R. Buda, Ill., writes May 21st, 1896; "I have been sick for eight years with kidney and liver trouble and malaria. I have been taking Patent Medicines and Doctor's Medicines for eight years and spent \$3,000 and got no help until I took Dr. Kay's Renovator. I had poor appetite, indigestion, sour stomach, constipation, yellow skin and eyes, tired feeling, pain in back and side, nervous and wakeful, headache and dizziness, bloating of bowels and limbs, short dry cough, chills and fever. Dr. Kay's Renevator has removed these symtoms and I feel new again. God bless Dr. Kay's Renovator." It is sold by druggists at 25cts, and \$1.00 or sent by mall by Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co. c maha. Neb. Send stamp for large sample and booklet.

Three for a Dollar!

Three what? Three charmingly executed posters in colors, drawn by W. W. Denslow, Ethel Reed and Ray Brown, will be sent free of postage to any address on receipt of One Dollar. All who are afflicted with the "poster craze" will immediately embrace this rare opportunity, as but a limited number of the posters will be issued. The scarcity of a good thing enhances its value. Address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

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

Returning a Favor.

The mayoral chair of a northern town was occupied by a man of great generosity. Among the applicants who sought relief from him during his tenure of office was a well known character known as "Talking Tim," who asked the loan of a few pounds to buy a donkey and cart and set up in rag and bone business. "Well, Tim," said the mayor, "if I

give you this money, how are you going to pay me?"

was a poser for Tim, but a thought struck him, and he blurted

"Well, yer worship, if ye are kind enough to give me the money. I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll name the donkey after yer worship.-Tid-Bits.

The North American Review for June opens with a thoroughly suggestive and practical article by Andrew Carnegie. entitled "The Ship of State Adrift." Dr. Joseph Senner, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, writes upon the "Immigration from Italy," and W. J. H. Traynor, President of the American Protective Association, describes the "Policy and Power of the A. P. A." The Hon. I. C. Parker, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Western Division of Arkansas, discusses forcibly the topic 'How to Arrest the Increase of Homicides in America," while "The Outlook for Silver" is skillfully portrayed by no less an authority than Dr. Otto Arendt.

Summer Excursions Via. the Wabash R. R. HALF | St. Louis June 18th to 15th.

FARE | Washington July 3d to 6th. Buffalo July 5th and 6th. Now on sa e. Summer Tourist Tickets to all summer resorts good returning until Oct. 31st. Thos. Cook & Son's special tours of Europe. For rates, itineries, sailiag of Steamers and ful information regarding summer vacation tours via rail or water call at the Wabash Ticket Office, No. 1415 Farnam St., (Paxton Hotel Block), or write G. N. Cisyton, N. W. P. A., Omsha,

The July number of Harper's Magazine will open with a paper on General Washington and the period of the Revolution, by Woodrow Wilson. Rarely has a historic personage been made so real and human as Washington appears (thanks to the art of this skilful writer) in camp and on the battle-field no less than in the Virginia House of Burgesses or at his Mount Vernon plantation. Mr. Pyle's illustration of historic scenes worthily accompany Professor Wilson's admirable studies of colonial life and politics.

All About Western Farm Lauds. The "Corn Belt" is the name of an illustrated monthly newspaper published by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. It aims to give information in an interesting way about the farm lands of the west. Send 25 cents in postage stamps to the Corn Belt, 209 Adams St., Chicago, and the paper will be sent to your address for one year.

Age without cheerfulness is a Lapland winter without a sun.—Colton. The railroad journey from New York to Denver covers 1,930 miles.

The cycling schoos of London are so crowded that the prices of lessons have increased.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts— rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs. prompt-ly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the Cali-fornia Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

VOICE OF OUR PRESS IN DE-FENSE OF OUR PRINCIPLES.

The Candidacy of McKinley on a High Tariff and a Wobbty Money Platform -The Hope of True Jeffersonian De-

Chicago Chronicle: The Indiana republicans bragged that "from Lincoln to Harrison" their party "under a wise policy of protection and reciprocity steadlly decreased the bonded debt, resumed specie payments, maintained the public credit, kept unimpaired the gold reserve" and did some other great

hings. Commenting upon this preposterous claim that the republicans did all these things "under a wise policy of protection and reciprocity," The Chronicle ventured to ask who created the bonded debt, suspended specie payments, brought low the public credit and made it necessary to accumulate a gold reserve for resumption purposes. It also ventured to ask who sent the gold reserve flying in 1890 and brought it 80 low that the last republican secretary of the treasury, Charles Foster, had made preparation for replenishing it by an issue of bonds before the end of the Harrison administration.

