England Pressing for a Statement that Spain is Reinctant About Giving.

Privatoering Syndicate Unearthed Scheme to Send a Vessel Around to Scattle.

LONDON, April 23 .- (New York World Cablegram.)-Arthur Balfour's statement in the House of Commons this evening that the Spanish government had not yet replied to the request of the British government relating to its attitude toward the declaration of Paris needs some explanation It can stated by the best authority that Spain sent a reply so evasive in character as to be virtually no reply at all. The British charge d'affairs at Madrid yesterday was instructed to present a further note on the subject, ched in urgent terms, asking a dec of Spain's intentions. It is believed if the reply is unsatisfactory England will retort by shutting its ports for coal to both belligerents.

The fear of such a reprisal is the only influence England can now exert at Madrid, where its attitude is so bitterly resented. There is a loud press and popular demand that all English as well as American correspondents to conducted to the frontier. Balfour pes to have Spain's answer Monday. Unless a change supervenes in the temper of the Madrid cabinet it is fully be-lieved the answer, despite the probable consequences, will be unfavorable. It is significant that the Spanish Naval mmission at London consented in at ast two cases to consider applications from English adventurers for letters of marque. Learning this the naval commission was warned by the British overnment against committing any breach of the neutrality laws, so applicants were advised tonight to address themselves direct to Madrid.

I heard from a member of Parliament of a projected privateering syndicate. The scheme was to send an eighteen-knot steamer fitted with a small, quick-firing and Nordenfelt guns around the Pacific coast with the idea of making a descent on Seattle at the time the miners are flocking down from the Klondike with their hoards. My informant regarded the scheme as chimerical, but said that it had been fully decided on should Spain issue letters of marque

War is the exclusive topic of con-versation here and the evening papers are having unprecedented sale. News of the first capture by the cruiser Nashville caused extraordinary excitement and intelligence of the first engagement is awaited with acute expectancy. Naval experts are antici-pating reports of the behavior of the Iowa and other heavily armored American war ships with the deepest interest. Sir William White, chief instructor of the British navy, and his school, hold that these ships are over gunned, while the equally representative op-posing school maintain on the contrary that the British battleships are undergunned. If the American vessels will answer expectations it will cause a revolution in the arming of the British and other navies of the world.

THE FLEET GETS UNDER WAY.

KEY WEST, April 23.-The North Atlantic squadron, except the ment-tors Terror and Puritan and the smaller cruisers, sailed from Key West at 5:45 o'clock vesterday morning headed for the Florida straits. The saies were growing gray with the coming dawn when the formidable family of destroyers quietly and unostentationsly steamed away, presumably for the shores of Cuba. Besides the two moni-tors the ships left behind are the gurboat Helena, cruisers Marblehead and Detroit, dispaten boat Dolphin and the torpedo boats Cushing, Dupont and Throughout the long night unusual activity on the vessels told weary watchers on shore that the long awaited advance on Havana was near at hand, yet there was nothing official on which to found that belief.

Washington advices of the day before indicated the probability of a movement during the night or yesterday, but the naval men ashore disclaimed any knowledge of orders. They still averred that their condition of uncertainty was unchanged.

Early in the evening came the first realization of the fact that the tedious period of inaction was nearing its When signals were hoisted recalling all the men to the ships without delay many interpreted this as a precautionary measure, especially in view of the fact that a number of officers, including several men from the flagship, remained ashore and had a leave for the night. About 11 o'clock there occurred a decided change in the situation when a special boat hurried from the flagship with orders to all still ashore to immediately return to the ships. Midnight found the city empty of gold braid and blue jack-ets with which it had grown familfar. Save one or two recalcitrant jackwhose convivial patriotism had run away with their sense of duty, there was not a naval man to be found in town. The theater of action was transferred to the harbor, where a recies panorama was enacted until

daybreak appeared slowly over the waters of the gulf. For many days past the flagship majestically awang at anchor about seven miles out, flanked by her gorgeous sisters, the lows and Indiana To the eyes of Key West the great smokestacks were barely visible, while the hulls by like indefinable shadows in the distant waters. The inner harbor, however, offered a striking picture, crowded as it was with monitors, cruisers, gunboats and little but sinister torpedo boats, flitting noise-lessly in and out of the muze of greater vesse's lying at anchor. light fell last night this scene was unchanged. The signalling between achanged. the distant trio of ships and those closer in shore had been the custom afnee the assemblage of the fleet, but | as a declaration of war.

