Millions of Dollars Worth of Tin Plate Formerly Made in England Now Being Made in America by Americans -Mugwamps Don't Like It.

There is a great deal to gratify the friends of American industry in the report of Mr. Ayer, special agent of the Treasury Department, on the subject of tin plate manufacture. The humiliating argument that Americans cannot manufacture tin plate has never made any impression, except among mugwumps and free traders who want Great Britain to do the work for America. The American people believe, with good reason, that Americans are at least equal to any other nation in skill and industry, and that, with a tariff to protect it from unfair competition with the products of pauper labor abroad. American labor will hold its own against the world.

Mr. Ayer's report to Secretary Foster shows that under the stimulus of the McKinley law tin and terne plates are being made by American manufacturers in commercial quantities, and that they have been offered and purchased in such quantities by American consumers; that these plates have been extensively tested and found equal if not superior to foreign plates; that the development of the new industry has largely stimulated the manufacture of black plates, and that firms have turned their attention to the manufacture of machinery for tin and terne plates. Forty-two concerns are reported as now engaged in making tin plate and sixteen of these are making their own black plates.

Up to the passage of the McKinley law this country was dependent upon Great Britain for tin plate. Many millions of dollars which ought to have been expended in the employment of American labor went to Great Britain to enrich British manufacturers and to pay British workingmen for doing American work. The McKinley law has given Americans a chance to do their own work by giving them protection against English rates of wages. The free traders have sneered and scoffed and have endeavored to belittle the ability of Americans to enter upon the tin plate industry. Abuse and sarcasm have been lavished on all who undertook the manufacture of American tin, and no language has been too vicious or mendacious to apply to those engaged in advancing the interests of all the people by making America industrially independ-

The evidence presented of the progress of the tin plate industry in America ought to cover Russell, Mills and their fellow opponents of American industry with shame and confusion. But it is not likely that they will take anything back, nor does it matter whether they do or not. The facts and figures speak with a force that no free trade bombast can overcome. American tin plate manufacture is fairly on the way to take its place among those great industries which are monuments to the wisdom of the protective tariff.

TARIFF PICTURES.

For the twelve months ending March 31, 1891, our dutiable imports were \$526,399,665

For the corresponding period ending March 31, 1892, they were \$375,585,062

Yet domestic manufactured products have never been so cheap to the con sumer as they are at present.

In ten years under protection the number of workers employed in manufacturing establishments in Cleveland has increased from

to 53,349

while the wages paid annually have grown from \$8,502,335 \$30,423,635.

The voters of Ohio have good reasons for voting for Republicanism and protection to home industries.

No argument refutes the free trade dictum, "if you do not buy you cannot sell," so effectually as the figures of our breadstuff exports for the past few months. During the nine months ending March 31, 1891, we sold cereals abroad to the value of \$85, 252, 926.

During the same period in 1891 our cereal exports were \$233,159,912.

The truth is that when Europe needs our food products it will buy them whether we buy European manufactures or not.

Practical Reciprocity Results. For the eight months ending March 1, 1891, the exports from this country to Cuba aggregated in value \$2,797,-679. For the months ending March 1, 1891, under the operations of the new reciprocity treaty, the exports were inereased to a valuation of \$4,065,168. The principal exports are flour, tallow, lumber and timber, salted and smoked meats, crude and refined petroleum and sewing machines. An increase of sales of these and some minor articles to Cuba, amounting to \$1,268,089, in eight months under reciprocity is a practical result of the greatest signifi-

Advice to Farmers. We will open a book account with the farmer and laborer of the United States. We will credit him with the amount of tariff tax he pays, and will debit him with the benefits of protection. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the amount of money received annually from customs duties to be Bout \$820,000,000. Now, double this domestic producs, and we have 40,000,000 "taken from the pockets of the scople annually," which is less

than \$7 per capita. From that we must deduct \$1 from now on for the tariff that has been taken off sugar. This leaves us \$6 per capita, so that laboring men and farmers with a family of five persons, which is about the average, pay \$30 tariff tax annually. Now we will debit you with the benefits protection gives laborers in the United States in higher wages-giving the American wage-earners 100 per cent better pay than is paid in England for the same work.

