

AT KINLEY AT THE BIG SHOW

Peace Jubilee Week Attracts Tremendous Crowds.

100,000 ON OCTOBER 12th.

The President the Great Drawing Card—
What He Said in a Quite Lengthy
Address to the Vast Crowd.

The great feature of the Trans-Mississippi exposition on the 12th was the visit of the president of the United States, who spent the entire day on the grounds. Soon after the arrival the nation's chief executive was conducted to the Plaza, and after an invocation by Rev. John McQuoid, of the First Methodist church, Omaha, spoke to the vast assembly as follows:

Gentlemen of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and Fellow Citizens: It is with genuine pleasure that I meet once more the people of Omaha, whose wealth of welcome is not altogether unfamiliar to me and whose warm hearts have before touched and moved me. For this renewed manifestation of your regard and for the cordial reception of today my heart responds with profound gratitude and a deep appreciation which I cannot conceal, and which the language of compliment is inadequate to convey. My greeting is not alone to your city and the state of Nebraska, but to the people of all the states of the Trans-Mississippi group participating here, and I cannot withhold congratulations on the evidences of their prosperity furnished by this great exposition. If testimony were needed to establish the fact that their pluck has not deserted them, and that prosperity is again with them, it is found here. This picture dispels all doubt.

In the age of expositions they have added yet another magnificent example. The historical celebrations at Philadelphia and Chicago, and the splendid exhibits at New Orleans, Atlanta and Nashville, are now a part of the past, and yet in influence they still live, and their beneficent results are closely interwoven with our national development. Similar rewards will honor the authors and patrons of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. Their contribution will mark another epoch in the nation's material advancement.

One of the great laws of life is progress, and nowhere have the principles of this law been so strikingly illustrated as in the United States. A century and a decade of our national life have turned doubt into conviction; changed experiment into demonstration; revolutionized old methods and won new triumphs which have challenged the attention of the world. This is true not only of the accumulation of material wealth and advance in education, science, invention and manufactures, but above all in the opportunities to the people for their own elevation, which have been secured by wise free government.

Hitherto, in peace and in war, with additions to our territory and slight changes in our laws, we have steadily enforced the spirit of the constitution secured to us by the noble self-sacrifice and far-seeing sagacity of our ancestors. We have avoided the temptations of conquest in the spirit of gain. With an increasing love for our institutions and an abiding faith in their stability, we have made the triumphs of our system of government in the progress and the prosperity of our people an inspiration to the whole human race. Confronted at this moment by new and grave problems, we must recognize that their solution will affect not ourselves alone, but others of the family of nations.

In this age of frequent interchange and mutual dependency, we cannot shirk our international responsibilities if we would; they must be met with courage and wisdom and we must follow duty even if desire opposes. No deliberation can be too mature, or self-control too constant, in this solemn hour of our history. We must avoid the temptation of undue aggression, and aim to secure only such results as will promote our own and the general good.

It has been said by some one that the normal condition of nations is war. That is not true of the United States. We never enter upon war until every effort for peace without it has been exhausted. Ours has never been a military government. Peace, with whose blessings we have been so singularly favored, is the national desire, and the goal of every American aspiration.

On the 25th of April, for the first time for more than a generation, the United States sounded the call to arms. The banners of war were unfurled; the best and bravest from every section responded; a mighty army was enrolled; the north and the south vied with each other in patriotic devotion; science was invoked to furnish its most effective weapons; factories were rushed to supply equipment; the youth and veteran joined in freely offering their services to their country; volunteers and regulars and all the people rallied to the support of the republic. There was no break in the line, no halt in the march, no fear in the heart. No resistance to the patriotic impulse at home, no successful resistance to the patriotic spirit of the troops fighting in distant waters or on a foreign shore!

What a wonderful experience it has been from the standpoint of patriotism and achievement! The storm broke so suddenly that it was here almost before we realized it. Our navy was too small, though forceful with its modern equipment and most fortunate in its trained officers and sailors. Our army had years ago been reduced to a peace footing. We had only 19,000 available troops when the war was declared, but the account which officers and men gave of themselves on the battlefields has never been surpassed. The manhood was there and everywhere. American patriotism was there and its resources were limitless. The courageous and invincible spirit of the people proved glorious, and those who were a little more than a third of a century ago divided and at war with each other were again united under the holy standard of liberty. Patriotism banished party feeling;

\$50,000,000 for the national defense was appropriated without debate or division, as a matter of course, and as only a mere indication of our mighty reserve power.

