

THE DAILY BEE.

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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.
County of Douglas, ss.
George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending May 4, 1889, was as follows:
Sunday, April 29, 18,900
Monday, April 30, 18,900
Tuesday, May 1, 18,900
Wednesday, May 2, 18,900
Thursday, May 3, 18,900
Friday, May 4, 18,900
Saturday, May 5, 18,900
Average, 18,900

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 10th day of May, A. D. 1889.
N. P. FILL, Notary Public.
County of Douglas, ss.
George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending April 29, 1889, was as follows:
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COMMISSIONER ANDERSON'S gunning expedition against the county clerk has resulted so far in a great deal of noise but little damage.

The breaking up of the business of ticket scalping in Chicago is the first evidence that the railroads are trying to keep faith with each other.

Not to be outdone by Dr. Mercer, the consolidated company has likewise begun the work of disfiguring our streets with unsightly electric motor poles.

SIoux CITY strained her eyes in vain looking for the through express from Omaha to that town by way of Norfolk. All things, however, come to him who waits.

It is well to remind the anxious crowd of office-seekers in the state that the Nebraska delegation in congress held another conference at Washington, and more are to follow.

Now that the board of education has pruned the trimmed the board proposition for new schools to the liking, the people will be given the opportunity to say what they think of it.

The mysterious disappearance of Dr. P. H. Cronin, of Chicago, the prominent Irish nationalist, is likely to prove the sensation of the hour, if it be not cleared up within a few days.

The strained relation said to exist between Senators Quay and Sherman has entirely infused itself into the congressmen of the rival states. The spectacle is far from edifying.

The sacrifice sale at auction of Mr. Cleveland's horses and equipments at Washington would indicate that the unfeeling bargain hunter has little regard for the divinity which doth hedge about the name of an ex-president.

Trouble is anticipated by the Canadian government in the far northwest, among the half-breeds, who are being stirred up to another insurrection by one of Riel's trusty lieutenants. The seeds of the Riel rebellion have evidently not been stamped out, and it will take prompt and vigorous action of the Dominion authorities to prevent a second outbreak.

The army officer who was delegated by the war department to observe the movements of the militia of the several states in the New York parade appears to have been much pleased with the result of his visit. He was most favorably impressed with the generally excellent discipline of these citizen soldiers, and their military bearing, and with the spirit which seemed to animate them.

One important thing desired to be learned by the war department was the time that would be required to concentrate a large force in New York. It was demonstrated that in case of need seventy thousand militiamen could be assembled in that city within fifteen hours.

In looks after all as if the Cherokee Indians are going to make the big real estate deal of the season as a result of the opening of Oklahoma. The settlement of this country in the heart of the Indian territory will compel the immediate opening of the Cherokee strip. The Indians who own these six millions of acres, which must be crossed in order to reach Oklahoma, will undoubtedly drive a sharp bargain with the commission about to negotiate with them. The clamor, moreover, of the disappointed boomers for the Cherokee lands will whet the keenness of the Indians to make all they can out of the deal. As the commission is authorized to pay for the strip, if necessary, the full government price of a dollar and a quarter per acre, it is hard to see how the commission can afford to haggle long over the transaction. The Cherokees are receiving to-day from cattle men an annual rental for the use of these lands of some two hundred thousand dollars. They are consequently not hard pressed to sell unless they can realize the full limit allowed by law. The commission is certainly in a peculiar predicament, and it is hardly to be expected that the Indians will let go of their title to the Cherokee strip for less than seven and a half millions.

BUTLER AND PORTER.