Cleveland's Prosperity. The facts in regard to the indus trial development of the city of Cleveland, presented in the address of the Hon. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the United States census, before the Cleveland Board of Industry and Improvement, afford a striking example of the practical benefits of the protect-

ive tariff. The present census shows that in ten years the number of manufacturing establishments in Cleveland has increased from 1,055 to 2,065; that the capital invested in manufacturing has increased in the same period from \$19,-430,969 to \$53.074.346: that the number

of hands employed has grown from ERECTED A. D. 1632. 21,724 to 53,349; that the yearly wages paid have advanced from \$8,502,935 to \$30,423,635; that the value of the raw materials used has increased by \$24,-691,336, and that the value of the product has grown from \$48,604,050 in

1880 to \$98,926,241 in 1890. Such a record of industrial progress is more effective than all the free trade theories ever printed. It is an argument for protection whose force cannot be lessened by any amount of rhetoric.

A Step Toward Free Trade. In driving through with only fifteen minutes, debate the bill to put binding twine on the free list, the Democratic House of Representatives practically confessed that it was afraid to allow open discussion of the measure. This is not to be wondered at, for the bill is one of the most disreputable and demagogic measures introduced by the present majority. To say this is to condemn it severely, but the statement is warranted by the facts. Under protection the manufacture of binding twine has been developed in this country, its price to the consumer has been reduced more than half, and the industry which has been built up consumes 10,000 tons of American hemp annually and distributes about \$2,000,000 in wages each year to American labor. If the Democracy had the power it would destroy this industry and send the \$2,000,000 in wages tooforeign laborers. It is fortunate for the country that the power of the demagogues who control the House is re-

stricted by a Republican Senate and

President. Result of the McKinley Bill. The American Protective Tariff league is doing a splendid work in the compilation of "the McKinley census," which shows in detail the number of new manufacturing plants established and the old ones expanded under the tariff of 1890, giving in each case the location, name of firm, company or individual proprietor, with amount of capital invested, number of hands employed, hours of labor, wages paid, duct. The first installment of this census is now ready and it makes a formida- the revolution, the war of 1812 and the ble showing. Democrats who want to struggle of 1860. know what new industries have been established under the McKinley tariff can now be furnished with a bill of terested in the "demnition total." The document is one of great value to Republicans and of peculiar interest to Democrats. It can be had of the Propublican committee.

The Stuffed Prophet.

Cleveland said in 1889 that the only way to keep gold coin in circulation was to suspend "the present purchase and coinage of silver." Bland says the purchase of silver and issuance of silver notes under the Sherman law is fatal to silver as money and free coinage is all that will save it. Yet we have not suspended purchase and comage of silver nor have we free coinage of silver, and stall the gold is not driven out of circulation and the total product of American silver mines is represented in our currency. The divided Democrats are part of them gold monometallists and part of them cans are the true bimetalists.

British Trade Prospects The English cotton trade is suffering period of great depression, and the iron business is in no better condition: England's imports are increasing and the London Times, always loyal to free trade, admits that Canada's demand for reciprocity with Great Britain "may possibly create a new situation altogether," and a leader of the Liberal party "fears that free trade is doomed." This, in brief, is the news of the week in free trade England. If it is enin America let them enjoy it to the ut-

Just Think of It. ada some 11,000,000 of barley and malt annually A large number of the farmers of the United States ask to says, "All right, we propose to help the farmer." and so they increase the tariff on barley. The average yield per sore in the United States is given barley is imported from Canada.

MRS. RUSSELL'S SKIRT DANCE It Is the Chief Attraction at the Londo

Royalty Theater. A recent issue of the Pall Mall Budget says: We give here sketches of the Countess Russell and Mrs. Dick Russell in their skirt dance, which was the chief feature of the performance at the Royalty theater on Monday and Tuesday nights-the performances being given for the benefit of the National Lifeboat institution.

