

TARIFF LABOR DONE.

LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT DONE FOR THE PRESENT.

Mr. Murphy's Resolution Passed—Twenty-Seven go on Record as in Favor of Ceasing from Tariff Labor to Sixteen Against—White on the Finance Committee—Mr. Sherman Indulges in Some Plain Talk—Reviews the Tariff Work.

No More Tariff Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—By the vote of 27 to 16, without a word of debate, the senate yesterday adopted the Murphy resolution declaring that no further tariff legislation should be considered at this session and that it was advisable to adjourn at the earliest possible moment. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Blanchard, Caffery, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dolph, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Murphy, Patton, Peffer, Pettigrew, Platt, Pugh, Quay, Roush, Shoup, Smith, Stewart. Total 27.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hutton, Jarvis, Lindsay, Ransom, Turpie, Vest, Vilas and White. Total 16.

This vote bears out the general expression of the belief that despite Senator Harris' emphatic declarations, made with much reddening of the face and bristling of gray mustache, that he would never consent to adjournment until the senate should act on the free raw materials bills of the house, no one now here believes that a single one of these measures will be passed.

The vote on the Murphy resolution was the more significant because when Mr. Harris' resolution for the appointment of Mr. White of California to the vacancy on the finance committee was laid before the senate last week, Mr. Manderson said that there would be no objection to the resolution to-day and explained that the opposition yesterday contained no reflection on the senator from California, and Mr. Hill concurred with Mr. Manderson and expressed the hope that the resolution would be passed and it was then adopted without division, and because it followed a warm fight over the resolution of Mr. Gray of Delaware, instructing the finance committee to report back the free sugar bill with an amendment to strike out the one-eighth differential on refined sugar and Mr. Manderson's amendment, instructing the committee to report an amendment providing for the sugar bounty of the existing law. On the latter some debate occurred on the parliamentary situation at the end of which Vice President Stevenson held that the vote should be first taken on Mr. Manderson's amendment to instruct the committee to report back an amendment to the free sugar bill providing for the McKinley bounty on raw domestic sugars. Great interest was manifested in the result of the roll call. The two Louisiana senators and the three Populists voted in favor of the Manderson amendment. The Manderson amendment providing for the McKinley bounty in the free sugar bill was carried 21 to 20, but the point of no quorum was then raised and the roll again called. The call developed the presence of fifty-four senators, eleven more than a quorum, and at the request of Mr. Gorman the resolution was temporarily laid aside, Mr. Aldrich stating that he thought a voting quorum would appear in two hours.

During the confusion which followed the announcement of the vote on Mr. Murphy's resolution Mr. Lindsay offered a resolution expressing it to be the sense of the senate that congress should not adjourn until a bill should have been passed relieving and discontinuing any duty on refined sugar which would operate for the benefit of the sugar trust. Mr. Manderson moved to amend the resolution so as to instruct the finance committee to report back the amount of profit to be derived by the whisky trust from the tariff bill now in the hands of the president.

Mr. Sherman then took the floor to indulge, as he said, in some "plain talk." He reviewed the blunders made by the Democrats in the general conduct of the long tariff fight. The result of these, he said, was that from fifty to 100 very important errors were found in the bill as it would be signed by the president. Already several of great importance had been discovered. One of them, that providing for the free entry of alcohol used in the arts, would, if uncorrected, cost the government \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 of revenue annually. Mr. Hoar, the author of the amendment, had not expected that it would be accepted. He had simply offered it as a tentative proposition. He quoted from the record in support of this statement.

Mr. Sherman deprecated the interference of the president with congress but he justified Mr. Carlisle's letter as to the effect of the tariff bill on the revenues. He stated that he would, if opportunity offered, vote for a straight duty on raw and refined sugar without the differential. As far as the other free list bills were concerned, he was opposed to placing iron ore, coal and barbed wire on the free list.