If it had been necessary to the truth of history, or to the fame of Farragut, that General Butler should call in question, at the banquet of the Butler club in Boston, the courage of Admiral Porter in the naval operations at New Orleans during the rebellion, his having done so would be pardonable. But it is not apparent that there was any such necessity. History has recorded nothing, so far as we are aware, unfavorable to the conduct of Porter in connection with the capture of New Orleans, but on the contrary there are official records commending him for his part in that memorable victory. We do not remember ever to have read from any other source an intimation that Porter did not conduct himself with judgment and courage. He has always been regarded as a naval officer of superior ability, and he has advanced to his distinguished rank free from any scandal or any suggestion of unworthiness. It is hardly to be supposed this would have been the case if there had been any conspicuous lack of ability or bravery in his conduct at New Orleans. As to Farragut, not only is his fame as the greatest naval hero of the rebellion secure, but it is so complete that nothing can be added to it by seeking to impair the reputation of another. The opportunity that demanded Farragut found him equal to its every requirement, and the naval history of this country contains no name more illustrious than his. It could gain nothing by detracting from the services of Porter.

The decision of Admiral Porter not to make this charge of General Butler a subject of controversy, is to be commended. He can afford to disregard it, leaving his course and conduct to the impartial and unprejudiced verdict of history. The public would find little interest in a newspaper battle between these veterans, who have reached a time of life when they should have the wisdom to put aside the ill-feeling nurtured for a quarter of a century. Both have made honorable records in the service of their country, and that either should attempt to impair the fame of the other is a matter to be deplored. Admiral Porter will gain in the respect of all right-thinking men by allowing the matter to rest with the observations he has already made upon it.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
Sioux Falls granite paving blocks laid in sand are offered at two dollars and twenty-seven cents per yard; cedar blocks in sand and plank, will cost one dollar and thirty-four and one-half cents per yard. In other words for a difference of ninety-two and one-half cents per yard you can pave with Sioux Falls granite in place of cedar block. If the cedar block be laid on concrete it will cost one dollar and sixty-one cents per yard, or only sixty-six cents less per yard than Sioux Falls granite. Cedar block will last from five to seven years, and the decay during the three last years makes it worse than cobble stone. Sioux Falls granite will never wear out. A granite pavement may become uneven by the digging of trenches and excavations, or it may after twenty or thirty years of wear become too smooth, but it can be made as good as new by merely turning and resetting the blocks at a trifling cost.

Would any sane man sign for wooden paving and vote a perpetual tax upon his own property and upon the city also?

The only objection that can be urged against granite pavement is that it is noisy, but noise is not objectionable on heavy-traffic thoroughfares. On level streets that have little traffic the noise is comparatively trifling. On the other hand, if smooth and noiseless pavement is deemed essential, sheet or block asphaltum is the proper material. Block asphaltum, which has not been tried in this city, is an admirable material for light-traffic streets. The blocks can be reset just the same as stone, and when worn down after a number of years they can be turned at least three times. After that period they can be dressed down again and reset. Sheet asphaltum with a guarantee of ten or twenty years maintenance would, of course, be preferable to all other materials on streets that are lined with costly residences. But that luxury involves a heavier outlay than even the Belgian block pavement.

In any event, the cedar block and all other wooden paving ought to be discarded in Omaha from now on. We have had a costly experience, like other cities, and that should teach us that the best pavement is the cheapest in the end.

IT CONTINUES TO GROW.

The surplus revenue of the government for April amounted to eleven and a half million dollars. Allowing for the requirements of the sinking fund, there was a clear excess of seven and a half million dollars of revenue last month. This is keeping up a high average which promises a larger surplus at the close of the year than has been estimated. It is due to the decline in the amount of recent bond purchases, and the question it suggests is whether it may not become expedient for the secretary of the treasury to change his policy regarding the purchase of bonds with a view to attracting larger offerings.

At present the accumulating surplus is not being seriously felt, or perhaps not being felt at all, in the money markets. The business of the country is moving quietly, and there is no complaint anywhere of a want of money. This situation seems likely to continue throughout the summer. There is no indication of a marked industrial revival near at hand, and it is most probable that the year will pass without witnessing any decided recovery of activity in the general business of the country. Meanwhile, the appropriations for the next fiscal year will become available after July 1, when disbursements from the treasury will dispose of a part or all of the surplus increase up to that date. In this view of the situation, that is, a present ample supply of money in the country, and a large outflow from the treasury to begin two months hence, the administration is likely to conclude

