

THE CAMPAIGN WORK.

BRYAN AND M'KINLEY BOTH MAKE SPEECHES.

The Former Talks to the People of North Carolina and the Latter to Workmen From Pennsylvania—Silver Discussed by the Democratic Candidate—Protection Lauded by the Republican Standard Bearer—Big Crowds and Much Enthusiasm.

Bryan on Silver Union.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Sept. 19.—This morning Mr. Bryan spoke to hundreds of people here, opening as follows: "In this campaign those who believe in the free coinage of silver have joined together, regardless of differences of opinion upon other subjects. Democrats who believe in tariff reform and Republicans who believe in protection are able to unite when both recognize that the money question is superior to the tariff question. A Populist leader in this state well expressed the idea when he said that while he believed in Populist doctrines, yet he was willing to lay some of them aside until he could get others. For instance, he said that while he believed in the government ownership of railroads he did not want the government to own the railroads in 1892 as the Democratic candidate would. It is this willingness to lay aside minor differences in hours of danger that characterizes our people and gives the surest proof that they are able to rise to the requirements of any emergency.

"Sometimes they accuse us of raising a sectional issue. One of the best evidences that the platform adopted at Chicago does not raise a sectional issue is found in the language of the platform adopted yesterday in New York. Let me read it to you. After unreservedly endorsing the platform and the candidates of the Chicago convention, the New York platform declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodies more completely the interests of the whole people as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit than that given to the country by the National Democratic convention of 1892. There, within the shadow of Wall street, against the combined opposition of those once leading Democrats of New York who have left the Democratic party and either gone over entirely to the Republicans or stopped for a moment at a half way house, the Democracy of New York declared the platform adopted at Chicago is the most Democratic platform ever put before the country by a Democratic convention. In the state of Connecticut they have also endorsed our platform, and likewise in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In other Eastern states the Democracy is beginning to realize that the Chicago platform presents to the American people those great issues around which the people must cluster if they are going to retain a government of, by and for the people.

"The three parties which have joined in my nomination agree that while there are other issues before the American people aside from the money question, yet the money question rises paramount to them all and must be settled first. Other questions can wait, the money question cannot. It has been forced upon public attention. It has been brought before the people and we have to decide whether we shall continue the present financial system wherein a few men have undertaken to run the government or shall put the financial policy of the American people in the hands of the American people to be framed by them and form them now.

McKinley to Iron Men.

CANTON, O., Sept. 19.—When he appeared before the 2,000 workmen from the Edgar Thompson Steel works of Braddock, Pa., yesterday, Mr. McKinley welcomed them briefly and then declared that a wise protective policy had made them happy and prosperous. He declared that old lines had been effaced and men heretofore opposed met on a common platform, to sustain the country's honor. Restoration of public and private confidence was most necessary. This had been shaken especially by assaults made by allied political organizations upon the credit and currency of the country. This new menace would have to be averted before the people could hope to have any permanent prosperity. "According to a census recently taken by a newspaper in New York it appears that in July, 1892, 577 employers of labor in the United States gave work to 1,431,331 hands. How was it in July, 1892? (Cries of "Not so good.") The same employers gave work to 72,760 hands; 35,931 men who had been employed in 1892 were thrown out of employment in 1893 and put in a state of idleness, resulting in a loss of more than 30 per cent to labor. In July, 1892, the wages paid to the 1,431,331 hands amounted to \$2,927,000. In July, 1893, the earnings of the 72,760 hands amounted to only \$4,469,713; a loss to labor in a single month in those establishments of \$1,457,000, or 40 per cent. (A voice: "Pennsylvania knows it.") "Yes, and Pennsylvania, like all the rest of the country, will vote this year with knowledge. (Cries of "Right, right.") "In 1892 the monthly average of wages paid in these establishments was \$34.50, in 1893 only \$31. "My countrymen, I am one of those Americans who believe that the American workshop should be protected so far as possible from foreign workshop, to the end that American workmen may be constantly employed, and so protected, too as to be employed at American wages. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "What's the matter with McKinley? He's all right.") Nor do I want products cheapened at the expense of American manhood. (Applause.) Nor do I think it is economy to buy goods cheaply abroad if thereby it enforces idleness at home. (Renewed applause.) Such goods are the dearest that the American people can buy. (Cries of "Right you are, major.")

Four Millions of Gold for Importation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Lazard Freres have engaged an additional \$4,000,000 in gold for import to this country.

LONDON BADLY SCARED.