Mr. Gray followed Mr. Sherman and thought that no matter what the result of the coming election might be there would not be another McKinley law. The people were tired of the scenes of the past winter which resulted from the McKinley law.

The resolution went over. Mr. Harris then called up the house bill to repeal the tax on alcohol used in the arts. He asked unanimous consent to consider it, but Mr. Chandler objected and moved to refer it to the finance committee. The motion was lost 14 to 25, no quorum voting. The clerk then called the roll. This showed only two more than a quorum and, on Mr. Harris' motion, the senate went into executive session.

Steamship and Whale Collide.
VANCOUVER, Aug. 20.—The steamer Empress of Japan, which arrived from the Orient last night, between Hong Kong and Yokohama struck a monster whale, cutting it almost in two. Pieces of the animal stuck to the bows of the vessel and had to be taken off, as they impeded the progress of the vessel.

HARRISON ON LIVE TOPICS.

The Ex-President Discusses the Tariff and Indiana and New York Politics.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The Commercial-Advertiser to-day prints the following interview with ex-President Harrison at the house of Captain Bagnolt, at Spring Lake, N. J.

"My position is a peculiar one. It is hard for people to understand how I am situated. My lips are necessarily sealed so far as criticism of this administration goes. It would be in very bad taste or form to draw comparisons between my own and Mr. Cleveland's administration. It would be highly discourteous for me to state wherein I believe this administration errs. Therefore I have uniformly refused to express my opinion, to draw any comparisons, or to criticize and I shall continue that policy.

"Should you not have something to say about the new tariff bill?"
"That is a different matter. That measure is not fished by the administration as I understand it and is a legitimate matter for discussion. But I am not yet ready. I do not wish to speak hastily of a matter that so intimately concerns the welfare of the party and country and goes to the very root of the prosperity of the nation. Later I shall prepare a careful analysis of the situation and shall speak to the people during the Indiana campaign. I shall spend two or three times as long to tell the people my views on the tariff question. Some things that I say may be worth printing."
"When will the campaign open in Indiana?"
"Locally it opens very soon now. But the great battle will not begin until the fall is well advanced."
"Do you confidently expect Republican success there?"
"It would be premature to predict."
"What do you think of the situation in New York state?"

"I think the situation in New York state demands that every man outside the state keep his hands off, that is what I think. Let outsiders keep their hands off and attend to their own business. I don't see how anything that I or any other outsider can say in the way of encouragement can help restore harmony. All that I know about the situation I read in the papers and I know that the harmony of which you speak has not yet been secured, and that the two wings of the party still maintain separate organizations and are as far apart as ever. Suggestions, advice or talk of any kind from outsiders would be impertinent and ill-advised. Of course the result in New York this fall will have a mighty influence upon national affairs."

THE A. P. A. WAR.

Mr. Kerns Will Bring the Matter Before the National Committee.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20.—Hon. Richard C. Kerns, the Missouri member of the national Republican committee, will leave for New York to-day for the purpose, it is said, of consulting with members of the national committee as to the mode of casting the A. P. A. adrift. It will be remembered that a resolution presented by Mr. Kerns at the Missouri Republican convention was turned down.

Mr. Kerns, in an interview, said of the prospects of Republican success in Missouri this fall: "I think that our chances were excellent. The menace to success in the attempt of the A. P. A. to attach itself to the Republican party. We don't want them. Nobody knows who they are nor how many there are of them. They are a band of fanatics who deny their own identity. They are a lot of sand-baggers in politics and my friends and myself want to know who they are. They belong to no political party. Their doctrine is almost the same as that of the Orangemen of the Dominion of Canada. Emphatically the party must divorce itself from the A. P. A. and any other secret political organization."

CAMPAIGN CAPITAL.

