

NEBRASKA.

As Pearl Killer was crossing Plum creek bridge a mile south of Barneston with a traction engine and water wagon, the bridge suddenly gave way, precipitating him, engine and wagon into four feet of water, dropping twenty feet. Mr. Kiler escaped uninjured.

Mengre particulars have been received of the death of Curtis C. Turner, formerly superintendent of the Omaha street railway, at Deyea, Alaska, in one of the snow slides.

Gordon has developed a boy incendiary. The reform school will probably be his portion.

The high school students in Wyomere are preparing a very fine exhibition for the Omaha exposition. Among other exhibits will be a complete illustrated story by each student, neatly bound. The stories are rewritten from popular stories of fiction and the students prepare their own illustrations.

John Moul, a young man living nine miles northwest of Fairmont while cutting stocks on his father's farm, was caught in the machine in such a way as to draw him under the knives. Fortunately the team stopped. The boy lay and called for an hour till his father came to his assistance. One of his legs was badly mangled.

The state oratorical contest was held in Crete and resulted in first honor being given to the University of Nebraska in the person of J. D. Dennison on the subject, "The Evolution of Government." Second place was awarded to Miss Martha Johnson of Grand Island college, on the subject, "The Moral Triumph of Our Republic."

J. M. Jamison, who is prospecting for coal on the Edwards farm, in Saunders county, reports as the result of his labors a thirty-inch vein of good soft coal. Mr. Jamison is not a man given to romancing and his report is given credence. He reports the coal fifty-seven feet down and the indications are that it dips toward the west.

Governor Holcomb issued a requisition for the apprehension of Minnie Stephens, the woman who is accused of stealing \$360 from Frank C. Beaver of Omaha. The woman is under arrest at Chicago. Mr. Beaver, an old gentleman with nearly \$3,000 in his pocket, went to Omaha with Minnie Stephens and fell in with Cam B. Storz and Lizzie Storz, much to his sorrow.

The uncertainty which has existed regarding the operation of the Beatrice canning factory the coming season has been dispelled. Emil Lang announces that he has leased the factory and will operate it at its fullest capacity. Special attention will be paid to the canning of sweet corn and tomatoes and during the coming season employment will be given to a large number of people.

The recent meeting of the state board of education resulted in the adoption of a resolution extending the term of the state normal school through summer months. This action was taken in order to give country teachers an opportunity to attend the school during vacation time. Under the new rule there will be four terms of twelve weeks each, but the plan cannot be enforced until next year.

A prairie fire, the most destructive that ever went through this county, says a Springfield dispatch, swept the entire county yesterday. The wind was blowing a terrific gale and only by hard and constant work was the town saved. Undoubtedly some lives are lost. The damage to the county is thousands of dollars. The fire was started on the Sioux reservation, and was probably started by the Indians.

While William F. Fisher and William Bach were working in a sand bank about eight miles east of Falls City a cave-in occurred, the former being completely covered, while Mr. Bach was thrown to one side, only his legs being buried in the sand. He extricated himself and at once went to the assistance of Fisher, working with his hands, the shovels used by the men having been buried. Bach worked diligently, but of no avail, as Fisher was dead when found.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Dempster Mill company of Beatrice was held to consider the question of removing the plant to Omaha or Lincoln. Stock to the amount of \$169,000 was represented at the meeting. After a long discussion the whole matter was referred to the board of directors with power to act, subject, however, to ratification by a vote of the stockholders. The board will make its report at a meeting to be held Tuesday evening, April 19.

Election for a principal and faculty for the state normal school at Peru was the nature of business transacted at a meeting of the state board of education last week. Prof. J. A. Beatty was re-elected principal and nearly all the members of the faculty were retained. The meeting was held at the Lincoln hotel. The members present were: President E. B. Kennedy; Omaha; J. S. West, Benkelman; John T. Spencer, Dakota City; D. D. Martindale, Niobrara; Hugh Lamaster, Tecumseh; State Superintendent Jackson and State Treasurer Meserve.

John S. Rossiter, formerly a brakeman on the Union Pacific railroad, in trying to board a passenger train at Oakland yesterday, fell off of the platform and received a severe scalp wound. Rossiter got on the train while in motion, and tried to steal a ride.

A 5-year-old child of J. G. Roth of Platte county was seriously burned, from which death resulted. The child's clothing appears to have caught fire from the cook stove, near which it was playing. Mr. Roth was away from home and just returned a few minutes previous to the child's death.