last night the vari-colored lights glimmered their messages across the skies almost without cessation. The first streaks of the morning light were crossing from the east and two bells had just sounded from the ships, when tiny, and to unfamiliar eyes, an al-most imperceptible line of fire appeared on the sky above where lay the flagship. A moment or two later the signal staff of the Cincinnati, lying off Fort Taylor in the inner harbor, MAY SHUT OFF THE COAL SUPPLY flashed into colored light, acknow ledging the call. The Puritan and He-lena poined in the incandescent conversation and soon the skies were kaleidoscopic as ship after ship answered and new lights ticked messages fraught with the greatest importance and creative of history. What words were of course no one ashore knew, but the few who watched with straining eyes from the dock needed no interpreter that it meant hostile action. The message was long in delivery, and sunrise had fully come last letter flickered and went out. Then the witness saw that the movement had actually begun under cover of the night. The big ships could still be discerned in the distance, but the others had moved toward them. the flagship drawing other ships of the squadron to it.

Wilmington and Amphitritee had slipped from their anchorage and advanced within hailing distance of the flagship. It was just 5:42 when the New York, without unnecessary display, moved pompously and slowly toward the outer waters of the. gulf. The red light flashed the signal to eager eyes on the following fleet, and told them to get in motion at

PROCLAIM BLOCKADE OF CUBA.

All Northern Ports are Included in the Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, April 23 .- The following proclamation announcing a blockade of Cuban ports was issued

Whereas, By a joint resolution passed by the congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the government of Spain, it was demanded that said government at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters; and the president of the United States was directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolution into

effect; and, Whereas, In carrying into effect said resolution the president of the United States deems it nessary to set on foot a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including all ports of said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Clentugos, on the south

coast of Cuba. Now, therefore, I. William McKinley, president of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, do hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America have instituted and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports of said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfugos on the south coast of Cuba aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and the laws of nations applicable to such cases. An fficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. Any neutral vessel approaching said ports, or attempting to leave the same without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade, will be duly warned by the commander of the The Formidable Ships at Key West blockading forces, who will endorse on mail them to the taxpayers in advance its register the fact, and the date of the visit so that the statistics may such warning, and where such endorse ment was made, and if the same vesseis shall again attempt to enter any blockaded port, it will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against it and its cargo as prize, as may be deemed ad-

Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto

set my hand and caused the scal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 22nd day of April, A. D., 1898 and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

(Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY. By the President JOHN SHERMAN.

Secretary of State.

The U. S. Steamer Nashville Cap-

EIRST PRIZE OF THE WAR.

tures a Spanish Ship.

KEY WES, Fla., April 23 .- The United States cruiser Nashville has captured the Spanish ship Brena Vista of 1,000 tons having on board a cargo of lumber. It was on its way from the coast of Texas. The cruiser fired a six-pounder and the Spaniard sur-

The Nashville towed its prize into this harbor at 11 o'clock yesterday and put a prize crew on board. Both ships are lying well out in the stream.

The news of the capture of the Spanlard set the people of Key West frantle with enthusiasm. All work has been suspended and the docks are

crowded with people. GALVESTON, April 23.-The Spanish steamer Buena Vista, intercepted by the United States gunboat Nashville, is a tramp steamer hailing from Bilboa, Spain. It belonged to the Sarringa line. On March 29 it arrived at Percagoula, Miss., from Havana, and was on the way to Pensacola. Fla., to load for Holland when captured.

War to be Formally Declared.

WASHINGTON. April 13.-The Washington Post says the precident will today send a message to congress suggesting that a declaration of war be passed. The message was in course mays the national commission has onof preparation at the state department

yeaterday aftermoon. This action was hastened by the sofgure of the Spanish merchan man prevent any possible complications.

The right of the seizure of the Beuna Ventura, however, is not quea-

tioned by the administration since

Spain fixelf accepted our ultimatum

Nebraska Boys Show Desire to Join the Militia in the Expectation of War.

COMPANIES FILLING UP RAPIDLY.

Full Strength of the State's Army and Arrangements for Field Work.

