

AND OLD PARTY.

LIVING TRUTHS OF THE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

Selections from Various Authorities Which Serve to Prove the Wisdom of the People in Calling the Party Back to Power.



"Protection Will Be the Leading Issue." The Mail and Express, July 26, had an interview with Secretary M. J. Dowling, of the National Republican league, who was elected to that position at the Cleveland convention of Republican clubs last June. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, the president of the National Republican league, is also one of the members of the American Protective Tariff league, and we regard it as a great compliment to our line of work that these two gentlemen propose to follow our systems and methods. Concerning the interview the Mail and Express had this to say:

"Secretary Dowling, who has taken a leading part in Minnesota politics, and is a warm friend of Senator Davis, and is well pleased with Gen. McAlpin as president of the National Republican league. 'I am satisfied,' he said to-day, 'that Gen. McAlpin is the right man in the right place as president. In accordance with his wishes I shall go to Chicago Sunday and begin at once the thorough organization of the league. In doing so we will adopt the plan which has been followed with so much success in conducting the American Protective Tariff league. This plan has been attended with great success, and can be applied with advantage in carrying out the work of our Republican league.'

"We have determined," continued Secretary Dowling, 'as a league to make every effort in our power to win over to the Republican ranks Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia. In the latter state a good beginning has been made. Gen. McAlpin and myself are in complete accord, and will work in full harmony.'

"During his visit east, Secretary Dowling has been among the Republican leaders as well as with the rank and file of the party. He says: 'I find the Republicans in the east full of confidence that everything is coming our way. The Democrats are thoroughly dissatisfied with the administration, and speak, for the most part, with scorn of Cleveland.'

"Concerning the National Republican league, which keeps clear of all factions, Secretary Dowling says: 'The league is growing rapidly. The demand for the services of organizers is greater than we can meet, from lack of funds, but we are doing the best we can. In general the clubs are full of Republican ardor and are doing much to win over our opponents and keep them in our ranks.'

"Protection," Secretary Dowling also says, 'will clearly be the leading issue in the presidential campaign of 1896, and largely so because of the hard experience the country has gone through since free-trade got a footing at the elections of 1892. The Democratic party will try to evade the issue and divide the Republican party by raising the currency question, but that will not avail.'—American Economist.

The Tin Plate Industry.
On July 1 there were in actual operation 31 tin-plate works proper, rolling and tinning their own black plates, while seven more were in course of erection. In addition, there were in operation four black-plate mills, as yet unfurnished with tinning equipment, whose product is purchased by 29 dipping works. The total number of complete hot mills possessed by the active works was 137, of which 123, or all but nine, were in actual operation on July 1. Taking the average weekly yield of each mill at 600 boxes—a very conservative estimate—it will be seen that, at the close of the quarter, production was going on at the rate of 76,800 boxes of tin plates weekly, which, allowing for 50 weeks' work in the year, would give a capacity of 3,840,000 boxes annually. With the other nine completed mills, which for one cause or another are temporarily inactive, the total annual capacity of American tin-plate mills at the present time is considerably over 4,000,000 boxes. There are, in addition, 50 hot mills in course of erection, most of which will be ready for work by the end of September. These new mills will give a further capacity of 1,500,000 boxes annually, making an aggregate yearly producing capacity in American tin-plate mills of at least 5,500,000 boxes, ample allowance being made for stoppages, breakdowns, etc.

The estimated consumption of tin plates in the United States in a year of average prosperity is nearly 7,000,000 boxes. Of this amount, about 1,500,000 boxes represent plates imported, made into cans and re-exported, with benefit of a rebate of duty. By the oil and meat packing trades, or consumed on the Pacific coast, which trade is, for the present, out of reach of the home makers. This leaves 5,500,000 boxes for the American trade. It will thus be seen that by the close of the current year American manufacturers will be able to produce all the tin plates consumed in the United States, with the excep-

tion beyond control just alluded to. The settlement for the next 12 months of the tin-plate wage scale, to the satisfaction both of the manufacturers and the workmen, gives a gratifying promise of stability to the industry. It is assured, for a whole year at least, of immunity from the wage disputes which are now troubling the peace and prosperity of the industry in Wales.—The Iron Age.