RECOGNIZES THE REPUBLIC

The Senate, After Long Debate, Takes Action Similar to that of the House.

RESOLUTION PASSES BY 67 TO 21.

Free Cuba and the Independence of the Island is Now the Shibboleth.

SOVEREIGNTY IS NOT DEMANDED.

President to Use the Army, Navy and Militia to Carry Out the Decrees of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The United States senate passed the following resolutions by a vote of 67 to 21:

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and which cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; therefore

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognize the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of the people of that island.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

"Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic," was the shibboleth of the senate throughout the four days of debate, which ended Saturday night.

While the verdict returned was decisive it is just to say that it was not final. Notes of discord, almost foreboding in their tone, were sounded. This foreboding was not due in any sense to anxiety about the result of the impending conflict. It was prompted for a fear lest, if the action taken by the senate should ultimately be accepted as final, this government might become involved in complications that in future years would prove serious.

At 9 o'clock Saturday night the Davis resolutions—those reported from a committee on foreign relations amended so as to include the recognition of the republic of Cuba—were passed by a vote of 67 to 21, as a substitute for the resolution adopted by the house of representatives.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equaled, even in the senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock this morning until the moment of the final vote the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant.

Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specific instances, to fifteen minutes every senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views.

Before the voting had actually begun, after 7 o'clock tonight, the great speech of the day had been made by Mr. White of California, who has been constantly and conscientiously opposed to action of any kind upon the Cuban question. The speech was a masterly oratorical effort and attracted profound attention from every auditor.

No fewer than twenty-five senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day, and while, under the rule, elaborate arguments were impossible, the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American congress.

It was not until the first vote—that on the amendment of Mr. Turple of Indiana, providing for recognition of the island republic—had been taken that the senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

The scene in the chamber of many historic debates was one of incomparable solemnity and impressiveness. The galleries, which had been filled apparently to their utmost capacity throughout the day, were massed with brilliantly attired women and men distinguished in all walks of public and private life.

On the floor was every member elected to the senate save one. Mr. Walthall of Mississippi, who was again detained from his seat by serious illness. So deep was his patriotic interest in the pending question however, that he notified Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, with whom he was paired, that he could not deem it fair to leave him to the pair and would therefore release him in order that he might vote.

had occurred at the White House on April 7. He referred to the call of the representatives of six great powers upon the president, and to the exchanging of notes on the Hispano-American situation. He declared that no similar scene had ever been witnessed in this country. "I want to register my protest," said Mr. Allen, "against the representatives of the so-called powers of Europe entering the White House and telling this country what it shall do. I cannot understand why the president did not inform them that this country would not tolerate any interference by them; yet here is the first step toward the breaking down of the Monroe doctrine and the destruction of the nation. And it is understood that these same so-called powers are to go further and make another assault upon the White House with more pressing demands. Within six months these same powers will be urging the United States to agree to arbitration in order that our liability for Spanish-Cuban bonds may be determined."

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

It Was the Absorbing Topic in Washington on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Yesterday was exceptionally quiet in official circles, and on the surface at least there was no new developments in the Spanish situation. The reports of Saturday's action by the senate were an absorbing subject of discussion, and the probability of what the house will do was uppermost in everyone's mind.

For the first time in several weeks the president was able to devote Sunday almost entirely to his family, and to resume his church going, which had been interrupted by important Sunday conferences with the members of the cabinet.

In company with Mrs. McKinley and some friends the president this afternoon went for a long drive thoroughly enjoying the country scenery, which, because of the spring-like weather, has begun to put on its summer dress.

Assistant Secretary Day was at the White House for a short time in the morning and saw the president. Vice President Hobart and Postmaster General Gary also called while the president was at church.

In the war and navy departments there was also lacking that evidence of activity and rush which characterized them for so many Sundays past. In the war department Adjutant General Corbin was at his desk for a short time in the morning. He said there had been no changes in the details for mobilization or troops announced some days ago, nor any important assignments of officers. The proposals from railroads for transporting the troops from the various places where they are now located will be opened tomorrow, and the expectation is that soldiers in many instances will begin their journey south on the same day.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was at the war department for some time during the morning transacting matters requiring his attention. He had a visit from Commander Willard H. Brownson, who has just returned to the United States from his visit abroad where he was sent to purchase men-of-war and munitions for the United States navy.

