

NOT GOING TO MAINE.

BRYAN CHANGES HIS CAMPAIGN PROGRAM.

He Will Enter Actively Into the Campaign About September 1st—In the Meantime Needed Rest Will be Taken—The Proposed Trip to Maine Abandoned—Disposing of Accumulated Mail.

Mr. Bryan's Movements.

New York, Aug. 15.—After a conference with members of the Democratic national committee it was decided that Mr. Bryan should tour the country next month, addressing people at all towns visited from the rear of a railroad car, and the following announcement was prepared by the chairman of the national committee, Senator Jones: "It has been decided that Mr. Bryan will enter actively into the campaign about September 1 and continue on the stump until the election. In order to obtain a much needed rest and to prepare the letter of acceptance before the speech making begins, he will spend the next two weeks at some quiet place not yet decided upon. The visit to Bath, Me., will, therefore, be postponed until the latter part of September, when Mr. Bryan will make a number of speeches in New England."

The members of the national committee felt that it would not be well for Mr. Bryan to visit Maine prior to the State election next month, when the Republicans are almost certain to win. Chairman Jones and his chief advisers are afraid of the effect of a disastrous defeat of the silver men in that State following a series of speeches by Mr. Bryan there, as he had set his heart upon doing. They are also said to be afraid that he will make some mistakes in the course of his speeches and thereby injure his cause and, though Mr. Jones announced a general tour of the country, there is an undercurrent in the national committee that the best thing for the Democratic cause would be for Mr. Bryan not to make any more speeches from cars.

Mr. Bryan was urged to consent to a re-arrangement of his plans. He has had the policy to offer no resistance to the wishes of Mr. Jones and Mr. Gorman and will avoid Maine until after that state's election.

Mr. Bryan explained as follows his reasons for reading his speech in reply to the notification of his nomination at Madison Square garden: "Knowing that it would be printed in full, I thought it more important that it should reach in correct form the millions who will read it than that the delivery should please the few thousands who were present. It is always unimportant when a speaker is compelled to read a political speech, but in this instance I thought it best not to risk the errors which always creep into the report of an extemporaneous speech."

Mr. Bryan applied himself this morning to disposing, with Mrs. Bryan's aid, of a three days' accumulation of correspondence. Both will leave tomorrow for Irving-on-the-Hudson, where they will remain until Monday as the guests of John Brisbane Walker, editor of the Cosmopolitan. From Irving they will go to the Upper Bedrock where they will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Porritt for about a week. Mrs. Porritt was formerly Mrs. Bryan's school teacher. It is expected that Mr. Bryan will speak at Buffalo on August 27 and at Erie, Pa., two days later.

MELVILLE'S OPINION.

The Engineer of the Jeannette Party Talks About Dr. Nansen's Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Commodore Melville, engineer in chief of the navy, who was a member of the Jeannette party, which served as a pattern for Nansen's attempt upon the North pole, holds that the result of the explorer's voyage clearly proves Nansen's theory of polar drift to be groundless. In his opinion Nansen only closely paralleled the voyage of Wyprych and Payer in the Vega, who rounded the north point of Nova Zembla with the intention of traversing the north coast of Siberia. During the winter their ship was crushed and in the following summer the escaped in their boats and were picked up off Cape Nassau, one of the headlands of Nova Zembla. Nansen, Commodore Melville points out, did not enter the ice on the side of the polar basin from where he was picked up, so his trip fails utterly to prove that a current exists that may be relied upon to carry a ship across the polar waters and bring it down on the east side of Greenland. As a matter of fact, he was heard from east of Nova Zembla and he just drifted northward and back again. This is precisely in accord with the judgment passed upon Nansen's theory before he undertook his voyage by the commodore, who had carefully calculated the probable drift in the Arctic regions, north of the New Siberian islands, from the experience he had with the Jeannette.

Officers Defeated by Robbers.

FRANCON, Ariz., Aug. 14.—The bandits who last week raided the International bank at Nogales, ambushed Sheriff Leatherwood and posse near the New Mexican line. Frank Robson, United States line rider, who was one of the posse, was killed. The bandits having gained accessions to their ranks, now outnumber the officers, who are now returning, bringing the body of Robson with them.

Counterfeiting on a Large Scale.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The secret service bureau of the Treasury department has been requested to look into a report of extensive counterfeiting of United States silver dollars in one of the Central American states. The information comes from a Mexico paper and was sent to the State department by Minister Ransom. It states that in one of the Central American states a company has been organized by Americans, who have purchased the silver dollars of the state, worth 47 cents, and coined them into American dollars.