Free Farms Are Booming.
Speaking of the free farms, the New York Herald, of July 21, says 'that "those who till the plots in Long Island City work hard and prosper." We are glad to know it, also that "they raise fine vegetables." This increased competition with the business of the regular farmers may account for the extremely low prices that have recently been ruling for farm truck, concerning which the regular farmers have been complaining loudly for some weeks past.

The Herald evidently anticipates a continuation of the hard times and the idleness of labor under the present administration, which it helped to elect, because it tells us that "next year the association will have more land, more men and better facilities for farming." It is also stated that the idea is being taken up by other cities, which indicates that the prosperity we have lately been reading about in the free-trade papers cannot be so widespread as the free-trade editors would have us believe.

We are inclined, however, to doubt the success of the free trade and free farm venture, since we were told on July 21, that "in a few weeks they (the city farmers) will put in their early cabbage." For the information of the "green" farmer who edited this we may state that Long Island "early cabbage" had been on the market for three weeks before July 21. However, the fact is established that free-trade means free farms, and the promise of a continuation of the free-trade movement, with more idle men working on the free farms is another link in the chain of evidence that poverty and idleness have come to stay as long as the present administration lasts.

Should Encourage Factories.
Every growing, ambitious western or southern city desires more factories. It wants them of different kinds, also, so that one may be busy while another is dull, and skilled labor will be in active demand. In order to attract investments all such towns should help elect protectionist congressmen, and make their influence felt by chambers of commerce and the press in favor of protection. Such displays of the industrial spirit impel manufacturers to establish factories and encourage their wealthy friends to invest therein. When a town votes for a rampant free-trader for congress, and through its board of trade denounces manufacturers as "monopolists," it is likely to be left severely alone, despite all probable undoubted natural advantages.—American Economist.

One of the cuckoo organs shouts: "The great corn crop will make good old-fashioned Democratic times." When was it that the people enjoyed that kind of times? Experiments of that kind have been few and far between, but thick enough for any one to hazard an opinion that the people have not enjoyed them.

Senator Brice, of Ohio, is going to protect "the surplus" yet left in his treasury, and he gives timely notice that he "will not be a candidate for reelection to the United States senate." Brice would be a valuable man for the weather bureau. He can see a storm a long ways off.

Gorman has nominated his ticket. Now let him elect it if he can. This is about the way the reform Democrats of Maryland are talking to the Democratic boss.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

With Secretary Herbert "inspecting" a dispatch boat and Secretary Carlisle "inspecting" a lighthouse tender, government officials seem to be in no need of private yachts.—Kansas City Journal.

Arthur Pue Gorman is experiencing some difficulty with the Maryland Banknotes. He may succeed in forcing them back on the Democratic reservation, but he will not be able to make them vote the straight ticket in November.—New York Press.

Mr. Bayard says that the island of Trinidad, to which Great Britain has set up a claim, "is not worth talking about." The astute ambassador may yet discover that there are a number of patriotic citizens living in this country who think that the island of Trinidad is even worth quarreling about.—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

It is now reported that the president repaired to a barber shop and waited his turn to have his hair cut, just like anybody else. This seems to settle it that Mr. Cleveland wants a third term. If he did not, he would naturally have kicked somebody out of a chair immediately upon entering.—Detroit Tribune.

Falling Revenues.
The treasury statement for July shows the revenue was \$29,286,698. This shows the receipts averaged less by \$4,600,000 than in July for four years past. The deficit of the year cannot be figured at less than \$55,000,000. It is difficult for democrats to get up any enthusiasm over such a financial statement, compared with two years of panic and hard times. Still, the revenue flowing into the treasury under tariff reform (?) is away off, and even good times will not bring it up to the desired standard.

REASONS FOR BEMIS' EXIT.

New York World Says He Is Opposed by Certain Wealthy Men.

The New York World prints a long story regarding the retirement of Edward W. Bemis, professor of political economy at Chicago University. It is alleged his exit is due to the fact that Yerkes, Rockefeller and other wealthy men who have contributed to the university, were displeased with Mr. Bemis' attitude on labor and social problems. Mr. Bemis' side of the story is printed as follows:

Prof. Bemis prefers not to speak at present of his interview with the university authorities, but as the report had spread that he was radical in his economic views, he would say he was in substantial agreement with such economists as Seligman, Ely, Andrews and Walker, though not going so far in some directions as Prof. Ely. He believes a university should be in close touch with the labor movement and municipal and monopoly problems, and that it is true conservatism to introduce factory legislation, more honest and just local taxation, and such methods of city government and monopoly control as prevail in Glasgow, Birmingham and other of the best European cities.