that there is no good reason for offering better inducements to bondholders, whom, it is quite probable, are withholding bonds in the hope or expectation of a change of policy in their interest. There has been some conjecture as to whether the secretary of the treasury will withdraw the government money deposited with the national banks, amounting to about forty million dollars. The policy of the preceding administration in allowing the banks to use a large amount of the money of the government, reaching, at one time, sixty-eight million dollars, was condemned by the republicans in the last campaign, but notwithstanding this, the present administration is compelled to deal with this legacy of its predecessors with reference to practical considerations, and these all weigh against the proposition to withdraw the deposits at this time. Undoubtedly, when it can safely be done, this money will be returned gradually to the treasury, but to begin its withdrawal now could hardly fail to precipitate financial stress. Secretary Windom is too careful and sagacious a man to take such a risk. With the exception of the accumulating surplus the financial situation of the country appears to be healthy, with the promise of continuing so.

OUR DILATORY EXHIBITORS.

It is to be regretted that the opening of the Paris exposition found the American representation the farthest behind. There are the very best reasons why our exhibitors should have made extraordinary efforts to have their display as nearly complete as possible on the opening day. As the greatest of the republics, heartily sympathizing with the motive of the exposition, our representatives ought to have sought to emphasize that sympathy by making the fullest practicable contribution to the attractions of the exposition at the outset. Then there was the boasted American enterprise and energy to be justified. Nothing was more certain than that the great majority of the visitors would be most curious to see the display of the great republic, and to be found unprepared to gratify this curiosity was necessarily to suffer a loss of prestige. Nearly every other country, even the smaller states of South America that are represented, had its exhibit in complete condition, while in the area allotted to the United States there was little to be seen except an array of boxes that were yet unpacked. It is some gratification to learn that such display as the American exhibitors did make greatly interested the visitors, our achievements in the manufacture of glassware having, it appears, made a marked sensation among the foreign glass-makers, and unquestionably when the exhibit shall be made complete it will receive its full share of attention and commendation. But still there is no sufficient excuse for its being so far behind, and it does not reflect favorably upon the judgment and enterprise of the men having the management of the exhibit, that all other countries were permitted to gain such an advantage of us. Possibly we shall be able to move them up by force, but to regain whatever has been lost in prestige through the dilatoriness of our representatives, but the circumstance is not flattering to American pride.

The exposition will be, in most respects, the grandest ever held, and notwithstanding the want of sympathy with it on the part of European governments, nearly all the countries of Europe are represented, the only important nation absent being Germany. The opening of the exposition was an imposing and brilliant event, distinguished by abundant evidences of patriotic enthusiasm, and signified by a demonstration of popular interest unparalleled in the previous experience of Paris. The success of this great enterprise in commemoration of the first French republic seems assured.

IRRESPONSIBLE CONTRACTORS.
The council should go very slow in letting the paving and sewerage contracts. The experience of the county commissioners with the county hospital contractors should be a warning to the city authorities in letting contracts indiscriminately to the lowest bidder. Contractors for public works should be responsible individually. The mere filing of a bond signed by responsible parties is not a guaranty of good work and first class materials. Parties who are notoriously insolvent or never have been known to do a first-class job can readily get bonds. Who has ever heard of such a bond being enforced by prosecution. It is always the same old story—the poor bondsmen would be ruined if you compel them to make good the shortcomings of the contractor. It was so with the city hall basement. The Brennans were let out because there was too much sympathy for Whalen. What is true of one class of public works is true of all. Paving and sewer contracts should only be made with responsible parties who are known to have ample means to complete their work according to specifications, even if they lose money.

FALSE PREDICTIONS.
When we called attention to the unbusinesslike and illegal letting of the paving contracts last month we were taken to task by local contemporaries as playing into the hands of a contractors' combine, and predictions were made that the result of a new letting would be to the disadvantage of taxpayers. We were told that the prices at which the award had been made were lower than they ever would be again, and any interference with the contracts then awarded would be sure to result in higher-priced paving. These predictions have not been verified. A comparative exhibit of the various paving proposals under the previous award and later bids shows that the city has secured much lower prices under the new and uniform specifications. The delay of three or four weeks caused by the re-advertising, has saved the taxpayers of Omaha many thousands of dollars, and what is

fully as essential as active competition, we have enforced compliance with charter regulations and ordinances.

