

INDUSTRIALACTIVITY

STATISTICS WHICH DEMONSTRATE PROSPERITY.

Immense Increase in the Importation of Commodities Used in Domestic Manufactures, and Decrease in the Imports of Articles Made Abroad.

Some interesting facts illustrative of the marvelous revival of industrial activity which followed so directly upon the election of President McKinley and the enactment of the Dingley tariff are set forth in a statement issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. It is especially significant of prosperous times among manufacturers that articles required in manufacturing and food stuffs not produced in the United States form the largest items of the increase in importations shown by the fiscal year just ended. The statement covers all articles or classes of articles in which the importation increased or decreased as much as \$1,000,000 during the year, and shows an increase of importations in nearly all articles of foreign production required by our manufacturers. Unmanufactured fibers, raw silk, crude rubber, bar and block tin, hides and skins, undressed furs, cabinet and other woods, unmanufactured tobacco and chemicals for use in manufacturing, all show a heavy increase, wool being the only important item of material for the factory which shows a reduction in imports.

In the ten great classes of material imported for use of the manufacturers—fibers, silk, rubber, hides, furs, tin, copper, tobacco, wood and chemicals—the increase amounts to about \$30,000,000, though the reduction of several million dollars in wool brings the net increase in manufacturers' materials to something less than that figure. In food stuffs the principal increase is in sugar, tropical fruits and cocoa, the increase in these being about \$30,000,000. The very heavy importations of sugar just prior to the enactment of the tariff laws of 1897 made the sugar importations of 1898 extremely light, so that those of 1899 show an increase of 50 per cent in quantity over those of 1898, but many million pounds less than those of 1897.

Among manufactured goods the finer grades of cotton, silk and fibers show the largest increase, though matting, chinaware, dressed furs and spirits are slightly in excess of last year. Diamonds and jewelry show the largest increase among the articles classed as luxuries, though this is believed to be due in part at least to a reduction in duties under the act of 1897, which was made in the belief that it would reduce smuggling and thus bring within the operations of the customs law many million dollars' worth of this class of goods which had formerly escaped taxation. In manufactured goods there has been a decrease in imports in a number of important articles which come in competition with American manufactures, especially in woolen goods and tin plate. Coffee also shows a decrease of about \$10,000,000 in value of importations, largely due, however, to the decrease in price rather than in quantity, the average price per pound in 1899 being more than 10 per cent below that of 1898, while there is also a slight reduction in quantities imported, owing to the very heavy imports of last year.

The following table includes the articles or classes of articles in which the imports of the year show an increase or decrease of as much as \$1,000,000, and compares the imports of the year with those of the two preceding fiscal years:

IMPORTS.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Chemicals	\$44,948,752	\$41,470,713	\$42,065,731
Chinaware	2,977,877	3,887,289	2,532,955
Cocoa	2,897,595	3,715,829	5,350,116
Coffee	\$1,544,384	68,957,831	55,274,848
Copper in bars, etc.	999,824	3,077,835	5,094,833
Cotton manufactures	34,429,363	27,367,300	32,653,511
Fibers, manufactured	12,336,418	18,446,156	20,290,727
Fibers, raw	32,546,567	21,899,794	25,122,462
Fruits & nuts	17,126,532	14,506,550	18,317,201
Furs, undressed	2,368,979	3,822,935	5,645,580
Furs & m'fcs. of	3,076,125	4,048,569	5,211,019
Hides & skins	27,863,048	30,068,332	41,988,045
Household & pers'l effects	2,438,363	1,779,055	3,112,885
Ind. rubber & gutta percha	17,588,163	25,545,391	31,576,542
Jewelry & precious stones	3,559,367	10,388,880	17,649,446
Matting	3,322,903	1,437,171	2,651,131
Silk, human	18,918,233	22,110,065	32,479,627
Silk, man. of	25,199,067	22,528,965	25,106,482
Spirits	3,850,114	2,152,734	3,144,649
Sugar	89,998,181	69,472,749	84,858,129
Tin in bars, pigs, etc.	6,535,825	8,776,151	11,843,357
Tin plate	3,809,148	2,619,565	3,809,148
Tobacco, leaf	5,854,155	7,488,608	9,900,633
Wool, raw	53,243,191	16,783,692	8,232,837
Wool, m'fcs.	49,122,992	14,323,771	13,831,967