MABLE RUSSELL. LENA RUSSELL. The bill opened with Mr. W. S. Gilbert's comedy, "Sweethearts," "A Skurt out of the house was a caution."--Dance," arronged by Mme. Marie, late Texas Siftings. of the Alhambra theater, in which these two well known ladies appeared. attired in black and silver, with white wigs and clinging drapery, was enthusiastically applauded.

Lady Russell was distinguished by a oronet on the front of her accordionplaited dress, and was assisted by Mr. F. and Mr. C. Lambert. The performers were recalled no less than three times, and finally left the boards amid | bein the latter province. a blaze of limelight and a bombardment of flowers. Judging by the demeanor of the audience and the good nature of the executants, the dance might have been prolonged till far into the morning.

They Do Not NaturalMe. Consul Baker of Buenos Ayres says that none of the immigrants to Argentina becomes naturalized. They call themselves citizens or subjects of the nation in which they were born. The minister of foreign affairs has called attention to this matter, which he thinks | glad that I lived. is a grave question and liable to cause complications, as the immigrants in ten years should, under the law, be- the other three times when I got my come subject to military service.

OLDEST HOUSE OF WORSHIP IN THE LAND.

Unde gone Many Changes-The Grave of deperal Bridger Stands in the

Some time ago an interesting article appeared in a New York paper describing the oldest meeting house in the United States. It was said to have been built in 1638 in Connecticut. The church, a picture of which is here

iven, was erected at Norfolk in 1632.



THE OLD CHURCH AS IT IS TO-DAY. The date of its erection was cut into the hard, old bricks at two different points It was the second church built in Virginia. The first one, that at Jamestown, has long since gone to ruin. This building is without doubt the oldest church building in America erected by English speaking people. The size is 30x50 feet and the tower 50 feet tall. The walls are thick, in good condition; the brick and mortar are so firmly joined together as to defy separation without breaking the brick. The oldest well-defined grave in the churchyard is that of Gen. Joseph Bridger, who died in 1686, and whose amount of output, and character of pro- father built the church, which has withstood the ravages of three wars,

Three times it has been reroofed. and it is now undergoing repairs of a very substantial and attractive nature particulars, as full and complete as and bids fair to be useful as a church could possibly be desired. If they take for the next three centuries. Memorial no delight in the details of the McKin- windows have been constructed for it lev tariff census they will surely be in- in England, and when again in shape to use it will present a very attrative

In this connection the fact is interesting that the present county clerk of tective Tariff league, or through the Isle of White county, the same county Washington office of the National Re- in which the old church is located, is have held that same office in a continuous line of succession since the morning, during the revolutionary struggle, when the then incumbent left the office and joined the royalist army to fight against his country.

The Isle of White county, Va., therefore claims not only the oldest house in America built by English people, but the longest and most continuous office holding family in the United States.

AMERICAN OPERA.

America Needs Opera Under the Influeuce of Americans What we need is American opera given under American influences. This silver monometallists. The Republi- can be brought about only by an elaborate and well-organized system of musical education. We have plenty of good material for the making of musicians, but this material is buried beneath the army of foreign artists who come annually to our shores, and whom Americans have formed the habit of her exports are as steadily decreasing: encouraging-often simply because they are foreigners. In order to bring out this latent material, a school for opera should be established here. If conducted on the best principles, it would be of inestimable advantage. It would keep at home those young musicians who annually go abroad to study, sometimes under the greatest disadcouraging to the free trade propaganda | vantages, and it would encourage those to undertake a musical education who are deterred from it by the expense which they would incur by European training. The school should not only We have been importing from Can- train singers, but also young men who are ambitious to become orchestra-

should be in connection with it have the tariff raised from 10 cents per a theater in which operas bushel to 30 cents per bushel (forty- might be produced. The institution. eight pounds). The Republican party | would thus be a practical school for opera. The first year after its establishment should be spent in fundamental training. Private performances of opera might be given, but no at twenty-two bushels per acre, and it | public ones until the artists had been will take 477,000 acres to produce what thoroughly trained. As soon as this was accomplished, three or four operas might be publicly produced each year. Native singers would thus have the advantage of being heard under the most favorable conditions, and native instrumentalists would display their talents in the orchestra. We need, thrifty. especially, a better training in this country for the orchestra-leaders. American composers, too, would be greatly helped, for the school should endeavor to encourage them, not by ignoring works written by foreigners, but by giving preference to operas written by Americans. If it were possible to raise a guarantee fund for such an establishment, splendid results might be obtained in a very short

players and orchestra-leaders. There

Trints of the Rich. First Lady-These servants are be-

oming more and more impudent every

Second Lady-Have you had any reent experience? "Yes, indeed I have. I engaged

the brazen-faced creature did?" "I have no idea." She said her name was Emma, the ame as mine. It just made my blood fairly boil. The way I bundled her

