

AS TO THE JUDICIARY

ATTORNEY GENERAL HARMAN MAKES HIS REPORT.

Abuse of the Fee System—Yet Too Early to Pass Judgment on the New System of Courts in the Indian Territory—Prompt Action Urged in the Pacific Railroad Cases—The Debs Decision Important.

The Attorney General's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Attorney General Harman, in his annual report to Congress, shows that the number of criminal cases pending in the Federal courts July 1, 1895, was 12,405, an increase in two years of more than 5,000, though in 1895 25,049 cases were disposed of, as compared with 21,741 in 1894.

The Attorney General says it is yet too soon to fairly pass judgment on the new system of courts for the Indian territory, it having been in operation only since last March, but he calls attention to the fact that next September the jurisdiction of the courts of the Eastern district of Texas and the Western district of Arkansas over the Indian Territory will entirely cease, and a large measure of business in the courts of the Territory will necessarily result.

The Attorney General calls special attention to the fee system in federal courts and says that excessive and illegal charges can in some measure be avoided by watchfulness and laborious investigation, but arrests and prosecutions on frivolous charges and flimsy proof, to which part of the increasing expenses of the federal courts are due, cannot be prevented by the Department of Justice.

The Attorney General calls attention to the fact that too much of the time of the supreme court is occupied by criminal appeals, and suggests that such appeals be disallowed, save in capital cases, by amending the act of March 3, 1891, so as to omit the mention of "other infamous" crimes. This would operate to give the circuit courts of appeal jurisdiction which would be final of all criminal cases other than capital, subject, however, to review by the supreme court in its discretion by writ of certiorari.

Prompt action is urged toward working out the solution of the problem presented by the government's relation to the Central and Union Pacific railroads, and, as it may be necessary or advisable for the government to institute proceedings against one or both of these companies, he shows the necessity of a law giving some court in the District of Columbia jurisdiction of the entire property and all of the properties in interest. He urges the imperative demand for the creation of at least one presidential in a Southern State for the confinement of convicts from the Southern districts.

The Attorney General speaks briefly of the decision of the Supreme court in the Debs contempt case and says that the principles established by the opinion are of the highest value and importance. The jurisdiction of the courts to issue and enforce injunctions against interference with interstate commerce and the passage of mails was fully maintained, and it was held that the action of the courts in such cases was not open to review on habeas corpus.

WANTS STATEHOOD. Large and Representative Convention at Shawnee, Okla. OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 7.—A very large and representative delegate convention was held at Shawnee yesterday in the interest of Statehood. Every county in the territory was represented by its best and most prominent citizens, and the proceedings were very harmonious.

The following resolution was adopted by a two-thirds majority: "Resolved, That the people of Oklahoma territory, without distinction of party, assembled in delegate convention at Shawnee, on the 5th of December, 1895, for the purpose of considering the Statehood question, earnestly urge upon the Congress of the United States at its present session to pass an enabling act providing for the admission of Oklahoma as a State with such boundaries as in the wisdom of Congress will best subserve the cause of good government."

Historian Lecky a Commemorative. DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—William H. P. Lecky, LL. D., D. C. L., the historian, has been elected to the parliamentary seat for Dublin university to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the Right Hon. David R. Plunkett (Conservative) to the peerage. This is the gain of a seat for the Liberal Unionist.

Commissioner Bird Free. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—State Labor Commissioner W. G. Bird, charged with extortion in office, was acquitted by a jury to-day after a trial of two days. The jury was out an hour and a half.

Five Human Skeletons. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—Five human skeletons were found behind an old cellar wall five miles east of Larned yesterday. Early settlers say the skeletons are undoubtedly the remains of a party of land hunters, who were passing through the country fifteen years ago.

The World's Nitrate Trust Falls. VALPARAISO, Dec. 7.—The proposed nitrate syndicate to control the world's trade and limit the output has gone to pieces.

A BRIEF SESSION HELD.

Then the House Proceeds to Adjourn Till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—When the house met to-day Messrs. Terry of Arkansas and Boatner of Louisiana, belated members, were formally sworn in.