The commander is looking well bronzed and says he had an enjoyable trip, having spent practically all his time in Italy, France and England. He made a number of recommendations and reports to Secretary Long during his inspections abroad and will submit the final one to the secretary tomorrow. He asked to be excused from discussing the results of his trip pending his report to the secretary.

Commander Brownson during his visit was able to gauge the feeling which the European nations have for this country in its issue with Spain. Concerning the Englishmen, he remarked that their sympathy is for us and they are with us to a man. A great many Frenchmen sided with Spain, although the commander said his observations regarding them were based on reports only. Italy being one of the Latin countries, there is an element which sympathizes with Spain, although many of the commercial classes, realizing that much of the trade of the peninsula is with the United States, look upon our contention with favor.

Commander Brownson says that owing to the uncertain state of affairs in Europe, the question of the eastern question, in which most of the great nations are interested, very few really satisfactory war ships are to be found on the market, while in six months from now, when possibly no one will want to purchase any, no doubt some will be available. Unfinished ships and those of inferior quality were to be obtained if desired, but the government preferred not to purchase vessels of that kind.

The commander will leave the city tomorrow for New York where he is assuming command of the "Ananke," which he has been assigned.

St. Paul Goes to the Navy Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The American line steamer St. Paul, which sailed from New York today for this city, passed in the Delaware capes this evening. It will reach Cramps' shipyard tomorrow and on Tuesday morning the work of transforming it into an auxiliary cruiser will be begun.

It is estimated that this work will require about fifteen days. The stateroom will be pulled down and will either be enlarged to accommodate twenty or twenty-five men in each or being made into one large apartment similar to the berth deck on a man-of-war. A large portion of its bulwarks will be removed, as well as the superfluous deck structures, in order to place the batteries.

Germany Shouts for Neutrality.

BERLIN, April 18.—It is learned from an authentic source that Germany took the lead in urging the continental powers to maintain neutrality in case of war between the United States and Spain. The greatest resistance offered to Germany's proposals was from France and Austria, who acquiesced only with the provision that Europe is to have something to say toward the end, or later, in settling the peace conditions.

The man who tries to control people according to his pet ideas will be unsuccessful. Even a preacher can't do that, with his own flock.

POWERS TRY ONCE MORE

Influence to Be Exerted on the United States for a Peaceful Conclusion.

NOTES ON THE SUBJECT EXCHANGED

Germany and Russia Indifferent to the Movement—France and Austria More Active.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It was learned last night from high diplomatic quarters that an exchange of notes had begun between the European capitals with a view of making strong representations on the Spanish-American situation. In the same connection an informal meeting of the ambassadors and ministers in this city of the six great powers was held today.

Several of the establishments received cable advice from their governments last night as to the opening of the exchange of notes. This had been anticipated in view of the sentiment in all foreign quarters here that action thus far taken in congress made war inevitable. This common opinion had been officially reported to the several European capitals, and it was doubtless instrumental in starting the active exchange between the great powers today.

The same exchange occurred a week ago as a preliminary to the joint note of the great powers presented to President McKinley mildly urging a peaceful settlement with Spain.

It is understood, however, that the present movement is not of the same mild character as the former one. Simultaneous with the opening of the exchange word came from Madrid that the Spanish government was about to issue another appeal to the great powers of Europe. It is understood that the appeal is intatory to the concerted action of the powers, and there is apparent agreement in advance that the appeal will receive favorable consideration.

It is said that Spain's appeal will recite its grievances against the United States, stating in detail the many concessions it has made, and pointing out that it was in response to the urgent representation of the six great powers that the last concession of an armistice was granted.

If the powers determine to act their influence probably will be particularly directed toward inducing the United States to grant Spain sufficient time within which to try the armistice recently proclaimed. The influence of the powers was mainly exerted at Madrid; the only action at Washington was the courteous hope for peace.

But the present action was rather exerted at Washington than at Madrid, and the common belief is that the Madrid authorities have reached the limit of concessions and should now be given adequate to try what they and the powers have offered as a means of restoring peace in Cuba.

There is no suggestion, however, that this influence at present will be of material character, but it is expected to be an assertion of all the moral influences which it is believed inevitably will lead to war.

Up to a late hour tonight word had not been received at the various foreign establishments that any common basis of joint action had been reached, although it was the general impression that there would be little difficulty in arriving at this common ground in view of the prevailing sentiment abroad.

