property. —Pioneer Press.

## HAND OFF!

The establishing of the Hawaiian republic simply means that President Cleveland's claim to jurisdiction and eminent domain has been contemptuously denied by the people of those islands. All of which is revolutionary, of course, but the citizens of the new government may console themselves with the reflection that a republic that hasn't been preceded by a revolution is rarely worth having. —N. Y. Tribune.

## Cool and Sufficient Reason.

The fact that Governor Lowelling has had nothing to say in condemnation of Pullman, and the further fact that the Populist state officials, acting as a board of assessment, reduced the Pullman taxes one-third while at the same time increasing other railroad taxation, indicates very strongly that the Kansas administration and the Pullman company are doing business in "caboot."

## An Infallible Remedy.

The fate of Labor Commissioner Todd is a warning that will not go unheeded. When Populist officials find that boisterous abuse of the railroads results in revocation of their passes that sort of demagoguery will suddenly cease in Kansas. —Kansas City Journal.

## A Kind of Ghost Dance.

Secretary Gresham's attempt to explain his betrayal and repudiation of American obligations in Samoa is the most ungraciously performance he

has ever presented. As compared with it, even his picturesque squirming from underneath the overturned throne of Hawaii was a regular Hula dance of dignity and grace.

## THE CLAY IS CRUMBLING.

Democrats Can Not Help But See What Grover is Made of.

Two years ago the Democrats thought they saw in Grover Cleveland one of the greatest statesmen of the age. They supported him enthusiastically for the presidency, and when he was elected they believed that a political millennium had dawned. But there has been a great change, and now he has hardly a friend in his party. He has been found out.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press reports a conversation which he says he had a short time ago with a prominent Eastern Democrat, in which the latter accounted for the fact that Mr. Cleveland has lost his influence with the members of the house of representatives, of whom this Democrat is one. The congressman said: "But it was about this change in Cleveland you asked me. I don't think there has been any change except in health. We have simply discovered the real Cleveland. We have learned that he has magnificent capacity to say what shall not or what ought not to be done, but that he has no ability to suggest the things that should be done. He is absolutely without constructive force. He is without original resource. He can destroy, but he can't build up. He can suggest nothing but glittering generalities."

This is very good in the main, but the wonder is that the Democrats were so long in finding it out. Intelligent Republicans saw long ago that Cleveland was a humbug, and they declared so openly and without hesitation. The New York Sun was almost the only Democratic paper that recognized that he was a "stuffed prophet." To a majority of Democrats and to all the mugwumps, he was qualified to rank with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. They were unable to see that he was great only in physical weight.

Although the Democrats are disgusted with Cleveland, says the Denver Republican, they cannot escape responsibility for his blundering administration any more than the Populists in Colorado can escape responsibility for Governor Waite. They will have to bear the burdens he has cast upon them, and in this consists the only thing for which the country has reason to thank him. He has ruined the Democratic party and opened the way for a return of the Republican party to power.

Mr. Cleveland has been exposed so completely that there is now a prospect that he will take his proper place in history. At one time there was danger that the next generation would be led in reading history to believe that in Cleveland the United States had one of the world's great statesmen. It would be a gross misrepresentation of the facts. But that danger seems to be about passed. Cleveland will grow smaller and smaller in public estimation the longer he lives.

## Democratic Responsibility.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, now in Paris, has the honor of setting the Frenchmen right in relation to the real causes of the "American strike," which our Gallic neighbors have exaggerated into a revolution, threatening the very framework of the republic. The "romantic character" of these reports Mr. Dana properly rebukes in an interview in the Matin.

Readers of the Sun, who are, presumably, Democrats, will recognize in his explanation of the causes of the difficulty some not unfamiliar reasoning, and in addition to it some confessions not before made.

"The Democratic party," says Mr. Dana, "has a measure of responsibility for certain events, for it is in a certain way responsible for the commercial crisis from which we are suffering." This, we believe, is the first semi-official acknowledgment made by any Democrat of high standing that the present and past business depression of the country has been brought about through Democratic agencies. The fact, however, is not doubtful, and Mr. Dana's esteemed contemporaries of the Democratic faith need no longer feel it incumbent on them to reiterate their denials of what he, as their leader, so ingeniously proclaims. The "measure" of the responsibility, they may add, is full to overflowing.

"The Democratic party," the charge proceeds, "has belied all its promises." That is a truism with which no Republican and few honest Democrats will take issue, nor will any intelligent person who wishes to be believed, dissent from this conclusion; "The result is a general unrest, which is one of the causes of the present troubles."