As one of the organizers and most active workers of the Civic Federation and secretary of its municipal committee, he has been asked to investigate the merits of several important new franchises granted to street car, railroad and gas companies, and has taken strong ground against further reckless and corrupt granting of valuable franchises without compensation to the city and for a provision for city ownership at the end of a moderate franchise period. He has written a monograph of the American Economic Association and some articles in the reviews on the results of city ownership of gas works in the United States. He holds that, on the whole, with possibly one exception, the results have been favorable, and believes such ownership should gradually extend, and that for the present street car franchises should be granted on similar conditions to those in Toronto, Canada, where the city secures 4-cent fares and at certain hours 3-cent fares and a share in the gross receipts, increasing from 8 per cent on the first \$1,000,000 to 20 per cent on all receipts above \$3,000,000, besides short hours for the men, and other valuable privileges, such as the right of the city to have the plant at the cost of duplication at the end of 30 years.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
It is said that Germany bids fair to overtake Great Britain in the production of iron during the present year. Statistics show that more than 85 per cent of the broad-winners of this country are males.

The Ironclad Steel and Iron company, Middleport, Ind., has lately started two more mills in connection with its tin-plate plant. The working force has been increased by about 250.

The prosperous condition of the Rhode Island woolen industry is indicated by the announcement that there will be a general advance of wages this month running from 7 to 12 per cent.

New England has a greater proportion of wage-earners than any other section of the country, in Rhode Island the proportion reaching 42 per cent, or nearly one-half of the entire population.

The Carbon Iron and Steel company's plant at Parryville, Pa., has resumed operations after a shut-down of over a year. Improvements amounting to \$100,000 have been made at the plant.

According to the statistics of the Arkwright club, the number of cotton spindles in Georgia and the Carolinas has increased 20 per cent since 1892, as against 5 per cent increase in Massachusetts.

Thomas Morrison, superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Steel works, Bessemer, Pa., has issued a notice to the effect that in the future no boys under 16 years of age will be employed in the mechanical departments.

Everything in the town of Morse, Wis., except the schoolhouse, which no trust wants, has been purchased by a syndicate of Boston capitalists. The price paid is supposed to be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. The syndicate will establish the largest tannery in Wisconsin, giving employment to nearly 1,000 men.

DON'TS FOR SUMMER GIRLS.

- Don't fail to run about cheerfully and do things for your father or mother.
- Don't wear an abbreviated bathing suit unless your figure is above criticism.
- Don't go to more than one hop in a week and don't stay late at any of them.
- Don't think that life is impossible without passing the summer in the country.
- Don't forget that the bearing capacity of the average hammock is very limited.
- Don't lay in a great stock of candy wherewith to make yourself sick at the seashore.
- Don't go to sleep in a hammock in a conspicuous place or where tramps may happen by.
- Don't because you are not able to excel in athletics dub the women who are "mannish."
- Don't let your summer young man witness your reception of your fiancé at the depot.
- Don't pay more attention to your clothes than to the development of your muscles.
- Don't forget that plain and inexpensive clothing is the most appropriate to the country.
- Don't write to your friends at other summer resorts that they ought to be where you are.
- Don't give as an excuse for not being in to the dinner that the wind died out when it did not.
- Don't read too many novels, for you will thereby injure your eyesight and fuddle your brain.
- Don't be too lazy or you will deteriorate physically and mentally when you should improve.
- Don't judge a man's financial resources by the number of his colored shirts or duck trousers.
- Don't worry about sunburn and freckles. The latter are an indication of unaffected good temper.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate The Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVE in Denmark reports the starting of a new dairy enterprise in that country, which gives promise of proving profitable. A similar system might prove valuable in this country, where the product could be transported long distances to the best markets. The starting point in the industry was when a Danish merchant, about a year ago, began experimenting in this direction by taking Danish milk, which is peculiarly delicate and rich in flavor, freezing it by the use of ice and salt, and sending it in barrels, by rail and steamer, to London. On its arrival the milk proved to be as sweet and well tasting as if it had been just drawn from a cow in the middle of Sweden. The milk was so much in demand and proved so profitable an article of commerce that the exporter immediately took out a patent on the shipment of frozen milk from Sweden and Denmark to London. He then sold the patent to a stock company with large capital, which on Feb. 1 last, bought one of the largest Swedish creameries, converted it into a factory, and having put in a special freezing apparatus, began on May 1 the export of frozen milk in large quantities.