It is not so certain that all the powers are ready for a step of this kind. Germany has of late shown a disposition against exerting strong influence upon the United States. Russia is thought to be somewhat indifferent, France and Austria are most active in the present note, as they were in the former one. Not all of the great powers are ready to join in the concert, and it is felt that the force of such influence would be lost.

The Spanish minister has not been officially advised up to a late hour tonight that the meeting of the Spanish Cortes had been advanced from April 25 to April 20. The press cables from Madrid were not doubted, as it was thought to be quite probable that present gave condition of affairs would lead to the assembling of the Cortes at the earliest possible date.

There is no doubt that the Cortes will prepare a budget adequate to the existing condition of affairs, which budget will equal the \$50,000,000 defense fund recently appropriated by congress. It is understood that the Spanish war budget is not likely to be less than 250,000,000 pesetas.

The address of the queen regent upon the opening of the Cortes is looked forward to as an important feature of Spanish-American affairs, as it is definitely known that the regent will deal with the existing crisis.

THE SENATE IN NO HURRY.

War Resolutions Present a Good Time for Oratory.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The action of the House of representatives in adopting its declaration upon the Hispano-American situation, made the senate yesterday the storm center of the war elements. The galleries were packed and thousands were turned away.

Mr. Hale (Me.) presented a memorial from the National Civic club of Brooklyn, calling attention to the necessity in the event of war with Spain, of repealing some of the present navigation laws. The laws as they are at present, it is said, will prevent our merchant vessels from sailing under a foreign flag, while every Spanish merchantman would be under the French flag.

ministration for the "vacillating and irresolute, cowardly and pusillanimous policy pursued by it in the Cuban question." He said that the developments of the last two weeks had shaken the faith in those who held the president's ear and confidence.

Mr. Turner declared himself strongly in favor of the resolution presented by the minority of the committee on foreign relations and for so doing said that he did not need further justification than the magnificent state paper which accompanied the majority report. He declared, however, that the same malevolent influences which had paralyzed the executive and almost caused the people to revolt was still at work. If these influences should succeed the whole country would know the disgraceful story and the nation would be ashamed.

Mr. Turner maintained that congress could not delegate to the president the power to make war. "The congress of the United States is the organized conscience of the country," he said, "and it is the only power which can take the dread step of war."

After vehemently attacking the president for the delays which had occurred in the sending of the message to congress, Mr. Turner charged that the delay last week was no due to the request of General Lee, but to the fact that Archbishop Ireland had called to the vatican in the hope that the pope might be able to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

The president was waiting upon the pope and action taken to secure that which American diplomacy had failed to obtain. Mr. Turner ridiculed the diplomatic negotiations of the administration and demanded to know why congress wanted more of it. He declared that the state department, even with the support of the department of justice, was weak and unavailing. At the Spanish end of our diplomatic line we had as minister a man whose desire for peace was so strong that he refused to obey the plain instructions of his superiors. Mr. Turner declared with bitter sarcasm that with such diplomatic agents representing the United States the Madrid government might, eventually, for a suitable indemnity, absolve this country for blocking the harbor of Havana with the shattered hull of the Maine. The flashing sword of the United States must be drawn for Cuban independence and it will be wielded by an arm stronger than ever. Once uplifted it should never be lowered until Spain was driven from the western hemisphere. He read several telegrams from prominent citizens of Washington in order to indicate the sentiment in that state. One from the governor declared that intervention without recognition of independence would be utterly unsatisfactory. Another from the colonel of the First regiment, Uniformed rank Knights of Pythias, which had tendered to the president its services in case of war, directed him to withdraw the offer, as it had been made under the impression that they would be called upon to fight Spaniards, not Cubans.

Mr. Hoar followed Mr. Turner. He thought that it was not the time for impassioned rhetoric, loud declamation, the clapping of hands, and the stamping of feet, but rather it was the position of absolute deliberation that should command such a scene and such an occasion.

He then argued that the report of cruelty and oppression in the land of measures which would bring peace, he doubted the wisdom of rushing headlong into war until every diplomatic effort had been made to bring about an honorable cessation of hostilities.

Then, with a voice trembling with emotion, his head slowly shaking as the words came forth, he told how a captain of a company of infantry organized in the same town in which he was born, went forth in the morning of the revolution to hold the bridge in Concord, and said that he was in the same position as that captain.

Realizing the tremendous responsibilities of his high office he thought that whatever was done should be done with an eye single to the situation. He said he was born in a cold latitude, and consequently might look upon things in a somewhat different light; and then, with hand raised and a profound stillness in the senate chamber, he made this significant remark: "If this country is to do a great act of international justice let us do it calmly and deliberately."