The next census is to embrace a report upon the number and amount of farm mortgages. It is a very proper requirement, which, if carefully carried out, will not be the least valuable part of the census. The trustworthy information regarding the amount of capital invested in this way, and the condition of the farming interest of the country as shown by the number and extent of mortgages, is very much needed, both as a means of correcting the loose and reckless statements of those who may be interested in misrepresenting the situation, and of securing to a correct judgment of what is necessary to be done by legislation, particularly in respect of the fiscal policy of the country, for promoting the welfare of the farming interest by relieving it of unnecessary and unjust burdens. We have no doubt that such a report would place Nebraska in the front rank of the states where investments in farm mortgages have proved most secure and profitable.

The bogus circulation factory which throws its papers indiscriminately into people's back and front yards, is trying to divert attention from the main point at issue. But the people who pay out money for advertising cannot be gulled. They discriminate in favor of THE BEE, not as a matter of sympathy, but because they want to reach the great mass of newspaper readers in this community. They refuse to throw away their money on a newspaper that is scattered about promiscuously or delivered to people who have never subscribed for it and never intend to pay for it. Every well-established newspaper will refuse to deliver its paper unless it is wanted and paid for. When any publisher ransacks the town by a horde of canvassers and gives away papers right and left, the circulation is, fictitious and practically worthless as an advertising medium.

The people of Dakota have, to all appearances, postponed discussion concerning the location of the capitals of North and South Dakota. The more pressing question of the constitutional convention has absorbed their attention. Until after that event in July it is plain that all talk about locations is useless. The constitutional conventions have nothing to do with the location of the capitals, as that is matter for the respective legislatures, when elected, to pass upon.

The Louisiana "regulator" is again in the field with his trusty rifle in order to prevent a free ballot and a fair count.

A Mugwump Testimonial.

Mr. Harrison was not in New York as a hero, but as the official head of the Nation. He elected to speak as a president and not as a popular orator, and his remarks were dignified, laconic and thoroughly American. His happy remark that "self-seeking has no public observance nor anniversary," might well be graven upon the steps of the white house for the inspection of place-hunters.

Poor Old Oklahoma.

This Oklahoma boom has flattened out most miserably. It has developed no frontier; it has developed no business; it hasn't even developed a Bret Harte. There was a report that a corner in coffins was on, but this is now denied in a cold, commercial spirit that is disheartening.

How Prohibition Prohibits.

The city marshal of Dubuque makes proclamation to this effect: "The first installment of the saloon license is now past due and must be paid on or before May 1." We had an impression that Iowa was not a license state.

Serious Menace to Our Liberties.

The twin evils of the spoils of office and barter in suffrage has unquestionably become a serious menace to the perpetuity of our government and the liberties of the people. For the sake of the bold champion of truth and the cause of the oppressed, it is our duty to assail them in the vigorous manner in which Bishop Potter attacks them both every feeling and every sentiment aroused by the events of this centennial week should inspire all honest people to applaud the courageous act.

Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison.

The centennial festivities seem to have diverted the attention of the democrats and mugwumps from the great problem of whether the rules of Harrison or Blaine has his own way about things.

The Real Hero of the Revolution.

Every nation must have its heroes. But not even Washington can compare with the heroism of the American people. The true hero of the American revolution is the American people of the time. It is known too well that treachery, despondency, faintness of heart, and shutting of the purse-strings were found among them. But they, and not the sword, saved the nation. They were the real heroes of the revolution, and the great hero of the revolution was the American people, the plain citizen of the emancipated colonies.

HITS AND MISSES.

Omaha can boast of one advantage over all other cities at this time, and that is that she has a great genius in her midst who has forgotten more about art and great artists than is known, and old and young sculptors and architects will all the writers in the Encyclopedia Britannica. And this great man is so modest that nobody ever hears him refer to himself and his great life work. For the sake of posterity we move that his name be embalmed in history.

The South Omaha method of dealing with amateur desperados is commendable. Hyperdermic injection of lead and mercury have a wonderfully powerful effect on thugs. Officer Looney is an artistic manipulator of both.

The Herald indulges in a tabulated statement showing the "kind of grading" which obtains in Omaha. It is certainly a new and radical departure in public works to grade the streets with granite, sandstone, cedar block or vitrified brick.

Vendors of bogus milk should be compelled to submit on that fluid.

The Yankton Telegram, commenting on the excursion to the Black Hills, utters a great truth when it says that "Omaha has considerable to learn about the possibilities of Dakota patronage. Now let its board of trade do the Jim river valley."

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The Masons of Columbus are discussing ways and means to erect a \$300,000 building. The undertakers' convention and a \$300,000 hotel cast a melancholy shadow in Lincoln.

Now comes Fremont with a claim that she is doing all the business of North Nebraska and the Black Hills.

Sheridan county, with only a few years' growth, reports 3,511 school children. Nebraska soil and air are simply unapproachable.

The Brown county agricultural society has already perfected plans for its seventh annual fair, to be held at Long Pine, September 24 to 30.

C. E. May, the boomer of Omaha, has taken up his residence in Fremont. This accounts for the dust kicked up in that section during the past few days.

Ashtland elevated the liquor license to such a height that only one saloon man could reach it. Twelve hundred dollars a year gives him a monopoly of the business.

Benkleman is enjoying a season of prohibition. A few technical errors in the applications for license knocked the collar off the beer and plugged the kegs for a week.

Jack Latham, of Croft, proposes to insert his neck under the fifth rib of the Omaha city trust. Three thousand tons of fluid cakes will be shipped in and sold at low rates.

The Norfolk base ball club is ready to tan the back of any amateur who dares to play longer is right to the title of state championships. Now let Genoa turn loose the Indian club.

The movement among the railroads to suspend Sunday work as much as possible, is likely to be put into force. At several points in the state switching was suspended last Sunday.

A conservative estimate places Hastings improvements for the year at \$500,000. The buildings now under way will cost about \$200,000. The big, three-story houses of granite and the goods to back it.

With the advent of hot weather, symptoms of hydrophobia appear in town and country. There is a growing and wholesale desire to reduce the canine race to peace footing by scuttling every collarless bark.

Plattsmouth's future is secure, in the imagination of the Herald. Next year will come a court house, two electric light plants, a motor railway and a pontoon bridge, involving a total cost of \$100,000. Where is the new dows?

A Fremont paper utters a consumptive wail against the burial case trust. There is no cause for alarm. At a distance of forty miles the funeral home is confident that the Flail's contents will cheerfully pay funeral penses if it croaks promptly.

There will be a great, good time in Beatrice Friday night. The traveling men will dedicate the new Paddock hotel and pronounce upon the cuisine in a critical way. Delegations will attend from surrounding cities and an Omaha band will discourse merrily in frequent doses.

The Chardon Democrat sings merrily of the progress and prosperity of the town. It is only three and a half years since the town site was laid out, and it now contains 4,000 inhabitants, with handsome and costly business blocks, a \$35,000 hotel, a \$20,000 school, a \$25,000 hotel, an \$15,000 flouring mill and a \$35,000 system of waterworks.

"Our columns this week," cheerily shouts the Chardon Journal, "bear evidence that the 'good old democratic times' have passed away. A notice of final proof is the first one to grace these headquarters since 1855, and a notice for proposals to furnish army supplies shows that yellow is no longer a popular color on which to print the official paper of the war department."

Grand Island must look to its beet sugar laurels. The premium authorized by the legislature is an inducement which foreign capital will not be slow to take advantage of. A strong English syndicate proposes to found a great beet sugar factory at Wellfleet, a new town in Lincoln county, and unless Grand Island gets a sacharine move pretty soon, she will be forced to take second place.

Dakota.

Real estate transfers in Yankton during April amounted to \$159,663. Yankton proposes to spread herself in entertaining visitors to the firemen's tournament.

Deadwood's celestial population would count up 500, if all could be got out of their bunks. Rapid City, the blooming beauty of the Hills, has corralled a foundry and machine shops.