Mr. Baker of New Hampshire asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture to report whether he had expended the whole or any part of the appropriation made by the last congress for the distribution of farmers' bulletins, but Mr. McMillin of Tennessee objected.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts offered a petition in the form of a resolution from the naturalized Armenians of the United States, nine-tenths of whom, he said, lived in his district, and requested that it be printed in the Record, after reciting the alleged oppression and outrages of the Turkish government, it concluded: "Resolved, further, That this House, composed of the immediate representatives of the American people, pledge its support to every measure justified by international law and a common humanity to vindicate the rights of our fellow citizens of their families in Turkey, and to hinder and prevent, as far as practicable, the continuance of the outrages and massacres in that land."

Mr. Turner of Georgia objected to printing the petition in the Record, and it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, after which, at 12:30 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

FLYNN AFTER MR. SMITH.

The Oklahoma Delegate Wants Information About the Wichita Lands Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma introduced a resolution in the house to-day requiring Secretary Smith to inform the House why the allotments of Wichita lands had not been completed and asking as well whether any of the Secretary's relations are among the counsel of parties in interest.

Mr. Flynn also introduced his free homes bill. He introduced also a bill to open the Indian territory to settlement. It provides in substance that there shall be a compulsory allotment of lands, 160 acres to each head of a family and eighty acres to each child, that \$1 an acre shall be paid for the remainder of the territory and the land shall then be thrown open to settlement. He said afterward that he had received such assurances of support as seemed to him to make the passage of the latter bill through the House at least certain.

THE WALLER CASE.

The Kansas Delegation's Resolution for All Facts Before the Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Congressman Miller to-day introduced in the House a resolution which he prepared in conformity with the conclusions of the Kansas delegation. The preamble is of the usual form, the President being requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate all information in regard to the arrest, trial and imprisonment of Waller. Then comes: "And all correspondence between Edward Telfair Waller, United States consul at Madagascar, and Mr. Edward F. Uhl of the Department of State, and all reports, documents and evidence in any way touching said matters in his possession or in the possession of the State Department." The foreign affairs committee, when appointed, will be urged to the speediest possible action.

Farmers' Alliance of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—The annual convention of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance held here yesterday was a failure in point of attendance when compared with the meetings in the early period of the order's existence. However, a session was held, with about thirty delegates present. Very little was done. Mrs. Emma Trondner of Carbonale was elected president to succeed John Willis, and Abe Smith of Topeka was chosen vice president. J. B. French, who has been secretary and treasurer of the Alliance ever since it was organized, was re-elected. Joel Keene, editor of the Pratt Union, was elected lecturer. Resolutions were adopted recommending that members engage in co-operative enterprises, and that all reform parties combine for the campaign of 1896.

Clever Diplomatic Move.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Diplomatically considered, the last move of Lord Salisbury may be regarded as very clever, for he can easily find precedents to justify his request that the British case be considered on its merits. As this is all new to this government, a compliance with the request would involve much patient research and comparison of authorities, maps and surveys. This is calculated to consume a great deal of time and carry the issue along to a period when perhaps Great Britain, freed from its present embarrassing position growing out of the Turkish complications, will be able to devote her entire energies to a settlement of the Venezuelan question.

Populist Senators Independent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Populist members of the Senate at a secret meeting yesterday decided to stand together against both old parties. Messrs. Peffer, Allen, Kyle, Butler, Jones of Nevada and Stewart were present and there was no dissent against the proposition. It was also decided to nominate candidates for the various offices in case the other parties should do so.

The Chief Justice Sick.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court is confined to his bed by a severe cold, and this morning Dr. Johnston was sent for, as his condition did not improve.

No Recognition by Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA, Dec. 5.—The committee sent here in behalf of the Cuban insurgents to induce President Zelaya to recognize their belligerent rights has been thus far unsuccessful. Spanish influence is strong here, and the President refuses to aid the Cuban cause on the ground that it might lead to a violation of the international law.