Congressman Bynum to Be Sued Because Wheat Is Not \$1.25 a Bushel.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 20.—William Stanley, a farmer of Pendleton, Ind., is preparing to sue Congressman Bynum of Indiana for \$1,500. During the last presidential campaign Stanley heard Mr. Bynum deliver a speech in which he stated if the Democratic ticket was successful wheat would be worth \$1.25 a bushel. Stanley went home and sowed wheat extensively, and raised a crop of 2,000 bushels. This he declares he has been compelled to sell at different prices between 45 and 50 cents a bushel. He will sue the congressman for the difference between what he realized and what he would have received had the congressman's assertions proven true. Stanley was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Populist.

JOHN ARKINS AT REST.

The Manager of the "Rocky Mountain News" Succumbs to Gastritis.
DENVER, Col., Aug. 20.—Colonel John Arkins, manager of the Rocky Mountain News, died this afternoon of gastritis. He had only recently returned from Excelsior Springs, Mo., where he had been taking the waters.

Mr. Arkins was 52 years old and a Pennsylvanian of Irish parents.

Sued by Colorado Strikers.
PUEBLO, Col., Aug. 20.—Suits have been filed in the district court against Joseph A. Israel, United States marshal for Colorado, and his bondsmen, B. C. Buckley, B. L. Gilbert, N. Manchester and H. Harbrough, for \$5,000 each, on account of their arrest and imprisonment, July 4 and 5, and their transportation to and detention in Denver of strikers and their friends here.

Bold Swindler Arrested.
WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 20.—E. F. Ward, the perpetrator of a bold swindle erected here four years ago, was arrested yesterday in St. Louis. Ward managed to pass himself off as a man named James Harrison, owner of a fine farm a few miles south of here, and by forging Harrison's name he secured \$3,000 from a local money lender. He has been chased all over this country by Chief of Police Cope, and was finally located in St. Louis, and is now behind the bars there.

EQUAL TO IRRIGATION.

How to Produce a Sure Crop—Sub-Soil Plowing.

A number of experiments in sub-soil plowing by Younger Bros., the well-known horticulturists of Geneva, Nebraska, have shown such astonishing results as to practically demonstrate two things: First, that in seasons of normal rain fall the increased yield on land that has been sub-soil plowed, as compared with that which has received ordinary plowing, will of itself pay for the increased labor or cost many times over and leave a larger margin of profit besides, and second, that in years of extreme drouth a bountiful crop is assured, that would be considered large for a season of normal rain fall, so that in very dry seasons the difference between sub-soil plowing and ordinary plowing may be expressed as the difference between a good crop and none at all.

The Younger Bros., believing that the results obtained by them were remarkable enough in the light of their importance to the farmers of Nebraska made a special report to the secretary of agriculture at Washington from which we quote:

"Having practiced sub-soil plowing extensively on our nursery grounds near Geneva in growing fruit and ornamental trees with gratifying results, we concluded to experiment with fruit and vegetables. After preparing the ground by sub-soil plowing in the fall of 1892, the crop in 1893 consisted of corn and potatoes. Corn that year being only a very moderate crop in this vicinity (maximum 40 bushels per acre, and the average not to exceed 20 bushels per acre) we harvested a crop of 75 bushels per acre from a strip of ground that had been sub-soiled. The potato crop was practically a failure in this vicinity; the result of our experiment was a very good crop—about 125 bushels per acre.

"This season (1894) the crop consists of corn, oats, rye and potatoes. Rye harvested indicates a yield of 35 bushels per acre, while rye in an adjoining field—the same seed, planting and harvest—will yield 10 bushels per acre. Oats on land sub-soil plowed in fall of 1893 will yield 40 to 45 bushels per acre; oats on land adjoining, under ordinary cultivation, will yield 10 to 15 bushels per acre (the average crop under the adverse conditions that prevailed), in each instance the seed, soil and planting being identically the same.