Christians in Great Danger. LONDON, June 6 .- A dispatch from Shanghai says that considerable apprehension is felt of a renewal of the antiforeign agitation. Placards of a strongly anti-christian character have been posted up at Wusung and eve worse placards are posted in Hulnan. The center of the movement seems to

Stone Carving and Electricity. Electricity has now been applied to stone carving—the blow being struck by means of Carstarphen's electrical reciprocating tool. With this machine, the stone-cutter or the sculptor can de vote his entire attention to the lines his instrument is to follow, while doing the work more rapidly than by his own muscular power.

Gladsome Times. "Four times in my life I have been

"Only four?" "Yes; once when I was married and IOWA PROHIBITIONISTS.

tate Officers Nominated, and o Ple Made for Potts and Pierce. DES MOINES, Iowa., June 3.-The Prohibition State convention met here yesterday. About 150 delegates were present, including a number of women. S. A. Gilley of Marengo, chairman of the State committee, called the meeting to orde. The Rev. M. E. Goddard of Stuart offened prayer. Capt. K! W. Brown of Ames was selected temporary chairman, Harmon Cook, secretary, and A. N. Couts assistant. Capt. Brown made a speech upon taking the chair in which he dwelt upon the chances of victory this year. Committees were appointed on credentials, permanent organization, Presidential electors and Stute committee, after which the

meeting adjourned to 1.30 o'clock p. m. When the convention reassembled sistant secretary, J. M. Hanson, Grinspeech on ta'ing the chair. Speeches were also made by Isaac T. Gibson, Prohibition candidate for Governor last | til it seems as if it will drive me wild!" year, and Mrs. Dunham of Burlington. State President of the Frances Willard Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance union. Leonard Brown of Des Moines created

the only sensation of the day when he constables, who were convicted—the manslaughter. The convention refused to listen to Brown, but promised to hear him after other business had been transacted.

After the election of Presidential electors, district delegates, and delegates to the national convention, the following were nominated on the State ticket: Secretary of State, the Rev. S. H. Taft, Burlington; Auditor of State, R. M. Diehle. R. G. Parker was placed in nomina-

nomination was referred to a committee.

The convention adjourned at 5 o'clock without having completed its work. It in years and women. The latter took a prominent part, and insisted on their was adopted.

DIVORCE IN FRANCE.

Fortunes in that Country. lous. A stupid woman, unless backed killed. by a clever advocate and a clan of relatives determined to see her through, and just as clever as the husband, has no chance. Divorce is also making French society more feverish than against the judgment.

A Big Connecticut Elm. A correspondent of the Burrillville Conu.) Gazette writes about a large elm tree on the Dexter homestead, on the main road from Dayville to Danielsonville. The tree, which stands in the yard in front of the old house now owned and occupied by Alfred Potter, is known to be over 100 years old. About fifteen feet from the ground it divides into three branches, one of which was broken off some six months Mr. Potter, curious to know how much wood the branch contained. offered it to some Frenchmen if they would cut it into cord-wood lengths. They did so, and the wood measured seven cords. The circumference of the tree at the ground is seventeen feet. With the exception of the broken branch the tree is now sound and

Old Human Jaw-Bones. Mr. Will Brown has shown us human iaw-bones which were recently taken from an Indian mound on Chillicohatchie Creek, one of the tributaries of Peace River, says the Bartow (Fla.) large, and in a tolerably good state of mally small, the lower incisors some-

what resembling shoe-pegs. The molar teeth are all much worn. probably "from chewing the end of bitter reflection" after a failure of the huckleberry crop. The bones are now on exhibition at the real estate office of was in the bed of the Chillicohatchie, cook yesterday, and what do you think | number of fossils, classified by the late | ever manufactured. Prof. Leidy, of Philadelphia, were

