A penny will buy twenty times as much nourishment in the shape of oatmeal as in the form of beef.

Meat has been preserved in a frozen state for thirty years, and found perfectly eatable at the end of that time.

Before starting in to lick China single handed the Kaiser might do well to make a study of England's tussle with the Boers.

The showing made by the Duke of Manchester in the bankruptcy court renders his marriage to a girl with a bank account imperative,

Anger, wrote the great historian, Clarendon, is the most important passion that accompanies the mind of man; it effects nothing it goes about. and hurts the man who is possessed by it more than the other against whom it is directed.

Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, says Jeremy Taylor, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeeded one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's character.

Carbolic acid, which is so much used as a dressing for wounds and skin troubles, is a dangerous remedy. Many instances are known in which mortification, with consequent loss of fingers and toes, has resulted from the application of cloths moistened in weak solutions of the drug, and physicians are beginning to cry out against this practice.

The towns of Wheeling and Gaston in Delaware county, Indiana, were rivals in the matter of securing a railroad and Gaston won. The other night a number of Gastonians started over to Wheeling with the intention of jubilating over their success. Just outside Wheeling they were met by a brigade armed with eggs. The defenders were as deadly of aim as the Boers and the Gaston folks took to flight, but not before nearly each of them had been profusely decorated.

The inquirer caught her breath before this descendant of the Schaufflers and Labarees. Persons who do not believe in foreign misions may prefer the story of a baby now living with his mother in the New Jersey state prison. His father was a criminal. His mother is a thief, so were his uncles, grandfather and greatgrandfather. Physicians think they detect in his physical form evidences of the thief and returning them. and degenerate. "To the fourth gencration" has a double suggestiveness.

After the "investment syndicates" collapsed, an unscrupulous New Yorker printed an advertisement, signed "Lawyer," asking all who had been swindled by the five-hundred-andtwenty-per-cent concerns to send him their names. Fancying that he wanted to help them in some way, thousands of the dupes responded, whereupon "Lawyer" sold their addresses to promoters of other fraudulent schemes, suggesting that such people \$28 for "helping return three runaway would bite at anything! It is one of continuous performance.

Japan, which has surprised the western world by its progress in modern some of the branches of science which with their European and American competitors, and it is announced that two of the three most recently discovared asteroids were found by Mr. Hirayama of the observatory of Tokio, using the distinctively modern method of photography which has displaced eye observation in the search for such faintly luminous objects.

The Crow Indians of Montana are emulating the whites in enterprise and industry. They have constructed a system of irrigation for their farms, on which they raise much wheat; have one flour mill in operation and are building another in a distant part of the reservation. They are rich in flocks and herds, and dispose of many cattle and horses and much farm produce to buyers. More than all, they have recently entered into a contract with the United States government to supply the Cheyenne Indians with gested the fullest exposition of facts Our scale of wages in 1896 was \$8 for if he can, bring upon us," said the secflour. This is the first instance of a government contract being awarded to Indians-to "blanketed Indians," at least. Of course the fact does not signify that all Indians may be taught to be enterprising; but it does forbid us to think that they are all incapable of improvement,

By the new Pollak and Virag system of rapid telegraphy, a message of 220 words was recently transmitted between Berlin and Pest in Hungary in nine seconds, or at the rate of \$ 500 words per hour. The message is written by a point of light reflected from a swinging mirror at the receiving end upon a roll of sensitized paper. & modification of the Morse alphabet is used, and the message is put upon the wire by means of a strip of perforated paper running over a wheel and controlling the electric cou-

THE NORTHWESTERN. THE SCHOOL AT GENEVA as four \$3.50.

Spectacle

Facts and Figures Bearing on General Prosperity-Secretary Gage on Country's Finances-His Answer to the Vagaries of Carl Schurz.

GENEVA, Neb., Sept. 24, 1900.dustrial School for Girls at Geneva. affording relief to taxpayers.

So far as the accounts are concerned Steward Brennan has a mark to his credit for the accounts of this institution have been kept in better shape perhaps than those of any other.

The management, however, deserves to be reckoned with. It is both weak

and extravagant. Superintendent Weber craws a salary of \$1,500, but that does not seem to thoroughly appease his appetite. He has added his wife's name to the pay roll as "housekeeper" at \$30 per month.