Lincoln dispatch: The belief

now general that the Nebraska Na-

tiona. Guard will be called upon to

form part of the army for the invasion

of Cuoa, and every preparation is being made, both at the headquarters

the guard. The indications are that

there will be no shirking when the call comes. Instead of there being

and oy

individuals who make up

any applications for discharges there is a flood of enlistment papers coming in, being sent by companies that are recruiting to their full strength. About 200 new members of the guard have been enrolled in the last ten days. In on instance, that of the light intantry of Lincoln, the terms of a number of ...e mempers w... expire within the next month, and so far as can be learned all of them will apply for reequipment for the guard will all be here in a few days, the case and some other articles naving already been received. The Second Regiment band, which was mustered into the service here incoln in 1895, has become disorganized, only about a dozen members be ing here at the present time, and no effort being made to keep up an active organization. On this account it is probable that during this week the members will be urnished their discharges, and the Hastings band will be mustered in as the regimental band. It is said that the Hastings band is a strong organization, and that as members are anxious to get mustered in in time to go south with the

Gathering Labor Statistics.

regiment. This is also the desire of

the officers of the department, as they want to have a good band of music with the Nebraska troops.

The labor bureau has furnished blanks to the precinct assessors all over the state, upon which are to be returned the agricultural and industrial statistics. The instructions are that a blank be filled out by each taxpayer, showing the amount of grain raised, yield per acre, number of raised, yield per acre, number of acres planted this year, number of raised. hands employed and average wages paid. In the cities and towns complete reports are to be made on all manufacturing enterprises, including product turned out, number of hands employed and wages paid. This will double the work of the assessrs and much complaint is being made. It is found that in the rural districts the taxpayers have kept no account of their farming operations for the last year and each visit of the assessor necessitates a long delay, while the farmer figures over his affairs and tries to remember how much wheat he raised, the total wages paid to the hored man and the kinds of grain sowed and the number of acres cuitivated during the present season. assessors get no pay for this extra work and many of them are sorry they were elected. them have figured of out that rather than spend so much time with each person it will be cheaper to have extra blanks printed and of the visit, so that the statistics may be made up and ready when the officomes to list the property. In such cases, however, the assessors have to pay the expense of the extra printing and postage. The informa-tion to be gathered will be of great value to the public and if the assesors do their whole duty the state will receive much benefit from the work.

Renuion Just the Same.

Many old soldiers throughout the state, says L. C. Pace, of Lincoln, are making inquiries relative to the re union to be held in that city next fall, and he says the fact that there will be a great exposition at Omaha at the time of the reunion, will in nowise lessen the attendance or the interest of the soldiers' gath-Thousands of old soldiers who ering. attend the Trans-Mississippi exposition from other states will run down to Lincoln to visit old comrades. railroads will make such rates between Lincoln and Omaha as will induce thousands who attend at Omaha to run down to our reunion, and in view of this and other considerations the local committee will try to make the next reunion the most interesting and enjoyable one yet held.

No Assembly This Year.

The people of Nebraska and Kanan outing at the Beatrice Chatauqua the coming summer will be disap-pointed to learn that there will be no assembly this year. Public announce ment of the fact was made last week tue reasons given for the decision are several. It was feared that owing to the trans-Mississippi exposition the attendance would be light and leave the association in debt, a consideration which largely actuated the board of directors in their decision. A num ber of leading speakers which they expected to have, notably, Thomas B. Reed, also notified them they could not fulfill their engagements when, it was decided to declare this year's assembly off.

Cash, Not Corn, Needed.

Secretary Barry of the Cuban relief commission has received a letter from Stephen Barton of Hoston, who cargo of relief goods loaded and ac-other ready to load, but asks that at present no more goods be sent and that cash be forwarded instead, as the committee has no money to pay for the loading of ships. The government is ready to furnish a convoy and suffi-cient force to see that the goods reach Cuba and are properly distributed, but money is needed to pay the laborers who transfer the goods to the ships.

PARCLING OF THE INSANE.