Dynamite Attacks on Famous Building Feared.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—As a result of the disclosures said to have been made in documents found in the rooms in a Glasgow hotel occupied by Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell of New York, who has been brought here from Glasgow on the charge of being concerned in the dynamite conspiracy, the number of policemen on duty in plain clothes at the houses of Parliament, the Mansion house, the Royal exchange, the British museum, St. Paul's cathedral, Westminster abbey and other public places, have been doubled.

The war office has also taken additional precautions here, besides doubling the force of police and sentinels who are guarding the powder magazines at Woolwich.

The Irish home office took the necessary steps yesterday to secure the extradition of Tynan.

M. Bossu, the deputy public prosecutor of Boulogne-sur-Mer in charge of the case against Tynan, received a violent letter to-day informing him, in the name of a committee of Invincibles and the Anarchist brotherhood, that unless Tynan should be released within twenty-four hours he, M. Bossu, would be blown up with dynamite. The letter was written with a red fluid, believed to be blood, was dated Thursday, September 17, and was posted at Leon, capital of the department of Aisne, about eighty-six miles from Paris.

MR. PUGSLEY EXONERATED

The Warrensburg Preacher Vindicated by the Conference—Meeting Denounced.

NEVADA, Mo., Sept. 19.—The committee appointed by the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to hear the charges preferred against the Rev. Neil Pugsley of Warrensburg by Miss Eva Mullins of Columbia, Mo., made its report this morning as follows: "After having carefully and prayerfully heard, weighed and considered all the evidence bearing on the case, we find the specifications not proven and the charge not sustained. A. G. Diawiddie, L. B. Ellis, W. M. Bowley, W. F. Briggs, J. Y. Busby, W. B. Cobb, J. W. Howell, J. J. Reed, Jacob Shott, M. M. Pugh, chairman; Charles W. Moore, secretary."

The committee was in session until 2 o'clock this morning. The woman who preferred the charges did not appear to prosecute. Yesterday afternoon a resolution was introduced and passed unanimously, after some sharp remarks by Presiding Elder Briggs and other members, denouncing Evangelist Ben Deering as not a member of the church for years and protesting against recognition and support of him by Southern Methodists.

CANTON'S BIG OPENING.

Thousands of Republicans Present—McKinley in the Parade.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 19.—To-day the Republican campaign in the home city of the Republican presidential nominee was formally opened and streets were strung with streamers and banners and flags, arches with welcoming mottoes spanned the thoroughfares and buildings, public and private, were draped with flags and bunting, many shops and factories were closed for the day, and most of the business houses were open only during the morning. Major McKinley, the visiting speaker, the officers of the day and guests of honor rode in open carriages at the head of the parade. A short line of march brought the paraders to a tent with accommodations for 20,000 people. The addresses were made by Senators Cullom of Illinois and Thurston of Nebraska.

BRITAIN BACKS DOWN.

England Is Unwilling to Act Alone to Aid Armenians.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The foreign office has given out the following semi-official note: "The outbreak of the continental press against Great Britain, which is accused of selfish designs in the East, has astonished official circles. Nothing that is being done, or contemplated by the government, could give the slightest color to such assertions. If the powers cannot see their way to adopt means to co-operate to end the carnage, the only course open to Great Britain is to stand aside and to hope for a more satisfactory state of affairs."

KANSAS GOLD MEN.

The Executive Committee Will Name Electors and Issue an Address.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19.—The eleven members of the executive committee appointed by the Kansas gold standard Democratic State convention met here this afternoon to complete the State organization and to decide upon the plan of campaign. Chairman Eugene Hagan states that Palmer and Buckner electors will be selected under the head of National Democrats. The committee will also issue an address to the people of the State in support of the Indianapolis nominees and platform.

MR. BRYAN'S MAJORITIES.

Democratic Press Bureau Tells What They Will Be—Claims 36 States.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The press bureau at national Democratic headquarters last night issued the following statement: "Based upon the present outlook, the following estimate of Bryan majorities in November is made:

Table listing states and estimated majorities for Bryan in November. Includes Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

These estimates give Bryan thirty-six out of forty five states, with 324 electoral votes.

CARLISLE ON PARITY.

HE EXPLAINS THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Some Treasury Facts—He Answers a Number of Questions in Reply to a Man From Louisville—Issue of Silver Dollars Since the Act of 1873—The Government and Its Obligations.