A political party that habitually keeps the country in a state of "general unrest" by "bellying all its promises," as Democracy is doing, is an excellent party to keep out of power. Mr. Dana's frank confession of the responsibility of Democracy, both by its betrayal of trust and its encouragement of the anarchical spirit, for the condition of business and for the Chicago riots is the first product of Democracy that it need not be ashamed of. —N. Y. Advertiser.

## Pleasant News.

A New York paper asserts that Attorney General Olney never misses an afternoon at the tennis court. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Olney's official duties do not interfere with the more important affairs of life.

## SINKING OUT OF SIGHT.

The Missouri River Likely to Disappear Within Half a Century.

The recent survey of the Missouri river under the direction of the United States geographical engineering department resulted in the discovery that the stream is undergoing a peculiar transformation. During the survey measurements were made of the volume of water passing between the banks at various points from Great Falls, Montana, to Sioux City, says the Journal, of the latter place. It was found that the volume at Great Falls measured 4,796 cubic feet per second, while at Fort Benton, twenty-five miles further down the river, the volume was but 4,331 cubic feet, a decrease of 455 cubic feet. Owing to the large number of tributaries emptying into the river between Fort Benton and Sioux City a gradual increase in the volume of water is noted, until at the latter point, where a final measurement was taken, a flow of 14,776 cubic feet per second was reached. In the opinion of some of the engineers engaged in the survey the decrease in the volume between Great Falls and Fort Benton explains the presence of that great subterranean body of water known as the South Dakota artesian basin. The discrepancy can only be accounted for by the presence of an outlet in the bed of the river somewhere between the points mentioned.

Directly below the upper cataract on the south bend of the river, about half way between the towns, is a large pool, in which, if the frequent visitors to the place can be believed, are to be found the eyeless fish of the species said to inhabit subterranean water courses. In all probability the outlet, if one exists, is located at this point, the alleged presence of these fish tending to corroborate the theory. From here, if this surmise is correct, it would appear that an underground channel running in a southeasterly direction carries the water into a basin underlying a large area of South Dakota, thus forming a large subterranean lake, which has recently been tapped by the numerous artesian wells. Another queer discovery is noted in the survey just completed. In 1878 observations were taken in a similar manner, and, unless errors in calculation have been made, there has been a decrease of fully 20 per cent in the volume of water in the river. If no error has been made and the decrease continues, before fifty years have passed the once majestic Missouri will have dwindled into an insignificant rivulet.

## EATING ALLIGATOR.

A Young Specimen Is Said to Taste a Good Deal Like Veal.

There is reason to believe that the flesh of a young boiled alligator is barely distinguishable from veal. It is probably cleaner and more tender than much of the meat of the animals that are usually consumed as food on the continent or in the east end of London. I have never desired to taste the flesh of alligators, cooked or uncooked, says a writer in Longman's Magazine. But in India I have seen the Sontals and other castless natives greedily devour the flesh of an alligator without waiting to cook it.

The flesh was very pale in color and probably was much superior to the flesh of snakes and rats and such like creatures, which form the ordinary food of the predatory Sontal when hunting in his native woods. It does not fall to his lot very often to be able to circumvent and slay and eat a large alligator. He more frequently comes upon small alligators and they go to swell the contents of his cooking pots. If, however, he is so lucky as to meet a sahib who has shot a large alligator, say, about six feet long, he eagerly falls upon the unwonted delicacy without waiting to cook it, very much as we read in books of African adventure that the natives devour the carcasses of the large game animals that English sportsmen do not want for their own fowls.

## Britain's Regular Army.

The British regular army at the end of last year numbered 220,000 men of ranks, which was about 3,000 above the "establishment." The reserves numbered 80,349, the militia 124,790, the yeomanry (volunteer cavalry) 10,400 and the volunteers 228,803. During 1893 31,847 recruits joined the army. Of these 11,662 were 5 feet 7 inches in height or over; 11,215 measured 34 to 35 inches around the chest and 14,224 weighed 130 pounds and upward. These weights and measurements are a better average than in any other recent year.

## No Food for Thought.

Mrs. Van Kuit, the hostess—Are the ladies of the Dante club all present?

Chorus of Voices—Yes.

Mrs. Van Kuit—I am very sorry, ladies, to have to make the announcement, but it will be impossible to hold our usual literary session today. The caterer forgot to send the refreshments. —Chicago Record.

## A Thoughtful Boy.

Johnny—Why are you putting camphor on those furs?