The following table shows the total imports of each fiscal year during the decade:

1890	\$78,210,120
1891	\$84,916,196
1892	\$87,402,462
1893	\$86,400,342
1894	\$84,994,642
1895	\$71,963,265
1896	\$74,729,674
1897	\$94,729,674
1898	\$106,042,634
1899	\$97,116,854

Because They Don't Know.

The outlook for the yield of French champagnes for the season of 1899 is discouraging. The latest facts from the wine districts published in Paris show that the white grapes have suffered severely through inclement weather. The vines bearing these grapes do not produce a "contrebougeons," and in consequence the first growth having been destroyed, there is no hope whatever of fruit for the autumn. In Epernay, the center of the champagne country, the damage done is considerable, but not so great as in many less known localities. In Paris the certainty of a bad vintage has caused a great demand to spring up for wines of previous years, in which a brisk speculation is being done. The wine statistics for the champagne district for the year, from April, 1898, to April, 1899, show a fall of 700,000 in

the number of bottles exported. On the other hand, the consumption in France has increased over 2,500,000 bottles. The total number of bottles disposed of during the year was 27,337,996. The stock the growers have in hand amounts to 106,371,755 bottles, together with 413,053 hectoliters of wine in casks.

If not a bottle of French champagne could be spared for export to the United States for the next ten years it would be far from an unmixed calamity. Certain so-called connoisseurs whose tastes are regulated by label and not by quality would feel the deprivation seriously, but in the long run they would be the wiser and the better for it. Then they would be forced to drink the fine champagnes of native production, and would for the first time in their lives discover how excellent these wines really are. At present they don't know, for they never taste them.

REPUBLICANS ARE READY.

The Free-Trade Issue Will Find Them Well Prepared in 1900.

Some of the Democrats who see the hopelessness of a campaign on a 16-to-1 platform express anxiety to make free trade and protection the issue. If the Bryan or Democratic leaders will agree to ignore the silver issue in their platform and pledge that its speakers shall not allude to it, it is possible that the Republicans would accommodate them. In 1894 the Republicans made the campaign on a declaration against the Gorman-Wilson tariff law. Hard times helped, but the Democratic party was never so badly beaten. Indeed, the overwhelming defeat in 1894 caused Democrats to seek a new issue for 1896, and free and unlimited coinage of silver was accepted by many Democrats because they dared not go into a campaign with a revenue tariff platform. The Bryan convention dropped the word "only" from the usual Democratic platform declaring for a tariff for revenue.

The duty in the Gorman law was high enough on iron, but it was made so low on a long line of goods that half the factories producing them were closed. The woolen industry and the wool-growing interest were hit very hard by the Gorman law. During the past two years the wool-growing interest has got on its feet again. Sheep and wool again have value, and the latter, produced at home, is taking the place of the foreign article, coming to us on the free list. It is not probable that the wool-growers, who are in three-fourths the states, can form a manufacturers' trust. The wool manufacturers have not yet accomplished much in that direction. Clothing is not materially higher than it was under the Gorman law. Free trade in glass would lose to Indiana the eastern trade in one of its prominent industries, as did the cut in duties by the Gorman tariff law. So with other industries, the principle of protection cannot be safely set aside unless we are all willing to reduce wages to the basis of those of competitors in other countries. Great Britain has competitors today because all nations have protected their industries by tariffs which have held the home markets for the home producer, and there is no doubt that they will adhere to that policy in adjusting duties. At any rate, if the Bryan Democracy is anxious to drop 16 to 1 for the tariff issue, Republicans are ready.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

Money Is Plenty.



Dick—Hello, John, what are you buying now? John—A gold watch. Dick—You must be flush with money. John—Yes; I've just had another raise in wages.