Choked on an Oyster Shell-The Rev. W. D. Shea made a narrow escape at Macon, Ga., recently. He went to a restaurant for some oysters and swallowed a piece of shell, which very near cost him his life. The shell lodged in his throat, lacerating the membrane and causing hemorrhage and strangulation. The several present were attracted to the minister, who had gone into convulsions. A physician was immediately dispatched for, but in the meantime the shell becam dislodged and was thrown up during the convulsions The shell was about the size of a quarter of a dollar. with sharp edges. After being relieved of the difficulty the Rev. Mr. Shea soon revived. His throat was considerably acerated, and altogether the minister had a narrow escape.

-New York and return-one fare for the round trip. The Union Pacific will sell tickets to New York City and return at one fare for the round trip to those Bobby. desiring to attend the International Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which meets July 7. For any additional information apply to J. R. Meagher, Agent Union Pacific System, Columbus. 72-8-4t put on more tail-Good News

LIFE CLOSE TO THE BONE.

Oh, that other half of the world. If you have never experienced it how can you tell how it lives? There is one incident told by a pale-faced tenement house resident. She has seen prosperous days, but now has, or had, only a 113,000 pounds, have driving wheels six sick husband and four little children. "One needs so many things!" she sighed plaintively. "One day last week I was out of coal and I sent out for a bushel, but I only had eight cents; the coal was nine. The coal man said he would wait until I could pay the rest. Then my husband wanted a hauling the famous lioyal Blue Line sour drink. He had a burning fever. poor fellow, and he wanted a lemon so bad," she stopped her flying needle just long enough to wipe away a tear -there were other mouths to be fedthe following permanent officers were "but I didn't have the two cents to buy added over forty new, high class engines chesen: Chairman, the Rev. Wilmot the lemon-and-and-I couldn't get to its motive power equipment within Whitfield, Sioux City; vice-chairman, it." Then she broke entirely down the last sixty days, and others are under the Rev. S. H. Taft, Humboldt; secre- and sobbed aloud with her apron over tary, Mrs. E. G. Cline, Rochester: as- her face. "Oh, it seems as if I wouldn't have felt half so bad when I saw his nell; reading clerk, Harmon Cook, De dear dead face in the coffin yesterday Soto. Mr. Whitfield made a long if I hadn't thought how he wanted that drink and I could not get it! I wake up in the night and think of it un-

every moment taken for tears. But can you imagine it? A shortage declared it was the duty of the conven- of three cents to buy necessaries of tion to take some action to secure the life! The lack of two pennies to buy release from the penitentiary of George a drink to cool the fevered thirst of a W. Potts and Frank Pierce, two ex- loved one who is dving, making life a long agony of regret! Did you ever former of perjury and the latter of realize before the value of a postage stamp?

Then she choked back the sobs and

hurried on with her work. The wo-

A REMARKABLE DUEL.

One of the most remarkable duels ever fought, perhaps, took place in 1808 between two Frenchmen. Of course the quarrel arose about a ladya certain Mlle. Tirevet-who, it ap-State, A. R. Whitmore; Treasurer of pears, was unable to decide on which of the two she preferred. She finally found a way out of the difficulty by tion for Attorney-General, but de- promising to marry whichever of them clined, stating he was not a lawyer. worsted the other. They thought over No lawyer could be found in the con- the matter in a calm and judicial vention, and as that seemed to be a spirit for a month, and at the end denecessary qualification the matter of cided to fight a duel in the air. Accordingly two balloons were made exactly alike, and upon the appointed lay each soared aloft, accompanied by his second. They were each armed was composed largely of men well along with a blunderbuss, the agreement being that they were to fire, not at each other, but at the balloons. They arose rights at every point. The platform to the height of half a mile, and then the preconcerted signal was given. One fired and missed; the other System, Columbus. followed suit with more disastrous effect. He hit his opponent's balloon, A Sad State of Affairs for Women with which instantly collapsed, with the In France the secrecy of the divorce result that the occupants of the car trials does not work well, especially were dashed to the earth with

IRON AND STEEL.

