

REVENUE DWINDLING

THE FREE TRADE TARIFF CONTINUES TO REDUCE.

The Deficit for 1896 Was Over \$50,000,000—Comparison of the Wilson Law Revenues with Those of the McKinley Law.

That the Wilson free trade tariff has proven a more complete failure in its second year than in its first is shown by figures obtained here from the government reports for the year 1896 and a comparison with those of 1895. The official statement of the treasury receipts for the year 1896 issued by the government on Jan. 2 showed the receipts of December to be \$25,857,114.24, and the total receipts of the year 1896 only \$314,585,068.92. This is \$2,462,614 less than the receipts of the year 1895, and less than any year, for a quarter of a century with the single exception of the year in which the Wilson law was adopted. The claim of the friends of the Wilson law, except those who abandoned it to its fate months ago, has been that it would, if given time to adjust itself, produce sufficient revenue to meet running expenses. But its second calendar year is worse than its first, since, as shown above, it produced less in 1896 than it did in 1895. Instead of doing better after "adjusting itself to business conditions," it has done worse. The deficit for the year 1896 is \$59,249,325, while that for 1895 was but \$34,694,432. The total receipts in the twenty-eight months since the law went into effect have fallen \$129,954,456.57 below the expenditures, or an average deficit of over four millions of dollars per month for the entire time. For the year 1895 it was less than three millions per month, but for the year 1896 it was over four millions per month, thus showing that the promise that the law, like cheese, would improve with age, has not been realized. It is not surprising that, at last, Secretary Carlisle has grown tired of predicting better things for it, and that he admitted in his last report that it would not produce revenue enough to meet running expenses.

It is interesting in this connection to compare the receipts of the Wilson law in the twenty-eight months of its history with the corresponding history of the McKinley law. Secretary Carlisle argued in his last report that a protective tariff could no longer be relied upon to produce revenue. Either he must have failed to compare the workings of the low tariff law which his party enacted with those of the McKinley law, or he supposed that other people would not do so. The Wilson low tariff law has produced \$714,670,761.75 of revenue in twenty-eight months of operation. The McKinley law, a thoroughly protective measure, produced \$842,937,226.30 in the first twenty-eight months of its existence. This shows that the McKinley protective tariff produced in its first twenty-eight months \$128,256,464.55 more than did the Wilson low tariff law in its first twenty-eight months. Mr. Carlisle also attempted to place the blame for the deficit under the Wilson tariff upon congress because of its large appropriations. Had he taken the trouble to compare the receipts of the first twenty-eight months of the McKinley law with the expenditures of the first twenty-eight months under the Wilson law he would have seen that his argument would not stand the test of facts. The expenditures during the twenty-eight months in which the Wilson law has been in operation amount to \$835,925,217.82. The receipts during the first twenty-eight months of the McKinley tariff law were \$842,937,226.30. Thus, had Mr. Carlisle had the McKinley protective tariff law receipts during the time in which he complains of a deficit he might have not only had sufficient to meet the "excessive expenditures" of which he complains, but a snug surplus besides. The much-battered McKinley protective tariff law in its first twenty-eight months produced more than enough to have met all the expenditures that have been made in the twenty-eight months, during which the Wilson law has been enacted, which the Wilson low tariff law has been piling up a deficit of \$119,954,456, and would have left a surplus of nearly seven million dollars besides. The attempt to show that the deficit is due to extravagant appropriations or expenditures is not justified by the facts, since it is found that the expenditures during the first twenty-eight months of the McKinley law were about the same as those in the first twenty-eight months of the Wilson law, yet there was then a surplus of over ten million dollars, while there is a deficit of nearly \$129,000,000 under the Wilson law.

Canada and Our Tariff.
Chicago Times-Herald: It is reported that the Canadian premier would like to make the commercial relations between the United States and Canada "in all respects as free as they are between the states of the union." While the new administration will doubtless be disposed to meet the Canadian government half-way in strengthening the commercial relations between the two nations by perfecting agreements with reference to improvement of waterways and with reference to rights of fishermen and by adjusting other controversies on an amicable basis, it cannot consent to any policy that fixes the same commercial status for Canada that is accorded to Illinois or Ohio. Canada is still subject to the crown. It is not part of the United States politically. The agriculturists of the United States are entitled to some protection from the cheap products of Canadian farms. The lumber interests of Maine and the northwest have been already seriously injured by the free importation of cheap Canadian lumber under the Wilson bill. The coal miners of Pennsylvania and West Virginia should not be compelled to compete with the cheap product of the mines of British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Canada has no stronger claim for free access to the American markets than has England, Germany or Japan. If Canada wants to enjoy the same privileges in our markets as are now enjoyed by Michigan and Maine she must come into the union. This she never will do, hence all our trade agreements with Canada must recognize her as a foreign power, but should be governed by the greatest comity and good will that are consistent with the patriotic protection of our own industrial interests.