DR. NANSEN'S RETURN.

Four Degrees Nearer the North Pole Than Any Other Explorer.

MALMO, Sweden, Aug. 15.—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter has received communications from Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Schottansen from the island of Vardo, Norway. These communications state that they abandoned the Fram in the autumn of 1895 and resorted to the ice.

The steamer Windward, carrying supplies to the Jackson-Farnsworth expedition, picked them up near Franz Josef land. They expected that the Fram would eventually drift to the east coast of Greenland.

Did Not Reach the Pole.

Dr. Nansen left the Fram on March 14, 1895, in 84 degrees north latitude. He traversed the polar sea to a point 88 degrees, 14 minutes north latitude, situated north of the new Siberia islands. No land was sighted north of 82 degrees of latitude, or thence to Franz Josef land, where he passed the winter, subsisting on bear's flesh and whale blubber.

Dr. Nansen and his companions are in the best of health. The Fram is expected at Vardo or Bergen shortly. She stood the ice well. There were no sick persons on board when Nansen left her.

The steamer Windward took letters for Nansen when it started to the relief of the Jackson-Farnsworth expedition, as Mr. Jackson expected to find Nansen and was convinced that his idea of drifting across the pole in the ice was impracticable. He was also convinced that Nansen would return in the direction of Franz Josef land.

Has Been Gone Three Years.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen started on his expedition in the little ship Fram, to try to reach the North pole, in June, 1893. His plan was different from any that had hitherto been attempted. It was based on the theory of an open polar sea and the existence of currents setting northward into it from the New Siberian islands. Dr. Nansen proposed to sail northward from Norway and eastward along the Kara sea, skirting the Siberian coast to the New Siberian islands; then leaving the land to continue northerly until the pack ice was reached. He intended to ram his ship into the ice, trusting to the currents (the existence of which had been indicated by the drift of certain relics of the ill-fated Jeannette), to carry him with the ice pack into the polar sea, and out again between the eastern coast of Greenland and the island of Spitzbergen.

In accordance with this plan, Dr. Nansen had his vessel, the Fram—in English, the Forward—built upon a special design, intended to resist the pressure of ice. The hull was U-shaped in section, built with the greatest strength and braced inside, so that its power of resistance would be such that the pack ice, instead of crushing it, would lift the vessel on the ice.

The Good Ship Fram.

She was 101 feet long and with a beam of one-third her length. She was fitted with an engine of 100 horsepower, capable of developing a speed of six knots an hour, consuming about two and three-quarter tons of coal a day. The crew consisted of twelve men. The ship was provisioned for five years and carried 300 tons of coal. She also had an electric light plant and alcohol for use in cooking. She was provided further with six strong boats for use in Arctic waters, with dogs and sledges and a complete outfit of Arctic supplies. Captain Otto Sverdrup, an experienced Arctic navigator, who had accompanied Dr. Nansen on previous exploring trips in Northern regions, had command of the ship.

The Fram left Vardo July 21.

The first part of her voyage was made successfully, her ice-resisting qualities especially meeting the expectations of her commander as far as they had an opportunity of being tested. The last seen of the ship was when she sailed from Chaborova, on the strait of Jugor, Siberia, on August 3, 1893. There M. O. Christoffersen, the secretary of the expedition, bade farewell to Nansen and his companions, who started on in excellent spirits. There had been various rumors that Nansen had been heard from, and that he had found the North pole, but they have all proved totally unfounded.

WHY NANSEN FAILED.

Was Not Provided With a Sufficient Number of Dogs and Canoes.

MALMO, Sweden, Aug. 15.—Dr. Nansen says that the Fram drifted with the ice in a westerly direction to 44 degrees, and he expects that the vessel will eventually arrive at Spitzbergen. Wherever they penetrated they found the ice broken. Large patches of water were also found, 3,000 meters deep. Below the depth of 100 meters the water was appreciably warmer, probably owing to the gulf stream. Rocky scars, of which the explorers had no previous knowledge, prevented entrance into the Olenek river for days. In consequence of the scarcity of dogs with the expedition, he was compelled to turn back at 80.15. If he had been provided with a sufficient number of dogs and canoes the posse would have been reached. The land voyage was most arduous, but valuable scientific results were obtained. In 1895 he reached the north coast of Franz Josef land, and built a stone house, in which he lived the whole winter.