Letter From Secretary Carlisle.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 18.—The following letter on the subject of the maintenance of the parity between gold and silver, written by Secretary Carlisle, was made public yesterday:

"BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 12.—James P. Helm, Louisville, Ky. My Dear Sir: Your letter asking how the silver dollars which contain a quantity of bullion, commercially worth only about fifty-three cents each, are maintained at a parity with gold, notwithstanding the fact that the government does not directly redeem them, or the certificates issued upon them, in gold, is received and, as a great many inquiries upon the same subject are addressed to me daily from different parts of the country, which it is impracticable to answer in detail, I will take advantage of your favor to answer them all at once.

"All the standard silver dollars issued from the mints since the passage of the act of 1873, now amounting to more than \$483,000,000, have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the government and are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract between the parties. They belonged to the government when coined and they are paid out by the government at a parity with gold for property and services of all kinds, and received from the people at a parity with gold in the payment of all public dues and demands. The government has made no discrimination whatever between the coins of the two metals, gold having been paid on its coin obligations when gold was demanded, and silver having been paid when silver was demanded.

RESTRICTIONS PRESERVE PARITY.

"Under this policy the coinage has been so limited by law and the policy of the Treasury department that the amount coined has not become so great as to drive the more valuable coin, gold, out of use, and thus destroy the basis of our monetary system; and so long as the two metals are of unequal commercial value, at the ratio established by law, this limitation upon the coinage is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to the maintenance of their parity in effecting exchanges. It constitutes the principal safeguard for the protection of our currency against the depreciation which the experience of all countries has shown would otherwise result from the attempt to use two legal tender coins of the same denomination, but of unequal value. If the limitation were removed, confidence in the ability of the government to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of the coins would be destroyed before the amount of silver coinage had become really excessive.

"With free and unlimited coinage of silver on account of private individuals and corporations, the government would be under no moral obligation to maintain the parity, and, moreover, it would be unable to do so, because the volume of the over valued silver forced into the circulation by a legal tender provision would soon exceed gold from the country or put such a premium upon it that it would be impossible to procure and hold in the treasury a sufficient amount to provide for the redemption of silver on presentation.

THE GOVERNMENT'S OBLIGATION.

"In order to maintain the parity under such conditions the government would be compelled from the beginning to exchange gold for silver dollars, and their paper representatives whenever demanded; just as it now exchanges gold for its own notes when demanded, and as the coinage and silver dollars would be unlimited and therefore increasing, a point would soon be reached where it would be impossible to continue the process of redemption. The implied obligation of the government to preserve the value of the money, which it coins from its own bullion and for its own use and which it forces its citizens to receive in exchange for their property and services has been supplemented by two statutory declarations which substantially pledge the public faith to the maintenance of that policy.

"The act of July 14, 1890, after providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should, under such regulations as he might prescribe, redeem the treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion in gold or silver coin at his discretion, declares that it is 'the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law,' and the act of November 1, 1893, again declares it to be 'the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and interchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.'

GOLD REDEMPTION.

"With knowledge of these assurances, the people have received these coins and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their government, and the confidence thus inspired has been a most potent factor in the maintenance of the parity. The public has been satisfied that so long as our present monetary system is preserved the government will do whatever its moral obligations and express declarations require it to do, and very largely as a consequence of this confidence in the good faith of the executive authorities the silver coins have not depreciated in value.

It is not doubted that whatever can be lawfully done to maintain equality in the exchangeable value of the two metals will be done whenever it becomes necessary, and, although silver dollars and silver certificates have not, up to the present time, been received in exchange for gold, yet if the time shall ever come when the parity cannot be otherwise maintained, such exchanges will be made.

"It is the duty of the secretary of the treasury, and of all other public officials, to execute in good faith the policy declared by Congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course. "But if our present policy is adhered to and the coinage is kept within reasonable limits the means heretofore employed for the maintenance of the parity will doubtless be found sufficient in the future, and our silver dollars and silver certificates will continue to circulate at par with gold, thus enabling the people to use both metals instead of one only, as would be the case if the parity was destroyed by free coinage. Yours truly, J. G. CARLISLE.