In addition to this he has two "family managers" on the pay roll, Annie Patterson and Fredeika Willard, who draw a salary of \$800 pe tyear each. T. J. Wilson is on the pay roll as "farmer" at \$30 per month.

W. E. Baher and W. H. Kumser are on the pay roll as engineers at \$50 per month each. Michael Martin is on the pay roll

as "extra man" at \$20 per month. There is a matron at the institution and why a "housekeeper" is needed is a question that can only be explained by Superintendent Weber. The only explanation thus far offered it that it was occasioned by the desire of Superintendent Weber to reap a more bountiful barvest.

The record's in the auditor's office would indicate that the "housekeeper's" duties are to some extent those of a tourist. Voucher B41583 is a voucher drawn in favor of the wife of the superintendent "for going to Omaha and bringing back Blanche Green." In this voucher a claim for hack hire was made and allowed. though, with the city of Omaha covered with a network of street car lines it is difficult to determine why a hack was necessary, unless to use the common everyday street car would not comport with the dignity of the occasion. Street cars are largely used by the common people, it is true, yet now and then you will see on them bankers, capitalists and business men. It is perhaps asking too much to require state employes, whose bills of this sort are paid by the taxpayers, to put up with such primitive accommodations.

EXPENSIVE "RUNAWAYS." There is a painful lacking, in connection with the management, in the way of discipline. The inmates are given too much freedom, and this results in escapes from the institution. with consequent assaults on the treasury to pay the expense of capturing

Last April the people hereabouts were treated to a real echibition of "girl" hunt. They had seen "fox" hunts and "wolf" hunts until these had ceased to be of interest, but it was a novel experience and attraction for them to see a "girl" bunt. Three of the inmates had escaped and Superintendent Weber threw out a line of scouts and scoured the whole country for miles around. Nine stalwart men were engaged to run down three puny specimens of the opposite sex. The "runaways" were finally captured and returned and the state was presented with a bill of expense amounting to girls." This is the language of the the penalties of a foolish action that | voucher. Neither in the bills rendered everybody expects the fool to give a nor in the voucher are the names of captives given (see voucher B46594)

Superintendent Weber has not been a brilliant success in manmaterial civilization, is not behind in failed to maintain the standard aging this institution. He has of discipline and has inaugurated are cultivated rather for themselves few, if any, beneficial changes. than for their utility in everyday af- A considerable reduction might be fairs. In astronomy, for instance, the made in the expense of the manage-Japanese are trying to keep abreast | ment, but as that would involve a reduction in the volume of "loaves and fishes." that, under the Poynter administration, is not to be counted on or

expected. At Geneva, as at other places where state institutions are located, there is complaint of the manner in which drugs, groceries and supplies are purchased. It is the same story told over and over again in these columns.

FACTS ABOUT PROSPERITY.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24, 1900 --Prosperous conditions are in evidence in every county of Nebraska. No one but a rank partisan would attempt to assert that such conditions are transitory or unreal. It is a matter of have been delivered from the bondage of debt and thousands of them boast of a surplus.

It is true that the requirements of the impending campaigr have sugrelating to changed conditions in ev- sixty hours, or \$5 per week for ten retary. "May I not suggest that the ery county in order that the people of one county may be apprised of the degree of prosperity in every other thirty men employed; we now have for protection and confer it upon county, but the republican managers forty-eight. do not need to magnify or over-state

for themselves. and receiving higher prices therefor

things reveals these conditions: 1. That farmers are getting 32 and 34 cents for their corn (of which South Omaha may be taken as a fair the election of Mr. Bryan would be a William Brand, who lately died in

as four years ago they got \$2.75 and the cattle receipts were 424,236, this year, \$5.09.