Wool Growers and Manufacturers.
New York Tribune: Having tried free wool while, the manufacturers have reason to know that it shuts up a large share of works in this country, and that the ad valorem duties which they find disastrous cannot be changed into specific duties without the hearty assistance of wool-growing states. So wool-growers have tried a policy which promised them cheaper clothing. They listened to elaborate arguments that if they bought two suits of fine foreign woolsens every year they would gain more on the clothes than they would lose on the wool as growers. Their experience has presumably taught them something. Wool grown in northern states east of the Mississippi was in September, 1896, 16 to 16.2 cents per pound, lower than it was July 1, 1890, and wool of states and territories beyond the Mississippi has declined relatively as much. If the growers have not perceived by this time the dishonest nature of the plea that a manufacturer stimulated to the utmost by free

STRONG WORDS TO WOMEN

Mrs. Helen H. Gardner Talks of the Evil of Subjection of Mothers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The First Baptist church was crowded long before the opening of the mothers' congress to-day and an overflow meeting was held in the large Sunday school room. Mrs. Helen H. Gardner of Boston read a paper on the moral responsibility of women in heredity, in the course of which she said: "I fear that I shall strike a less pleasant note than those who have dealt with the ideal motherhood. My theme is scientific. It deals with demonstrable facts, and it goes back even of the kindergarten. Self-abnegation, subservience to man—whether he be father, lover or husband—is the most dangerous theory that can be taught to or forced upon a woman. She has no right to transmit a nature that is subversive and a slavish character, either blindly obedient or blindly rebellious, and therefore set, as is a time-lock, to prey or to be preyed upon by society of the future. If woman is not brave enough personally to demand to obtain personal liberty of action, equality of status, entire control of her great and race-creating function, maternally, she has no right to dare to stamp upon a child and to curse a race with the descendants of such a servile, a dwarfed, a time-and-master-serving character. We wonder how she dares to face her child and know that she did not fit herself by self-development and by direct, sincere, firm and thorough qualifications for maternity before she dares to assume its responsibilities. We wonder that man has been so slow in learning to read the message that nature has telegraphed to him in letters of fire and photographed with a terrible persistence upon the distorted, diseased bodies and minds of his children and upon the moral imbeciles she has set before him as an answer to his message of sex domination. Do you know that there is an army of 700,000 defectives in this country? Seven hundred thousand imbecile, insane, deaf, dumb, blind and criminal victims of maternal and paternal ignorance. Our standing army is only 55,000 men, these for our protection; our defective army 700,000—these for our destruction."

Gold Galore.
From the Philadelphia Times: The production of gold in the United States in 1896 was of the value of \$51,500,000, an increase of more than ten per cent over that of the previous year, and the total production of the world is estimated at \$215,000,000, an increase of nearly six per cent. As the population of the world increases at the average rate of only about one per cent annually, and in this country not above two and a half per cent, it is easy to see how little ground there is for the assumption that gold is growing scarcer. This can be shown even more clearly by considering the ratio of increase in the world's accumulated stock of gold. Last year's output is equivalent to an addition of about five per cent to this stock, and this increase has been continuous, the annual production being now nearly double that of ten years ago. In other words, the stock of gold available for use as money is increasing far beyond the growth of population, so that even apart from the constant development of instruments of credit and the diminishing necessity for the actual transfer of coin in business operations, the argument based upon quantity alone falls to the ground. As a matter of fact, those countries in which there is no question as to the standard of value require comparatively little gold in their daily transactions. It is only when the free movement of exchange is in some way interrupted or credit shaken by doubts of the currency, as in our case last year, that the people begin to demand the metal itself. With the gradual disappearance of the bimetallic delusion all over the world, there will be found an abundance of gold to serve as a basis for all the currency that can be required, and the continuing additions to the stock of silver can thus be utilized for small change or turned over to those unenlightened people who know nothing of banking and mercantile credit, but still adhere to the primitive methods of barter and prize a piece of metal for its size.

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THE RECORD BROKEN.