When the milk is received from the farmers, it is pasteurized, that is, heated to 167 degrees Fahr. and then immediately cooled off to about 59 degrees Fahr, and now the freezing is commenced. Half of the milk is filled into cans and placed in the freezing apparatus, where it will be thoroughly frozen in the course of three hours. The frozen milk is then filled into barrels of pine, the only kind of wood that can be used. The barrels, however, are only half filled with this frozen milk, the balance being filled with the unfrozen milk.

This way of packing has proved to be the only practical one, as part of the milk has to be frozen in order to keep the whole cold, and part has to be in flowing state in order to get the barrels exactly full, which is necessary in order to avoid too much shaking up on the road, by which the cream would be turned into butter; the floating masses of ice at the same time prevent the unfrozen milk in setting the cream. Milk which is treated in this way has proved to keep quite fresh for 26 days. Every barrel holds 1,000 pounds of milk, and twice a week there will be shipped 50 barrels, making in all about 100,000 pounds of milk a week. The milk is shipped to Newcastle, and from there by rail to large manufacturing cities, where it is sold in the streets or in retail stores. It is reported that the patent has been bought for Ireland also at a cost of over \$200,000, which proves how much the stock company expects from this new enterprise.

Spilling Butter After It Is Made.
Dairy writers frequently caution against placing butter where it will absorb the odors or flavors from the decaying vegetables. The worst thing about this is the need of it. Butter will absorb odors, not only from stale vegetables, but from sound ones, and they impart to the butter a flavor that destroys or overpowers the true butter flavor. A case is in mind just now. The writer was supplying butter to the former owner of this farm, and one day planned what was intended for a pleasant surprise, so, before the cover was nailed down, some nice apples with a delicious aroma were placed in the package, separated from the butter by a cloth circle and a layer of salt. The surprise was on the other side. Word came back that the butter was fine in looks, grain and everything but flavor; that was not agreeable.

Now, some butter has an unpleasant flavor that never was near a rosy apple, and there was a possibility that the cause should be sought elsewhere, but in due time came a later report saying that the butter was excellent after the surface layer had been removed. This suggests another point: Consumers should have a suitable place to keep butter after they get it. If the surface is all the time exposed to the odors of vegetables and kitchen flavors unclassified, the best of butter will soon get off flavor, and the maker will be under suspicion of furnishing butter that will not keep.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Chicks Dying in the Shell.
In our judgment, three principal things lead to chicks dying in the shell, namely—eggs not uniformly fresh, eggs that are not well fertilized, and a lack of sufficient heat.

At all times, and under all circumstances, the eggs used should be as fresh as it is possible to have them. Very early in the season eggs have to be saved for several days in order to get enough to fill an incubator, but fortunately during this cooler period of the year, they can be kept in safety for two or three weeks, and perhaps longer, providing they are turned often enough to keep the yolk of the egg from settling against the lower side of the shell and adhering thereto. As the season advances and warm weather comes on, eggs can not safely be kept that long. It is theoretically and practically true that the germ in an egg, as soon as the egg is laid, begins to lose its vitality. At a given time this vitality becomes so far diminished that, although the chick may start to form in

the egg when placed in a temperature of 103 degrees, the embryo will die before the chick is fully formed. As the egg grows still older the vitality of the germ will so far diminish that it will not start to form at all, the egg becoming stale and the process of decay setting in. An incubator, therefore, can be run correctly in every particular and the result be a very poor hatch, with many chicks dead in the shell, simply because of weakened germs and stale eggs, on account of the age of the eggs used.

It is well known that weakly breeding stock on either the male or female side, or both, or breeding stock that is over fed or too fat, will produce imperfectly fertilized eggs, the germs being weak. When eggs from such stock are used, the results will also be chicks dead in the shell at all stages of development. It is the same with the human family. We find in every neighborhood consumptive children born to some parents, while other parents are blessed with strong, robust, vigorous offspring. These facts are pretty well understood in regard to the human family, but few incubator operators take them into consideration or attach much importance to them in their efforts to hatch large numbers of chickens artificially and in this way enlarge their profits in raising poultry. In this matter, as in all others, it is the reasoning, thinking person who solves the problem first and achieves success.

