

THE VALUE OF CORN.

WHEN DOES IT BECOME PROFITABLE AS FUEL?

Some Experiments Being Made to Determine the Matter—Nebraskans Who Are Seeking Office Paying Attention to Senator Thurston—Items of Interest.

Corn vs. Coal.

Washington Special: The present abundance of corn and its low price has occasioned much speculation as to its full value. There is such a diversity of opinion as to the actual knowledge regarding the profitability of buying corn instead of coal that it seemed desirable to conduct a comparative test that would show the relative heating power of the two materials. Whether it would pay to raise corn for fuel is a question not contemplated in this investigation, but the interests of the large number of people living in the region of cheap corn call for the determination of its most profitable use after it is upon the market. From investigation it is stated that a certain quality of coal were selling at less than \$1.50 and corn were bringing 12 cents, it would not pay to burn corn, while coal must sell as low as \$5.41 per ton to be as cheap fuel as corn at 10 cents a bushel. A very complete and thorough investigation of this subject is being conducted at the university. It was thought desirable, however, to publish the results already obtained, although they were based upon the performance of but one quality of coal. This coal is well known and largely used in the state.

All those from Nebraska seeking office are paying devoted attention to Senator Thurston, who is expected to land on easy street republicans entitled to recognition. Senator Thurston is doing his very best. He is anxious to show his strength with the administration and he is likely to do it in naming the marshal, district attorney and collector of internal revenue when the proper time comes, as well as by naming all the postmasters in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts. Senator Thurston stands right in line with Major McKinley. The two republican representatives, who have been ignored up to date, will probably be shunted aside in the future so far as matters of patronage are concerned outside of their districts. Applications for office from sections of the state not in First and Second districts should be sent to Senator Thurston, who is devoting his earnest attention to the attempt to secure proper recognition for Nebraska republicans who have done good work for the party.

A Scrap in the Senate.

During discussion of the penitentiary bill in the senate the usual serenity of that august body was disturbed by a fracas at the senate gate and a rush of senators and employes to the scene of action. It was observed that Senator Farrell of Merriek county and C. J. Bowley of the Crete Democrat were the combatants. The belligerents were parted before serious damage was done to either party. The difficulty grew out of an objectionable article published in Mr. Bowley's paper, of which the following is an extract: "Why is it that the state senate should be looked to for any dirty work needed by the lobbyists? * * * This report was signed by Caldwell of Nuckolls, republican, and two pops, Johnson of Clay and Farrell of Merriek. There is nothing strange about the actions of republican members of the committee, but the two pops who pretend to represent the men who produce 10-cent corn and \$2 a ton hay, to make such recommendation, one can come to no other conclusion than that they have been seen" by Bill Paxton and Babeock who are ever present lobbying against a reduction of the charges. Johnson of Clay is a twin of Sam Elder of that county and Farrell is a deformed ignoramus whose "double" probably was never before seen in the state senate. * * * Senator Dearing of Cass and one or two populists voted against the indefinite postponement of the minority report and thus helped the republicans to give it consideration when the bills reached on general file. There are some queer acting senators in the legislature this winter, and they can be depended upon to fly the track when they are most needed to pass bills favorable to the people they represent, and they are not republicans either. It is queer that we can hardly find men who, when sent to the legislature, have the courage and honesty to carry out the wishes of their constituents."

A Judge Taken to Task.

A Beatrice dispatch says that the recent decision of Judge Still, holding that township taxes voted and assessed by the township electors are to be added to the taxes assessed by county authorities in determining whether county authorities have assessed taxes in excess of the limit of 15 mills on the dollar valuation, imposed on "county authorities" by the state constitution, grows more unpopular the more it is known and the better it is understood, and is creating consternation among the eighteen counties in the state having township organization. This decision was contrary to the judgment of the numerous distinguished attorneys who heard the case argued, as well as to the uniform construction which has been placed on the law in Gage and many other counties in the state where township organization has been adopted, and letters are being received almost daily inquiring if the decision was not reported wrong. It has introduced great uncertainty and confusion into the finances of the county and should it stand, threatens, if it does not destroy, the township system.