But if this is true of the beginning of the war, what shall we say of it now, with hostilities suspended, and peace near at hand, as we fervently hope? Matchless in its results! Unequaled in its completeness and the quick succession with which victory followed victory! Attained earlier than it was believed to be possible; comprehensive in its sweep that every thoughtful man feels the weight of responsibility which has been so suddenly thrust upon us. And above all and beyond all, the valor of the American army and the bravery of the American navy and the majesty of the American name stand forth in unsullied glory, while the humanity of our purposes and the magnanimity of our conduct have given to war, always horrible, touches of noble generosity, Christian sympathy and charity, and examples of human grandeur which can never be lost to mankind. Passion and bitterness formed no part of our impelling motive, and it is gratifying to feel that humanity triumphed at every step of the war's progress.

The heroes of Manila and Santiago and Porto Rico have made immortal history. They are worthy successors and descendants of Washington and Greene; of Paul Jones, Decatur and Hull, and of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Logan; of Farragut, Porter and Cushing, and of Lee, Jackson and Longstreet.

New names stand out on the honor roll of the nation's great men and with them unnamed stand the heroes of the trenches and the forecandle, invincible in battle and uncompromising in death. The intelligent, loyal, indomitable soldier and sailor and marine, regular and volunteer, are entitled to equal praise as having done their whole duty, whether at home or under the baptism of fire.

Who will dim the splendor of their achievements! Who will withhold from them their well earned distinction! Who will intrude detraction at this time to belittle the manly spirit of the American youth and impair the usefulness of the American army! Who will embarrass the government by sowing seeds of dissatisfaction among the brave men who stand ready to serve and die, if need be, for their country! Who will darken the counsels of the republic in this hour requiring the united wisdom of all!

Shall we deny ourselves what the rest of the world so freely and so justly accords to us? The men who endured in the short but decisive struggle its hardships, its privations, whether in field or camp, on ship or in the siege, and planned and achieved its victories, will never tolerate impeachment, either direct or indirect, of those who won a peace whose great gain to civilization is yet unknown and unwritten.

The faith of a Christian nation recognizes the hand of Almighty God in the ordeal through which we have passed. Divine favor seemed manifest everywhere. In fighting for humanity's sake we have been signally blessed. We did not seek war. To avoid it, if it could be done in justice and honor to the rights of our neighbors and ourselves, was our constant prayer. The war was no more invited by us than were the questions which are laid at our door by its results. Now, then, we will do our duty. The problem will not be solved in a day. Patience will be required; patience combined with sincerity of purpose and unshaken resolution to do right, seeking only the highest good of the nation and recognizing no other obligation, pursuing no other path but that of duty.

Right action follows right purpose. We may not at all times be able to divine the future, the way may not always seem clear; but if our aims are high and unselfish, somehow and in some way the right end will be reached. The genius of the nation, its freedom, its wisdom, its humanity, its courage, its justice, favored by Divine Providence, will make it equal to every task and the master of every emergency.

Captures a Horse Thief.
Dakota City dispatch: Sheriff Borowsky last Saturday received a telegram from the marshal of Charter Oak, Iowa, to arrest one Godfrey Peterson, who was supposed to be in this locality, for horse stealing. The telegram arrived just a little late for the sheriff to apprehend Peterson, as he had left, going to Elk Point, S. D., so he announced. However, he disposed of the stolen horse to Jay Bliven for \$15. The marshal at Elk Point was notified and a telephone message today announces Peterson's arrest at that place, and his being en route to Charter Oak. The horse will also be recovered.

Willing to Enlist Again.
Clay center dispatch: The members of Company K, Second regiment, from here, are drifting back to camp. Out of ten from here one, O. W. Burt, has died since coming home. Archie Jones is slowly recovering from a three-weeks' siege of fever, and two or three are not yet sufficiently strong to endure camp life. Most of the boys were taken sick after coming home. Nearly all of them express a willingness to volunteer for service at Manila if such a move is made, as has been reported.

Think He Was a Tramp.
The body of the dead man found near the Blue River, says a Beatrice dispatch, has not been identified. It was buried tonight at 6 o'clock. The verdict of the coroner's jury was death from unknown causes. The undertaker thinks the man had been dead about three months. The body was terribly decomposed. There was some \$2.50 in his pockets, but it is likely deceased was a tramp.