An Experiment to Determine Their Lie bility to Rust. The comparative liability to rust of it ever was before. Directly a married | iron and soft Bessemer steel has been man becomes rich, or rises to a brilliant | made the subject of some very close position, all the adventuresses are after and definite tests lately at one of the him. Some of them go to the expense Virginia iron and steel plants, with an of setting private detectives to watch interesting result. A piece of iron his wife and to lay traps for her. No plate and a similar piece of steel, both first-rate private inquiry office is now clean and bright, were placed in a mixwithout its staff of professionally-hand- ture of yellow loam and sand. with some young or middle-aged men, whose which had been thoroughly incorporbusiness is to compromise unguarded ated some carbonate of soda, nitrate of married women. The machinations of soda, ammonium chloride and chloride the hand-ome detective are never heard of magnesium, and the earth as preoutside of the Judge's chamber, and pared was kept moist. At the end of they may not be heard of even there. thirty-two days the pieces of metal Nor is even judicial impartiality cer- were taken out, cleansed and weighed. tain. French Judges do not accept when the iron was found to have lost .84 bribes; but they will do anything for per cent of its weight and the steel .72 promotion, and, consequently, for a per cent. The pieces were again put suitor who can obtain it for them. A in place, and on being weighed after short time ago a General divorced his the lapse of twenty-eight days the wife—a giddy-pated but not bad person iron was found to have lost to the ex--under the most disgraceful circum- tent of just 2.06 per cent of its original stances, both for himself and the Judge. | weight and the steel 1.79 per cent, a A report of the proceedings would be difference which must be considered of illegal, and there is no kind of appeal decided importance in certain classes of work.

HAPPY RULERS. The Charming amd Unaffected Royal Couple of Greece.

The King and Queen of Greece have been married twenty-five years, and continue to live for each other in good, old-fashioned affection. The Queen, although she has brought up a family of seven children, has preserved all the grace of early youth. Her charming smile softens her Slavonic beauty, which she inherits from her father, the Grand Duke Constantine, who was one of the handsomest men at the Russian court. Nothing could surpass the charm of her manners. Queen Olga has French sympathies, and while the Duke of Sparta and her four younger sons were educated by a German preceptor, the Queen had her two daugh ters-Princess Alexandra and Mariebrought up by a French governess. The youngest son of the King and Queen of Greece is only three years old.

The Worst of All Liquors. The Mexican pulque is the worst drink on the face of the earth. It is Courier-Informant. They are quite the juice of a tree, and at first tastes like spruce beer, but after fermentapreservation, but the teeth are abnor tion has ended and the alcoholic principle is fully developed in the liquid it is not only extremely intoxicating, but has a most abominably putrid smell. having imbibed the animal principles of the skin in which it is kept. It is impossible for an American to drink it without holding his nose, and after he W. R. Brown & Co., in this city. It has imbibed a comparatively small quantity he will get drunker and stay it will be remembered, that the large drunk longer than on any other drink

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, of New Zealand, is by all accounts very particular that his M. A. should appear always after his name. A deacon in an out-of the-way New Zealand township one Sunday read to his congregation the written notice of Mr. Hughs' forthcoming visit thus: "The pulpit of this church will be occupied on Sunday next by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughs' Ma." He added the sage reflection: "And we have no doubt the old lady will give us a very telling discourse. What They Stopped For.

said mamma. "To see two boys fight-

in'." "Indeed! And who were the

boys?" "Harry was one." "Ah, indeed!

A Knowing Kite.

down to the ground that way for?

Bobby and Harry were brothers, 8 and 9 years of age. Coming late from school one day their mother said: "Why are you late, boys?" Bobby, the younger, was usually the spokesman on such occasions, and he answered: "We stopped." "What did you stop for?"