Thompson Denounces the Lobby.

D. E. Thompson, president of the Lincoln gas company, addressed an open letter to the senate making the direct charge that members of the lobby have offered to deliver enough votes to defeat the Lincoln charter, provided a certain sum of money was paid. He offers to furnish full proofs. An investigation is likely to be made.

For Selling Whisky to Indians.

Deputy U. S. marshal for this district, from Omaha, came up yesterday and served warrants of arrest on Joseph Halsted and Dan Adair. The men are indicted for illicit peddling of whisky.

NEBRASKANS ABROAD.

Some of Those Who are Temporarily in Washington.

From the State Journal's special correspondent: The Nebraska contingent who are willing to serve their country are all here and strictly on deck. They are a little blue this evening over the announcement that appointments may not be made very shortly, and that the tariff, rather than patronage, is at present prominent in the president's mind. Every eye is turned to Senator Thurston, who is looked upon as the Moses to lead them to the promised land.

The presence of Hon. Church Howe in town for a week or so past has caused the gossips to speculate upon his chances for securing something under this administration. Just what he has his eye upon is not certain, but it is believed that he came to Washington cocked and primed with an application for appointment as third assistant postmaster general. Senator Thurston, it is understood, has Mr. Howe's claims for recognition under advisement.

Nominations for office have not yet begun to come into the senate in force. When they do several holdover positions in Nebraska are likely to be filled by nomination of Major McKinley. Mr. Cleveland made the nomination of Charles A. Huck of North Bend, Dodge county; T. W. Leeper, Oakland, Burt county; John M. Smith, Cozad, Dawson county; S. W. Kelley, Beaver City, Furnas county, and Francis A. Sitmonds, Cedar Rapids, Boone county. All of these nominations lapsed by the expiration of the Fifty-fourth congress without any action being taken upon them. All of them occur in counties that will be represented in the next house by populists and it will consequently fall to the lot of Senator Thurston to recommend appointees for these positions. As the vacancies in the offices have now been waiting for some time the nominations will doubtless be among the first that President McKinley will send into the senate.

A. D. Peebles of Pender is also in evidence as an applicant for the Omaha and Winnebago Indian agency now held by Capt. W. H. Beck. Peebles is said to have Senator Thurston's backing.

It is rumored that Representative Eugene J. Hainer of Nebraska is to be pushed for one of the assistant secretaryships of the treasury. Mr. Hainer has been in bed for three weeks and the report cannot be verified.

The comptroller of the currency recognizes the following changes in Nebraska national banks: First national bank, Fremont. H. J. Lee, vice president, in place of S. B. Colson; first national bank, Orleans. M. F. Hanton, vice president, Arthur M. Grew, assistant cashier, in place of M. E. Burton; Genoa national bank, Genoa. D. R. Chittick, cashier, in place of H. Bruner; Union Stock Yards national bank, South Omaha. J. A. Creighton, president, in place of John A. McShane; F. H. Davis, vice president, in place of W. A. Paxton. The first national bank of Chicago has been approved as reserve agent for the first national bank of Nelson, Neb.

William E. Muffley of Nebraska has been appointed a binder in the government printing office at \$3.20 per diem.

Free Transportation of Corn to Suffering People in India.

A special to the Omaha World-Herald says the Nebraska relief commission has given out the following: "After much correspondence and other labors on the part of the Nebraska relief commission, arrangements have at last been completed to transport all donations of corn from Nebraska for the famine-stricken people of India free of charge from the Missouri river to the shores of India and the homes of famine."