"The superiority of sub-soil plowing is especially conspicuous in the length of straw and stand on the ground. The results of experiments with corn and potatoes cannot, at this time, be determined. With a continuation of the present favorable conditions we will have the largest yield of corn we have ever had. Even under these favorable conditions the corn on sub-soil plowed ground seems to possess an element of strength, that will in all probability, exert its influence in demonstrating the value of sub-soil cultivation."

The plan followed by Younger Bros. has been to first turn over a furrow to the depth of eight inches, in the ordinary way, and then run the sub-soil plow in that furrow gaged to a depth of six or eight inches; thus stirring up the soil to a depth of fourteen to sixteen inches. Inspection shows that even after our recent remarkable drouth the nursery stock, as well as the field crop of Younger Bros. bears every appearance of a healthy and more than ordinary yield.

The results achieved by sub-soil plowing require but one such plowing in about three years, so that the increased cost of labor as compared with results is merely nominal.

Interviewing an Actress.

Maybe the reporter didn't know how to interview an actress, and maybe that's why he had so much trouble. Having sent up his card and been admitted to her presence, he stated his business, and she said, languidly: "I'm sorry you've come; I don't fancy you newspaper men, and hate being interviewed." Maybe he knew this was just said for effect, and that she wouldn't miss the interview for a heap, but he replied, "Oh, well, then, I won't trouble you. Sorry I intruded. Good day." However, she got to the door first, and said, "Oh, now you're here, I'll oblige you." And he answered, "Oh, no; I wouldn't trouble you for the world." "But it won't be very much trouble." "Well, never mind; I don't care particularly about it." "But—but—in fact—it will be a pleasure. I only object because reporters always ask the same questions, and then don't print just what you say." "Well, I'll try and do better than that," and they seated themselves. Then he asked:

"How did you celebrate your 34th birthday?" "Eh?" "—jumping up—what d'ye mean, sir? You're a mean creature to ask such a question." Steps on her lapdog—addresses dog, "Drat your pet, get out!" Then she observed him wringing, and asked what he was doing. He replied, "I promised to print exactly what you said, and I have taken down your very words." "About the dog?" "Yes." "Goodness gracious. You won't print that?" "I will." "But that wasn't meant to print." "Can't help it." "Oh, but it won't do. You mustn't." Let's begin the interview now." "Very well. Which do you prefer as an advertisement—being robbed of diamonds, run away with by a hack, or having a divorce suit?" "Sir, I—I—don't do such things! I never heard such questions!" "I promised to try to vary the list you said had become so monotonous. How many husbands have you living?" "See here, if you don't stop this I'll send for one of 'em. That is—please state that I'm not married." "Just so. Do you shave your head?" "Sir; of course not! Are you crazy?" "Look here, ma'am, I was to print just what you said."

"But I don't want you to."

"But it must be done."

"Well, then, if you don't ask me if the audiences everywhere are as enthusiastic as they are here, and what I do with all my bouquets, and if I don't almost feel that I ought to be in a boarding school instead of on the stage, as I'm so young, and if I don't find it very embarrassing to have all the men so madly in love with me, and several bank directors committing suicide because I won't marry them—if you don't ask me those questions I won't say another blessed word! So, there! And if you print what I've said I'll sue you for libel."—Boston Post.

"PURELY SELFISH."

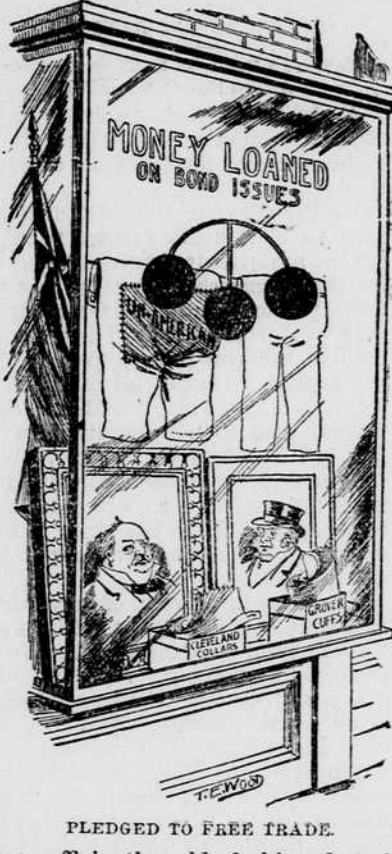
ENGLAND'S REASONS FOR HER ATTITUDE ON SILVER.