Harrison Will Take the Stump.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 15.—General Benjamin Harrison will be at the disposal of the Republican state committee during this campaign, and the latter will attend to arranging his dates for speeches.

Bryan to Make a Tour.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—W. J. Bryan will travel the country over, addressing the crowds from the rear of a railroad car. An announcement to this effect was prepared by the chairman of the national committee, Senator Jones.

BRYAN'S LARYNX SORE.

The Nominee in the Hands of a New York Specialist.

New York, Aug. 13.—When William J. Bryan, Democratic nominee for the presidency, arose this morning he could speak only in a husky tone, and his condition was such that Mrs. Bryan and Mr. W. P. St. John, whose guests Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are, sent at once for a specialist, Dr. F. E. Miller. The physician diagnosed Mr. Bryan's difficulty as acute laryngitis, but expressed the hope that his patient would be able to meet his engagement with the Democratic notification committee at Madison Square garden this evening.

Under the physician's advice Mr. Bryan will not leave the house until it is time to go to the hall in which he is expected to address 15,000 people. At noon he was enjoying a nap.

ENGLAND AT IT AGAIN.

She Seizes an Island and Runs Against the Monroe Doctrine.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 13.—It is reported that a British man-of-war has seized the Mexican island of Clarion, which belongs to the State of Colima, and that there will be a coaling station established there. The report is given circumstantially in the newspapers, but is not yet confirmed. It is also asserted the English have planned to seize the island of Revilligigo on the Pacific coast. In view of the present amicable relations between Mexico and England, and the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine by the United States, the reports appear incredible, although affirmed in the press.

Queen Victoria's Thanks.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Queen Victoria has issued a message to the people of the empire thanking them for their expressions of loyalty and affection as the period approaches when the length of her reign will have exceeded that of any other English monarch, but asking that no national celebration shall be observed until she shall have completed twenty years of her reign, June 28, 1898.

Iowa Patent Office Report.

R. P. Dart, of Des Moines, has been granted a copyright for a political campaign publication entitled, "Is It Not True?"

W. D. Olney, of Des Moines, has been granted a copyright for a political illustrated publication entitled, "The Eagle or the Lion?"

Patents have been allowed but not yet issued as follows:

To H. E. Patterson, of Hudson, Iowa, for a check rein holder for harness saddles that is adapted to hold a bridle rein and also an overhead check rein as required to drive a horse advantageously.

To J. J. VanOel, of Des Moines, for a detachable vehicle wheel that may be taken off and put on and the axle greased without using a wrench, the nut on the axle is removed by turning the wheel and remains fast in the hub to be handled with the wheel as the wheel is taken off and put on.

To H. J. Bentley, of Belle Plaine, for an apparatus for starting fires in locomotives advantageously by means of greasy waste matter for kindling and compressed air in a reservoir connected with air brakes or stored in a stationary reservoir in a round house.

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LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

Table with columns for Market (OMAHA), Item (Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc.), and Price.

SOUTH OMAHA STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns for Item (Hogs, Beef, Cattle, etc.) and Price.

CHICAGO.

Table with columns for Item (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and Price.

NEW YORK.

Table with columns for Item (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and Price.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with columns for Item (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and Price.

KANSAS CITY.

Table with columns for Item (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and Price.

Candidate Bentley Takes the Stump.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 13.—C. E. Bentley, candidate for president of the National party, left yesterday for an extensive tour on the stump. He will spend two weeks in Indiana and Illinois, thence going to New England for a number of engagements.

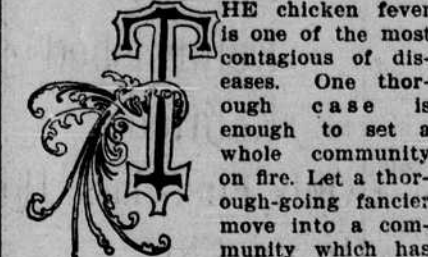
Dockery Renominated.