INHUMANITY TO CONVICTS

Four Arkansas Wardens Discharged—Negroes Chained and Whipped.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 18.—The state penitentiary board, upon the representations of Auditor C. E. Mills and others, has ordered the discharge of the wardens at West's camp, Gallaway camp, Gray's camp and Wrightsville camp and the riding boss at Wrightsville. The general charge preferred was addicted to strong drink and cruel treatment of convicts in their charges. The most flagrant act which came under the observation of Mills happened at West's camp last Friday. Two colored convicts had escaped and when captured were severely whipped. Iron rings were then welded about their necks and one end of a chain fastened to the rings and the other to their wrists. They were unable to straighten up when Mills saw them, but were compelled to work in that condition. Subsequently the wardens and several of the guards became drunk, held a kangaroo court and sentenced the same negroes to be whipped again, the sentence being carried out with cruel severity. By order of Mr. Mills the rings were removed from the convicts' necks.

TO ADVOCATE GOLD.

Noted Ex-Union Generals Will Make a Tour of the Country.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—The route of General Alger's party, composed of ex-officers of the Union army, who are to make speeches in various Western States for the purpose of influencing the votes of veterans in the interest of the gold standard, has been agreed upon. They will travel in his private car and will be General O. O. Howard, General D. E. Sickles, General Franz Sigel, Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart and Corporal Tanner. The first stop will be made at Chicago, where a meeting will be held in the Auditorium Monday night. The next two days will be devoted to Wisconsin, September 24 and 25 to Minnesota, September 26 and 27 to Iowa, September 28 and 29 to Nebraska, October 1, 2 and 3 to Kansas, October 6, 7, 8 and 9 to Illinois, October 10, 12 and 13 to Indiana, October 14 to Louisville, Ky., October 15, 16 and 17 to Ohio, the week beginning October 19 to Michigan. It is probable that the party may stop at St. Louis October 5.

W. F. SHEEHAN RESIGNS.

The New York National Committee Acts as He Had Threatened.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—William F. Sheehan, in furtherance of a purpose to resign his place on the Democratic national committee if the Buffalo convention should endorse the Chicago platform and candidates, as intimated by him in a statement heretofore published to-day sent the following letter to James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, Democratic national headquarters, Chicago. "Dear Sir: I respectfully tender my resignation as representative of the state of New York upon the Democratic national committee. Yours truly—William F. Sheehan."

FOR WATSON ELECTORS.

Middle-of-the-Road Kansas Populists Busy With Their Petition.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 18.—No petitions have yet been filed by the middle-of-the-road Populists for the nomination of a Bryan and Watson electoral ticket, but it is known that the petitions are in circulation and may be given to the secretary of state any day, although the time for filings will not expire until October 4.

Mr. Bryan's Latest Itinerary.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Chairman LeConville of the Democratic national speakers' bureau has given out the following itinerary of Mr. Bryan: September 29 leaves New York at midnight; September 30, Washington early morning; Martinsburg at 11 a. m.; and Keyser at 3 p. m.; October 1, Clarksburg at 10 a. m.; Parkersburg at 2 p. m.; and Wheeling at midnight; October 2, Charleston at 10:30 a. m.; Huntington at 1 p. m.; Cincinnati at night; October 3, St. Louis, where he will address the Silver Democratic club; October 5, Memphis morning, Nashville evening.

National Irrigation Delegates.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 18.—J. W. Gregory, chairman of the state irrigation commission, has appointed F. D. Coburn of Topeka, A. J. Holsington of Great Bend and A. H. Burtis and E. L. Stephenson of Garden City members of the state commission and ex-officio delegates to the national irrigation congress at Phoenix, Ariz., December 15, 16 and 17. Governor Morrill has also appointed as delegates to the same meeting J. S. Emery of Lawrence, J. L. Dissen of Garden City, J. B. Cook of Chetopa, E. F. Prizzell of Larned and Austin Blumberg of Eldorado.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

REPUBLICANS SUCCESSFUL BY INCREASED MAJORITIES.

Congressmen Reed, Boutelle, Milliken and Dingley Returned by a Flattering Vote—The Home of Mr. Sewall Gives an Increased Republican Vote—View of the Democratic State Chairman.

The Result in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 18.—Maine has given the Republican state ticket a plurality of between 40,000 and 50,000. Hon. T. B. Reed is re-elected to the house by over 10,000 plurality. The returns show a majority of about 13,000 for Mr. Dingley for congressman from the Second district; over 12,000 for Mr. Milliken in the Third district, and practically the same for Mr. Boutelle in the Fourth district.

In the state legislature the Democrats will apparently have less than half a dozen of the representatives in the house and not one in the senate.

The Populist and the Prohibitionist votes have been received from only a few towns, but it is evident that neither party polled as large a vote as two years ago.