A Policy Which Invites Disaster.

No matter what steps we may take to destroy trusts Germany is determined to maintain a system which it is generally recognized is bringing prosperity and wealth to the empire. Shall we then, in order to overcome an evil which may be regulated, resort to a policy which will invite disaster? Is it conceivable that the American people, in the face of the menace which the organized front of Germany presents, will strike down the only barrier to the deluge of articles manufactured in Germany which the removal of protection would invite? Great Britain is now endeavoring to rescue her West Indian possessions from the evil fate imposed on them by the German export bounty system. Are we anxious to share the same experience? If we are, all we need to do is to dispense with protection and the Germans will soon make it clear to us that in the effort to abate an evil which is largely imaginary we have exposed ourselves to the danger of having our manufacturing industries totally destroyed.—San Francisco Chronicle.

No Longer Fashionable.

A Canadian correspondent, writing on the trade between Canada and America, says: "The policy of the United States toward Canada since 1867, with the brief intermission while the Wilson act of 1894-'97 was in force, has been one of grab all and give nothing. Of course, it is no longer fashionable in this country to discriminate against Americans.—Wheeling (W.Va.) Manufacturer.

AGREES WITH HAVEMEYER.

A Brother Monopolist Indorses the Sugar King's Views.

Rarely in the annals of American politics have the statements of a man having any reputation at all been so completely refuted, riddled and ridiculed as those of Mr. Havemeyer, to the effect that the present tariff is four-fifths extortion and the parent of trusts. In such a situation Mr. Havemeyer has doubtless been turning in every direction looking for an indorsement of some kind from some quarter, and willing to accept it in whatever shape it should come.

The loose-talking New Yorker may now comfort himself a little, for he has found a friend of just as much loquacity and just as little sense. That congenial indorser lives in this city and has sent the indorsement to the Nebraska City Conservative. In which paper it has been duly published without comment. It runs thus: Wells, Fargo & Co., Office of President.

San Francisco, Cal., June 15, 1899.

Dear Mr. Morton: Referring to yours of June 7, doubtless you noticed Havemeyer's testimony before the Washington commission yesterday and his remarks upon the matter of trusts—namely, that the protective tariff is the mother of trusts in the United States of America. I am with him every time on that statement. I think his observations in general were based on facts and good sense.

Very truly yours,
JOHN J. VALENTINE.

A draft upon human credulity drawn by Havemeyer and indorsed by Valentine is certainly a unique document even in the politics of a country where the canard and the roorback are common. Fortunately the names of the parties are so well known and the reputation of each so well established that no one is likely to be deceived by the document. The only effect of the Valentine indorsement will be to confirm the judgment of the public formed on the original statement. The main interest in the matter lies in the new evidence it gives of Valentine's craving for notoriety. Wherever there is an opening in a newspaper, on a platform or in a pulpit, he is there to show that he can shed language as readily as he shirks taxes or cinches the public, and seemingly there is no form of iniquity he is not willing to uphold either by precept or practice.—San Francisco Call.

Two Inevitable Results.

Not one-half of the articles handled by the trusts are protected by tariffs. Not one-half the capitalization of the great consolidations is devoted to the production of articles which are protected. Mr. Havemeyer knows very well that in forming these consolidations the real objects were an economy of organization and a monopoly of the local production. These being the prime objects, the tariffs affect them neither in one way or the other, except as they may exclude a foreign competition. If we throw open the doors to foreign competition it would necessitate even greater economy in organization to enable home producers to compete profitably. There would be no surer way to put the entire production of the country into the hands of consolidations than by striking down all our tariff duties. There would be an absolute necessity for trusts then, or else we should have to give our markets over to the Europeans and go out of business, for we could not continue to produce in any but the most economical way against unrestricted foreign competition. It is safe, then, to say that if all our tariff laws should be repealed tomorrow there would be just two effects—one the degradation of American labor, and the other a complete absorption of our industries by giant corporations.—Kansas City (Kan.) Journal.