The Northwestern Nebraska Sheep-Breeders' and Wool Growers' association has been formed in Chadron by the prominent sheepmen in that section of the state. The object of the organization is to promote the interests of the wool growers of northwest Nebraska, and for their protection. The interest manifested in the new association by the members indicates that it will have considerable influence along the lines of promotion and protection of the sheep industry.

HOW REWICK RUNS THE STATE INSANE HOSPITAL

Some of the "Reforms" He Has Put in Effect Since Being Inducted Into Office at Lincoln.

SAVING EASY ACCORDING TO HIS PLAN

How the Unfortunates Have Suffered in Order that Popocratic State Officials Might Have Flowers and Other Fine Things at Their Expense.

An investigation has been made into the manner of conducting the Hospital for the Insane at Lincoln by a man thoroughly acquainted with the institution and an array of facts and figures has been produced which shows that the "reform" talk of the fusion combine is all a hollow pretense, so far as this institution is concerned, and the further indication that the same applies as well to all the other state institutions. These facts and figures have all been authenticated by examination of the records and by direct testimony of individuals now in the employ of the Lincoln asylum.

It seems that the asylum has been turned into a machine to further the material welfare of a job lot of politicians, and that the state officials have made some little private "savings" in their connection with the institution. In bringing about this style of reform the fact seems to have been lost sight of that the asylum was built for the comfort and treatment of the unfortunate men and women who are its inmates, the money appropriated for the maintenance of the institution and the control of the treatment of the inmates being regarded as legitimate plunder for the reform crowd. In uncovering this state of affairs the insincerity of purpose on part of the reformers is laid bare before the public.

REWICK TO THE FRONT.

The chief manipulator at the asylum seems to be E. C. Rewick. This is the man who a few years ago demanded some substantial recognition from the Republican party, either in a political or financial way, and being disappointed made it his special business to investigate the affairs of the Lincoln asylum, which resulted in an exposure. When the Popocrats got his reward that he be placed in charge of the business end of the asylum, and he has used the powers obtained in his celebrated investigation to aid him in manipulating the affairs of the institution to the profit of himself and other politicians, making at the same time such a shrewd showing that the office hunters have been able to point to the management of the asylum as if some real reforms had been wrought. It was evident for several years that the institutions of the state were crowded, and the last legislature made appropriations for substantial additions to the buildings at Norfolk, Hastings and Lincoln, in order that a larger number of inmates might be accommodated. But during the last two years, when many insane persons were needing care and treatment and were being held in the counties waiting for transfer the Lincoln hospital has refused to receive them, giving as the reason that there was lack of room. The records, however, disclose the fact that this was not the real reason.

In April, 1898, from the 1897 appropriations, the capacity of the hospital was increased by the completion of an infirmary and other additions at a cost of several thousand dollars. The total cost of new additions and furnishings was \$10,000, and in April twenty-two beds were added, but instead of yielding to the demands of counties desiring patients to be cared for the institution actually reduced the number of inmates so that during last May the number was down to 357, as compared with the 417, who were accommodated ten years ago.

FIGURES ON INMATES.

To show how little reason there is in this talk about lack of room it is only necessary to quote from the public records, which show the number in the institution under Dr. Knapp, in 1887-8, compared with the reports of the present management:

	1888.	1897.	1898.
January	413	361	363
February	417	361	367
March	412	369	367

For the latter part of the year 1887 the report show the following number of inmates for each month: July, 389; August, 390; October, 393; November, 399; December, 396. This shows that in the course of ten years the number of inmates have been materially reduced while at the same time the capacity of the buildings has been largely increased. That lack of room was not the real reason for this reduction is proven by the action of the management in receiving patients who had well-to-do relatives, including a number who furnished their own attendants, while poorer people were refused admission. In many cases unreasonable demands have been made on the authorities of the counties as to the amount of clothing and other outfit that must come with each patient before admission. In these various ways the institution has been able to "save" money by compelling counties to furnish clothing, by utilizing attendants provided by private parties, by cutting down the number of inmates and finally by feeding those who remained on adulterated food. It is a significant fact that the bills for everything bought for the institution go through the hands of Rewick. This has led to a scandal in connection with a Lincoln wholesale house which every effort is being made to hush up.

FLOWERS FOR STATE OFFICERS.

In the manipulation of the funds the appropriation for \$500 for "amusements," receives the special attention of Rewick, and as it turns out he is about the only person who is "amused." The fund has always been appropriated with the idea that it

would furnish entertainment for the patients, but Rewick has diverted it into a channel where it will serve to entertain himself and the reform state officials.