Mamma—To keep the moths out of them.

Johnny—What will the moths do if they get into the furs?

Mamma—Eat the hair off.

Johnny—Well, why didn't you put camphor on pa's head to keep the moths off of it? —Judge.

## An Exception.

Williamson—Every man is proud of his own work.

Henderson—You are mistaken. No doctor points with pride to one of his funerals. —Truth.

# HOME DEPARTMENT.

## GEMS OF KNOWLEDGE FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Useful Information About Managing the Household—Recipes and Instructions for Use in the Kitchen—The Family Circle.

### The Baby's Shoe.

One can not be too careful in the early selection of shoes for the baby's foot. It is all well enough to clothe the tender little extremities in dainty woolen socks and in shoes with soft kid soles while the child is yet in the arms and does not stand upon them, says a writer in Harper's Bazaar. It seems to the soft-hearted nurse and mother as if nothing harsher should ever touch the rose petal like feet, and they cry out in horror at the shoe with the stiff sole. Yet the moment that the child has to rest his weight upon his feet, if the foot is covered at all, it should be with something that can support it and shall not warp it, and that shoe must have a stiff sole, with no added height whatever for the heel—a child should never wear a raised heel at all; it should be worn by no one till the foot is full grown. The soft kid sole that seems so appropriate to the delicate little foot is too yielding; as soft as the foot itself, it pulls up at the tip and tilts the growing toe upward, and process more or less painfully upon the little thin easily impressed nails which it meets. As much danger, too, lies in a stocking that is too tight; that being as bad as an ill-fitting shoe, arresting development, making corns, and causing ingrowing nails, even a hole in the stocking sometimes doing that. A stocking should fit even more carefully than the shoe, allowing every movement of the foot free play; it can not be too smooth and fine in manufacture, and it should have as few seams as possible. Moreover, its color should be considered, as there are quite injurious dyes, causing bad eruptive troubles, and even blood poisoning, especially in the shades of green. A large shoe is apt to create corns on the foot by rubbing as a small one is by compressing, and a stocking is as powerful in this regard as either. A shoe should always be a trifle too long for the wearer, be it child or grown person, as owing to the shape that it has been deemed proper among us, there must be a little room allowed for expansion somewhere and it is more graceful and less noticeable in the length at the toe than elsewhere. It is exactly where the action of the foot demands the most room for play that we usually see the shoes abbreviated in the effort to make and keep it narrow across the ball of the foot. When one takes a bold step, springs from a carriage, runs up or down stairs, it is there that the weight and force are thrown, and it is there then that absolute freedom is required and seldom had, so that the lower joint of the big toe is thrown out and deformed irreversibly early in life. Especially is this breadth of sole across the ball of the foot necessary in children's shoes, as their bones are still soft and their muscles tender, and they are liable to suffer a Chinese sort of compression that takes away a great deal of the flexibility and strength, which depend upon a development the bones can never have if crowded together. When it is remembered that the feet have an immediate nervous influence upon the spine, and that injuries to them are capable of working havoc in the nervous health, it will be seen how important it is that they should be started upon their growth in the right way.

CRURING ROQUEFORT CHEESE.—The forms consist of glazed earthenware cylinders about eight inches in diameter and four inches high, perforated at both sides and bottom. The curd is placed in these forms in three separate layers, between which is strewn moldy bread especially prepared for the purpose. The top layer rises above the rim of the cylinder and a weight placed upon it presses the entire mass firmly into the form. The cheeses are now kept warm and moist for a week in a box containing a wet sponge, and on the seventh day are removed to the famous caves of Roquefort, which gives the cheese its name. These caves are numerous in the mountainous district and have an almost uniform temperature of 42 degrees, together with great humidity of atmosphere. They are equipped with racks, mats, tables and other conveniences. The cheeses are thoroughly rubbed with salt and laid upon racks and shelves for a few days, after which they are carefully scraped. The thin, hard skin which has formed being removed from both skin and sides they are set up on edge—each separated from the other by a straw mat. In time a reddish skin appears and in from six to eight weeks the curing process is complete.

OLD DAIRY UTENSILS.—In the first place old dairy utensils that have been used for years, especially if they have any wood about them, become so thoroughly soaked with old butter grease that it is impossible to make a fine article with them. The instant cream or fresh butter comes in contact with them, they take all the life and fine flavor out of the fresh article. For instance, a piece of board, as it is often seen, that has been used in the dairy for many seasons to cover the pans of milk, will deaden the cream as fast as it rises on the surface of the milk, so that good butter can not be made from it. An old churn that smells strong from old curd will rob the butter of half its value. Milk as it comes from the cow is rich in high flavors, but of an exceeding perishable nature. To hold these flavors everything with

which it comes in contact must be as cool and clean and fresh as possible up to the time the bargain is struck with the merchant.—American Agriculturist.

FASHIONS IN GLOVES.—The fancy for light gloves continues. Pearl gray undressed kid gloves lightly stitched with black and fastened by four buttons are worn at afternoon receptions, day weddings, for calling and at the theater. White gloves are preferred for evening wear. Yet many find these light colors unbecoming, as they make the hands look larger, and they use instead tan or gray suede gloves both for day and evening and with dresses of all colors. Mousquetaire gloves are best liked in soft suede and are also used in long gloves of dressed white or pearl colored kid. For shopping, traveling and general wear in the morning the preference is still for heavy kid gloves of reddish tan or oak color, fastened by four large buttons. Outing gloves of white wash leather will be worn again in the summer, made in sack shape, loose on the wrists, or else closely buttoned, says Harper's Bazaar.

ONE PROCESS OF PROPAGATION.—Some very curious processes for propagation are practiced at the public gardens, says the Washington Star. One consists in cutting with a knife a ring around a branch of a plant. One might imagine that the intention was to kill the branch, but such is by no means the object in view. The cut having been made a piece of wet moss is wrapped and tied around the branch at that point. Beneath this protection the sap exudes from the wound and little rootlets are developed. After a few days the branch is cut away from the parent stem, being then itself a complete plant, with roots, all ready to put in a pot. This plan is adopted with plants of slow growth, because one plant may thus be split into half a dozen or more of good size, instead of waiting for a seedling or little slip to develop.

SIMMERING VS. BOILING.—Very few young housekeepers know that in all ordinary cooking simmering at 180 degrees is more effective than violent boiling at 212 degrees. The heat that is applied to do more than the smallest degree of simmering is simply wasted in converting water into useless steam. For instance, if you desire to stew a chicken and happen to be late, it is cut apart, thrown into boiling water and boiled at a gallop for an hour, with an apology that there was not time to cook it tender. When that same chicken, if thrown into boiling water and then pushed back where it could not possibly boil, would have been tender, more juicy and more highly flavored in less than an hour. —Mrs. A. T. More.

HOUSE PLANTS OUTDOORS.—If you have no good place out of doors for your house plants, and you do not care to keep them indoors through the summer, get the man or boys of the family to set four posts a little taller than your head and nail some strips around them. Then tack on lath, or, in case this is not at hand, a thin cotton cloth, and you will have all the shade and shelter your plants require, and they will be sure to get all the air they need, besides having a lounging place or summer house. Make it a trifle ornamental and it will be a constant pleasure to the eye.—Vick's Magazine.

SAVING BULBS.—After bulbs are done blooming they can be taken up with a spade, removing soil and bulb on the spade, and setting the clump in some spare space or corner in the garden. In this way they can all be lifted and set together, and thus left until they ripen, and then they can be shaken out and placed away in a cool, dry, shady place or room to remain until planting time again in September.

ESCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Put the mushrooms in a buttered baking-dish with alternate layers of crumbs, seasoning each layer plentifully with butter; add salt, pepper and a gill of cream or gravy. Bake twenty minutes, keeping covered while in the oven.

SWINE IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the last census the number of swine by states was: Iowa, 5,996,179; Missouri, 3,700,517; Illinois, 3,422,454; Texas, 2,555,459; Ohio, 2,350,838; Kansas, 2,249,714; Nebraska, 2,088,964; Tennessee, 1,930,049; Indiana, 1,815,638; Kentucky, 1,794,849; Georgia, 1,791,567; Mississippi, 1,577,203; Arkansas, 1,547,689; Alabama, 1,514,249; North Carolina, 1,334,906; Pennsylvania, 1,063,317; Wisconsin, 930,238; Virginia, 920,228; Louisiana, 806,168; South Carolina, 767,521; Michigan, 720,776; New York, 658,603; Minnesota, 566,967; California, 435,663; West Virginia, 407,344; Florida, 388,074; Maryland, 328,732; South Dakota, 241,643; Oregon, 210,747; New Jersey, 182,830; Washington, 162,977; North Dakota, 99,275; Maine, 79,996; Vermont, 76,208; Massachusetts, 63,895; Idaho, 58,725; Connecticut, 53,786; Delaware, 52,107; Utah, 51,850; New Hampshire, 51,658; Montana, 39,388; New Mexico, 27,531; Colorado, 26,021; Indian territory, 24,158; Arizona, 19,536; Wyoming, 15,834; Rhode Island, 13,481; Nevada, 11,500.