Work has commenced on the Pottsgrove opera house in Sioux Falls. The building will cost \$150,000. The new flouring mill going up at White-wood will have a capacity sufficient to supply the demands of the Hills.

There is a unanimous call for rain among the farmers. Liberal and frequent sprinkling would advance the crop prospect immensely.

Sioux Falls' new woolen mill will be ready for business next month. The concern has contracted for 120,000 pounds of this season's wool clip.

Seven sack packages of gold bullion, valued at \$10,000, were shipped out of Deadwood one day last week. The bullion represents the output of the Homestake and associated mines for the last half of April.

The mayor of Deadwood can address his subjects in ten languages. He managed to confine himself to plain United States while the Omaha visitors were about, and smilingly whispered, "Gentlemen, if you see what you want, why take it."

Says the Yankton Telegram: "If the people of Omaha want to build a railroad to Yankton, they may be sure of hearty cooperation on this way. Yankton wants to let Omaha into these rich valleys, and our people also want direct communication with Omaha."

The special election in Pierre to vote \$10,000 bonds to build two ward school houses resulted in the bonds carrying over a little or no opposition. Work will commence on the buildings in a short time, as plans are already approved.

A good sized caravan of disgusted Oklahoma boomers has arrived on the borders of the Sioux reservation, ready for the grand opening. They report large numbers of boomers who were crowded out in Oklahoma as headed for Pierre and the Sioux reservation.

The territory sold to W. N. Harris, of Chicago, \$2,700 worth of bond, running twenty years, at a premium of 75% or 85% per cent, and \$45,000 worth of soldiers' home bonds, payable in twenty years, at a premium of \$2,300 or over 5 per cent.

A very peculiar phenomena occurred at Sioux Falls. The sky was perfectly clear, excepting a lone black cloud in the western heavens from which protruded five immense pillars of fire. They were of a bright red color and shot out in the air, and the pillars remained for about twenty minutes, and gradually dispersed.

Farmers Are His Victims.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O., May 7.—George Carter, a confidence man who was arrested for stealing \$6,000 from a farmer a day or two ago, has been identified as the man who, a week or two ago, robbed Vincent Richardson, a farmer living near Jacksonville, Ill., of \$7,000.



Infantile Skin and Scalp Diseases

I HAVE USED THE CUTICURA REMEDIES successfully for my baby, who was afflicted with eczema, and had such intense itching that he got no rest day or night. The itching is gone, and my baby is cured, and is now a healthy, rosy, checked boy.

MARY KELLERMAN, Detroit, Kan.

We have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and find them worthy the claim you make for them. In fact, they cannot be too highly recommended. Our little girl had the eczema, and suffered intensely for one winter, and, although under the care of a skilled physician, he could afford her no relief, but by the use of your CUTICURA REMEDIES she was speedily cured. We will not be without them.