Democracy and Trusts.

It was in 1894 that the Democratic majority in both houses of congress paralyzed the section against trusts passed by the Republican majority in the preceding congress. The Wilson law prescribes no penalty against trusts except firms or corporations who are importers of foreign goods. Importers are not organized in trusts and never have been. Consequently the Wilson law touches none of the trusts. It opened the door wide to all that now exist. The last senate was not Republican and would not permit the restoration of the anti-trust clause of the McKinley law. The Republican record against trusts is perfectly clear. A law in 1890 fulfilled the platform pledge of 1888. Then the Democrats came into power and misgovernment and calamity came with them. In their endless chapter of disasters was the killing of the anti-trust law. They worked havoc in that direction as in every other. Yet they are now making a prodigious racket over the trusts as if the subject were entirely new and their party acting upon it for the first time.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Then and Now.

During the last Democratic administration the papers were filled with reports of factories closed, wages reduced and an ever-increasing army of unemployed. Now they are filled with reports of new enterprises, voluntary advances of wages and constantly improved relations between employers and employees.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

Delighted to Meet Them.

If the free traders are anxious to rally under Mr. Havemeyer as a mentor and his 10 per cent duty as a slogan, those who believe in the policy of protection will be delighted to meet them as soon as there is time to attend to it.—Indianapolis Journal.

STOMACH LIKE STEEL

HAD AN APPETITE FOR HARDWARE.

Ato Nails, Wires and Knife Because He Liked Them—He Also Had a Craving for Hairpins and Tacks—Finally He Died.

Joshua Davis, a patient who died recently at the State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota, across the lake from Madison, Mo., had an insatiable appetite for hardware and lived nearly a year with half a pound of nails, knife blades, hairpins, tacks and pieces of wire of various lengths in his stomach and intestines. Physicians say that Davis' case was the most remarkable that has ever come to their knowledge. He was committed to the asylum from Sauk county, having been picked up by the police in Baraboo on account of his queer actions. He was received at the asylum early last August after having spent a couple of weeks in the Baraboo jail. Shortly before he died he told the hospital physicians that while in the jail he had swallowed all the nails and wire he could get hold of, partly because he had an uncontrollable appetite for them and partly because he wanted to kill himself. The physicians would not believe him and, being accustomed to hearing all sorts of strange stories, attributed his odd tale to his diseased mind. It was only after he became so emaciated that he could not walk that the physicians began seriously to consider his confessions regarding the hardware within him. Finally a careful examination of Davis' body was made and the outline of the nails within the intestines was detected through the abdominal wall. The foreign substances in the stomach and intestines had disturbed digestion slightly during the first few months of Davis' confinement in the hospital, and this fact, with the remarkably rugged constitution of the patient, made the physicians discredit his story about having too much iron in the system. However, when the doctors became convinced that there were some foreign substances in the abdomen they determined on an operation. It was performed by Dr. William B. Lyman, superintendent of the hospital, and his assistants, Drs. M. F. Clark and Eugene Chaney. They performed what is known as the operation of gastrostomy, the stomach being opened at the pyloric extremity. The revelations of the surgeons' knives were simply astounding. There, in folds of the stomach and intestines were imbedded two dozen nails of all sizes, from a tack to a twenty-penny spike, ten pieces of wire of different sizes and lengths and two pocketknife blades. The spike, which was six inches long, had passed out of the stomach and lodged crosswise in the intestines, causing the latter to adhere to the abdominal walls and forming a sort of dam which prevented the smaller nails and pieces of wire from leaving the stomach. The stomach and intestines were perforated by the nails, the pressure from the sharp pieces of iron causing an advanced state of ulceration. Though Davis had told the doctors he had also eaten some pebbles, none were found. The terrible condition of the stomach and intestines indicated that the man had slight chance of recovery. After taking out the nails and other pieces of iron the doctors stitched up the stomach, but Davis never rallied and died about eight hours later. The body was buried in the potter's field, near the asylum. Davis had been on a prolonged debauch just before his arrest at Baraboo. It was while he was in this condition that he was arrested and thrown into the Baraboo jail, thus being deprived of any chance whatever of getting what his system most craved. The first day he was in jail he happened to pick up an old rusty nail and put it into his mouth. The taste of the corroded iron seemed to have a pleasant and soothing effect and finally Davis swallowed the piece of metal. This relieved him for a short time, but the old craving returned and Davis hunted up another nail. This he also ate, with twenty-two others, at intervals later. Running out of nails, he began to swallow short pieces of wire, the next best thing. His supply of wire also gave out, and at last he took a small pocketknife and breaking out both blades swallowed them. This completely exhausted his supply of metal, he afterward confessed to the doctors, and he went to eating small pebbles and pieces of plaster. No traces of these, however, were found in his body when the autopsy was made.