SPEAKING OF POTATOES, in many markets during the past winter they have sold at a higher price per bushel than wheat. And as upon the same land and with the same cultivation they will yield at least four times as many bushels as the latter crop, it would seem profitable to give a larger acreage to them, and less to the other.

LIFTING POWER OF PLANTS.—In testing the lifting power of growing plants and vegetables (an experiment made under the auspices of the United States department of agriculture) it was found that common pumpkins could lift a weight of two and a half tons.

## Oh, What a Surprise!

What an agreeable one, too, is experienced by the hitherto misguided individual who has been ceaselessly but vainly dosing for years past in the futile hope of curing constipation, when drastic pills and potions are abandoned for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a faithful auxiliary of nature, which does its work without griping or weakening, but always effectually. "Throw physic to the dogs!" and use this benign and thorough laxative, which achieves results which astonish as well as gratify those who use it. Not only a regular habit of body, but complete digestion and assimilation are restored by its use. It regulates the liver and kidneys, and counteracts a tendency to rheumatism. In no case where it is possible to procure it should its use be delayed. Fortify with it against malaria.

## When to Stop Advertising.

The following answers were received by an English paper in response to a request for opinions as to when to stop advertising:

When the population ceases to multiply and the generations that crowd on after you and never heard of you stop coming on.

When you have convinced everybody whose life will touch yours that you have better goods and lower prices than they can get anywhere else.

When you perceive it to be the rule that men who never advertise are outstripping their neighbors in the same line of business.

When men stop making fortunes right in your sight solely through the direct use of the mighty agent.

When you can forget the words of the shrewdest and most successful business men concerning the main cause of their prosperity.

Watering stock is the only aquatic pursuit in which some people excel.

## Weak All Over

Hot weather always has a weakening, debilitating effect, especially when the blood is thin and impure and the system poorly nourished.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla strength will be imparted and the whole body invigorated. People who take Hood's Sarsaparilla are almost always surprised at the wonderful beneficial effects.

Hood's Pills are safe, harmless, sure.

## W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST

IS THE BEST NO SQUEAKING. \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 2 WORKINGMEN EXTRA FINE. \$2.12 78 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. "LADIES" \$3.25 \$2.12. BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe. Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

## FREE!

THIS KNIFE! Good, strong handle. Fine steel. Keen as a razor. Mailed water and free for 25 cents. Heads cut from Lion Coffee Wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for list of our other fine premiums. WOOLSON'S PRIZE CO., 40 HURON ST., TOLEDO, O.

Davis Cream Separator Churn, power hot water and few the Great Rock Island Route has already ample and perfect arrangements to transport the many who will take in the lovely coast of Florida.

## TOURIST TRAVEL

To COLORADO RESORTS. Will set in early the late and the Great Rock Island Route has already ample and perfect arrangements to transport the many who will take in the lovely coast of Florida.

## HIGH ALTITUDES.

The track is perfect, and double over important divisions. Train equipment the very best, and a solid vestibule train called the Big Flyer leaves St. Louis daily at 10 p. m. and arrives second morning at Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast. Any Coupon Ticket Agency can give you rates, and further information will be cheerfully and quickly responded to by addressing: W. O. BRIDGES, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

## ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH

PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS.

## 500 SALESMEN WANTED

For Spring Dealers. Pay Weekly. Write at once for terms. THE BIRD & CO. N. BERRY CO., L. A. R. CITY, MEX.

## IF CLAIMANTS WHO CANNOT HEAR

of the Commission on the title to the THAM LICKFORD, Pension & Patent Ass'y, 918 F St., Washington, D.C., they will receive a prompt reply.

## EDUCATIONAL.

Omaha Medical College, 14th Street, Omaha, Neb. For catalogue send to W. O. Bridges, Sec'y.

## SHORTHAND

is taught by expert official corresponders at the Omaha College of Shorthand and Typewriting, Omaha, Neb. Send for catalogue, 51 Boyd's Theater.

## Omaha Business Houses.

SHARP AND SAFE. Most fine razor together with a safety razor and a safety razor will return it to you ground and sharp. Write for catalogue.

## CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Write to us at once for our new Fall catalogue containing samples of cloth. NEERASKA CLOTH & CO., 147-151 and Douglas St., Omaha.