Thereupon the Tribune climbed up among the thunder caps that veil the summit of the high mount of patriotsm and proclaimed that such questions could only have been asked by "an exrebel or copperhead or the son of ope." It declares that the war debt was wholly the work of southern secessionists and northern copperheads, the former of whom plunged the country into war, while the latter prolonged it and increased its cost.

The Chronicle was not inquiring who struck Billy Patterson and it has no apology to make for either secessionists or copperheads. It was inquiring who increased the debt and impaired the public credit by pursuing a bad financial policy, and whether the republicans had wrought such wonders as they claimed by their policy of "protection and reciprocity."

It was necessary to borrow much money to meet the cost of the war for the preservation of the union. For that very reason it was necessary to pursue a course with respect to the currency wise enough and conservative enough to inspire confidence in the minds of people who had money to lend. But this is exactly what the republican party did not do. It pursued a course calculated to destroy confidence, impair the public credit and vastly increase the final cost of the war.

Contrary to the advice of the ablest financiers, a republican congress authorized the issue of \$150,000,900 of government circulating notes and made them legal tender. Five months later it authorized another issue of the same amount. The depreciation which would have resulted naturally from such enormous issues was checked by a provision of the law directing the secretary to give 6 per cent coin bonds in exchange the latter. But by an act passed less issue of these notes was authorized this promise to give bonds for the notes was flatly repudiated.

At the same time another \$150,000,000 of notes was authorized. As a consequence of this enormous expansion accompanying repudiation of the original contract the notes greatly depreciated. As it was necessary to sell bonds at par in these notes in order to keep them from becoming entirely worthless, the bonds were in reality sold far below par, the average price probably not ex- to assert the principles of that platceeding two-thirds of their face. Thus the whole amount of the bonded debt to get the nomination, by unfair means came to be nearly or quite one-half if necessary, and then concoct a platgreater than it would have been but for the depreciation of the currency due to inflation and repudiation.

This degradation of the currency and increase in the interest-bearing debt was not the work of secessionists or copperheads. It was republican financial policy and the necessary consequences thereof. Neither secessionists nor copperheads prevented the renewal of the promise to give bonds for greenbacks and the fulfillment of the promise when renewed. It was not necessary to prolong the suspension nearly fourteen years after the close of the war. All this was republican policy. The result was a disastrous panic in 1873 and a pretty complete demoralization of the public mind on the subject of the cur-

After that we had the republican silver legislation of 1878 and 1890, resultdisastrous panie. And ever since that event the republican firebugs, though frightened at first into a half admission of the truth, have been accusing the democratic firemen of incendiarism. It is an old trick of theirs. It is at once characteristic and indecent of the Tribune, which supported the vicious greenback policy of the war and which was conspicuous among the silver incendiaries in 1878, to scream "copperhead" at anyone who ventures to criticise the wretched financial policy of unredeemed pledges of tar!ff reform. The organ of the perfidious panic party can find no better argument.

Monopolists Fighting Each Other.

Chicago Chronicle: A few days ago John W. Gates, president of the Illinois Steel Company, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House and made an argument in favor of repealing the laws for the protection | manufactures was only 15 per cent of of shipping in the coastwise ocean trade. the total exports. In the calendar year Under present laws all shipments from 1895 we exported \$46,600,000 more of one United States port to another must manufactures than we did in the r conceply of the coastwise traffic, boasting,

Mr. F. E. Cosgrove of the C. B. & Q. R. DEMOCRATIC PARTY. They have formed a tariff-protected trust. Mr. Gates says that the corporation which he represents can get a freight rate at Liverpool of \$2 a ton to San Francisco, while the rate from New York to San Francisco is \$6 a ton, From Liverpool to Galveston the rate is \$1.75 a ton and it is \$3.80 a ton from New York to Galveston. It would cost but little more for the Illinois Steel Company to ship its products from New York to Liverpool and thence back to American ports than it costs to ship direct from New York to other American ports. The reason is that the coastwise commerce is protected by the monopoly tariff. Mr. Gates demands that the tariff monopoly on American commerce shall be abolished, that by taking advantage of low freight he can undersell English steel and iron in all the markets. The Illinois Steel Company is protected by enormous duties on all its products. American purchasers of steel and iron manufacturers are compelled to pay the protected monopoly prices that are sustained by a tariff of from 30 to 50 per cent. Every pound of steel and iron sold in the United States pays a profit proportionate to the amount of duty levied to protect the industry from foreign competition. At the same time this corporation is selling steel railroad rails and other steel and iron products in foreign markets at prices which compete with those of English manufacturers. They can outbid their foreign rivals in every market while making American purchasers pay an extortionate price, 20 to 25 per cent, higher than is paid for the same articles by foreign purchasers. Now, Mr. Gates, while exacting the highest price for his own wares that the tariff will support, wants to deprive of protection the vessels carrying cargoes from one American port to another. He wants to abolish the protection of vessels employed in the coastwise traffic, while maintaining the protection which he receives for his own manufactures. He wants to break down the vessel monopoly, but to sustain his own. He says that but for the protected vessel interests which maintain high freight rates his own protected monopoly could compete with free trade nations, but he claims from home purchasers the highest extortionate prices that his monopoly of the source of supply enables him to command. Mr. Gates and all other beneficiaries of the monopoly tariff should offer to throw off the rates by which they are protected before they demand that the protection enjoyed by other monopolies should be abolished.