3. That farmers are buying adjoin- per cent The Inmates Escape and the Novel ing acres and are spending hundreds are putting up new buildings and re- months of 1896, a gain of 403,195. CF A "GIRL" HUNT FOLLOWS pairing hundreds of old ones. There

an air of thrift everywhere. 4. That country merchants are selling more goods and getting larger 161,841, a gain of 436,144 for 1900. profits and prompter pay for goods the state,

5. That mechanics are busy everywhere. From towns, large and small, come reports of a demand for mechanerage of wage scale is higher, work- half in 1896 of that in 1900. day hours shorter and the demand for men very active. No man who wants to work need be idle.

ger profits than was true of their trade there has been a marked "expansion" reporting, the increased volume of bus- during the four years the republican and that in no case was a decrease of affairs. In securing this information business reported.

implement houses, manufacturers, make the exhibit a perfectly fair one wholsale houses, etc., report a large in every respect. The line of inquiry increase in the number of men em- covers a comparison of amount of ployed, in wages paid and the average business in 1896 with 1900; comparison increase in the number of traveling of the number of employes then and men covering Nebraska territory is now, and also of the wages paid. The nearly 50 per cent.

change of government at Wasning- up to 950 per cent, with a large pro-

Do you want a change?

WHAT THE MECHANICS SAY. gladly do what they can to support in cases is from 25 to 50 per cent. power the political party which has made possible this remarkable im- WOULD ENDANGER PROSPERITY. provement in conditions. The following reports were obtained from officials of the various local unions:

for nine hours per day. In 1896 20 the time and 40 per cent of those em- will meet in December. more money than we did in 1896.

Plasterers', Bricklayers' and Stoneployed than in 1896.

Plumbers' Union-Our scale of wages in 1896 was 45 cents per hour for eight had 30 per cent more mem employed than we had in 1896,

in 1896 was 30 cents per hour. had no scale signed up regarding hours | words in the way of rejoinder to your of employment. Our present scale is criticism. 35 cents for eight hours, time and a half for overtime and double time for saying. The mere apprehension of a Sundays. In 1896 our union had about fifty members in good standing. In 1898 we had nearly 200 members. This was owing to the Trans-Mississippi exposition. Our members are all, or nearly all, employed at the present upon the market. Scores of business The elk that carried the huge antiers

time eight hours, time and a half for over-time and double time for Sundays. lyzed. * * And if these are Our scale for 1900 is 50 cents per hour, the effects of a mere apprehension of with no other changes. Our union a possibility what would be the efhas had about 160 members for the fects of the event itself? There is past five years. There is more work scarcely an imaginal limit to the dein our trade in Omaha at the present time than we have had in the last business disturbance that Mr. Bryan's

eight years. Carpenters' Union-Our scale of time and double time for Sundays. In penters idle at present. This is owing nullify its operations." to the Transmississippi Exposition, which brought a great many carpen- that Mr. Bryan's hands could be tied ters here who have remained.

same as it was in 1896 for the same by a party whose policy would have hours. We have not as many men em- been rejected by the people through ployed as we had in 1896, for the reather last expression at the polls; that son that there are not as many horses the next session of congress will exin use. The bike had made a great pire March 4, 1901; that the free sildifference in our trade.

slow growth-there is nothing afti- 1896 our scale of wages was 33% cents. of dilatory procedure to prevent such ficial or uncertain about it. Within but very few men got that amount. legislation and that such legislation four years the farmers of Nebraska The average were paid 271/2 cents. The would probably be impossible. "Your number of hours are the same. Our remarks seem to show that you rely cale at present is 381/2 cents per hour. upon the exercise of power already There are 25 per cent more men em- conferred upon the republican party ployed in our trade now than in 1896. to prevent the country from experienc-

hours per day. Now we get \$9.50 for way to secure safety is not to take nine hours per day. In 1896 we had nower from those upon whom you rely

Machinists' Union-Our scale of cause to regret? the facts, which in most cases speak wages in 1896 was from 25 to 30 cents per hour. We were working from dating from March 4, 1901, will not Emphasis may be given to one all- forty to forty-eight hours per week, be able to effect any change in our important fact, to-wit: That while the Our present scale is 32 cents per hour present financial legislation, what may farmers are producing abundant crops for nine hours per day, or fifty-four we fairly expect will be the effect of hours per week. All members of the the continued agitation of the question in New York represent a total of \$225, than ever before paid, at the same time union are employed, and a number are upon business and industry set in mo- 000, which the city is asked to pay the mechanics and laboring men in working overtime and get time and a tion by a president bent upon the res- as a result of the disorder growing cities and towns are all busy, receiv- half. In fact, our union was never in toration of free silver at the ratio of out of the murder of Policeman ing higher pay for shorter working a more flourishing condition, and we 16 to 1 and elected upon that plat- Thorpe by the negro cook. The claims hours than ever before and that the doubt if an idle machinist can be found form? demand for their services exceeds the in Omaha today, unless he is idle from