Last month the committee notified the public through the newspapers of these arrangements. We again appeal to Nebraska people to make generous contributions for this great and needy charity. Let it be known to the world not only that Nebraska abounds in productive fields and abundant crops, but also that its people are able to appreciate the needs and sufferings of their fellow men everywhere, and are prepared to give from their own abundance. We appeal also that such contributions as are made, be made promptly. The ravages of the India famine bring hundreds every day, men, women and children, to the untimely death of hunger and disease; the needs are present and fearfully imperative; what is done should be done quickly to silence the cry of hunger among the famishing myriads of India.

Aside from that the committee is anxious to complete its task as early a date as possible, so it asks that all contributions of corn and money be made as quickly as possible.

For further information write to the secretary of the relief committee, H. O. Rowlands, chairman; M. D. Welch, secretary.

The Ex-Auditor Hoisting.

The friends of ex-State Auditor Eugene Moore are making an effort to raise the money which is yet due the state from that officer and thus secure the dismissal of the suit which is now pending against him. The amount which Moore had collected, and which he has not turned over to the state, is about \$23,000, and if the energy of Moore and his friends count for anything the money will be secured before long, if it is to be had in the country. A friend of Mr. Moore, discussing the deficiency, said Moore may not be able to raise the money necessary to pay up his deficiency by March 24, the time set for his preliminary hearing, but it will be raised in time to prevent a trial of the case. It is doubtful if either side will be ready to go to trial when the case is called, and it is very probable that a continuance will be granted. The extra time thus secured will enable Moore to secure the money to pay to the state.

G. A. R. Resolution.

G. A. R. Post No. 23, Omaha, has passed a resolution in which they say, "That we, as a Post, and individually and collectively, most respectfully and earnestly protest against the passage of house roll No. 107, and senate file No. 37, introduced by representatives from the Grand Island district, to do away with the Milford soldiers' and sailors' home, and that in the name of justice, and on behalf of our unfortunate comrades now inmates of the Milford home, ask you to heed their courteous and pathetic appeal for the continuance of their home in which all old soldiers are interested."

PLACES IN NEBRASKA

HOW WILL POLITICAL PLUMS BE DIVIDED?

Positions Not to Be Given Out Hastily—The Peculiar Condition of Affairs in Nebraska—Senator Thurston's Attitude—Congressmen to Be Consulted With.

Nebraska Not Forgotten.

The special Washington correspondent of the Lincoln Journal telegraphs that Senator Thurston already has a worried look. He proposes to do the best he can, but is quite willing to postpone the critical decision until the last moment. Postponement is to be the order of the day in the matter of appointments to office. This is the word which comes from the white house. President McKinley desires time to consider applications. Such offices as expire by limitation of tenure will be promptly filled. Others will be carefully considered. It will be found, in the case of a large number of the most prominent offices of national and not of purely state importance, that the president has already made his selections. Most of the prominent foreign appointments have already been wiped off the slate. A large number of those offices in the departments at Washington not covered by the civil service rules have been promised in advance of the inauguration. With respect to others President McKinley proposes to be guided by the advice of the republican senators and representatives from the various states. Senator Thurston will be the controlling force in Nebraska if Representatives Strode and Mercer make no objection, as they possibly will not, should they decide that as the representatives in the popular branch of the government chosen by the republican party in their districts to voice republican sentiment at Washington, they are entitled to a hearing and consideration in matters of republican appointments, an issue might be raised which would embarrass the president in his determination of matters relating to appointments in our state.

In other states the delegations have been called together to determine upon questions of patronage and the views of representatives have been given consideration by the senators. The particular condition of affairs in Nebraska by which an anti-administration state ticket was selected last November and a majority of the delegation in the house, with one of the senators in opposition, renders the situation a peculiarly interesting one. In case the two republican representatives should demand a share of the state patronage it would compel President McKinley to make a decision which would be extremely disagreeable to himself. There are indications that Judge Strode and Representative Mercer are not inclined to concede the entire patronage of the state, outside of the post offices, to their districts, to Senator Thurston. It is quite possible that they will ask of the senators that their views upon certain matters shall be given consideration and that in the absence of such consideration the matter will be left before the president. It is believed that Senator Thurston does not propose to ignore his two republican colleagues in the Nebraska delegation and that he will yield something of the patronage which he is supposed to absolutely control in deference to their wishes and to their belief that the interests of the party and the size of the Nebraska delegation in the house of the next congress will be conserved by such concession.