Steady Increase in Exports.

New York Herald: Official data shows that during March last the value of our manufactured exports reached the unprecedented total of \$19,125,785, or 25.85 per cent of the total exports. The phenomenal increase of manufactured exports began in 1895, and during last year they exceeded \$200,000,-000. In March the flood of such exports was at the rate of \$229,500,000 per annum. The striking increase, which began in 1895, has not been spasmodic, but has been steadily augmented. The bureau of statistics now reports that for the nine for the note upon demand of holders of | ing with March last the manufactured exports amounted to \$163,187,926 and than thirteen months after the first were 24.57 per cent of our gross exports. The great significance of these figures can best be seen by noting that in no year before 1895, when the Wilson tariff went fully into effect, had the exports of our manufactures reached a total of \$184,000,000.

Party Plans Contrasted.

New York Journal: The plan of democrats is to call a convention to agree on a platform, and then select a statesman to illustrate, and, if elected, form. The plan of the republicans is form with delusive promises to every faction from which they hope to get votes. This differentiation explains why one party is noisy, while the other party is simply waiting for the convention at Chicago to nominate the candidate who will, if fairness and reason triumph, be the next president of these United States.

Read Naturally Desires Retirement.

New York Journal: The republican newspapers are beginning to protest against the political retirement of Speaker Reed, declaring him to be a man who is too able and too big for them to lose. This sort of talk comes rather late in the day. The humiliation Reed has received at the hands of his party very naturally leads him to seek retirement. No man with self-respect ing in 1893 in another widespread and can view the Republican situation with complacency. When a party sets the barrel above the brain and puts aside men like Reed and Allison for men like McKinley it must expect important retirements from its leadership as well as from its ranks.

An Issue Welcomed by Democrats.

Atlanta Journal: Twice with Mc-Kinleyism as the issue has the democratic party swept the country. Me-Kinley's name is synonymous with all that is unrighteous in federal taxation: the republican party and to recall its it stands for a record of weakness and vaciliation in regard to the federal finances and a most hopeless weakness in regard to his own private business affairs. It is time for faint-hearted democrats to pluck up courage.

Exports Sincs McKinleyism Died. Pittsburg Post: For one of the most prosperous years of the McKinley period the proportion of our exports of be in American vessels. Of course their "crack" year of the McKinley law, charges for freight are high. They have about which there has been so much easily -Ex.

AN ARCTIC LEGEND.

Russlan Story About the Lost Tribes of Israel.

The Atlanta Constitution publishes an article referring to the reputed finding of the north pole by Explorer Nansen, and says that a people speaking the Hebrew language live there and are supposed to be members of the lost tribes of Israel. In this connection, says a writer in the Atlanta Jewish Sentiment, it may not be inappropriate to recall an old legend extant among the orthodox Jews of Russia regarding this subject, and which confirms the report of the explorer.

Years and years ago, so the story runs, an exiled Jew on the bleak wilds of Northern Siberia, in an effort to reach an overhanging branch of a tree, placed his foot upon a log floating in the water. No sooner had his foot touched the log when it seemed inspired with life and moved rapidly off, bearing the exile away toward the vast ice fields, which were plainly visible and plentiful toward the north. Rapidly the current swept the log northward, bearing with it the unfortunate Jew, who was so benumbed with fear and cold that he was unable to formulate a plan of escape from his perilous position. For three consecutive days and nights the prisoner clung to the log, passing through towering fields of teebergs and dashing under arches cut by the current through the sky-scraping fields of ice. Out into beautiful sunshine our traveler eventually emerged. The grass was green and the trees were garbed in the splendor of nature, and birds made merry music on every branch. People, great in numbers, were congregated on either bank of the stream. all dressed in holiday raiment of the finest texture, but similar in character to the clothing worn by our ancestors 2,000 years ago. The current of the stream ceased to flow, the log drifted to the bank and the almost famished and thoroughly frightened traveler repeated for the 1,000th time the Hebrew words, "Shama-Israel," and in uncertain manner dismounted from the log. The inhabitants crowded about, and, speaking in Hebrew (with which language he was thoroughly conversant) learned of his need of food and rest and supplied those wants, after which they inquired whence he came and whither he was going. Numerous inquiries were made regarding the people who lived beyond their circumscribed world, and they in re - weity informed him of themselves and their mode of living, which had in nowise changed since the advent of the Christian era. They worked and worshiped even as did the Jew in ancient times when Palestine was a garden and Jerusalem the center of civilization. The traveler learned that these people were the lost tribes of Israel, who had migrated to this goodly country, le ' by the descendant of Aaron-named Joseph-who had passed away without leaving any de-

AN EXTRAORDINARY RISE. How a Poor Welsh Pot Girl Laid Foun-

dations of Royalty.