The legislature appropriates money to maintain a hothouse on a considerable scale, to provide fresh flowers for the patients. Under the present management no flowers are furnished in any of the wards, and a rule has been made forbidding any patient to enter the flower house. In addition to this the amusement fund has been used to maintain this hothouse, and the flowers, which should go to the patients, are in reality turned over to the officials of the institution and the "reformers" at the state house. Indisputable evidence has been secured to show that the state officials from the governor down, receive from the asylum a large amount of cut flowers which if bought on the market would cost hundreds of dollars annually. Secretary Porter, who some time ago appropriated the hay grown on the capital grounds to his own use, seems to have regarded the product of the "amusement fund" as one of his particular perquisites of office. Twice a week the team of the reform secretary has been driven to the asylum to bring back flowers and fresh vegetables for the family use, and if round cornered cards were issued to show the amount saved to the household expense account of the Merrick County statesmen, there would be figures regarding the hay, flowers and vegetables grown at the public expense that would furnish something besides amusement to the reform crowd.

Rewick's method in handling the amusement fund is to draw vouchers against it, have receipts signed by inmates of the institution, and use part of the money in buying supplies for the hothouse. The signatures of the inmates are verified by a young son on Rewick's, and often it is only a mark that is made by the inmate, who is unable to write his name. This signing of receipts is the only part of the inmates have in the "amusement," and the vouchers are now on file in the state auditor's office as the best possible proof of a most peculiar method of doing business. The following vouchers have been drawn against the fund by Rewick, the receipts being by insane persons at the hospital:

September 11.....	\$15.25
October 18.....	5.25
November 8.....	4.80
December 31.....	5.75
1898.	

February 7.....	\$ 8.10
March 7.....	4.25
May 4.....	5.25
June 8.....	9.95
July 8.....	15.25
September 9.....	10.00

Among the vouchers drawn against this same fund are the following: No. 12513, S. V. Stewart, tobacco bulbs and plants, \$22.00; No. 14793, Chapin Bros., American Beauty roses and plants, 16.00; No. 15784, S. B. Stewart, primrose seeds, 3.00; No. 16207, Lincoln Pottery Co., 400 pots, 8.20; No. 16208, C. H. Frey, 250 carnation cuttings, 3.75; No. 17000, S. B. Stewart, variety of flowers and plants, 16.49. It is in the receipting of such vouchers as these that inmates are furnished amusement by the fund and it is on the product of this kind that the tables of state employes are decorated or the private culinary departments replenished.

ABUSES SLOWLY MULTIPLY.

The hospital was provided with a chapel or amusement hall, the expense for building it being nearly \$4,000, yet during the last two years no attempt has been made to hold religious services in the hall, and the times when it has been opened for amusements or entertainments have been few and far between. Parties and elaborate luncheons have been given to city friends and political dignitaries, but no one to the inmates, except the regular meals, where the Kansas City oleomargarine is the crowning article of diet. From the best of sources it is learned that no delicacies are furnished to the sick, that medical attention is often lacking and that some of the patients hire attendance of physicians and nurses from outside sources at their own expense. The assistant physician of the institution, who draws \$1,500 a year, finds so little to do in the meantime that he is able to devote six hours a day to his duties as treasurer of Governor Holcomb's insurance company, and the recent political decision made by the attorney general that a state employe "who gives all his time to the state" receives no attention from the asylum reformers. All the loudly promised reforms have been forgotten, and the present management is thoroughly endorsed by the state officials, who draw house rent from the public funds, pay extra money to their deputies, open election returns in the middle of the night, and who declare that the county treasurers are thieves and "the delinquent tax is worthless."

A Few Reform Defaulters.

The state officials are traveling over the state on free passes bragging about their immaculate records and asking for votes when they ought to be here in Lincoln attending to their official duties and earning their salaries. And on these excursions the chorus of every song sung by the sham reformers

is that republicans are all thieves and that popocrats are always honest. Early in the campaign the statement made was that Bartley left the treasury empty when he went out of office, but this has been revised since Meserve was trapped into making the statement in a public speech that Bartley turned over to him something over \$800,000 of available funds. The talk about Moore's shortage is not so loud now since it has been found that the present auditor manipulated the fees in his office last year until the newspapers made it so warm for him that he disengaged. But in spite of these disadvantages the "republican shortage" cry is doing good service for the reform crowd, and often serves to obscure other issues that are beginning to be embarrassing to the oleo party.