The parole system at the hospital

A System that Seems to Be Proving a Wise Provision.

for the insane, says a Lincoln correspondent of the Omaha Bee, whereby convalescent or mild patients may be sent out of the inistitution and placed in the care of friends, has proven to be a wise provision in the regulation of the hospital, not only making more room for new patients, but lessening the expense of those who are afflicted with only a mild form of insanity. After a medical report is made by the physicians, the state board inquires into the case and allows the patient to be paroled with some responsible party who is usually a relative, for the period of ninety days, the state during this time being relieved of all expense. At the end of the ninety days the pa-tient may be returned to the hospital if the derangement is such as to make him unmanageable or unsafe to be left unrestrained. If no application is made for a return to the institution, however, a final discharge is given. When patients are brought back at the end of the parole term the expense must be paid by the outside parties up to the time that the pacient is recelved back into the institution. The release of patients on parole before final discharges are made often has a good effect in bringing about a com-plete cure.

But there are instances where the present system is abused. One has just come to the attention of the management of the asylum, which required prompt action. The case is that of a Swede girl who lived in a county in the central part of the state. She became mentally deranged, but only in a mild form. After being confined in the asvlum for a few months she was paroled to her brother-in-law, a farmer living in the same neighborhood from which she was sent. The man gave good references to the board and seemed anxious for the future welfare of the girl. Nothing further was heard from the case until a few days ago when complaint was made to Superintendent Abbot that the girl was not receiving good treatment. People in the neighborhood said that she was abused, forced to work in the field like a man, and was not allowed to leave the place on any excuse. Dr. Abbott inquired into the matter, found out that the reports of ill treatment were true, and today telegraphed the autho i ics of the county to immediately take the girl away from the custody of the brother-in-law and provide for her until farmer arrangements could be The letters received by Abbott in response to his inquiries showed that the brother-in-law had secured the parole of the girl in order that he might have her take the place of a hired hand on the farm.

The Government Exhibit. Captain H. C. Ward, U. S. A., the representative of the board of managers of the government exhibit of the Trans-Mississippi exposition, has re-ceived notice that a portion of the war department exhibit has been shipned and will arive in Omaha with n a few days. Some of the material included in this shipment will be of peculiar interest to visitors to the exposition, being torpedoes of various kinds and ground mines similar to the instrument of destruction which caused the wreck of the Maine. These exhibits are sh p ped from the army war college at Willet's Point and include, in addition to the mines and tornadoes, models of engineering works of various kinds, models of mortar batteries, a model of Key West harbor, about which considerable interest is now centering; a model of a depression gun battery, a model of the American lock at Sault St. Marie, the largest canal lock in the world, etc. The shipment also includes a miscellaneous collection of cludes a miscellaneous collection of siah. small arms, including specimens of the antique as well as the most improved instruments of warfare.

Railroad Men Take Council.

Niobrara dispatch: A few days ago the managers of the Fremont, E khorn and Missouri Valley railroad made formal demand upon the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company to vacate their right of way be ween Niobrara and Verdigris within thirty days, as it desired to make room fer extension at an early date. Last night several officials came over from the Milwaukee and remained her for some Elkhorn train this morning for Omaha. E. S. Kellev. the assistant general freight agent, and R. M. Calkins, formerly division freight agent for the Iowa and Dakota division and general freight agent of the Des Moines and Northwestern railroad. It is said they were here for inspection of the o d grade of the Milwaukee made in 1000 and abandoned. The trade of the Milwaukee from this section has been excelient and fealously guarded, and these omcials will make the necessary recommendatons as to their losses in the event of the E'khorn's proposed extension in the Lilwaukee's terri-

A Farmer's Wife Drops Dead.

amsworta dispatea: Mrs. Fred Dather, a farmer living about two and one-half miles west of town, drove in here Saturday to oo some trading. went to the postoffice and inquired for the mail. The clerk turned to wait or her when she fell to the ft or and exnired in three minutes. Heart tr uble was the cause.

State Notes

The Argo Manufacturing company of Nebraska City will this sea on 'ncrease the capacity of the large plant onethird and erect a new building to be used for their dry kilus.

Fritz Pelch of Bancroft when working at a sceder while in gear had one of the fingers of his right hand badly mangled by getting it in between an endless chain and a small cog wheel. The finger had to be amputated in order to save the hand.

Prof. Nicholson of the State university is making arrangements for placing several hundred experimental halfacre beet plots in different parts of the state, going in person to the dif-ferent localities and securing persons to take charge of the seed who will keep a careful record of the experiments and make a full report to the university next fall with samples of the beets grown for analysis.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON V.-MAY 1-MATTHEW 21:6-16-TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

Golden Text: "Hozanna to the Son of David: Blessed Is He That Cometh in the Name of the Lord"-Matt. 21: 9 -Historical Setting.