C. E. & O. ACCOMPLISHES A GREAT FEAT.

Special Train of the Burlington Route Runs from Chicago to Denver, 1,025 Miles, at an Average Speed of Nearly 58 Miles an Hour.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has just accomplished the greatest feat the world has ever known for long-distance fast running. It was made in a race against death to carry Henry J. Mayham of New York to the bedside of his dying son in Denver. The distance from Chicago to Denver, 1,025 miles, was covered in exactly 1,069 minutes' actual running time. This is only a small fraction less than one mile a minute for the longest continuous run ever made by any railroad in the world. It was a run made in the ordinary course of business. No special preparation whatever had been contemplated for the trip. In exactly forty-four minutes from the time the order for the train was received the throttle of the engine was pulled open and the train glided out of the Union Depot on a race which surprised railroad men the world over. The engine which took the train on the first run out of Chicago to Galesburg had just come in from Aurora pulling a regular passenger train. No time was spent in cleaning up, but it was quickly turned around, attached to the special train and manned by the same engineer who had brought it to Chicago. Not more than a half dozen officials or employes of the road knew the trip was to be made. This fact is the most important in the history of the great feat, as it demonstrates the superb physical condition of the road and the perfect management which enables such remarkable time to be maintained for more than a thousand miles. The time made by the record-breaking train is as follows, including all stops:

From Chicago	Miles	Time
To Galesburg	183	2h. 56m.
To Burlington	296	3h. 48m.
To Pacific Jct.	482	9h. 58m.
To Lincoln	541	10h. 11m.
To Hastings	638	12h. 3m.
To McCook	770	14h. 15m.
To Denver	1,025	18h. 53m.

Average time, including stops, 54.3 miles per hour. Average time, excluding stops, 57.54 miles per hour. The first stop made by the train after leaving Chicago was at Sixteenth street for supplies, where four minutes were consumed. At Aurora the traveling engineer took one minute to look the engine over and the train ran without a stop until Mendota was reached, when three minutes more were consumed for the same purpose. A total of twenty-one stops was made between Chicago and Denver, consuming in all sixty-four minutes. The longest stop was made at Red Oak, Ia., where engines were changed on account of a hot truck. At this point the fastest run of the trip was made. Soon after leaving Creston it was discovered that a box on one of the engine trucks was heating, but in spite of this fact the run of thirty-six miles was made in thirty-four minutes. At Villisca a fresh engine was substituted and the run to Red Oak, fifteen miles, was made in as many minutes. Over long stretches of road between McCook and Denver the train made more than a mile a minute for distances of forty to sixty miles. Six engineers took the train from Chicago to Denver, making an average of 170 miles to each run. Mr. Mayham left New York Sunday morning at 10 o'clock on Pennsylvania Limited in response to repeated messages that his son, William B. Mayham, was lying at the point of death at Denver. At Fort Wayne Mr. Mayham became convinced that the ordinary trains would not take him to the bedside of his son in time to close his eyes in death, and he promptly wired the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road to have in readiness a special train to carry him through to Denver in the shortest possible time. The Pennsylvania arrived in Chicago ten minutes late and thirty minutes making necessary preparations for the were consumed by Mr. Mayham in journey. The train left the Union Depot at exactly 10 o'clock Monday morning. The Burlington road had agreed to make the trip to Denver "inside of twenty-four hours." The feat was accomplished in three minutes less than nineteen hours, or more than five hours under the stipulated time.

Children's Letters.
Children should be encouraged to write letters. It gives them facility in writing letters. It gives them facility in expressing their ideas, and if the habit is established in childhood, it is less difficult in after life. When they leave the old home a regular correspondence is a source of the greatest comfort to both parents and children, and frequent letters help to keep the fraternal tie strong between brothers and sisters.

WORTH KNOWING.
The strongest known wood is kranjiwood, of Borneo, but the Canada rock elm is stronger in proportion to its weight. St. Louis is the largest street-car manufacturing city in the world. The output last year was about three thousand cars. Charleston, S. C., has a commission on shade trees. In four years it has planted more than one thousand trees in the city streets.

Western Deficiency Appropriations.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the general deficiency bill, as reported to-day, are: For deficiency expenses of the Oklahoma legislature, \$34,150; to pay salaries, etc., of officials of United States courts in the Indian territory, \$45,000; for the purchase of necessary land and the construction of United States jails at Ardmore, Muskogee and South McAlester, Ind. Ter., under the direction of the attorney general, \$100,000. The last item may yet be stricken out. **General Shelby's Successor.**
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It is stated on excellent authority that President Cleveland will not make an appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by General Shelby's death, but will permit whoever may be named by Judge Phillips to hold over into McKinley's term. **Woodward's Land Register Dead.**
PERRY, Okla., Feb. 19.—Judge W. M. Hammond, formerly of Lebanon, Tenn., register of the United States land office at Woodward, died Tuesday. He had been on the bench in Tennessee for many years.