THE FOREIGN POLICY.

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA URGED.

Senator Allen of Nebraska Makes His First Speech—He Wants Recognition of the Revolutionists—The President Pledged Support of the Senate in Any Action He May Take for Safety of Americans in Turkey.

Belongs in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The first move in the Delaware contest was made in the senate to-day when Mr. Mitchell of Oregon presented a letter and accompanying records to the senate from H. A. Dupont, claiming the right to be admitted. Mr. Gray moved that the privileges of the floor be given to his Republican quasi-colleague pending the determination of his case, and Mr. Dupont was brought in and introduced.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire presented a mass of petitions alleging election frauds in Alabama and claiming the election as governor of Reuben F. Kolb. Several petitions for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents were offered and Mr. Squire of Washington, in introducing a bill for fortifications of Atlantic, Pacific and lake ports, said: "We are talking as though we had a chip on our shoulders, and go along in blissful ignorance and inaction as to the unfortified condition of our ports."

Mr. Hoar offered the following: "Resolved, That the Senate will support the president in the most vigorous action he may deem fit to take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon such citizens there."

"Resolved, That the President be desired to make known to the Government of Turkey the strong feeling of regret and indignation with which the people of America have heard of the injuries inflicted upon persons of the Christian faith in Turkey, and that the American people cannot be expected to view with indifference any repetition or continuance of such wrongs."

The resolution went to the committee on foreign relations, while another from Mr. Hoar, requesting information from the President as to the correspondence with Turkey was passed. The Allen resolution yesterday, defining the foreign policy, was taken up and Mr. Allen urged the recognition of the revolutionists and the annexation of Cuba. He declared that the foreign policy of the United States had been a byword for the past twenty-five years. He specified the inaction in the cases of Mrs. Maybrick and ex-consul Waller. He strongly urged the reassertion of the Monroe doctrine, so broadened as to secure the ultimate withdrawal of monarchical dependencies from this continent.

BOOMING MR. ALLISON.

The Iowa Republican Committee Take Action.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 5.—Politicians and others have been trying for a year or more to make United States Senator William B. Allison consent to be an open candidate for the Presidential nomination, but he has held them off. Last night the Republican State central committee took the matter up of its own accord and made the official announcement of his candidacy. The conference was attended by all but one of the eleven members of the state committee, and many other prominent Republicans, among them General F. M. Drake, Governor-elect, and several members of the legislature.

It is generally agreed that the Republican State convention to send delegates to the National convention will be held in Des Moines about the middle of March, but the committee did not decide upon the date. H. G. McMillan of Rock Rapids, chairman of the Republican State committee, will open headquarters in this city and will make it the center of the Allison campaign, which is now to be pushed with all the vigor and which the politicians of Iowa and other states favorable to Allison are still put into it.

A. P. A. in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—New city governments were chosen in nineteen of the thirty-one cities of the state yesterday, and in three-quarters of them there was practically no enthusiasm whatever. In many places party lines were not drawn, and in Springfield, Somerville, Gloucester, Brockton and other cities the battle was fought on the A. P. A. issue. The contest in Springfield was one of the warmest in the history of the city and resulted in the overthrow of the candidates endorsed by the A. P. A. In Somerville, where the organization has had control, its candidate for mayor was defeated. They, however, retained control of the board of aldermen. The secret organization was triumphant in Gloucester and Brockton.

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DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

SURELY BRINGING GOOD TIMES TO THE COUNTRY.

The Increase in Immigration Shows that a Prosperous Era is at Hand—What the Leading Party Papers Are Saying and Doing.

There has been a marked increase in immigration the present year over the corresponding months of last year. The statistics for the six months ending Oct. 31 are accurate in giving the total number of immigrants who have arrived, but the number of each nationality is not published. It will come later, and will make the general statement more satisfactory and a better subject of study in its social and political aspects.

The number of immigrants landing in New York from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1894, and in 1895 is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, and 2 columns of numbers. Rows include May, June, July, August, September, October, and Total for six months.