Inspector of Beer and Liquor.

Among bills introduced and one which its friends claim is sure to meet with popular approval is that providing for a state inspector of beer, wine and other alcoholic liquors. The bill provides that the governor shall appoint a state inspector and this chief inspector may appoint five deputies, whose duty it shall be to inspect all wines, beers and distilled liquors. A scientific formula has been prepared, showing what are to be regarded as suitable liquors for consumption, and when a package is found that does not come up to the requirements it is to be branded as inspected. A penalty is provided for any dealer selling or having in his possession any package of liquor which has not been branded or marked "approved" by the inspector or his deputy.

Divorce Case Proves Sensational.

Columbus has been enjoying some sensational scandals. One in particular was the divorce case of Josephine Barnum vs. George E. Barnum. Mrs. Barnum sues for divorce and alimony after having been married to the defendant about one year. At the time of her marriage she claimed to be a widow, her former spouse having died. Mr. Barnum took a trip to Stark county, Illinois, and resurrector, it is claimed, not only one, but two of her former husbands and brought one of them, George W. Smith, back to testify against his wife. It is needless to say that Josephine has lost her interest in the alimony case and also the affections of husband No. 2.

Missionaries Return.

Messrs. Webster, Chase, Poppleton, Palmer, Wattles and Hitchcock, comprising the committee that started out three weeks ago to visit the legislatures of the western states in the interest of the Trans-Mississippi exposition, have returned. The party traveled 6,000 miles, met with seven legislatures in joint session and conferred with the two houses of the others apart. The members of the delegation say that the tour was beyond all question one of great profit to the exposition enterprise.

Major Clarkson's Tour.

Maj. T. S. Clarkson, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., left last week for a series of official visits to the South and Pacific coast. His itinerary is laid out as follows: Nashville, Tenn., March 8; Cullman, Ala., March 10; Birmingham, Ala., March 11; Montgomery, Ala., March 12; Fitzgerald, Ga., March 13; New Orleans, La., March 15; Riverside, Cal., March 22; Los Angeles, Cal., March 23; San Francisco, Cal., March 27; Portland, Ore., March 30; Tacoma, Wash., March 31; Helena, Mont., April 3; Salt Lake City, Utah, April 5.

BETTER FOR SILVER.

REPUBLICAN PARTY WILL STAND BY THE METAL.

Interesting Views of European Bimetallists—Steady Growth of Sentiment in Favor of Action—The Only Hope of Silver.

(Washington Letter.)

Friends of Bimetallism here are greatly encouraged by the activity of the republicans in favor of an international conference. The resolution authorizing President McKinley to appoint delegates to such a conference and to call it if necessary is being pressed for action in the house, and it is believed will pass that body before adjournment. The prompt action in its favor in the senate encourages bimetallists abroad and adds to their conviction that the result of the late election in the United States is favorable to international bimetallism, and the only hope of silver. On this question of the effect of the late election in this country on the prospects of international action, some very important views from prominent English, French and German advocates of that proposition have been recently laid before the senate. These statements come from Lord Aldenham, president of the British Bimetallic league; Dr. Otto Arendt, honorary secretary of the German Bimetallic league and member of the Prussian diet, and Edmund D'Artois, assistant general secretary of the French Bimetallic league.