MUSIC A LA GOLF.

Gives a Freshness and Variety to Criticism.

In these days, when golf is crowding in popularity every other form of outdoor sport, it is also—in England, at least—giving a freshness and variety to musical criticism which will be appreciated by the lay mind that is not educated up to a knowledge of the technical terms usually employed in describing musical events, says an exchange. Here is a report taken from a recent London paper, of a classical concert at St. James' hall: "An enormous crowd assembled last Monday night to witness the foursome competition over the St. James hall links. Punctually at 8 o'clock Dr. Joachim drove off from the tee, Signor Platti responding with a lovely low shot, which left Mr. Gibson within easy reach of the green with his brassie. Mr. Ries fozzled the second subject and Dr. Joachim was badly bunkered, but using his niblick on the G string in masterly style laid his ball dead, and the first movement was halved amid great enthusiasm. Starting one up at the scherzo, Signor Platti began the second movement, and outdrove Dr. Joachim by at least twenty bars. Mr. Gibson approached cleverly, and in the trio there was nothing to choose between the opponents, the coda (con sordini) resulting in another half. Mr. Gibson and Signor Platti were now dorny, but the latter, being obliged to play pawky round a dangerous pizzicato passage, lost a good deal of ground, as Dr. Joachim's drive and Mr. Ries' second were both long and straight."

Some Late New Things.
An adjustable handle for carrying traveling bags is arranged so that it can be fastened to either side of the bag by riveting a pair of brackets in to which the ends of the handle lock to each side of the bag, thus allowing the bag to be carried either flat or edgewise, as desired. Pneumatic car-fenders have recently been patented, consisting of a number of elastic tubes set in metal frames shaped like ordinary fenders. A new folding table has a drawer set in the under portion of the table top in such a manner that it cannot be removed when the legs are folded up, the legs covering the front of the drawer. A recent improvement in monkey wrenches consists of a lever lying parallel with the handle to tighten the grip of the jaws. To operate it the lever is raised and the jaws screwed as tight as possible by means of the usual thumbscrew, when the lever is forced downward, thus closing the jaws more tightly together. To remove coats and hats out of the way and yet place them where they can be reached easily when wanted a new device consists of a bracket or rack to hold a number of coats and hats attached to a rod running up to the ceiling of the room in such a manner that it can be raised or lowered to the desired height and fastened either by a thumbscrew or spring catch. A recently patented coin separator and distributor has a long flat metal feed chute into which the coins are dropped at one end, the other end being lower, so that the coins will roll down to the coin-holders, each holder having an opening into the chute through which the coin drops, the size of the coin determining which tube it belongs in. The heating of flat and sad irons by electricity has just been patented, the device having the inside next to the bottom hollowed out and several coils of wire placed therein, connected with an electric circuit by means of wires running to an electric lamp socket, the passage of the current through the coils heating the bottom of the iron. A handy little coin package is made of metal and is fitted with a sliding section around the barrel portion, which can be closed and fastened with a loop when the package is full.

How Little Things Do Harm.
Oftentimes it is little faults, little carelessness in conduct, little blemishes in character, the "no harms" that make fairly good people almost useless, so far as their influence goes. There was a great light house out at sea. One night the men lighted the lamps, as usual. Some time afterward they saw that there appeared no light upon the water where ordinarily there was a bright lane of beams. They examined their lamps—they were burning brightly. But they looked outside and there were millions of little insects on the glass, so thickly piled there that the light could not get through. In the morning they learned that a ship had been wrecked close by because the light had been obscured by the insects. Here is the lesson, says Dr. Miller: The lamp may be burning brightly in your soul or in mine; but little faults—pride, ugly temper, selfishness, half-heartedness, bad habits of tongue, carelessness about paying debts or keeping promises, a hundred other things—may so cloud our lives as to obscure the image of God in our souls. Perhaps some soul has been lost because your lamp does not shine out with a clear light. We counsel you young people to be good, beautiful in character, faithful in all duties—careful not in the smallest way to dim the luster of God's grace within.

In Italy there are more theaters in proportion to the population than in any other country.

Purify Hood's Sarsaparilla

Your blood now with a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla and be strong and vigorous when the change to warmer weather comes.

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Getting Accustomed to Him—
"What makes you think she loves you and will accept you?"
"She isn't so particular about how she dresses to receive me as she used to be."—Chicago News-Record.