After several other senators had spoken the house resolution was reported to the senate, and on motion of Mr. Davis was laid on the table.

A vote was about to be taken on the motion to adjourn when Mr. Allison called upon Senator Davis to arrange for an amicable adjournment if it could be arranged about, but the chairman, seeing adjournment was out of the question, asked Mr. Wellington to agree to an amendment to adjourn to a specified time, which the Maryland senator accepted and a roll call demanded by Mr. Chandler. The senate thereupon adjourned.

Springer Says It Was a Mine.

NEW YORK, APRIL 15.—Joseph A. Springer, United States vice consul at Havana, said today of the destruction of the Maine:

"While I am not a naval expert, I might say that taking the report of the experts, there can be no doubt as to the cause of the blowing up of the vessel. There is no doubt that it was blown up by a mine. We know that to be a fact in spite of the denial of the Spanish government. Mines were placed in the harbor under orders of Spanish officials, by expert men. Their location was well known to a large number of men. The Maine was anchored to a buoy assigned by the harbor master, and was brought there by a pilot under orders of the harbor master. It was moored over a mine and no matter what the Spanish government knew about the plan for blowing the Maine up it is responsible to us for it."

"I want you to make me a new market coat," she said to the dressmaker. "But it isn't the prevailing fashion to have lengthy wraps." "I don't care. I am invited to a whist party, and the gentleman who is to be my partner told me not to forget my long suit." —Washington Star.

Spring Medicine

The Necessity and the Remedy

A Safeguard of Health, a Saver of Time and Money.

Health and success may depend upon your taking a good Spring Medicine now. Just at the time when the system needs unusual supplies of energy and vitality to adjust itself to the conditions of this trying season, it is weakened and debilitated, because poorly nourished by impure and impoverished blood. Help is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla because this great medicine has power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. It promptly expels all spring humors, manifested in boils, pimples, sores and eruptions, tones up the stomach and liver, regulates and sustains the kidneys, cures that tired feeling, and by creating an appetite and giving digestive power, it imparts strength and vigor to the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

The able editor (ironically)—Is this poetry? Contributor—Didn't I begin each line with a capital letter?—Boston Traveler.

A Missionary Medicine.

Cleanliness begins within. If a man isn't clean inside, he is far from Godliness. A constipated sinner is stretched in the throats of the Deity. A man whose food sores in his stomach, and whose liver is leaden, can't help looking at the world carelessly with jaundiced eyes, and conjuring up evil thoughts in his tortured brain. Cleanliness of person begets cleanliness of thought. Cascarets, candy cathartic is the missionary medicine which purifies men's bodies and minds. Pure, fragrant, palatable, mild and positive, they clean out the intestinal canal, stimulate the liver and strengthen the bowels. Then a man enjoys again feelings of charity and brotherly love for his fellows, and recommends others to take Cascarets and be as happy as he.

Labor accomplishes everything that is honorable and worth having.

Colorado Gold Field.

Colorado is the banner gold-producing state in the Union. Production in 1897 over \$20,000,000. This year promises to exceed \$30,000,000. New strikes are being made every day. Nothing like since the days of '49. Would you know all about these things? Then send twenty-five cents for a six-months' trial subscription to the "MINING WORLD," an eight-page illustrated weekly paper. Regular subscription, \$1.00 a year. The newest mining newspaper in the world. Address "World," P. O. Box 1611, Denver, Colorado.

Why does it take two to make a quarrel if a man and his wife are one?

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The person who is impetuous, and not a fool, is very likely to make a fool out of himself.

It Will Pay.

It will pay to carefully read the descriptive advertisement of Alabastine appearing in this paper, explaining the difference between those goods and kalsomines. Consumers should bear in mind that Alabastine is unlike all the various kalsomines sold on the market under different names. Alabastine stands pre-eminent and alone as a durable wall coating, and all consumers in buying should see that the goods are in packages and properly labeled.

Boston retains some of its Puritan rigidity still. A horse dealer was recently imprisoned there for swindling in a horse trade.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Don't possess feet a size larger than the shoes you wear.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA" and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA." I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyanis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the face-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. SAMUEL PITCHER, M. D. March 8, 1897.

Why don't some genius invent a non-explosive toy pistol?

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic cure constipation forever, 10c. 25c. If C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A hasty opinion about anything is nearly always unjust.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes, 20 for 5c.