A London Financial Paper Scores the British Gold Bugs—America Can Coerce John Bull to Adopt a Silver Policy.

[The London Financial News.] There have not been wanting late indications of growing irritation with England for its dog in the manger silver policy. Gold monometallicism is convulsing two continents and gravely compromising the future of the poorer states in Europe. This feeling has been voiced in America by Senator Lodge, whose proposal virtually to shut out British goods from the United States until we should assent to a bimetallic convention, though extreme and absurd, indicates the trend of sentiment on the other side of the Atlantic.

Senator Lodge is not a silver man in the usual sense, being opposed out and out to free coinage in the United States under existing conditions, and therefore his views, though tinged with strong feeling, may attract more attention here than those of the pronounced silverites. Mr. Lodge is very bitter about the failure of the Brussels conference of last year, where the attitude of the British official delegates was "scarcely less than discourteous" to the United States, and he believes that nine-tenths of the American people regard it in that light.

A feeling of this kind is not to be lightly ignored. We have frequent diplomatic differences with the United States, but as a rule there is seldom associated with these any sense of animus between the people of the two countries. But now we are encouraging the growth of a feeling that on a question which affects the prosperity of millions of individual Americans England is inclined to entertain views unfriendly to the United States. We know, of course, that the unfriendliness is accidental, and that our monetary policy is controlled by purely selfish notions that we do not mind seeing India suffering from our action much more than America does. The Americans



are sufficiently old fashioned to believe that it is the part of a friend to show himself friendly, and when this country turns a deaf ear to the plaint of half the world, including all the New World, they not unnaturally take it unkindly.

It is not for us to say whether the feeling of irritation is wholly justified or not; it exists, and that is the main point. Moreover, it is taking a shape that may entail very awkward consequences on us. The recent proposal to coin Mexican dollars in San Francisco was a bid toward giving us an object lesson by ousting us from our commanding position in eastern trade.

There is a plain moral in the remark that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver she would have all America and Asia at her back, and would command the markets of both continents. The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade.

There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis to-morrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American industry would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market. Of course the states would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold; but the loss on exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the profits to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe.

The marvel is that the United States has not long ago seized the opportunity, and but for the belief that the way of England is necessarily the way to commercial success and prosperity, undoubtedly it would have been done long ago. Now Americans are awaking to the fact that "so long as they narrow their ambition to becoming a larger England" they can not beat us. It has been a piece of luck for us that it has never before occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptuous apathy of our government to the gravity of the silver problem, the Americans retaliate by freezing out gold. It could easily be done.

Foreign Wages.

The weavers of Manchester, England, earn on an average \$5.43 a week of fifty-six hours. The spinners average \$5.53. Girls from 18 to 20 years of age receive from \$4.30 to \$4.50. Pieceers earn on an average \$4.38 a week; bobbin boys from \$1.76 to \$1.95.

In France, the daily wage for forty-one hours' work in Cambresia and the Department de l'Aisne is from 13½ to 19½ cents, for weavers.

The representatives of a large German factory employing 1,500 hands and running 90,000 spindles reported in 1892 the average earnings of girls and women at \$1.45 for a week of sixty-six hours.

Japan is taking away from both Manchester and Bombay and is monopolizing the Chinese trade. Last year 360,000 spindles were in operation in Japan and by the end of the present year the number will have been increased to 750,000. The Japanese factories are at Osaka. They have the advantage of cheap coal as well as cheap labor. The average wages at Osaka are 16 1-5 cents a day for male operatives and 8 cents a day for females.