The third cause which results in chicks dying in the shell at different stages of development is the one first named in this article, a lack of sufficient heat to carry on, at a normal rate, the process of chick development. By nature's process it requires a given amount of heat, a given length of time to build up the chick in the egg. In artificial incubation this amount of heat and this period of time should be imitated as closely as possible.

Another matter that should be mentioned in this connection is that of ventilation. Some claim, among them Fanny Field, that the chick in the egg, before it hatches, needs no more air than an unborn kitten does. This theory has been easily refuted by sealing up incubators hermetically tight, and by varnishing eggs that were placed under hens. In no case where the air was shut out from the chick in the egg, did the chick succeed in coming into the world alive. The egg itself refutes this "no air" theory, for in the large end of every egg is a good sized air space. It was no doubt placed there for the use of the chick after it reaches a period where it begins to breathe. The moment a chick breaks the shell and before it comes out, we find it breathing vigorously. It is known that the shell of an egg is very porous, thus allowing fresh air to pass into the air space quite freely.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

Milk as a Fire Extinguisher.
A queer claim has been sent to a number of the companies having departments in Chicago. A fire broke out in a creamery in a Wisconsin town near Madison, owned by John L. Elverson. The water supply was soon exhausted and 2,300 gallons of milk stored in the building were used to extinguish the fire. The companies have, therefore, received a claim from Mr. Elverson for \$64 for damage done to building and the loss of 2,300 gallons of milk. A similar case is reported from Ste. Victoire, in Canada. The Rev. Abbe Neux and his parishioners extinguished a fire in a barn by using milk stored in the creamery. A fire in Cleveland in February destroyed the dwelling of William Woodford and by the use of 700 gallons of wine stored in a wine cellar he succeeded in saving that building. The value of this wine was \$300, and this has been allowed him by the insurance companies, which recently paid their proportion of the loss. The property was insured for one-third its value, and the companies therefore paid in the neighborhood of \$100 for the wine used in putting out the fire. All sorts of liquors have been used for fighting fires in addition to water. Recently a fire was extinguished in an ink factory by throwing the contents of several vats of ink on the burning building. In this case, however, no insurance was carried and the owner got no pay for the value of the stock destroyed.—Ex.

What Is "Cooking Butter?"
One of the laws of Massachusetts regulating the sale of oleomargarine provides a fine for anyone who sells oleomargarine to any person who asks for butter. Recently an agent of the dairy bureau of that state went into a store in Holyoke and called for butter. For the purpose of conveying information to the salesman as to the kind of butter which he wanted, he qualified his request by calling for "cooking butter." The merchant furnished him oleomargarine, and was convicted in the district court. His case was appealed and tried in the superior court of Hampden county. Judge Hopkins instructed the jury, says the New England Farmer, that if they found that "cooking butter" was an article of commerce, separate and distinct from butter, they should acquit the defendant. If, however, they found that "cooking butter" was merely a kind or variety of butter, and that oleomargarine therefore was sold when butter was called for, they should return a verdict of guilty. The jury after struggling with the case all the afternoon, finally were unable to agree.

Light Brahmas.—The light Brahmas are practical fowls, and the Yankee farmer or poultry man stands by them, because they are fairly good layers; and for broilers no other fowl can excel them. They fatten very easily. They must be kept active, for a fat Brahma hen is a non-layer, and of no earthly good but to consume food. If Brahmas are properly fed and kept at work, they are among the very best winter layers; but no breed is so easily spoiled for that purpose (unless it be the Cochins).—Ex.

Spitting Shackles Aboard.
By merely flexing the muscles of his arms, a lively strong man, you will find it possible to do this, but you may acquire that degree of vigor, which proceeds from complete digestion and sound repose, if you will enter on a course of Hooch's Sarsaparilla, and persist in it. The Bitters will purify the blood, and avert serious kidney trouble.

Recipe for Ginger Ale.
Four lemons sliced, 4 tablespoonfuls of ground ginger, 1 1/2 pounds light brown sugar and 2 gallons boiling water. When blood-warm add a cupful of home-made yeast or 2 compressed yeast cakes and let it stand 12 or 15 hours in a warm place. Strain and bottle it and tie down the cork. There is a simple knack about this that is worth learning. In two days it will be ready for use.—Country Gentleman.

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