This shows an increase of 49,491 for the time included in the report, which is considerably more than 50 per cent. All that is said about the origin of this addition to our population is that "Italy and Russia sent their full share of the increase." Italian immigrants last year numbered one-eighth of the whole, and Russian one-tenth of the whole.

At this rate of increase immigration is likely to reach 400,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1895, and ending June 30, 1896. It does not seem possible for the volume of immigration ever to become again what it has been. In 1882 immigration numbered 788,992; in 1891 the number was 623,804; in other years it was above 600,000.

This great number of newcomers was attracted by the reports of prosperous times, high wages and cheap lands. It is probable, also, that during the years of highest immigration the best classes of immigrants came—those having some means, who would begin immediately some productive occupation. With the ebb of the tide people with less individual means, more ready to work at low wages and more difficult to Americanize, were added to the population. Even this view has another side. In the years of largest immigration a large proportion of the alien newcomers were imported by mining companies and other corporations employing cheap labor to the exclusion of labor at fair American wages. This imported cheap labor was brought here by the highly protected monopolists who clamored for a high tariff as in the interest of working men, while they were constantly discharging employees, who were replaced by aliens accustomed to wages of but a few cents a day, who regarded American high wages as the opportunity of acquiring in a few years what to them would be boundless wealth.

The newcomers soon learned the lesson of strikes and organization to advance wages. But on the whole, their labor was cheap compared to that which they had displaced. The problem of assimilating this vast mass of foreign population is yet before the country, or rather it is affording its own solution year by year as time elapses.—Ex.

The Real Cause.

From Chicago Chronicle: The returns from the late state elections indicate that the enormous republican majorities were not caused by the mere failure of democrats to vote nor by the superior management of the republican campaign bosses. The republicans were as much surprised as the democrats at their tremendous victories. They were more surprised than the democrats last year at the numerical proportions of their "landslide" majorities.

Evidences in all directions tend to show that for the last two years a power has been active in American politics beneath the surface, operating in unseen ways and accomplishing the most important results by organized methods of the most secret character. No ordinary cause relating to the tariff, the finances, the panic, the currency, the labor question, any public interest of the classes or the masses was sufficient—nor were all causes originating in these questions sufficient—to produce the enormous preponderance of the vote in the various states last year and this year.

The two political parties in this country, on all questions dividing them heretofore, are not unevenly balanced. In war times, when party enthusiasm was high, the proportional vote of the republicans and democrats were more nearly equal than it was in 1894 and 1895, when the issues were of minor importance and no results of vast magnitude were involved.

Without the evidence of facts, showing directly the interference of a powerful secret party in the election, there is enough to prove the existence of secret movements by which the ballot box was seriously affected. Undoubtedly the organization known as the "A. P. A." whatever name the initials may represent, is a more solid organization, with greater numbers, with greater secrecy and craft in its operations, than the old Know-nothing order or any previous order with similar objects. The impenetrable obscurity in which it moves, its entire separation from all other social and political forces, the earnestness and energy of the hidden spring of its fanaticism, are without a precedent in American history. The voting force of this organization is immense. Its main power, however, is in

its thorough discipline. Its members vote whether other citizens vote or not. They have no off years. Their motto is eternal vigilance. They throng in full numbers to the ballot box whenever it is opened for votes, whether the election is local or general, of little or of great importance. The A. P. A. vote is uniformly given to the republican candidates. The republicans might have carried the election of 1894 on the issues of the panic and hard times. There was no such issue this year. The democrats were beaten this year, whether standing on a silver or an honest money platform. Influences separated from these questions and others that divide party and factions created the republican majorities.

Story of a \$10,000 Check.

A recent Republican scandal relates to a check for \$10,000 given to the Indiana campaign fund in 1892 by John Wanamaker, postmaster general in President Harrison's cabinet. The story is that Wanamaker visited Indianapolis in 1892 to confer with the Republican managers of Harrison's campaign. Harrison was a candidate for re-election. The Indianapolis men told Wanamaker that they needed funds and he gave them a check for \$10,000 on their promise to refund the money.