The wife of the celebrated Lord Clarendon, the author of the "History of the Rebellion," was a Welsh pot girl, who, being extremely poor in her own country, journeyed to London to better her fortune and became a servant to a brewer, says an exchange. While she was in this humble capacity the wife of her master died, and he, happening to fix his affections on her, she became his wife, himself dying soon after, leaving her heir to his property, which is said to have amounted to between 20,000 and 30,000 pounds.

Among those who frequented the tap at the brew house was a Mr. Hyde, then a poor barrister, who conceived the project of forming a matrimonial alliance with her. He succeeded and soon led the brewer's widow to the altar. Mr. Hyde, being endowed with great talent and in the command of a large fortune, quickly rose in his profession, becoming head of the ary bench, and was afterward the celebrated Hyde, earl of Clarendon. The eldest daughter, the offspring of this union, won the heart of James, duke of York, and was married to him. His majestey (Charles II.) sent immediately for his brother and, having first plied him with some very sharp raillery on the subject, finished by saying, "James, as you have brewn, so you must drink," and forthwith commanded that the marriage should be legally rectified and promulgated. Upon the death of Charles James mounted the throne, but a premature death frustrated this enviable consummation in the person of his amiable duchess. Her daughters, however, were Queen Mary, the wife of William, and Queen Anne, both grandchildren of the "ci-divant" pot girl from Wales and wearing in succession the crown of England.

His Prophecy Coming True.

John Trompeter, one of the jurors who convicted Thomas Punshon of the murder of his wife at St. Joseph. Mo., the other day fell from a roof and was fatally injured. When Punshon was convicted he said he would live longer than the men who found him guilty, and one of them is already dead. Trompeter was a schoolmate of Punshon, and it was expected that he would favor acquittal, but he favored conviction, and held out until the other jurors reached the same verdict.

Bikists Sit Up Straighter.

One feature of bicycle riding this season is that there is a vast improvement in the position of the riders. Too many men and boys still arch themselves hideously over their handles, apparently in the absord conviction that it gives them a professional air. But there are fewer of these ambitious souls than formerly, and the women, as they always have done, sit well and ride

A Leason to Spelling.

A showman had an announcement stating "Come and see the great sawed fish. A learned gentleman read it and informed the showman that he had made a mistake in the word "sawed," that it ought to be "sword." "Yer'd better come in an' see fer yourself; the hadmission is only tuppence," said the showman. So the learned gentleman paid his "tuppence," went in and was shown a large codfish sawed in half. "Yer ain't the fust genelman wot has tried to teach me 'ow to spell," grinned the showman - Household Words.

A Sinking Fund

Of vital energy is easily and pleasantly re-plenishable. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an invigorant without a peer, and will speedily infuse fresh staming into an enbled physique. Besides this, it averts and remedies majaria, and subdues billions, aldney, dyspeptic and rheumatic allments. the nervous derive great benefit from its

A Buseball Critic.

"Spike" Brady, who was a well-known baseball player in the Mississippi valley a few years ago, once at-tended church in Dubuque, Iowa, with his ciub, which went on special invitation. The preacher made a special Nothing!" effort, that consumed much time. "Spike" was asked what he thought of the preacher. 'He got around the That's the stand to third all right, but say, he was an ice wagon in getting home," the ball playtake with your er andswered. - Argonaut.

ie original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hamb id Face, Cold Sores, &c. U. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

Fishing seems to be the favorite form of

Women like to nose around the kitchen

If the Baby is Cutting Teetn.

Wisslaw's Sootman Street for Children Teething-

FITS -all Fusatopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Rentorer. No Fitsatter the Bristony's use, Rarvelouscures. Treatise and \$2 traitoutle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 351 Arends., Falla., Fa

The term "hand" used in measuring

That Pleasing Paralyzing Pie! How good it looks! How good it is! ...... And how it hurts. Why not look into the question of Pill after Pie? Eat your pie and take Ayer's

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. the

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a

family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R. Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Se sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mus.

The church property in the United States s valued at \$500,000,000.

question. If he will not supply you we will,

Pills after, and pie will please

AYER'S

Cathartic Pills

CURE DYSPEPSIA.

and not paralyze.

"S. H. & M.

dealer on

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, nent for 25c., postage paid. 5. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 600, N. Y. City.



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"BATTLE AX" is the most tobacco,

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