DUSTRY

are getting \$5.50 for fat steers, where- seven months of 1900 ending July 31st feel at liberty to act upon your sug-Hogs, four years ago, \$2.77; against 220,324 for a like period in 1896, a gain of 202,964, or nearly 100

of thousands of dollars upon improve- months of this year were 1,121,171, as I am able to get rid of it.' ments. Residents of cities and towns against 717.976 for the first seven For the period ending July 31st, 1900, there were 597,985 head of sheep received; for the same period in 1896,

There has also been a gratifying insold than ever before in the history of crease of prices during this time. Steers, for instance, sold July 31st, 1896, at from \$2.75 to \$3.70; July 31st, 1900, they brought \$5.50. Hogs sold July 31st, 1896, at \$2.77; July 31st, fourths of it has been built in the ics exceeding the supply. In Omaha 1900, the price was \$5.09. The price There is room for much improvement more men are employed at higher paid for sheep July 31st, 1896, ranged last two. All the improvements were in the management of the State In- wages and shorter working hours than from \$2 to \$5.50; July 31st, 1900, the was the case in any previous year range was from \$4 to \$5.45. In the Particularly is this true in regard to save 1897-8, when the exposition pro- month of July, 1896, the receipts of duced a temporary demand for men. hogs were 97,000; in July, 1900, 179,000 Inquiry among all classes of mechan- (in round thousands), and the price, ics reveals the fact that the mean av- as given above, but little more than

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Information gained from a large number of the principal business men 6. That the jobbers and wholesale of Omaha through letters of inquiry merchants and manufacturers of Ne- and personal interviews tiscloses the braska are selling more goods at lar- fact that, without a single exception, in the year 1896; that of fifty firms of business in Nebraska's chief city R. Gering, the cashier, said: iness ranged from 20 to 950 per cent. party has been in charge of national no regard whatever was had to politi-7. That fifty jobbing houses, farm cal affiliations, the desire being to replies show, with one exception, that The paramount question is: What the lowest increase in amount of buswould any of these classes gain by a liness is 20 per cent, ranging from that portion of instances where the percentage of gain was 75 per cent to 100; the increase in the number of em-In Omaha the change in regard to ployes ranges from 15 to 200 per cent, ifying that the classes affected will The increase in a large proportion of

reply to Mr. Schurz, with reference to the money question, said: "It ought Printing Pressmen's Union-Our to have been apparent to you, as it scale of wages in 1896 was \$16 to \$18 no doubt was, that I was speaking of per week for ten hours per day. In possibilities of the case under circum-1900 our scale is the same per diem stances and conditions as they now exist, but you proceed to point out how, per cent of our members were idle all at the next session of congress, which legislation ployed were making but half time could be had which would completely In 1900 all members are employed and forestall unfriendly action toward the all are making full time-in short, we gold standard, even if Mr. Bryan were are working shorter hours and making elected and should cherish the firm-set purpose declared by him on September 16, 1896, at Knoxville, Tenn., where he masons' Tenders' Union-Our scale of said: 'If there is any one who believes wages in 1896 was 15 to 171/2 cents per that the gold standard is a good thing considerable extent now. We have hour for ten hours. In 1900 our scale or that it must be maintained, I warn some instances where farmers are is 24 cents per hour for eight hours, him not to cast his vote for me, be- making regular farm loans to their and we have 50 per cent more men em- cause I promise him it will not be I am able to get rid of it.

hours. In 1900 it is 50 cents per hour sounding a false note of alarm disfor eight hours. Until July 1st we quieting the business community, and when uttered by one thority. I am not at all skilled in con-Painters and Decorators-Our scale troversy and have had no practice in

"In 1896 you are yourself quoted as possibility of a substitution by Mr. basis has already caused untold milstruction certain to be wrought by the

election would cause. "I am unable to perceive," continued wages in 1896 in South Omaha was 25 Mr. Gage, "why the consequence, in a cents per hour for ten or twive hours. minor degree, perhaps, would not en-For 1900 it is 35 cents per hour for sue now, which you so forcibly foreeight hours, time and a half for over- shadowed then. When consequences so great as these are involved the Omaha our scale in 1896 was 30 cents forces operating to inaugurate them per hour for eight hours, time and a should be resisted at every point. Even metal valued at more than \$100 in half for owertime and double time for the possibility of danger should be Sundays. In 1900 it is 40 cents per avoided. It is a familiar fact and one hour and no other changes. More altogether too much in evidence that than double the number are now em- an administrative officer, filled with haployed in our trade than in 1896, al- tred and contempt of a particular law. though there are a great many car- can, by perverse ingenuity, practically