"Fatty" Walsh.

New York has lost another of its unique characters by the death of "Fatty" Walsh, whose humor was as robust as his corporeity, from which he derived his sobriquet. He was a politician always, and he lived and died in office. He was the idol of the people of his district on the east side, and one of his favorite amusements was to stand on the corner of the street where he lived every night and give two pennies to each one of the little children who flocked around him and could show clean hands—one penny for each hand. Probably his most famous epigram was perpetrated when the New York Aldermen were indicted for the famous Broadway street railroad steal. "Fatty" Walsh had been a candidate for alderman that year, but he was counted out. When the verdict of guilty was brought in against the corrupt aldermen he foisted his arms and said: "God is good to the Irish. If I had been in the board, where would I be now?"—Boston Herald.

Awarice is a skin disease.—Galveston News.

The Battlefield Route.

The veterans of '61 and '65 and their friends who are going to attend the thirty-third G. A. R. annual encampment at Philadelphia in September could not select a better nor more historic route than the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio, with splendid service from Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis on the Big Four, all connecting at Indianapolis or Cincinnati, and thence over the picturesque Chesapeake & Ohio, along the Ohio river to Huntington, W. Va.; thence through the foothills of the Alleghenies over the mountains, through the famous springs region of Virginia to Staunton, Va., between which point and Washington are many of the most prominent battlefields—Waynesboro, Gordonsville, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Kettle Run, Marassas, Bull Run, Fairfax and a score of others nearly as prominent. Washington is next, and thence via the Pennsylvania Line direct to Philadelphia. There will be three rates in effect for this business—first, continuous passage, with no stop-over privilege; second, going and coming same route, with one stop-over in each direction; third, circuitous route, going one way and back another, with one stop-over in each direction. For full information as to routes, rates, etc., address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., 234 Clark street, Chicago.

When it comes to making improvements in all branches of railroad service, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad does not have to retire from the front rank. As "nothing is too good for the Irish," so nothing is too good for Baltimore and Ohio railroad patrons, and a progressive step in dining car service is being taken. The Royal Blue Line dining cars are being shipped as rapidly as possible to change the interiors so that each car will have a table d'hote compartment and a cafe, where the service will be a la carte. This part of the car will have easy chairs, tables and other conveniences of a first-class cafe, where gentlemen can smoke and eat without interfering with those who prefer a different state of things.

New Inventions.

497 inventors received patents the past week and of this number 163 sold either the entire or a part of their right before the patent issued. Amongst the large concerns who bought patents the last week are the General Electric Co., of New York, Girard Button Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Aeolian Co., New York city, Kalamazoo Sled Co., of Michigan, Richmond, Va., Locomotive Works, of Chicago, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., of New York, and Tiffany & Company, Jewelers, New York City.

Parties desiring full information as to the law and practice of patents may obtain the same in addressing Sues & Co., Lawyers and Solicitors, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Members of Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana volunteers, intend to give a sword to General Lawton, the Indian who distinguished himself at the Philippines. The promoters of the scheme will accept no subscriptions except from members of the regiment. This organization, famed as "Studebaker's Tigers," was the first volunteer regiment to be mustered into the regular army.