The section includes the triumphal entry as reported in all four of the Gorpels: the second cleansing of the temple, pels; the second cleansing of the temple, with a brief glance at the intervening history. Place in the life of Christ.—Passion week—The last week of his earthy life. His final efforts to save the Jewish nation from ruin. Time—Sunday, April 2. A. D. 30, just before the Passover, and five days before the crucifixion, five months after the last lesson. The scene is on the west slope of the Mount of Olives, toward Jerusalem from Bethany; then in the streets of Jerusalem, and in then in the streets of Jerusalem, and in the court of the temple. Rulers—Tiberius Caesar, Emperor of Rome; Pontius Pilate, Governor of Judea.

7. "And they brought . . . the colt" to Jesus. This was the only time recorded that Jesus rode. "And put on them their clothes." Instead of a saddle, as is frequently done by the rider himself to-day.—Professor Hall.

himself to-day.—Professor Hall.

Scene H. The Triumphal Procession.—
Vs. 8, 9.—8, "And a very great multitude." R. V., most of the multitude, because only a few could find branches. The crowds came from two directions, from the city (John 12: 12), and crowds of pilgrims from all parts thronging into the city by the Jericho road. By a census taken in the time of Nero, it was ascertained that there were 2,700,000 Jews present at the Passover. Being visitors, they would have abundant leisure for any procession or excitement. "Spread their garments." The lose blankets or cloaks worn over the tunic or shirt. "In the way." "Thus manifesting, extemporizingly, their high idea of our Lord. It was customary, in royal processions, to spread decorative cloth, or carpet, upon the ground, that the feet of royalty might not be defiled, or that dust might not arise,"—Morison. "Others cut down branches." Of palm trees, according to John. The date-palm

trees, according to John. The date-palm leaves are often ten feet long. "The vari-ation of tenses is not preserved in the English versions. Spread their garments acrist tense, denoting one definite act.

9. "The multitudes that went before, and

9. "The multitudes that went before, and that followed." Two vast streams of people met on that day. The one poured out from the city; and as they came through the gardens whose clusters of palm rose on the southeastern corner of Olivet, they cut down the long branches, as was their wont at the Feast of Tabernacles, and cut down the long branches, as was their wont at the Feast of Tabernacles, and moved upward toward Bethany with shouts of welcome. From Bethany streamed forth the crowds who had assembled there the previous night. The two streams met midway. Half of the vast mass, turning round, preceded; the other half followed.—Stanley. "Cried." The tense implies a continuance or repetition of the cries. We get a better idea of the scene by putting together the manifold words of praise as reported by the different evangelists. "Hosanna," "Hosanna to the son of David," "Blessed is he... Blessed is the King of Isreal that cometh in the name of the Lord." "Blessed be the kingdom of our father David that cometh in the name of the Lord." "Peace in heaven and glory in the highest." "Hosanna" is a rendering into Greek letters of the Hebrew words. "Save, we pray." (Psa. 118: 25). It is like a shout of "Salvation! Salvation!"—Schaff. It is used as an expression of praise, like "Hallelujah," or "Hail." "Blesed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." The words are taken in part from Psa. 118: 25, 25, a hymn which the people were accustomed to apply to the Messiah.—Godet. "Hosanna in the highest!" In the highest degree; in the highest strains; in the highest heavens from which the salvation came.

10. "When he was come into Jerusalem." "Mark adds, 'Into the temple,' and

10. "When he was come into Jerusa-em." "Mark adds, into the temple, and that he 'looked round about upon all things.'"—Broadus. "All the city was moved." A strong word in the original from which their word "earthquake" comes. They were shaken as by an earth-quake, agitated as the waters in a tem-

"The multitude said," imp. kept say-

"Cast out." Now at the end of his 12. ministry, as he did at the beginning (John 2: 13-17). "All them that sold and bought in the temple." In the court of the Gentiles was the temple market, where animals, oil, wine, and other things necessary for sacrifices and temple worship, were sold, for the convenience of the same from all parts of the pilgrims who came from all parts of the world to offer sacrifices at the Passover season, and who could not bring their

offerings with them.