Referring to Mr. Schurz's suggestion by the present congress, Mr. Gage said Horseshoers' Union-Our scale is the that it would require new legislation ver minority would be justified by their Sheet Metal Workers' Union-In constituents in using all the resources Printing Press Assistants' Union- ing disasters which Mr. Bryan will, those whose action you may have good

"But even admitting that congress.

have said. In fairness to the business represent-A careful inquiry into the status of GROWTH OF THE LIVE STOCK IN community, which should not be unnecsartly disquieted, especially by those in The increase of stock teceipts at suthority. In thinking as I do, that It was the rare fortune of Harriet there is a large surplus), whereas illustration of the change wrought in real menace to the commercial and her 92nd year, to see eight generations four years ago they got but 4 and 10 business generally during the four industrial interests of our country, become cents. 2. That stock raisers and farmers charge of national affairs. During the the power he would possess, I do not great-grandson.

gestion. I feel it my duty to at least wait until after Mr. Bryan himself has retracted his statement of 1896, that it (the gold standard) will not be The hog receipts for the first seven | maintained in this country longer than

"Very truly yours, "LYMAN J. GAGE." (Signed.)

Local Prosperity.

CEDAR COUNTY.

As to the town of Laurel, threelast four years and a part of it in the paid for by money earned in business here in the last four years. The most notable change is, that it was almost impossible to borrow money on any kind of security during the democratic times, but now if it becomes known that Mr. So-and-So wants to borrow a little money, half a dozen loan agents will call to see him before night, each one trying to coax him to borrow the money of him. This condition of the finance prompted the inquiry at the Laurel State bank, E.

"It is difficult to express how the phenomenal prosperity has taken place in this part of Nebraska. Land values have almost doubled since 1896; mortgages have been reduced wonderfully. It is impossible to make a farm loan now without inserting a prepayment privilege, while in former years the principal idea was to get the money regardless of terms. In 1896 our deposits were about \$12,000. In the depression incident to the silver craze of that fall they were down to almost \$7,000. Since that time there has been a steady increase, entirely from the savings of our home people, until now we have over \$90,000. Present interest rates are much lower, farm loans wages paid, hours of employment and and the range of increase in salaries can be placed at 51/2 per cent instead number of persons engaged is so grat-paid is from 10 per cent to 53 per cent. of from 8 to 10 per cent in 1896.

"A very significant feature of this prosperity is the fact that its existence cannot be attributed wholly to good crops, fer we had good crops before The secretary of the treasury, in his 1897. The largest crops of wheat and corn ever grown here either before or since were in 1895 and 1896 respectively. In 1895 wheat sold here at 35 cents, and in 1896 corn sold here as low as 6 cents, and 10 cents was considered very high. The prices of cattle, horses and hogs were as low in proportion as corn. Farmers then sold their crops as soon as harvested; now, they are able to hold them until the price is satisfactory.

Times changed; they have paid off their mortgages and are now in prosperous circumstances. Farmers are loaning money to one another to a neighbors. At the present rate of inmaintained in this country longer than crease in wealth in this part of the state they will soon be able to take "You rebuke me in polite terms for care of their farm loans without the aid of money from the east.

The Biggest Elk Antlers.

The biggest pair of elk antlers in the world is said to be that which We dialectics, but I will indu'ge in a few hang in the office at the Philadelphia zoo. In height the antlers are above five feet, and the distance between the main horns at the widest part of the hoop is four feet six inches. At their base the antlers are fourteen inches Bryan's election and of the consequent in diameter. "Undoubtedly," naturalplacing of our country on the silver ist to whom they are shown, say, "these are as big and heavy and perlions of our securities to be thrown fect a pair of horns as ever grew.' orders are recalled, a large number of was sent from the west to the Acad-Bricklayers 'Union-In 1896 our scale manufacturing establishments have re- emy of Natural Sciences. The skeleof wages was 50 cents per hour for stricted their operations, enterprise is ton excelled in weight and size any

The Trunk Settled His Bill.