And who was the other?" "The other was me" answered the unabashed First Boy-What does my kite dodge Second Boy-Huh! Don't you know! It's tryin' to get back to you, so you'll

Model Locomotive Engines.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has just placed in service on its Chicago Division three new passenger engines, built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. after new designs furnished by the Gen'l Superintendent of Motive Power of the B. & O. Company. The engines weigh feet six inches in diameter, cylinders 19 by 24 inches, and are without doubt the finest passenger lecomotives running into the city of Chicago today. Companions of these new engines have developed wonderful power and speed in trains, which run between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, over the Philadelphia Division of the B. & O. Railroad. The B. & O. has construction. While constantly adding engines of approved design and highest grade to its motive power, and passenger coaches of Pullman standard to its rolling stock, the B. & O. is also expending large amounts for additional second and third tracks and sidings, and improved facilities at terminal points. By the time the World's Fair is opened for many carnings by making pants at 85 | the reception of visitors the B. & O. will cents per dozen grow smaller with be well equipped to handle, expeditiously, the large volume of passenger traffic which will naturally seek this picturesque route from the Atlantic sea-board to Chicago.

CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLIES. For the accomomdation of these desiring to visit the different Chautauqua esemblies the following exceeding low excursion rates are offered by the Union

CRETE, NEB., JULY 6TH TO 16TH. one Fare for the Round Trip as follows: 1st. From all points in Nebraska. July 5th and 6th, good for return until and including July 17th, 1892.

2nd From all points in Nebraska and Kansas within 150 miles of Crete. July 5th to 16th, inclusive, good for return until and including July 17th.

FREMONT, NEB., JULY 1ST TO 15TH. One Fare for the Round Trip plus 35 cts. admission to the grounds. lst. From all points in Nebraska.

June 30th and July 1st, good for return until and including July 16th, 1892. 2nd. From all points in Nebraska within 150 miles of Fremont, June 30th to July 14th, inclusive, good for return until and including July 16th, 1892. J. R. Meagher, Agent Union Pacific

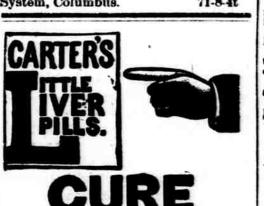
THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry is the only line running solid vestibuled, electric lighted and steam heated trains between the Missouri river and when one of the parties is unscrupu- frightful rapidity and instantly Chicago, consisting of new palace sleeping cars, elegant free reclining chair cars, luxurious coaches and the finest dining cars in the world. The berth reading lamp in its palace sleeping cars is patented and cannot be used by any other railway company. It is the great mprovement of the age. Try it and be convinced. Close connection in union depot at Omaha with all trains to and from the west. For further particulars apply to your ticket agent, or

·F. A. NASH, Gen'l Agt. W. S. HOWELL. Traveling Fr't. and Pass. Agt., 20jantf 1501 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

CHEAP RATES FOR THE 4TH. The Union Pacific offers its patrons cheap 4th of July rates as usual this

For dates of sale and limits of tickets or any additional information apply to J. R. Meagher, Agent Union Pacific Sys-

Y. P. S. C. E. at New York, July 7 to 10. For this occasion the Union Pacific will sell tickets to New York City and return at one fare for the round trip. For any additional information apply to J. R. Meagher, Agent Union Pacific System, Columbus.



Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles fact-dent to a billious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Hausse, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Bide, &c. While their most

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills and equally valuable in Constitution, curing and pre-venting this annoying complaint, while they also constant il discribes of the storage attempts the

Is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes does. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. by druggiets everywhere, or sent by mail. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochendria, Melancholia, luchrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weak-

This medicine has direct action upon the serve conters, allaying all irritabilities and ncreasing the flow and power of zerve finid t is perfectly harmless and leaves no un-

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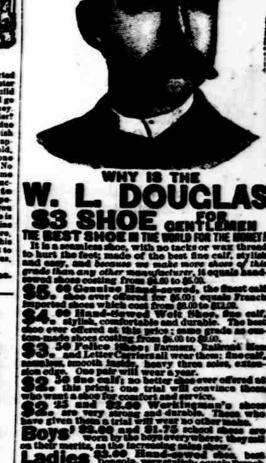
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