B. A. MANLEY, Mills, Iowa.

Cuticura Remedies

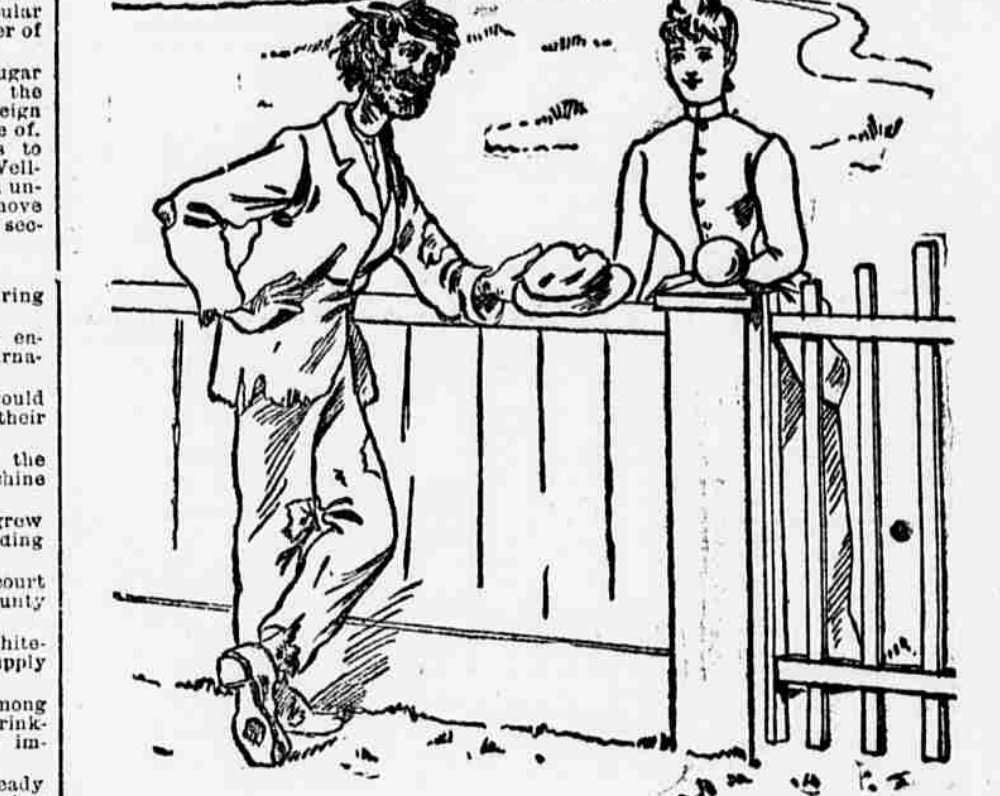
For cleansing, purifying, and beautifying the skin and scalp and restoring the hair of children and infants and destroying the germs of scrofula and all hereditary humors, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are simply infallible.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching, burning, and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimples, spots, or blotches. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, PINK PILLS, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by the PORTER, DRUGS AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.



Lady—"I will gladly give you something to eat, sir, if you will scrub my door-steps with soap and water."

Tramp—"Dear madam, by the Plenary Council of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Uncommercial Tourists it was resolved, That under no consideration should the members use soap. But if you will furnish 'Gold Dust,' the great labor-saver, I will accept your offer, owing to the craving of an empty stomach."

Free Samples at your Grocery.

"Gold Dust Washing Powder" is purely vegetable, dissolves instantly in hard or soft, hot or cold water; will not injure the delicate fabric, is soft and soothing to the skin, and for bath, laundry, washing dishes, or scrubbing and cleaning of any kind, "Gold Dust" stands without an equal.

MADE ONLY BY N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., ST. LOUIS

20 N. B.—Fairbank's "Fairy" Soap is soothing and Healing. TRY IT.

A Perfect Laxative

"Paine's Celery Compound is prompt and pleasant. As a laxative it leaves little to be desired. I have great confidence in its merits."

ALBERT LEONARD, Associate Editor, Journal of Pedagogy, Athens, Ohio.

"For two or three years I suffered intensely every night with severe pains in my bowels, which were habitually constipated. My bowels are now regular, and I have had no return of those pains since using one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound."

P. O. SUGGESS, Druggist, Havana, Ala.

Moral: Use Paine's Celery Compound and stop ruling the intestinal tract with harsh purgative pills. \$1.00. Six for \$5.00. Druggists, WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Are the simplest Dyes made. A child can use them. DABIES Living upon Infected Food are Healthy, Happy and Healthy. It is unequalled.

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THE MOST CERTAIN AND SAFE PAIN REMEDY

In the world of instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It never fails to give ease to the sufferer of Pain arising from whatever cause. It is a true and reliable remedy.

CONQUEROR OF PAIN.

It has done more good than any known remedy for RHEUMATISM, MIGRAINE, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, and any other external PAIN. A few applications rubbed on by hand act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop. FOR CONGESTION INFLAMMATION, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK, more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary. NEURALGIC PAINS, DARTING, COLIC, SPASMS, NERVOUSNESS, PAINTING SPILLS, and all other PAINS, are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50 cents a bottle; sold by all druggists. WITH RADWAY'S PILLS there is NO RETRIBUTION OF FEVER OR AGUE.

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