Some years ago a man ran up a bill of \$200 in the Tremont house, Chicago, and then ran away without set-...ng it. The trunk which remained in his room was unusually heavy, and when opened after his departure was found to contain specimens of ore, brought from the gold and silver mines of Colorado, where, presumably, he had lost all his money. After waiting out the legal time Mr. Gage sent the contents of the trunk to an assayer, who returned two bits of excess of the bill, after deducting his

Sects in England.

England has many religious denominations and sects, probably more than 300 altogether, and the names of some are amusing. Out of a list of 219 a few of the queer ones are: Giassites, Glazebrook, Army, Glory Band, King Jesus' Army, Open Baptists, Open Brethren, Particular Baptists, Peculiar People, Ranters, Recreative Religionists, Rational Christians, Sandemanians, Worshipers of God, Benevolent Methodists, Bunyan Baptists, Countess of Huntingdon's Connextion, Ecclesia of the Messiah, Followers of the L. J. C., Free Grace Gospel Christians.

The Collar Swindle. Real estate men in New York are complaining of a new swindle. A well dressed man has plucked a score of downtown brokers by calling when a member of the firm was out and leaving a package, which he said contained collars for the absentee. Incidentally he collected \$2.50. Everybody knows that is too much to pay for half a brick wrapped in brown paper.

Negro Riot Claims.

Claims on behalf of negroes who allege that they were assaulted by policemen during the recent race riots preliminary to damage aurts "You suggest that I retract what I against the city for the amounts they

Knew Eight Generations.

The pipe has one advantage over a woman-it need not be beautiful.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease? It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE, Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Of course, the new starch trust intends to stiffen prices.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well bowels are put right. until your CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

California's trade with the Philippines amounts to \$2,000,000 a month.

\$24.00 PER WEEK To men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound among farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

He who flatters begs.

Neglect of the hair brings baldness. Use PARSER'S HAIR BALSAM and save your hair. HINDEBCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Omaha has finally come to its cen-

If you have not tried Magnetic Starch try it now. You will then use no other.

OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. HALF RATES. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st, 2nd,

3rd, 4th and 5th. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 29th, 30th, Cct. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th. On Aug. 21st, Sept. 4th and 18th HALF RATES (PLUS \$2.90) for round trip to most all points South. Now is the time to take your vacation. All information at Omaha & St. Louis R. R. Office, 1415 Farnam St. (Paxton HO-TEL Block), or write Harry E. Moores, C. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

Gentleness! more powerful than Aercules.-Ninon de l'Enclos.

Hint to Housekeepers. To preserve summer skirts and dresses use "Faultless Starch." All grocers, 10c.

I do pity unlearned gentleman on a rainy day .- Falkland.

Throw physic to the dogs-if you don't want he dogs-but if you want good digestion chew Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

Life is the art of being well deceived.-Hazlitt.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as s cough cure .- J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900. No word is ill spoken if it be not

ill taken .- Proverb. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces for flammation, aliays pain, cures wind colle. 25c a bottle

Honesty is often goaded to ruin .-Phaedrus. -

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The first member of the royal family to ride a cycle was the duchess of Albany.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

5,000,889 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, \$1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Okiahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with fine sectional map, \$1.00. Map 25c. All above, \$1.75. Address Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

The Yellow Peril is just at present a pale, wasned-out yellow.

RELIABLE SOLICITORS WANTED at once on Chautauqua Cards, Kindergarten Games, Standard and Holiday Books. Most liberal terms. Square treatment. 25c stamps brings Holiday ou fit by return mail. Fort Dear-born Pub. Co., 415 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

It was originally intended, presumably, to break through the Chinese wall.

For starching fine linen use Magnetic

Better remain poor than acquire wealth at the expense of your good name.





PENSION Washington, B. C. Successfully Prospectors Claims.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives comes. Black of territoronials and to bars' treatment rass. Da. H. H. CHREN'S SCHOOL, Sas E. Allanta, Ca.

TOE-GUM (If it falls it is free.)

Thompson's Eye Water. W. N. U.—OMAHA. No. 39-1900