CAMERON, Mo., Aug. 13.—Hon. A. M. Dockery was nominated by the Democratic congressional convention of the Third district, held in this city yesterday, this making eight consecutive times he has been thus nominated.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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



THE chicken fever is one of the most contagious of diseases. One thorough case is enough to set a whole community on fire. Let a thorough-going fancier move into a community which has never before aspired to anything higher in poultry culture than raising the common barn-yard fowl, and it will not be many months until a man here, a boy there, and a woman over yonder will be asking the price of eggs and fowls, and inquiring for the address of a good poultry paper, and seeking information in general. From these, others will catch the inspiration until the interest will have become general, and if they can be induced to subscribe to a good paper, the result will be that many will become thorough fanciers. The chicken fever is also a peculiar thing inasmuch that if it once gets a hold on a man, it will be impossible for him to leave it altogether. He may enter the pulpit, law, politics or any other vocation in life, yet the love for the fancy will cling to him, yet, and on the back-yard or on the extensively fitted up farm yard you will find a pen of prize fowl—his pets. This love clings to him because it is a most fascinating pursuit. Breeding fowls present so many difficult problems for solution, so many possibilities, yet so many disappointments also, that a man of a strong and determined mind will stick to it because he will not give up the pursuit until he has attained perfection. But the nearer we attain to perfection, the further it moves from us. That which a few years back was a simple fault is now an eye-sore fault. If it were possible to breed a perfect fowl the ranks of the fancy would thin out in a hurry. With no possibility of progress in the future, all interest in the present would soon die out. We need not go far to prove this statement. The varieties which are the hardest to breed to standard, have the greatest number of enthusiastic admirers and the most valiant champions. The chicken fever sometimes causes very strange hallucinations of the mind and the victim often imagines that the poultry business is the bonanza which many have sought and few found, that it is a child's work with a railroad king's pay. With a piece of paper and pencil he can quickly prove with the accuracy which attends all mathematical deductions, that there is millions in it. Alas, he may some day find that hopes founded on figures alone are blasted. After one has recovered from the rigors of the first attack, he can then settle down to the enjoyment of the pursuit. What can bring more pleasure to the mind of the fancier than a yard of well-bred fowl of his particular choice? Breeding is a game which has more chances than a game of chess, and it requires as broad a mind to master the one as the other.

Poultry Experience.

I have been engaged in raising poultry for about 15 years, and have raised nothing but pure-blooded Plymouth Rocks. The Plymouth Rock suits me best, because it is a general purpose fowl, being large in size and a good layer. It matures early. Our poultry house is warm and is always kept free from filth and vermin. In winter we feed mostly on corn, oats and wheat. In summer we feed a mixture of shorts and bran, mixed and wet, but made very stiff. We have no particular method. Sometimes we get good prices for what we have to sell, but usually, as we sell in the local markets, we do not get high prices, unless we sell for breeding purposes. We get eggs nearly every day in the year. I have had the cholera in my flock. I do not know whether it was caused by lice or not. One or two years ago I lost nearly my whole flock. I have lost a good many by minks and weasels. I have good success in raising broods and usually raise all I get hatched. I feed at first on hard-boiled eggs and bread crumbs, giving them pure water to drink at first, and after that I give them sour milk. I have good dry coups for them and keep in the shade as much as possible. I have doctored for rump, cholera and gapes, and am satisfied that cholera can be cured in its first stages. For rump I grease their necks and throats with coal oil and laid mixed. For gapes I use a horse hair inserted in the windpipe, and with this I draw out the little red worms. Some of my Plymouth Rocks are reared in the past ten years, and in that time have bred the common nondescript, the S. C. B. Leghorns, the R. C. W. Leghorns and the Plymouth Rocks. The S. C. B. Leghorns suit me best. My method of feeding has been warm mash for breakfast, wheat, buckwheat, millet and Kaffir corn thrown in straw and litter, to allow them to scratch during the balance of the day. I feed green ground bone twice a week in fall and winter, and blood meal mixed with the ground feed in the summer. As to raising chicks, I think the best way is to depend on the brooder. For doctoring the rump I use the hatchet. I have this summer bought and shipped 180 dozen of eggs per week, besides what I have produced myself, and I am surprised that people will buy eggs in the summer time in the condition in which they are taken to market. Some of the eggs are stale, and others are daubed all over in such a way as to make a

person's stomach turn to look at them. The general farmers pay no attention to the breeding or care of poultry.

Oscro Poultry Farm, Henry County, Illinois.

Summer Feed.