If Harrison had been elected there would have been no trouble about this transaction. Wanamaker would have remained in the cabinet and would never have demanded restitution. If a change in the postmaster generalship had been made, his successor would have seen that he was reimbursed. At any rate the Indiana politicians would have had the cream and juice of federal patronage and could have performed without trouble their promise to repay Wanamaker.

But the result was disastrous to Harrison, to the Indiana ring of spoils hunters and to all who expected to profit by federal patronage if Harrison should be elected. There was a refusal all around to pay Wanamaker the amount of his check, and a quarrel and scandal of three years' duration has resulted.

This story had a recent addendum. The Indiana politicians suddenly organized a movement and raised the money for Wanamaker which had been three years in default. Mr. Harrison is a candidate for the presidential nomination next year. This affair had to be settled. He could not show his face before the people with what was almost a personal debt in the campaign of 1892 still remaining unpaid.

This is quite a fragrant scandal, but not as altogether bad as that involved in the unpaid debt of the Republican national committee, which has been "hung up" and has increased in amount since 1892. The Republican national convention is offered at auction to the city which will contribute enough to pay this profligate debt as a basis for entering into competition, and will pay the greatest sum afterward to defray the expenses of the convention and of the committee for next year's campaign.

Mr. Harrison has begun by paying an incidental debt of his campaign of 1892. Why does not that committee take the hint and collect money to pay its old debt by a mulct on the candidates entering for next year's race?

Alteid and the Mining Inspectors.

Detroit Free Press: When Governor Alteid appointed the mining inspectors for the state of Illinois he called them before him and not only impressed upon them the importance of their positions as affecting life and property, but made it distinctly plain to them that their continuance in office was dependent upon the efficiency of their services. They were to earn their money by doing their duty, and would be held to a strict accountability. This is a principle that should be applied in dealing with every public servant, but its recognition is especially demanded where human life is dependent upon official integrity.

Pieterse Philanthropy.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch—Mr. Carnegie accompanied his gift of a million dollar library to the city of Pittsburg with an address in which he expounded his ideas of industrial economy and philanthropy. The spectacle of this fat Croesus, surfeited with the good things of life, advocating the grinding of the poor in order that he may roll in surplus millions and revel in philanthropy for the evolution of souls and the perpetuating of his own blessed memory is sickening. It is disgusting philanthropy.

Putting It Mildly as Possible.

Boston Globe—The officers of the leather trust yesterday declared that they had "temporarily closed a number of their tanneries on account of the dullness of trade." This is the mild and soothing way in which they talk of a monopoly lockout involving several thousand workmen and intended to increase the cost of shoes to 65,000,000 people.

Vigorous Treatment in Oregon.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch—The next time you hear a man professing to be a democrat pleading for harmony, ask him plumply, "Do you believe that the majority should rule and the minority should yield to the majority?" If he hesitates to give a plain answer club him into the republican party, where he belongs.

Afraid to Face the Music.

Springfield, O., Democrat: Some of the Republican organs are advocating the reference of the tariff to a commission. They want to take it out of the hands of congress. They are evidently afraid to meet that issue.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1895. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Society of Family Duty.

The women of Uri, Switzerland, have established recently a "Society of Family Duty." The members are pledged to abstain from indulging in gossip, and article IV of the constitution imposes a heavy fine upon those who take part in the election. Some women indulged lately in electioneering and got even with their husbands in fighting them at the polls. Numerous quarrels were the result, hence the creation of the society to prevent further trouble in family circles.

A Singular Form of Monomania.

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

At the present rate of increase this country will have a population of 100,000,000 in 1940.

The Modern Mother.

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only.

The skeleton of one of an average whale weighs about twenty-five tons.

Always

Taking cold, is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood, and the one true blood purifier is

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A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

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Full Business, Shorthand, Pen Art and Telegraph course. Oldest, Largest and Best in Nebraska. Students can work for board. Beautiful Catalog free. F. F. ROOSE, Pres. Omaha.

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