To show that the claim of "holier than thou" made by the sham reformers rests on a sham foundation, it is only necessary to print a paragraph of the popocratic county treasurers who have been short at the ends of their terms in the past eight years. The counties mentioned below are only a few of the many in the same condition in the state, but the list will prove an eye-opener to the people who are inclined to believe many of the things said by the reformers in their speeches:

County	Pop.	Shortage.
Stanton	2,600	\$ 2,600
Howard	17,000	17,000
Platte	39,000	39,000
Custer	15,000	15,000
Greeley	39,000	39,000
Thayer	5,600	5,600
Sherman	5,000	5,000
Sheridan	1,540	1,540
Hall	25,000	25,000
Keith	5,900	5,900
Keith	9,900	9,900
Harlan	13,184	13,184
Hamilton	6,500	6,500
Gosper	5,000	5,000
Merrick	3,400	3,400
Total		\$204,394

This is only a partial list, but many of them are aggravated cases, and the indications are that the pilfering officials stole all they could. In Platte county the treasurer was a banker, related to Senator Allen and connected closely with the Platte county ring that has so many representatives in the legislature. When the shortage was discovered the judge, county attorney and other officials were popocrats, and no move was made to prosecute the defaulter. The part of the money owing to county has since been paid up by the bondsmen, but a little over \$13,000 is still due the state. A popocratic attorney has been in office nearly two years, and instead of prosecuting the defaulter, appears to be protecting him on account of his high political and family relations.

In Gosper and Hamilton counties the court houses were burned by incendiary means, and the amounts mentioned as the shortages of the treasurers are small in proportion to the real losses of records and property retained by the counties. In one or two other cases, like Hall county, the money was used to bolster up tottering banks. In Harlan county the treasurer testifies about the shortage in order to send a republican banker to the penitentiary, and contrary to the plan worked up by local popocratic politicians, got sent up himself. The Greeley county man fled to New York, and was captured after great expense on the part of the state. His shortage has just been compromised by popocratic officials who took a section of land in the sandhills and \$1,000 in notes as full settlement.

One remarkable popocratic shortage occurred in Merrick county, the home of Secretary Porter, the great "money saver." A fusion treasurer in that county "saved" \$34,000 belonging to the county, and while no part of the shortage has been made good, the defaulting treasurer is still following in the footsteps of the immaculate Frank Hilton, and is shouting for "Porter and Reform." The chances are that Porter will not mention the rotten record of the fusion party in his own county, as he swings around the circle on his pass-propping campaign tour, but the people of Merrick county who pay their taxes and who have to shoulder the additional burden made by the popocratic defaulter, are apt to remember the matter in a substantial way on election day. Porter rides around over the state telling the voters of the defaultation of Eugene Moore, while in his home county is a defaultation larger than Moore's by over \$10,000, which passes by in silence. The existence of such a state of affairs in his home county is calculated to make the voters suspicious of the state officer who does not hesitate to borrow his hay and vegetables from the state.

The list of Popocratic defaulters does not stop with county treasurers. In several counties the clerks and recorders got away with all the fees that came into their offices. In Custer County last year the probate judge was found to be short \$900, but he run for re-election just the same, repeating the parrot-like saying, "Moore and Bartley done the same thing." It is to the lasting credit of the Custer County Populists, however, that they elected a Republican in his place.

In counties having township organization, where there is a tax collector to each precinct, the number of defaulting "reformers" is large. Custer County probably presenting the biggest collection. The stealings of these men averaged something less than \$1,000 apiece, but it was in each case about all they could conveniently get their hands on, near the closing of their terms of office. The list of defaulting postmasters, who were appointed by Cleveland, but later declared themselves for "fusionism, fusionism and reform," is so long that in the whole state it runs up into the hundreds. In some counties nearly every postmaster turned out to be a defaulter. Greeley County, the home of Cashman, furnishes some rich samples. At Greeley and Scotia, little towns of less than 700 inhabitants, the Popocratic postmasters got away with something like \$4,000 apiece, and their bondsmen had to suffer. The offices up along the Kearney and Callaway branch, the homes of Maret and Edmisten, and other reformers, nearly all went the same way, and their bondsmen had to come forward and pay out hard-earned money. It has been the same way all over the state, and a thorough investigation would show that in the last ten years the Popocratic defaulters would outnumber all the Republican shortages there have been in the last thirty years.

THE MAJOR'S EXPERIENCE.

From the Detroit Free Press.