14. "The blind and the lame came to him," in the house of God, the place where all the troubled should come, "and he healed them." A work of mercy more pleasing to him than the stern act of justice he had just performed. This, too, was a type of his kingly work among men, comforting, healing.

15. "The children," boys, "saying, Hosanna to the Son of David." They caught the enthusiasm from their elders, and entered with great zest into the praises of offerings with them.

the enthusiasm from their elders, and entered with great zest into the praises of the Messiah. "They," the chief priests, "were sore displeased." Perhaps dreading that the Roman garrison in the adjoining castle of Antonia should hear them and make trcuble; but more opposed to any approbation of Jesus that would make it dangerous for them to work their will upon Jesus. They asked Jesus to put a stop to these loud praises (Luke 19: 39, 10). His reply was that the very stones to). His reply was that the very stones would cry out if these held their peace.

10). His reply was that the very stones would cry out if these held their peace.

16. "Have ye never read." In Psa. 8: 2 (Septuagint), How is it that you are not familiar with your own Scriptures? "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise." Thus the Old Testament expressly approved and praised just that which here took place. Why then should they find fault? "The Greek word here translated perfected is rendered in Gal. 6: I restore: It is more literally, thou restorest praise. True praise of God had perished from the temple; in the mouths of these children of the temple it was being restored." Abbott.

Application. The church should take the best care that the children should join in the services of praise. They should arrange their services, and build their edices, so that the children can thus have part. The older people will find that thus praise is perfected. The gospel preached in so direct and simple a maner, the doctrines stated in so char and simple a form, that children can understand them, the services so devotional and helpful that children can be upliffed by them, will help the largest number of people.

Hymns. "Shall hymns of grateful love." "When his salvation bringing."

NEW FASHION IDEAS.

Velvet ribbons are worn around the neck with evening gowns, adorned with slides of plain gold set in precious stones. Some of these stides are in he form of fleur-de-lis, shamrocks of dragon flies.

A gown which carries no date-for is a picture ever heautiful-is a sapphire-blue velvet, plainly made and draped with expulsite lace, studded with tiny jewels. It is held at the waist by a quaint girdle.



Feeling. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it today, and realize at once the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Spring Medicine.



She-Why did you insist on such a short engagement, hubby?

He-There were financial interests involved that you would not understand, my dear.

Cardinal Gibbons, in his recent speech before the New Orleans Press Club said if he were to give any advice to a public man, the most valuable he could offer would be "Always be frank with the reporters of reputable papers.

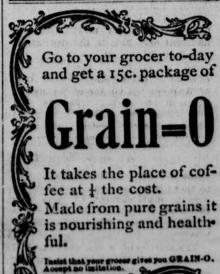
An Editor Sayra.

The editor of the Riverton, Ia., Independent writes: "I am indeed peased to say that your medicines are the best I have ever tried for stomach troubles—one of the most horrible diseases flesh is heir to. I had been afflicted with the trouble for four years or more in an aggravate. to. I had been afflicted with the troublefor four years or more in an aggravated
form, and during the last two years, notwithstanding I had treatment from noted
physicians from different localities, I kept
getting worse and worse, until life became
almost unendurable and in reality a torture. Luckily, I was induced to try Dr.
Kay's Renovator. After using a balf
dozen packages, I em actually feeling like
a new person. I believe suffering humanity can be benefitted thereby, I willingly
scatter the good tidings. Again, I say, I
believe your remedies for "stemach
troubles" are the best ever put on the
market,"

"Stomach Trouble" can be eured by Dr.
Kay's Renovator when all other remedies
fail. It renovates and removes the cause
and the disease is cured. As a Spring
Medicine it has no equal. For constipation, liver and kidney disease it effects a

Medicine it has no equal. For constipa-tion, liver and kidney disease it effects a permanent cure. A valuable book sent free. Druggists sell Dr. Kay's Renewator at 25c. and \$1, or six for \$5, but if they do not have it, do not take any substitute they may say is "just as good" for it has no equal. You can get it from us by re-turn mail. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

Congressman Dolliver of Iowa went from the state university of West Virginia into a brick yard. Saving his money, he soon had enough to go to Iowa, where he opened up a law office.





DROPSY COM