These statements which are of very recent production are especially interesting because they present a view of the situation in Europe as affected by the recent elections in the United States. It is evident from the statements of these three distinguished international bimetallists of Europe that there is a consensus of opinion among the friends of bimetallism in that part of the world that the result of the late election in the United States was decidedly advantageous to the prospects of international bimetallism. Lord Aldenham, president of the British Bimetallic league says in speaking of the recent contest in the United States that Mr. Bryan's platform was "less stable than it might have been because it sinned against the canon 'union is strength.'" That which won was the cause of real sound money—not the English 'gold and gold only as the sole legal tender,' but that which is now by common consent summed up in the awkward word "Bimetallism"—free coinage of gold and silver at a settled ratio into a full legal tender money." He adds: "Perhaps before long our newspaper and leaflet writers may come to understand that when Major McKinley declared that he pledged himself to promote international bimetallism, he meant what he said, not what they wished him to say. * * * The cause of national bimetallism was defeated at the election, but the cause of international bimetallism was victorious."

Lord Aldenham proceeds to discuss the progress of the sentiment of bimetallism in Great Britain, and shows that although in 1889 and 1890 international bimetallism was defeated in parliament the sentiment has steadily grown in that body until the House of Commons on March 17, 1896, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"This house is of opinion that the instability of the relative value of gold and silver since the action of the Latin union of 1873 has proved injurious to the business interests of this country, and urges upon the government the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by international agreement a suitable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver."

Dr. Arendt, honorary secretary of the German Bimetallic league, sketches the progress of international bimetallism in Germany showing that the agrarian element is overwhelmingly favorable to it, and that while the parliamentary left is opposed to it, yet the right is absolutely bimetallist, and the center party is favorably disposed because it is obliged to keep on good terms with the rural voter. The pamphlet of Archbishop Walsh, translated for use in Germany, has won many to bimetallism. The German parliament, can, in his opinion, be relied upon as a strong supporter of international bimetallism, though he is of opinion that without action by England in some sense favorable to bimetallism, it is doubtful of the concurrence by Germany in international action.

Mr. Edmond D'Artois, assistant general secretary of the French Bimetallic league, says that international bimetallism has made rapid strides in France in the past few years, and especially so among the agrarians. He closes his statement by saying: "Our hopes are to-day much greater than in May, 1896, because we believe in France that the American presidential election has resulted in revealing to Europe generally, to England particularly, the impasse into which gold monometallism has led the world. The heated discussions which accompanied the now famous election in the United States have shown conclusively that internationalists are far more logical advocates of sound money than gold monometallists are, because of the stable par of exchange which they wish to set up by international agreement between two monetary standards of the world, silver will become again as sound money as gold." He expresses the opinion that France will be ready and anxious to co-operate with the United States, the Latin union, and Germany in favor of international bimetallism. The French Bimetallic league, organized only two years ago, now numbers 133 industrial and agri-

cultural societies, representing 52,000 active members.

It may be added that in each case the gentlemen whose views are quoted by Senator Chandler, while extremely favorable to international bimetallism, express the view distinctly that attempts by a single nation, no matter how strong, to establish bimetallism independently and without international action, would be both unsuccessful and disastrous. G. H. WILLIAMS.

Altogether Too Kind.

(Louisville Commercial.) It is instructive to notice the pains taken by the London Economist to assure us that the low duties of the Wilson tariff have not injured American industries. Of course the Economist and other British thinkers are desirous that our industries shall not suffer, and are only desirous that the Wilson schedules should be continued for our benefit. While the disinterestedness of the Englishmen awakens our admiration, yet we fear they are hardly capable of feeling that intense sympathy for us, and that earnest desire for our material prosperity that we experience for ourselves. We trust they will not object to our change of the method of collecting duties from ad valorem to specific, because in the matter of woolen goods alone, reliable experts report that by the undervaluations our government is swindled out of twenty millions of dollars a year. It strikes us this affects alike our industries and our pockets; but we are thankful for all the information our English friends may give us, as to the construction of our tariffs, in which, of course, they can have no possible interest.

Stop the Imports.