One of the staunchest supporters of the deep-water way from the Great Lakes to the ocean is Major A. C. Bishop, of 715 Third Ave., Detroit, a civil engineer of wide experience and considerable prominence in his profession. He was assistant engineer on the Hudson River Railroad in 1850 and has since conducted large engineering operations. He has been located in Detroit since 1815, and has a large acquaintance among the business men and citizens of this city.

Two years ago, for the first time, Major Bishop was in the hospital. For two months he had the best of medical attendance but when he was discharged he was not like the Major Bishop of old. When asked regarding his health, he said: "When I had my last spell of sickness and came out of the hospital I was a sorry sight. I could not gain my strength, and could not walk over a block for several weeks."

"I noticed some articles in the newspapers re-widened my eyes to the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which convinced me that they were worth trying and bought two boxes. I did not take them for my complexion but for strength. After using them I felt better, and more they did me worlds of good. I am pleased to recommend them to invalids who need a tonic to build up a shattered constitution."—A. C. Bishop.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of January, 1898.

ROBERT E. HULL, Jr., Notary Public.

The pure, powerful vegetable ingredients in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People supply the antidote for poisonous matter in the blood and add those elements needed to build up body and brain. Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. They can be taken by young or old, being harmless in their nature, yet powerful in eliminating disease.

The New York Ledger, the old original Ledger, Bonner's Ledger, edited by Bonner's sons, has announced that on and after November 1, next, it will change from a weekly to a monthly, retaining the present size, but with added pages.

Two Interesting Buildings.

Pictures of two interesting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings have been reproduced in a recent issue of Truth. One is the building at Frederick, Md., which has been used since 1831 as a freight station, and which is still devoted to that purpose. In the little cupola of the building a bell once hung which was always rung on arrival of trains from Baltimore when horses were the motive power of the railroad. The other building is the station at Mount Clare, Baltimore, and it is noted as being the location of the first telegraph office in the world. It was from this building that Professor Morse sent his celebrated message in 1844 to his friends in Washington, forty miles away.

Don't trust a tame wolf and a reconciled enemy too far.

Advocate Your Horses With Cascares.

Candy Cathartic cure constipation forever. 10c. Sec. M. C. C. Co. Call. Druggists refund money.

Mrs. Theodore Sutro, wife of the well known mining financier, of New York, has just finished a course of study in the law, which she undertook in order to assist her husband in his work.

First Permanent Cure. Notice of recovery after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$3.00 trial bottle. Write to Dr. R. H. King, Ltd., 501 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Now," said the president of the Spanish peace commission, as he met Judge Day, "there is one thing we are unit on from the start." "And that is?" queried the judge. "We both remember the Maine!"—Philadelphia North American.

Iowa Patent Office Report.

Patents have been allowed, but not yet issued, to R. F. Fleak, of Stuart, Iowa, for a rotary pump in which a plurality of valves are pivotally connected with a rotatable hub that is in eccentric position in the case or cylinder in such a manner that a uniform motion of the valves occurs to produce a uniform flow and continuous stream and pounding prevented. One-third is assigned to G. Laird and J. B. Grove, of same place. To D. E. Walker, of Adair, for a decided novelty in corn-planters set forth in one of the claims as follows:

Automatic check row mechanism for corn planters comprising a journal fixed to the cross bar that supports seed boxes on the runners of a carriage, a traction wheel having convex faces loosely mounted on the journal and cross bar, a sprocket wheel fixed to the rotatable rear axle of the carriage, a chain connecting the two sprocket wheels and means for operating the clutch, all arranged and combined to operate in the manner set forth for the purposes stated.

All the work required in preparing and prosecuting applications done in our office. We have official reports of all patents issued since 1850 to date and inventors can examine same and obtain advice free. Call or write. THOMAS G. ORWIG & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 1, '98.

The Largest Boiler Plate.

The largest steam boiler plate in the world was recently turned out at the Krupp works, in Essen, Germany. Its dimensions are as follows: Length, 39 feet; width, 11 feet; thickness, 1 1/4 inches; surface, 429 square feet, and weight, 37,600 pounds. Compared with this gigantic steel plate the one recently rolled by the Stockton Malleable Iron Company of England sinks into insignificance. This plate, which was announced by the makers as the largest ever turned out in England, measures: Length, 74 feet; width, 5 feet; thickness, three-quarters of an inch. Its surface measures nearly 370 square feet and it weighs 12,300 pounds.

A man well up in dog lore counsels intending purchasers of a puppy to let the mother of the puppy know for them. In carrying them back to their bed the first the mother nicks up will always be the best.