The question of securing foreign markets for American cotton goods and also of retaining the American market for American manufacturers, under the Wilson bill, rests on the ability of American workers to accept foreign wages.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.



Sugar at Half Price.

The sugar planters of Louisiana must indeed feel proud of the attitude of their representative in the United States senate. These men were recently elected to congress with specific instructions to care for the best interests of the state which they represent. Neither Senator Blanchard nor Senator Caffery has done so.

Louisiana can and will only be thoroughly protected by the republican party which represents protection. The two southern senators thought otherwise. They made a trade; they bartered away the certain prosperity of their state for a vague and indefinite nothingness. They have as the matter stands now, deliberately voted to rob every sugar planter in the state of Louisiana of exactly one-half of the amount of protection which was given to them under the McKinley tariff.

But cane sugar is not the only sugar, and on the broad lines of national progress and prosperity something further must be said regarding protection to the American sugar producing industry. Those gentlemen of Louisiana, who have their every interest invested in the sugar business, if not content with the action of Senator Blanchard and of Senator Caffery, should by this time have decided that the voice of the Louisiana sugar planter be heard in plain and vigorous terms. If the Louisiana sugar industry must be subject to democratic barter, let it not be disposed of at half price.



Democratic Sympathy for Labor.

Many great American inventors have earned world-wide fame. Fitch and Fulton for steamboats, Whitney for the cotton gin, Evans for milling machinery, Whittemore and Jenks for looms, Hoe, Adams and Gordon for printing presses, Stuart for sugar refining, Baldwin and Winans for locomotives, Pullman for sleeping cars, Collins and Root for ax making, Ames for shovels, Woodworth for wood machinery, Fairbanks and Howe for scales, Howe and Crosby for pin making, Knott and Mott for stoves, Terry, Ives and Jerome for clocks, Wood for plows, Lorillard for tobacco making, Edwards for leather making, Blanchard for lathes for turning irregular forms, Spencer for geometrical lathes, McCormack and Ketchum for reapers, Colt, Spencer, Sharp, Smith and Weston for firearms, Phillips for matches, Wells for hats, Goodyear for india rubber, Ericsson for naval construction and hot air engines, Howe, Wilson, Singer, Gibbs, Grover and Baker for sewing machines, Morse for the telegraph, Tatham for lead pipe, Whipple for screws, Chickering and Steinway for pianos, Burden for horse-shoes, Yale for locks, Roebing for wire cables, Corliss for steam engines, Disston for saws, Stephenson for horse cars and Gatling for quick firing guns.—Baltimore Journal of Commerce, May 25, 1894.

Big Fees.

Erkine, the leader of the English bar in his time, and one of the most brilliant lawyers Great Britain ever produced, never received a greater yearly income than \$60,000 and more than \$5,000 in any one case. Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger, a very successful lawyer, had an income certainly not to exceed Erkine's. The same is true of Garrows, another great English lawyer. Ballanlyne received from the British Government a very large fee for going to Calcutta to try a murder case, but a large part of it was consumed in expenses.

America takes the lead in big lawyer fees, and it is only a dozen years or so that our lawyers have been so lucky. Finckney, Webster, Choate or any of our great lawyers in times past never dreamed of such extravagant bills. The first great fee ever known in this country was received by Clarkson N. Potter, in the foreclosure of the Canandigua railroad, not many years ago. It is stated that he received \$100,000 in that case. It is reported that Charles O'Connor received \$75,000 in the Jumel will case and \$100,000 in the Parrish will case.—Troy Press.

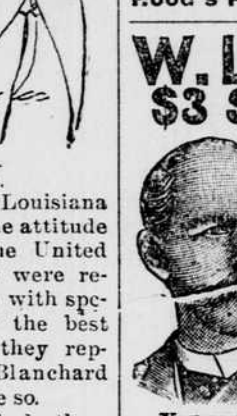
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