(New York Tribune.) Congress could declare by a short bill, which it should not take a week to pass, that it was about to make a general advance of duties in order to raise an adequate revenue and to give better protection to industries, and therefore that all goods thereafter imported should be taken out of custom-houses or warehouses only upon bond to pay the additional duties when fixed by Congress. By this procedure the coming determination of Congress as to rates needed on particular goods would go into practical effect at once, and the evasion of expected duties by anticipatory imports would be avoided. Imports for immediate sale, within the two or three months possibly required for the maturing and enactment of a new tariff, would be no more embarrassed than under the prevailing method while a tariff bill is pending, while imports for future distribution under new duties when enacted would not be embarrassed at all. The home markets would be to a great extent secured to American producers, and the demand for American labor would at once be stimulated.

Divided Populists.

There is a serious division apparent in the ranks of the People's party over the proposition made by some of the more advanced members of the organization to abandon the silver issue, which shipwrecked its hopes in the last campaign. This is, perhaps, hardly so remarkable as might appear at the first glance. Men who set up a fetish are always slow to perceive the clay in the idol of their own construction, and in asserting the purpose of the westerners to adhere to the free coinage idea, Mr. J. A. Edgerton, secretary of the Populist national organization, is natural and in character. The free coinage idea came out of the west and its fetish worshippers are joined to their idols. There were unmistakable signs of the decadence of the silver idea before the result of the election which showed an overwhelming popular sentiment against it. If the campaign of education resulted in nothing else, it at least made it apparent that there would be nothing gained by putting the nation upon a lower standard than those commercial nations with which the American people must do business, and there would be much lost.

"No Remedy for Farmers."

(San Francisco Call.) The condition of agriculture in England has long been of a nature so disastrous, both to land-owners and leaseholders, as to produce among them a state of chronic discontent. Recently, however, affairs have gone from bad to worse and at the present time they are in a condition so hopeless that Lord Salisbury is reported to have declined to receive a deputation of farmers on the expressed ground that he knew of his own knowledge all they had to complain of, but could see no way of remedying the evils. Bad as this condition is, it is rendered worse by the fact that there seems to be no hopeful outlook for the farming industry of England in the future. The only possible help would be the establishment of a high protective tariff on farm products.

A contemporary remarks that Senator Peffer supports the good roads movement because he will be "directly interested in the condition of the walking after the 4th of March." Not much. Mr. Peffer is editor of a "reform" paper, and will ride on a free pass every time.

The greatest fear in life that possesses our free silver friends is that by some chance or mischance we may really be on the road to prosperity.—Omaha Bee.

The American flag will not be hauled down anywhere while McKinley is president and Sherman is secretary of state.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Reproved. While Dr. Lyman Beecher was at Lane seminary, an unusual number of cases of tardiness in chapel attendance occurred, and the blame was laid upon the chapel bell. Dr. Beecher waxed sarcastic over the frequent recurrence of this excuse, until one morning the students, assembled as usual, found the services unaccountably delayed. At last Dr. Beecher, in dressing-gown and slippers, with hair like the quills upon the "fretful porcupine," came jerkily down the aisle, mounted the platform, and delivered himself of the following explanation: "Didn't hear the old bell. Makes no more noise than a lamb's tail rung in a fur cap. Let us pray."

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His Mistake.

"Preacher made a big mistake Sunday, and lost a good collection."

"How?"

"Well, he appointed a bill collector to go round with the plate, and blamed if every man in the congregation didn't ask him to call again on the 15th."

MAKE TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

By "chewing" PASTERNAK'S GUM. For particulars write JOHN T. MILLIKEN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Prisons in Morocco.

The prisons of Morocco are the worst in the world. No care or attention whatever is given to the prisoners. They are left dependent on their friends for food, and if they have no friends the government provides only a bit of bread or a handful of grain daily to keep them alive.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25 cents a bottle.

Anatomical Item.

"I have just dug up a great story about a family skeleton," said the new reporter.

"So?" answered the editor of the Weekly Tattle. "Is there any meat to it?"

Tamarisk wood.

In some of the ancient temples of Egypt perfectly sound timber of tamarisk wood has, it is said, been found connected with the stone work which is known to be at least 4,000 years old.

CASSELL'S stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

Most men feel most at home when their wives aren't.

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