Professor Lindsay, in a bulletin sent out from the experiment station at Amherst on economic feeding of milch cows, gives valuable information on green fodders that will help our short pasturage, says Our Grange Home. His conclusions are that pasture grass is a perfect feed for the dairy cow, and when the animal can secure sufficient of it without too great efforts, maximum milk yields may be expected. This, however, is rarely the case, and it very frequently becomes necessary to practice at least a partial system of soiling. Rye sown the previous autumn is the earliest green feed to be had in the spring. It cannot be fed over ten days, as it grows rapidly woody. Wheat can follow rye, and can be fed for fourteen days. After cutting the rye and wheat the land can be planted to corn. Wheat can be followed by clover and grass, or by clover alone, sown the year previous. The first annual crops from which green feed can be secured are Canada peas and oats, or vetch and oats. These should be sown as early as possible in the spring. The peas or vetch should be harrowed or lightly plowed to a depth of three or four inches and the oats lightly harrowed in. Either combination makes a most excellent green feed, and by planting several lots about two weeks apart, green feed can be secured during the entire month of July. The vetch seed is rather more costly than the peas. The only objection to Canada peas is their tendency to lodge. Some prefer the champion of England or black-eyed marrowfat on this account. For green feed during the month of August the barnyard millet (Panicum galei) is to be recommended. This millet was imported from northern Japan. The wild species growing in this country is the common barnyard grass. The cultivated species grows upright from five to seven feet tall, and yields from twelve to twenty tons of green material per acre. Animals eat it with avidity. It makes also very good hay, but being coarser than the common millet, there is difficulty in curing it. It needs plenty of moisture to produce maximum yields, and will not stand a drought as well as corn. Medium green soja beans sown in drills two and one-half feet apart about May 30 will grow four feet tall and furnish a green fodder rich in protein from August 20 to September 15. Corn planted May 20 will furnish green fodder from August 25 to September 20. It can be fed in connection with soja beans, one half of each, to excellent advantage, and furnishes a properly balanced ration. Land from which peas and oats have been removed by July 15 can be seeded at once with Hungarian grass, and will yield green food from September 20 to October 15, the balance, if any, to be made into hay. One can expect from one to one and one-half tons of hay per acre. Barley and peas sown August 1 to 5 will furnish plenty of green feed during October. These last fodders will stand very severe frosts.

Shrinkage of Driven Cattle.

A Nevada stockman who has been experimenting says beef cattle driven 25 miles without water will shrink 50 pounds to each animal, allowing feed and drink at the end of the journey before weighing. An animal driven 50 miles and allowed to drink frequently during the drive will shrink 20 pounds. An animal driven 25 miles and allowed to drink frequently during the drive will not show shrinkage if allowed to eat and drink for three hours at the end of a drive. A bunch of 600 pound animals driven 50 miles with care and allowed to drink frequently on the drive and at the end allowed to eat and drink for six hours showed 15 pounds shrinkage to the animal.—Denver Farm and Field.

Uniform Cheese Making.

Canadian cheese manufacturers propose to increase the reputation of their product by a project which bids fair to be more or less successful. The Western Dairymen's Association intend to adopt a system of syndicate instruction, and for this purpose the association has agreed upon these provisions among others: To secure a uniform quality of cheese there must be uniform methods of making, and to secure uniformity in making, there must be a uniform system of instruction. There are about 350 cheese factories in western Ontario. It is proposed to organize them into syndicates of from fifteen to twenty-five each. A thoroughly competent instructor and inspector will be placed over each syndicate, who will visit each factory at least once a month. The salary and expenses of syndicate inspectors are estimated to cost from \$500 to \$700 per annum. This would require an average of from \$20 to \$27.50 from each factory in syndicates of twenty-five, and from \$33.33 to \$46.30 from each factory in syndicates of fifteen factories; and proportionate amounts according to the number of factories in a syndicate.—Rochester (N. Y.) Post Express.

Hens in the Garden.

Do not be afraid to allow the hens in the garden after the plants are well under growth, as they do but little damage except when seeds are just germinating, the scratching of course throwing the seeds out. After the ground is packed and the vegetables well under way the hens will be more intent on seeking insects than anything else, and if they happen to do slight injury they will destroy hundreds of insects during the day.

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A Fatal Shock When the Tire Burst.

A little girl named Helen Latham, 9 years old, died from fright in Mystic, Conn. She was playing with her mates about the streets when she stopped to watch some boys at work on a bicycle. All at once a loud report was heard. The pneumatic tire had exploded from pressure of air. This frightened the girl so she fainted. As she did not revive, Drs. Purdy and Barber were called and endeavored to revive her. In this they had partially succeeded when the girl again became comatose and died.—New York Sun.

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