A certain Nauvo woman assured her husband that she never told him a lie and never would. He told her that he did not doubt it, but would hereafter cut a notch in the piano when she knew she deceived him. "No, you won't," screamed "I'm not going to have my piano ruined."

Just before W. V. Smith, of Florence, Kan., goes to bed he carefully places his beard in a muslin bag. After he has entered the bed he puts the bag under his pillow. His beard is nearly eight feet long.

Special Rates East, Via O. & St. L. and Wabash Routes.

For the G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia tickets will be sold Sept. 1, 2 and 3, good returning Sept. 20th. Stopovers will be allowed at Niagara Falls, Washington and many other points, choice of routes. For rates, timetables and all information call at city office, 1415 Farnam st., (Paxton Hotel block), or write Harry E. Moores, C. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

She—Why is it, I wonder, that little men so often marry big women? He—I don't know, unless it is that the little fellows are afraid to back out of the engagements.—Tit-Bits.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Miss Helen Gould has been invited to attend the ceremonies at Three Oaks, Mich., when the Spanish cannon captured by Admiral Dewey will be presented to the town.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 62-000 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. W. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Princess of Wales is an expert angler, but her daughter, the duchess of Fife, is the best fisherwoman in the family.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. A bottle in time. Sold by druggists.

Put Rates on All Railways.—F. H. Philbin Ticket Broker, 1505 Farnam, Omaha.

Ayer's Pills

Is your breath bad? Then your best friends turn their heads aside. A bad breath means a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache. 25c. All druggists.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use the **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for the Whiskers. 50 CTS. OF CHANDLER, 63 N. 3rd St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Bourke Cockran tells a story which shows that in his early days he was much discouraged and went to a friend's office high up in a skyscraper to ask help to leave New York for Deadwood. This friend took him to a window, which commanded a large view of the city, and remarked: "There are twenty Deadwoods within your range of vision."

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake in your shoes. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

It has been estimated that steamers are 20 per cent safer than sailing vessels.

Shirt Bosoms

Should always be dried before starching. Apply "Faultless Starch" freely to both sides, roll up tight with bosom inside and lay aside twenty minutes before ironing. All grocers sell "Faultless Starch," 10c.

Since the beginning of this century no fewer than fifty-two volcanic islands have arisen out of the sea. Nineteen has disappeared and ten are now inhabited.

\$118 buys new upright piano. Schmolter & Mueller, 1313 Farnam St., Omaha.

The unmarked providences of God are the most remarkable.

ROBERT DOWNING

Tells the Secret of His Great Endurance.

Robert Downing was recently interviewed by the press on the subject of his splendid health. Mr. Downing promptly and emphatically gave the whole credit of his splendid physical condition to Pe-ru-na, saying:



"Robert Downing, the Tragedian.

"I find it a preventive against all sudden summer illnesses that sweep upon one in changing climates and water.

"It is the finest traveling companion and safeguard against malarial influences.

"To sum it up, Pe-ru-na has done me more good than any tonic I have ever taken."

Healthy mucous membranes protect the body against the heat of summer and the cold of winter. Pe-ru-na is sure to bring health to the mucous membranes of the whole body.

Write for a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book entitled "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

Remember that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint, bilious colic, diarrhoea and dysentery are each and all catarrh of the bowels. Catarrh is the only correct name for these affections. Pe-ru-na is an absolute specific for these ailments, which are so common in summer. Dr. Hartman, in a practice of over forty years, never lost a single case of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera morbus, and his only remedy was Pe-ru-na. Those desiring further particulars should send for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 & \$3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.

ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES THE GENUINE W. L. DOUGLAS NAME and price stamped on bottom.

Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Largest makers of \$3 and \$3.50 shoes in the world. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send you a pair on receipt of price. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap top. Catalogue A Free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

CARTER'S INK

Is what the largest and best school systems use.

STAMMERING

Omaha Stammerers' Institute, 603 Range Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Julia E. Vaughan.

W. N. U. OMAHA. No. 34—1899