Everywhere the most remarkable gains are shown over two and four years ago. Not only has the Republican vote made great gains, but the Democratic vote has fallen off, even though the Democrats received great accessions from the Populists, who cast a light vote this year, preferring to aid the Democrats rather than vote their own ticket. In many towns more than a third of the former Democratic vote was cast for the Republican ticket.

Two hundred towns give Powers 52,960; Frank, 24,830; Republican plurality, 28,620. The plurality of 375 for Powers, Republican, for governor, at Bath, is the largest plurality ever given there. For Congress Dingley gained 254 over his 1892 plurality. Bath is the home of Arthur Sewall, Democratic candidate for vice president.

MAINE RETURNS.

The Republican Plurality Will Be Over 45,000—Estimates of the Total Vote.

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 15.—Returns from remote towns and plantations are coming in slowly, but it is almost beyond question that the Republican plurality will be over 45,000 and it may reach 50,000. This is at least 10,000 over the before phenomenal plurality of 38,978 of 1894.

In every county of the state the Republican ticket was successful, and almost every town showed a Republican gain. The Democratic vote is about forty per cent less than in 1892. About half of this went to the Republican ticket and the stay-at-homeers are responsible for the other half. The vote of the Populists and Prohibitionists throughout the state showed a loss from 1892 of about twenty-six per cent.

The vote from 300 out of 519 cities, towns and plantations is 66,921 for Powers and 37,143 for Frank. In the last election in 1894, when Cleaves was elected by the then unprecedented majority of 39,000, these towns gave the Republican ticket 56,409 and the Democratic 24,380, a Republican gain in plurality of 2,913 this year. Estimating the vote of the missing towns two years ago, if this proportion of gain is kept up, the total vote will be 124,000 in round numbers, of which the Republican total is placed at \$5,160; the Democratic at 34,340 and scattering at 6,500—a Republican plurality of 48,820. Anything more than a rough estimate of the plurality based on the figures of last year in missing towns is impossible.

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN TALKS.

He Declares That the Result Is Just What Everybody Expected.

BATH, Me., Sept. 16.—George E. Hughes, chairman of the Democratic State committee, said: "The result is just what everybody expected. The only significant thing about it is the large vote given for the Democratic candidate and free silver after such a short campaign. "The Republican managers have worked night and day, spent thousands of dollars and poured spellbinders from other States in upon us by the score in an effort to secure a majority that they could point to us and say: 'See what Maine has done; free silver is not wanted here. The majority shows that the people do not want it.' "The result indicates nothing definite. Before the campaign opened it was evident that it was absolutely impossible to carry the state, and it would have been the height of folly to have made the attempt. There is every reason to believe that the great advance which free silver has made in the state in the last few weeks will continue, and you may be sure that Maine will give a good account of herself in November."

Coal Miners May Cut Their Wages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—The railroad coal miners of the Pittsburg district are in session here to consider the advisability of voluntarily reducing the mining rate to fifty cents, to retaliate upon the non-union miners, who have been working at rates lower than the district price, which is seventy cents per ton. President Eastford of the Ohio Miners' Association is here to prevent the proposition cut in rates. If possible, as it will seriously affect the miners' wages in Ohio and other Western states.

Ballington Booth Becomes a Preacher.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Ballington Booth, formerly head of the Salvation Army in the United States, and now commander-in-chief of the American Volunteers, was ordained a minister of the Reformed Episcopal church by Bishop Samuel Fallows yesterday. The news was a surprise to most of Booth's friends.

A Populist Campaign Daily.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Sept. 16.—The Wellington Voice, the Populist organ of this county, has started a daily edition, to run until free election. It is aggressively for free silver.

Why He Couldn't Lie.

Of a eminent person whose great subtlety of mind was being discussed, Huxley said that the constant over-refinement of distinctions in his case destroyed all distinctness. Anything could be explained away, and so one thing came to mean the same as its opposite. Someone asked: "Do you mean that he is untruthful?" "No," replied Huxley, "he is not clear-headed enough to tell a lie."

A Regular Form of Monomania.

There is a class of people, popular enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trash nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Licet's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

A Complete Educational System.

No educational system is complete that does not include instruction in religion and art,—the two chief sources of appeal to the emotions. For obvious reasons we Americans have been compelled to leave religion outside the ordinary school and college curriculum, and this practically the case with the plastic arts.—September Atlantic.

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PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Sole Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Bureau. 3 yrs. in last year, in adjusting claims, city, alien.

W. N. U., OMAHA—39—1896.

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