"STAR TOBACCO."
As you chew tobacco for pleasure use Star. It is not only the best but the most lasting, and therefore, the cheapest.
One Was Enough.
Her Father, weeping—She is my only daughter.
Her Adorer—Oh, that's all right. I only want one.

Make Ten Thousand Dollars by CHEVING PATENTING OFF. For particulars write JOHN T. MILLIKEN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Overheard at Canton.
"Some terribly green-looking crowds are seen on the major's lawn."
"Yes, the loss of the grass is scarcely noticed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Your Ruling Planet Discovered"

BY ASTROLOGY is the title of Prof. G. W. Cunningham's latest work on this ancient science. Written in plain, comprehensive language. Every page sparkles with gems of information. Every reader will acquire amazing and startling knowledge of this mystical science. Price, postpaid, 25c, 50c and \$1.00, according to binding.

THE ASTROLOGER'S CORNER.
Some slight changes necessitated using less space for this department.
Prof. Cunningham is daily receiving flattering testimonials of his genius and marvellous power in reading the language of the stars and planets. His horoscope life readings with chart are daily convincing people of the great and VALUABLE INFORMATION to be had through his wonderful knowledge of astrology. He receives letters from every state and territory and his fame has extended into foreign lands. Under no circumstances will names of correspondents be published, but the following are extracts from recent letters: "I received my horoscope, and much pleased with it. It is as near right as it is possible to make it." Another writes: "I am surprised at its correctness."
Prof. Cunningham now proposes to tell your ruling planet and send a test reading ABSOLUTELY FREE to the applicants whose letters happen to be the First, Third, Sixth and Twelfth opened from each day's mail. All applicants for these FREE READINGS must send an exact, true, and reliable name, your age, sex, race, or nationality, place, year, month, date, hour and minute of birth, A. M. or P. M., as near as possible. Applicants entitled to these FREE READINGS receive them by return mail with their 24 cents refunded less 2 cents postage. All applicants must send 24 cents to pay for their reading, and every one who wins FREE reading, DO NOT DELAY, send at once; you may just as well win as not to win, and if you do not, you will receive a valuable test by astrology for the small sum of 24 cents. Those not knowing their time of birth should send 4 cents for further instructions. Address:

PROF. G. W. CUNNINGHAM,
Dept. 4, 194 S. CLINTON STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The following are some readings for this week.
Miss E. B. Kukono, Ind., according to the data furnished, the Zodiacal Sign Gemini, which Mercury rules, was rising at your birth, therefore Mercury is your ruler planet or signifier.
You are above medium height; straight, slender figure; dark complexion; hair and eyes, the eyes have a peculiar sparkle, sharp sight and quick reflexes. You are quick, restless, nervous and impulsive. You are much inclined to intellectual pursuits and prefer those kind of topics in your own conversation. You are very skeptical, yet take delight in investigating the occult and mysterious in order to know the truth. You are ambitious, industrious and a leader in anything you become interested in. The last half of life will be more successful than the first. You did not get the full education such as you were capable of taking, there was always something to prevent it. You will see under an evil star of Mars, a few months later a fortunate transit of Jupiter.

Comfort to California.

Every Thursday afternoon a tourist sleeping car for Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Los Angeles leaves Omaha via the Burlington Route. It is carpeted, upholstered in patterned cloth, and is provided with curtains, bedding, towels, soap, and other conveniences. Excursion conductor and a uniformed Pullman porter accompany you through to the Pacific Coast. While neither as expensively finished nor as fine to look at as a Pullman sleeper, it is just as good to ride in. Second class tickets are honored and the price of a berth wide enough and big enough for two, is only \$8. For a wider giving full particulars write to J. FRANKS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Omaha, Neb.

BURLINGTON ROUTE
Baker's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.
John Baker, Mitchell, Wis., as testified the world with a yield of 175 bu. of Baker's variety King Baler per acre. Don't you believe it? Just write him. In order to gain, in 1897, 100 new customers, we send on trial 100 BAKER'S WHEAT FOR 10c. 10c. of new and rare farm seeds, including: New Early, Tremble, Giant Spurry, Sand Vetch, etc. Write for our new catalog, for 10c. Largest growers of farm seeds and potatoes in the world. 35c. per bushel. All about it Gladly mailed to intending buyers. Send this notice.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Largest Pension Bureau.
2 yrs. in last war, adjudicating claims, etc., etc.
OPIMUM AND HABIT DRUNKENNESS.
Cured in 10 to 30 Days. No Painful Cure. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEA, MO., OMAHA.

PISO'S CURE FOR CHILLS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION.