THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

They Had Time Only to Sell Goods Last Week.

PATHETIC STORY TOLD IN VEREE.

Banquetted Their Friends-Won a Novel Suit-Work For the Club-All Omaha Men on the Road.

Banquetted Their Friends.

L. E. Davis and A. W. Evans, two as jolly knights of the grip as travel in the Elkhorn valley, said the Norfolk News of last week, entertained a number of their friends of the traveling fraternity who were Sundaying in the city at a wine supper at Hotel Reno. It was a merry group that gathered around the board, and Mine Host Reno never displayed his elegant line of samples in the eatable and drinkable line before more appreciative cusdrinkable line before more appreciative customers. The orders were liberal for everything on the list, and were filled in a manner that gave the utmost satisfaction. Those who accepted the hospitality of Messrs. Davis and Evans were: W. De Arnold, Chicago; E. E. Edwards, Omaha; G. G. Kerr, St. Joe; A. M. Irwin, Fremont; Ed Clark, Dabuque; P. W. Henry, Chicago; W. A. Treat, Sioux City.

Won a Novel Suit.

A novel suit was begun last week in Worcester, Mass., by John Lunkota, a New York traveling man, against George L. Newton of Worcester, Mass.

It was an action of contract. The plaintiff alleged that on the third day of November, 1887, defendant promised to give him \$100 if he would not drink a drop of intoxicating liquor for one year. On the expiration of the year the plaintiff appeared before the defendant, Mr. Nowton, of Learned, Newton & Co., wholesale grocers of that city, and asserted he had abstained from drinking one year, claimed his \$100. At the trial of the suit the plaintiff testified to the facts in the The bookkeeper for Learned, Newton, testified for the plaintiff to the effect that he was a witness to the agreement. This closed the plaintiff's case. The defense rested its case without offering any testimony. It admitted the fact as alleged by plaintiff, but asked the court to rule that there was not a sufficiet consideration to form a contract capable of legal enforcement. The court declined so to rule, and instructed the jury to find for the plaintiff in the sum of \$100, with interest from date of the writ. The jury accordingly returned a verdict for plaintiff and assessed damages in the sum of

Work For the Club.

Evidently by a sort of happen-so, 'there were not enough members of the Omaha Traveling Mea's club in the city yesterday to warrant President Lobeck in announcing a call to order. Among those who did come, however, order. Among those who did come, however, was Secretary Ryerson, who reported that enough more money had been received to make the total now in the treasury \$250. As only about sixty of the nearly 175 members have been heard from, the indication would seem to be that another week or two will being in these times that among. bring in three times that amount.

The club has certainly made a magnificent start, but it is only a start. Every man should constitute himself a persistent and tireless committee of one to talk and push the interests of the organization on every possi-

It has been decided not to rent rooms until fill who have signed either pay or say they won't pay the membership fee. This is cer-tainly business in every sense of the word. Other traveling men's clubs are flourishing in many far less promising fields than this, and there containly is no reason why the one just there certainly is no reason why the one just started in Omaha, should not be the king of them all, so far as importance is concerned.

A New Association.

There has been considerable talk lately among the commercial travelers of Albany, N. Y. about organizing a mutual accident association to be operated by themselves, and secure the members weekly indemnity in case of accident, at small cost. They may extend the privileges to others not commercial travelers and not engaged in a more hazardous business. At a meeting of some of the representative commercial travelers, held at the rooms of the Commercial Travelers' club last week, the subject was talked over, and from reports made by those who had can-vassed the matter on the road during the past week the success of the idea was assured, nearly one hundred names having been secured as charter members to the new scheme. Another meeting will soon be held for the purpose of making application for incorporation, the papers having been ordered pre-pared. It will probably be called the Com-mercial Travelers' Mutual and Preferred Accident Association of Albany.

In Salt Lake City.

The following traveling men registered in Salt Lake City last week

Salt Lake City last week:

C.C. H. O'Brien, Omaha, dry goods; C. H.
McMahon, Omaha, hardware; Bert Brown,
St. Louls, dry goods; Ike Hill, Omaha, groceries; G. H. Martin, Chicago, neckwear;
M. C. Jones, Omaha, groceries; D. P. Simmons, Omaha, groceries; W. H. H. Sabin,
hats and caps, New York; James F. Shields,
Chicago, clothing; Charles E. Langham, San
Francisco, clothing; C. M. Bell, St. Louis,
hats and caps; J. W. Balley, Omaha, hats
and caps; J. G. Gleason, Omaha, dry goods;
J. M. Easton, St. Joseph, dry goods; W. H.
Bintze, St. Joseph, groceries; John Bealter,
jr. Omaha, boots and shoes; Van A. Wallace,
Chicago, dry goods; W. P. Dwyer, Chicago, deago, dry goods; W. P. Dwyer, Chicago, y goods; C. S. Brown, Omaha, hardware; C. O. Venness, Chicago, hardware; W. A. Jackson, Chicago, boots and shoes; J. G. Felt, Chicago, boots and shoes.

Samples.

R. N. Harvey, the "terror of the Elkhorn sent in some good orders last week. George W. Tracy is just in from western lowa, where for ten da doing splendid business. for ten days past he has been

S. A. Conrad and daughter, Miss Edith, of Grand Island, were visiting M. W. Rverson of the Richardson drug company last week. Mr. C. H. O'Brien, representing M. E. Smith & Co. in Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, started out Friday night for his territory after a week's sojourn in Omaha.

L. C. Hill, the Mover buggy man, spent Sunday at home after a trip in southeastern Nebraska. If there is a man in this territory who can sell buggies Hill is certainly "one of

Mr. James Flynn of Canton, traveling salesman for Sautz Bros., of Buffalo, N. Y., soap manufacturers, was killed recently in the Laice Shore disaster. His accident policy for \$5,000 would have expired in just eight hours if he had lived. This gives to his mother that amount.

It was at Columbus that a Cincinnati drummer happened to put up at a table with a number of legislators, and the courtly way in number of legislators, and the courtly way in which they addressed each other greatly bored the commercial traveler. It was, "Will the gentleman from Hardin do this?" and the gentleman from Franklin did that." They invariably spoke to each other as the gentleman from whatever county they happened to hall from. For ten or fifteen minutes the drummer bore it in silence. Then he suddenly crushed the statesmen by singing out in stentorian tones to the waiter, "Wil the gentleman from Ethiopia please pass the butter? That ended "the gentleman from' business - Cincinnati Times-Star.

"While in Omaha," says N. A. Cole in the Lenox, Ia. New Era, "we put up at a hotel-a real, genuine charge-for-every-call-of-the-bell box house. They built a fire with 5 cents' worth of coal in a steve about as big around as a six-inch stovepipe, left the damper turned so the lire never got started, and charged us a half a dollar for it and then charged us another half a dollar because we kicked, and kindly offered to let us sleep in the police station if we wanted to. We declared with thunks and promised to send all of our wife's relations to their house the first opportunity. If I wanted to bury a mother in law I should

Omoha Sunday Guests.

At the Casey—D. W. Olin, L. E. Wait, St. Joe; R. M. May, Chevenne; J. W. Maderson, John Russell, P. C. T. Austin, Chicago; Edward Keating, New York; N. Simon, Neeruh, Wis.; William D.Cody, Missouri Val-

ley; E. B. Russell, Cedar Rapids; J.W. Lurrett, Lincoln, J. Bloom Co. rett, Lincoln: J. Boon, Omaha; J. E. Glick, Omaha; W. R. Morrison, Jersey City: Homer DeLamater, Jackson, Mich.; Robert F. Falkner, San Francisco; Z. I. Snouffer, Atlantic, Ia.; E. E. Edwards, Omaha; James W. Metgler, St. Loais, W. Snouffer, Atlantic, Ia.; E. E. Edwards, Omaha; James W. Metgler, St. Louis; W. M. Lutz, Chicago; E. B. Morian, Demkirk, N. Y.; R. R. Ruckestuhl, St. Louis; F. O. Wilson, Denver; A. W. Chances, Chicago; C. W. and H. E. Courtright, Kansas City; J. K. Reynolds, Chicago; W. E. Brown, New York; J. M. Hoover, Atlantic, Ia.; H. W. Gillis, Boston; A. H. Morham, Chicago; F. W. O'Neil, Buffalo; F. M. Huie, Cedar Rapids; J. J. Jones, Chicago; P. D. Graff, Louisville, Ky.; G. W. Jones and George Hill, Denver; J. T. Hendricks, Cincinnati; Fred J. Tull, Des Moines; D. M. Brick, Milwaukee; S. H. T. Merker, Chicago; D. H. White, New Orleans; F. M. Spus, Milwaukee; David A. Meegan, Buffalo; Frank Beebe, St. Louis; P. Warrick, Burlington; D. W. Rusell, Des Momes; J. F. Roberts, Tecamsch; A. E. Chace, Salt Lake City; E. W. Dehlendorf, St. Louis; J. H. Alienbough, Salt Lake City; E. N. Joyce, New York; Austin Gibbons, Billy Murphy Patterson, N. J., Zieh Abraham, San Francisco L. K. Salar, Datasit, George, T. Zienschender, J. K. Goorge, T. Zienschender, J. K. Salar, Datasit, George, T. Zienschen L. K. Salar, Datasit, George, T. Zienschender, J. L. George, T. Zienschender, J. Langer, J. Z Patterson, N. J., Zieh Abraham, San Fran-cisco; J. K. Soden, Detroit: George T. Zin-nerel, Chicogo; Thomas Porter, Detroit: J. H. Beebe, Lincoln: Hans Westgaard, Chi-cago; W. Linderman, Boston: Lem C. Hat-

Williams, Des Moines. At the Merchants—C. S. Dawson, Plattsmooth: C. H. Gillham, St. Louis; G. M. Osgoodby, New York city; J. R. Ingling, New York city; George H. Sharpe, Omaha; Dr. E. H. Smith and wife, Pullerten; W.H. Dudley, O'Fallon; Alex Searl and wife, Dustin, Neb.; George G. Thomas, New York; J. S. Mills, Birmingham, Ala.; Charles E. Benson, Des Moines; James J. King, West Point, Neb.; W. E. Reever, Logan; L. W. Reahard, Pittsburg; George W. Marston, Chicago; John Killinger, Collinsville, Ill.; George Conn, Ogallaia; M. E. Mondy, Seward; F. D. Houlett, Lincoln; R. W. Johnsen, Madison, Wis; S. Goram, Grand Island; A. L. Spearman, Springfield; J. F. Parkins, Weeping Water; E. H. Wooley, Weeping Water; E. H. Wooley, Weeping Water; W. E. Jenkins, Jr., Valentine, Neb.; C. F. Beezler, Wilcox, Neb.; C. W. Rhodes, Omaha; W. J. Budd, Fort Dodge, Ia.; J. A. Ward, Canton, O.; M. Kunkle and wife, Eugene Mildonard, J. W. Rachanon Chicago. At the Merchants-C. S. Dawson, Platts-

Scott K. Hatton, Atlantic, In.; L. A.

Ward, Canton, O.; M. Kunkle end wife, Eugene Hildebrand, J. W. Buchanan, Chicago; M.V. Higher, A. M. Barrett, Shenandoah; H. M. V. Higher, A. M. Barrett, Stemandonn; H. C. Harkey, Lincoln; Alex Gunther, Albion, Neb.; William McEmery, Cambridge, N. J.; R. S. Nodine and wife, New York; A. Greenwald, Rock Island; F. H. Pitt, Indian Territory; F. M. Vroman, Collins, S. D.; H. H. Nolan, Carroll, In; S. G. Rockwell, Oswell, Pa.; Nolan, Carroll, Ia; S.G. Rockwell, Oswell, Pa.; R. R. Furbeck, Gloversville, N. Y.; C. C. Orchard, Omaha; R. K. Wright, Philadelphia; E. C. Johnson, Sioux Falls; H. Mc-Williams, Ogallala; J. M. Houghton, Ogallala; W. F. Waters, Sioux City; E. Bignell, Lincoln; John S. Tidballl, Crete; C. F. Tidball, Crete; John C. West, Chicago; Andrew Gilespie and wife, Omaha; L. Bird and wife, Crear S. H. Palh, Gibban, H. Bird, Free Gilespie and wife, Omaha; L. Bird and wife, Exeter; S. H. Robb, Gibben; H. Bird, Fremont; Fred E. Perkins, St. Joseph; Charles Dreyfoos, Chicago; N. K. Van Husen, Sionx City, J. H. Green, Chicago; James Collins, Loudon, Eng.; A. R. Graham, Wisner; Case D. Lattum, Galesburg; H. Alsop, Chicago; Goorge Maxfield, Makato; George Van Houten, Lincoln; S. C. Potter, Utica, N. Y.; O. P. Smith, Chicago; T. Appleton, Denver; J. A. Jaeges, Pueblo, Col.; C. O. Wright, Grand Island; W. H. Clark, St. Paul; William H. Vedder, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. A. Furbeck, Gloversville, N. Y.; W. W. Finch, Hastings; H. V. Horton, Cincinnati.

At the Windsor-Phil Unrath, Omaha; G. E. Kurtz, Omaha; R. E. Walker, South Omaha; J. P. McCandless, Chicago; P. P. Chayton, Tekaman; D. M. Doty, St. Louis; R. G. West, Leavenworth, Kan.; W. T. Canoda, Omaha; H. Lehman, Omaha; W. A. Canoda, Omaha; H. Lehman, Omaha; W. A. Stratton, City; James E. Nadisen, Chicago; C. H. Pritchett, City; F. C. Noble, Lincoln; J. Murdock, Omaha; J. R. Montgomery, San Francisco, J. W. Davis, H. W. Hush, J. T. Yerkes, George W. Gill, Chicago; Lewis Guinn, Rawlins, Wyo.; F. M. Sawyer, Kansas City; A. W. Spehr, Malclead, Minn.; F. C. Wood, C. A. Benson, Omaha; A. A. Hanes, Della, Ia.; Thomas Bird, Loraine, Wyo.; D. Kump, Madison, Neb.; O. M. Smith, Kuksona, Neb., Tee N. Habn, St. Louis; C. H. Lane, Omaha; Ike N. Hahn, St. Louis; C. H. Lane, Omaha; Dore Johnson, James Rukins, Salt Lake; E. Stewart, Chadron; Lee Van Voorhese,

The Barker-W. L. Butler, Boone, Ia.: D. '. Richards, Douglas, Wyo.; Arthur , New York; F. C. Marshall, Canton, Dunn, New York; F. C. Marshad, Canton, Ky.; C. E. Thompson, Halifax; Sam Miller, Lincoln; H. Wilson, Lincoln; J. W. Brody, Chicago; Frank B. Brady, New York; J. D. Draper, Marion, In.; J. S. Taylor, Kansas City; J. W. Alton, Kansas City; A. E. Williams, Sioux City; P. Moore, Sioux City; E. D. Gant, St. P. Moore, Sioux City; E. D. Gant, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. Ledor, Staten Island, N. Y.; Ike G. Brown, St. Leuis; A. E. Hill, Detroit; J. Roper, Davenport; J. H. McLeod, Minneapolis; William B. Hogan, Darlington, Wis.; J. K. Van Duzer, Boston, W. L. Wallace, Norfolk; J. Jacobson, New York; B. Dolan, Cork, Ireland; E. B. Ovel-Dolan, Cork, Ireland; E. B. Ovel-man, Beston; G. P. Lowe, Portland, Ore; J. H. Stringfellow, Albany, N. Y., A. G. Flomar, St. Paul, Minn.; H. C. Husted, New York; John B. Lewis, Baltimore; A. D. Baker, Wahoo, Neb.; H. Auderson, Chicago; P. J. Henshaw, Hartford, Conn.; John Peterson, Boston, Mass.; F. J. Buckheit, Grand Island; John Hofus, Youngstown, O.; L. M. Campbell, Hastings; J. Stephens, Cheyenne; H. R. Jackson, Lincoln; L. C. Stockwell, Cleveland, O.; A. B. Ridenour, Burlington; Joseph Howard, Sloux City; W. L. Helphrey, Baltimore; C. N. Fogg, Lincoln; R. K. Wang, New York; V. H. Stone, Ord, Neb. Lance, Sullivan Chicago, Will Hed. James Sullivan, Chicago; Will Hedden. St. Louis.

den, St. Louis.

At the Miliard—S. P. Arnold, New York;
James Hummel, Chicago; John B. Dyar, Detroit; Mrs. Dyar, Detroit; John K. Taggart,
New York; H. W. Wells, Peoria, Ill.; D. M.
Lewis, Atlantic; H. G. Hush, New York; W.
L. Fairbrother, Louis Halle, St.
Louis; C. R. Johnson, Davenport;
William Kerr, Madison, Wis.; M. S. Woodward, Des Moines; T. T. Morran, Portland,
Ore; George W. Veal, jr., Topelia, Kan.; S.
E. Beller, New York; P. D. O'Toole,
New York; W. H. Boyner, Grand
Rapids; J. A., Ward, Canton, O.;
D. W. Hewitt, St. Louis; J. B. Sthart, St.
Louis; R. Y. Walorink and wife, Chicago;
F. W. Bennett, Cincinnati; G. S. Wyckoff,
Kansas City; James La Bruche, Sioux City;
George Fischer, Memphis; A. H. Van Duzen, F. W. Bennett, Cincinnati; G. S. Wyekoff, Kansas City; James La Bruche, Sioux City; George Fischer, Momphis; A. H. Van Dinen, Wirth, Kan; W. T. Jacobs, Kansas City; J. C. McMarth, Canton, O.; J. A. Miller, Kansas City; W. F. Muse and wife, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; W. H. Synder, Davenport; J. H. Hunter, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; J. W. Eells, Muscatine, Ia.; E. S. Reynolds, Binghamton; H. W. Parcey, Chicago; L. H. Strither, Cleveland; H. W. Spalsbury, T. F. Harbeson, W. H. Smiltzer, New York; W. A. Castlen, Lee Hern, Chicago; C. C. Parden, Missouri Valley; W. F. Sarto; A. W. Walker, Erie, Pa.; J. W. Atkinson, Molfne, Ill.; Julius Lyons, Keokuk; E. B. Pope, St. Louis; Frank Baldwin, Milwaukee; George W. Williams, St. Louis. At the Murray—B. H. Coleman, New

At the Murray - B. H. Coleman, New York; E. L. Sheets, city; C. S. Kingley, Chicago; M. J. Enright, Chicago; W. W. Granger, Cincinati: Isaac Baker, Chicago: O. M. Thumbler, Chicago: A. H. Smith, Chicago: Julius Stroms, New York: L. Rothehild, New York: L. W. Campbell, Cincinnati and H. J. Cook, St. Louis.

Stated by H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa. Have guaranteed over 300 bot-tles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsis,

General Crook Captured by Rebels. General Crook's death recalls one of the most picturesque incidents of the civil war, viz.: The capture of Crook and Kelly, both then general officers of volunteer forces, by a handful of confederates as the two officers slept in a hotel in the city of Cumberland, Md., says the New York Sun. There were fully 10,000 union troops in and around Cumberland the time, but a few of McNeill's partisan rangers, a guerrilla corps party recruited in Cumberland, crossed the Potomac from Virginia, and at midnight made the capture. The confederates, familiar with the place from childhood, chattered unchallenged through the sleeping city, easily captured the sentry pacing the guslit street in front of the hotel, and actually penetrated to the bedrooms of the two generals. When the dazed officers awoke it was to find themselves in the hands of the enemy. They were mounted on horseback as quietly taken out of the city before the alarm spread. General Crook afterward married a sister of one of his captors.

Dr. Birney, catarrh specialist, Bee bldg | years.

N THE LAND OF THE DAKOTAS

The Principal External Features of the Two New States.

THE VALLEY OF THE RED RIVER.

A Statement of the Population and Resources of Nebraska's Northern Neighbors - The "Brainy" Character of the People

PIERRE, S. D., April 4 .- | Special Telegram to Tue Beel. The admission of the two Dakotas was, to use the words of Secretary Blaine, "the first instance in the history of the national government that two states have entered the union at the same time." Said President Harrison in his message at the opening of congress: "Each has within itself resources the development of which will employ the energies of, and yield a comfortable subsistence to a great population. . The people of these states are already welltrained, intelligent and patriotic American citizens, having common interests and sympathies with these of the older states, and a common purpose to defend the integrity and uphold the honor of the nation." "Dakota," says the report of the secretary of the interior," is pre-eminently an agricultural country. Almost its entire area is susceptible of cultivation. In no other country in the world are there larger areas of fertile lands, level as a floor, easily worked and fruitful as the valley of the Nile. Stock raising is a rapidly growing industry. The increase in the value of live stock during the last nine years has been 663 per cent. Dairyis becoming an important industry.

Dakotas together with Montana an Washington, and Wyoming and Idaho, which will soon be states, will draw northwestward the center of political power. These lusty and hearty twins are at their birth bigger than many of their older sisters. North Dathan many of their older sisters. North Da-kota has 250,000 people and South Dakota has over 400,000, a larg-er population than either Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island or Vermont had in 1880, and in all probability the coming census will show that South Dakota leads all these. Recruited from the best elements of New England and the northwest, and from the hardy and industrious Scandinavian immi-gration, the people are "pushing, energetic, enterprising Americans," who know no backward steps, and will achieve wonders in the work of building up their new states. The stimulus of admission to the sisternood of the stimulus of admission to the sisterhood of the union is already strongly felt. Under a state government they will increase much faster than they did or could in their territorial condition. Security is now felt in all directions; new lines of development will be opened up; their finances will be strengthened, and they will have larger and fuller scope of action, and they will hereafter continue more and more to do as they have already done, give a good account of themselves through their alert and able representatives in the national council.

First as to North Dakota, East of Bismarck towns of some size begin to be seen

marck towns of some size begin to be seen until Janestown on the Johns river is reached. which is a place of much importance in the eastern part of the third county from the Red river. The country constantly grows more level as we go cast from Bismurck, which is rearly two the isand feet above the sca. At Valley City, forty miles east of Jamestown Valley City, forty miles east of Jamestown the higher portion of the Red River valley begins, and the ground is very gently rolling for thirty miles to Wheatland. There a bank is seen about ten feet in height which extends north and south indefinitely. The valley of the Red river reaches from Wheatland to Glyndon, Minn, fifteen miles beyond the river, and its average width is about forty miles. The six eastern counties of North Dakota lie in the valley proper, the line of counties bordering on the it being on the bench in the upper valley. This yast expanse appears to have once been the "bottom" of a sheet of water. Its soil is simply a sedimentary deposit several feet in depth, underlaid with limestone, and rightly managed with a proper succession of crops its richness and duration will prove inexhausti-ble. The observer sees on every hand as far as the eye can reach, a succession of ploughed fields a mile square, with neat white frame houses and great red barns, the stacks of straw alone remaining to suggest source of all this seeming prosperity wealth. There are, of course, many large farms. These, however, are only incidental; the great valley, south to the limits of the state and north to the British line, beyond hands of comparatively small farmers, who as yet, cultivate only about one-fifth of the vast and fertile tract. All the way from Wheatland to Fargo the eye looks out upon a plain "as level as a floor" to the horizon. In the distance a line of trees is seen, on reach ug which a river is found, the banks of which are everywhere of the same height, the stream having cut through the deposit which constitutes the plain. Elevators are scattered every few miles along both the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads. Occasionally a section of land is passed which has not yet been ploughed, the grass on which is of a ruddy brown almost golden. The eye rests on a scene which though tame, is indescribable and fascinating the sky broadening out and the horizon seeming removed to an increible distance. The Red river is the same as is the stream just spoken of, though on a larger scale. A fringe of trees is approached, in the midst of which the river finds its tortuous course, and beyond the level plain continues. Fargo is a bright and busy place, with very pleasant surroundings of plain and wood and river. The Red river is navigable from Fargo to its mouth. The cost of raising wheat in this great valley averages 40 cents a bushel. This region is fast becoming a land of fine horses and cattle, and diversified of fine horses and cattle, and diversified farming will more and more be followed. Of the people of the state nearly one-half are found in the six Red river counties, and of the remaining molety more than one-half are-in counties adjoining these on the west. Less than one-fourth are found to the west, scattered along the lines of the Northern Pacific Bismaryk and beyond and along the Bismarck and beyond and along the Great Northern road. From the Red River valley to the Bad Land, on the extreme western limits of North Dakota, more than three hundred miles, is an unbroken prairie country, adapted west of the Missouri river to the raising of cattle, sheep and horses. The James river valley, which is midway be tween Fargo and Bismarck, is growing in population and prosperity every year. There are already five herds of thoroughbred cattle and horses, which are rapidly increascattle and horses, which are rapidly increasing throughout this region. The cattle
from Jamestown took the first-prize
at the territorial exhibit and at the
Minnesota fair. Along the Great Northern
railway is a land of lakes, streams, hills and
forests, in which there are many herds of
cattle and flocks of sheep. It is in four or
five counties in this locality that the chief
destifution of which we have heard so much destitution of which we have heard so much has been experienced. To those who have seen the region of western Nebraska and Kansas and eastern Colorado blossom into population, productiveness and comfort, there can be no doubt of the pitimate destiny of this country. I have compiled some statistic of northern Dakota's population and produc

tiveness, which are necessary to complete the view, which I have tried in brief to give. In 1889 the returns show a production of 2.055,991 acres and 26.721,669 bushels of wheat, of 450,563 acres and 9.746,003 bushels of oats, of 30,022 acres and 1.000,000 bushels of corn, of 128,631 acres and 2,760,902 bushels barley, of 10,119 acres and 1,101,130 bushels potatoes and 57,511 acres and 495,209 bushel fax. The value of products of the garden in 1889 was \$43,744, and of poultry \$119,565, and there were made 72.989 pounds of cheese and 3,301,150 pounds of butter. There were 110 acres of fruit nurseries, 1,387 acres of bearing acres of fruit nurseries, 1,887 acres of bearing fruit trees and 7,702 acres not bearing, with fizz acres of berries and grapes. There were 61,967 acres of millet, timothy and clover, and 238,125 acres under fence for pasture and 62,431 tons of tame hay and 602,576 tons of wild hay were cut. There were 55,452 acres of artificial forest planted and thrifty. There were 33 mills, 10 of which had a capacity of over 200 barrois of flour a day, which have un invested capital of 8877,000 and whose annual product is \$2,827,000. There were H product is \$2.827,000. There were H ereameries, whose capital aggregates \$160,000, and the value of whose product was \$800,000. The public schools numbered 1,382, employing 1,741 teachers, and money for their support has aggregated \$10,000,000 in the last five The graded schools, modeled on the

best attainable plan, are found in six cities, and have 3,345 scholars and 64 teachers. North Dalota has 25 national danks and 100 private banks, the capital of which is over \$4.000,000. There are 125 newspapers published in the state daily papers being issued at Fargo, Grand Falls, Jamustown and Bismarck. The state has 400 postoffices, which produce a net revenue of a quarter of a million of dellars. There are 2,044 miles of railroad, on which the state receives a total tax of \$171,363 namually. Coal is found in quantities inexhaustible west of the Missouri river, outcropping on the sides of the founds in veins from seven to twenty feet in thickness. It is a lignite can early formation, suitable for heating and manufacturing purposes. The heating and manufacturing purposes. The constitution of the state makes it the duty of the legislature to establish and maintain pubhe schools, and declares that this "require-ment shall be irrevocable, without the con-sent of the United States and of the people of North Dakota." The Methodists have set apart the state as a conference field; the Epis-copalians, and Catholles each have a resident copanians and Cacionis can have a resident bishop, and the other principal churches have governing bodies confined to the state bounds. The state has a penitentiary at Bismarck, a hospital for the insane at Jamestown, and a university at Grand Forks. Other institu-

tions—a deaf and dumb school, a reform school, a blind asylum, an industrial school, a school of forestry, a scientific school and a soldiers home—are provided for as soon as the finances of the state will admit.

Of the seventy-nine counties into which South Dakota is divided, nineteen are unorganized. The first settlement in 1861 was in the Missouri valley, which is now a country of improved farms, with neat dwellings, barns and stables, groves of timber, growing orchards and fine horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The Big Sioux valley is particularly attractive; the landscape is beautiful and the excellent water favors the growth of the improved stock for which the county is noted. The James (or as it is affectionately called "the Jim") river valley has numerous flourishing towns. Fine stock farms abound, the school of forestry, a scientific school and a ishing towns. Fine stock farms abound, the ishing towns. Fine stock farms abound, the wheat produced is of very superior quality, and the farmers are everywhere a flourishing class. Between the James river and the Missouri to the west lies what was long the "debatable land" of South Dakota. Settlement grew up in advance of the railroads, and those who attended the territorial fairs from the added attended to the settlement grew up in a settlement grew up in advance of the railroads, and those who attended the territorial fairs from the added attended to the settlement grew up in the grew up in the grew up in the grew up in the grew up to the grew up in the older settlements, were astonished by the ex-hibits brought in by wagons from the ununknown regions—grains, vegetables and some fruits, which often took the prize over the products of the older portions. With the advent of railways thrifty new farms and vil-lages have sprung up, and central Dakota is proving its claim to every capability for grain growing and stock farming. The country west of the Missouri—the Indian reservation recently opened up—contains much fine soil in the valleys of the numerous small and dry streams, and the whole will in time prove to

be adapted to live stock growing and associ-ated industries. The total coded by the re-cent treaties is about nine million acres. The cent treaties is about nine million acres. The settlers within the first three years must pay \$1.25 an acre; tree claims and pre-emption rights are barred. These conditions, with that of a five years residence in order to se-cure a title, will encourage settlement. The Northwestern and St. Paul companies several years ago made surveys across the reservation, and have two years yet in which to build their roads. Senator Pettigrew was premature in his prediction a few months ago of an immigration on the opening of the reservation of 100,000 people into southwest-

reservation of 100,000 people into solitawest-ern Dakota the present year.

The vote in South Dakota in October last was 77,827, indicating a population of about 400,000. The totals of production in 1889 were materially increased over that of the previous year. There was a total of 2,013,726 acres of wheat, producing 17,287,452 bushels; 671,839 wheat, producing 11,321,342 bushels; 611,835 acres of oats, producing 11,621,615 bushels; 781,655 acres of corn, producing 21,831,838 bushels; 345,803 acres of flax, producing 2,782,943 bushels, and 29,537 acres of potatoes, producing 2,637,132 bushels. There were producing 2,637,132 bushels. There were marketed in 1888 \$120,473 worth of garden products, \$409,671 worth of poultry and eggs were sold, and 238,166 pounds of cheese and 7,823,261 pounds of but-ter were made. There are 2,467 acres of nurseries, 46,640 bearing fruit trees growing and 238,476 not bearing yet. There are 170 and 38,476 not bearing yet. There are 170, 052 acres of millet, timothy and clover; 879, 885 of prairie under fence for pasture and hay, and these were cut last year, of tame hay 116,949 tons, and of prairie hay 1,454,000 tons. The growth of wild and tame grass, the abundance of pure water, and the case with which millet and reot crops can be produced, peculiarly adapt South Dakota to the growing of fine domestic animals, and render farming everywhere surely profitable through diversified industry. There were in 1880 191,343 horses, 170,569 cows and 368,392 other cattle, 157,815 sheep, and 386,317 hogs in South Dakota; and the value of animals fatted and killed in 1888 was \$2,547,064, and the number and 378,476 not bearing 1rait trees growing and 378,476 not bearing yet. There are 170,052 acres of millet, timothy and clover; 879,885 of prairie under fence for pasture and hay and these were cut last year, of tame hay 116,919 tons, and of prairie hay 1,454,000 killed in 1888 was \$2,547,064, and the number inds of wool clipped was 582,888 planting of trees is receiving increased atten-tion. The official returns show that twenty-one kinds of trees being planted. Reports from forty-nine counties showed a total of 127,087 acres planted to trees, mainly to cottonwood, boxelder, ash and maple. Of flouring mills the number is rapidly increasing. There are five of over two hundred barrels capacity which employ a capital of over \$300,000 and the value of whose product is nearly \$1,250,-000; while of mills under 200 barrels capacity there are seventy-six, employing a capital of \$1,250,000, and having an annual product of \$3,626,000. There are twenty-seven dairies in the state, employing a capital of \$163,000. and having an annual product of 8682,000, and cheese is successfully manufactured in eight counties. South Dakota has 2,978 schools, employing 3,971 teachers. There are graded schools in twelve cities and towns, employing 121 teachers. and towns, employing 121 teach ers and having 6,394 pupils. The leading churches all sustain denomina tional schools, and all have bishops and inde sendent organizations in the state. The state us ten public institutions. The agricultural college at Brookings makes a specialty of manual industry in its various branches, and of domestic economy, typewriting and telegraphy for the young women. The university at Vermillion, besides its general courses, also has a normal department, and is a flouralso has a normal opparement, and is a nour-ishing and useful institution. There are two normal schools, one at Spearfish in the Black Hills, and one at Madison, which has a four year's course. The school of mines at Rapid City, on the border of the Black Hills, pos-sesses every facility for practical instruction in geology, metallurigy, chemistry, mining and mining law. There is a school for deaf

and mining law. There is a school for deal mutes at Sioux Falls, a hospital for the insane at Yankton, a reform school at Plankinton, a penitentiary at Sioux Falls which is built and organized on the most approved plan and a soldiers' home is building at Hot Springs in the Black Hills. South Dakota has 235 banks, of which 33 are national banks and the entire capital employed amounts to nearly \$5,000,000. Besides the \$20.000 000 in railroads. South Dakota has the \$20,000,000 in railroads South Dakota has an assessed valuation of \$97,000,000. Of the total 50,000,000 acres of land only some 13,000, 000 are assessed, at a valuation of \$51,000,000. The assessed value of horses is about \$8,000. 000, of cattle about \$5,000,000, of swine \$500. 000 and of sheep \$164,000. South Dakota ha

pal town has one or more dailies and the weekly papers indicate a thriving, intelligent and moral commonwealth.

One meets in the Society of the principal towns in large numbers the most intelligent men and women, talented, wide awake and progressive, whose delight apparently is in the society of the abject minds and the best books. Everywhere the church, the school, the library, the refined social circle are the things first thought of and laid deepest to things first thought of and laid deepest to heart. There is a prodigious amount of the "brainy" quality dominant everywhere. Ne-braska is fortunate in living next door to such a neighbor, with whom it should be her first concern to multiply and perfect commercial and business relations. D. C. B.

275 publications, or more than has Minnesota

with five times its population. Every princi-pal town has one or more dailies and the

Baker's Pure Cod Liver Oil. (Known over 40 years.) Also Baker's Emulsion for throat and lung troubles. All

The Navel Orange. What is known as the navel orange is said by dealers to be now the queen of this sort of fruit. The best growth comes from southern California, where the raising of this particular orange has secome recently a craze, says the York Sun. Last season in the San Bernardino valley 550,000 trees were planted, and it is expected that before son is over there will be 1,000,000 in ali set out. The genuine fruit commands a high price, and dealers in California produce here in New York say that not many of the real navel oranges reach this market. The eastern limit of the supply just now is Chicago.

The only complexion powder in the world that is without valgarity, without injury to the user, and without doubt a beautifier, is

GLEAMS OF LIGHT AHEAD.

Rev. N. M. Mann's Discourse Yesterday at Unity Church.

Once more the spring festival has come. Once more we behold the signs of a reviving world, and Nature sets herself to teach over with untiring patience the lessons of a life that knows no death. A respondent quickening is felt in the human heart, promising at moments the exclamation, "Whereas I was dead, I am alive again!" New energy springs up in body and soul as though the sources of life were being replenished by an unseen hand. We sense a kind of divine surprise in these April days, finding the sun so high, feeling the access of warmth in his rays and the breath of the first soft breeze blowing from the sweet south. Gladless spreads itself through all the world breaking out in the early song of bird, in the quitting forth of bloom-nature animate and nanimate hastening to show the tokens of

Into these days fits well the belief in a life after death. Symbols and suggestions of it are everywhere. Spring is nature's annually recurring resurrection. Over and over she "There is no death! What seems so is tran-

sition.

This life of mortal breath
Is but the suburb of the life clysian
Whose portal is called death."
Every winter Eostre, goddess of verdure,
goes, as our far-off ancestors thought, to her
grave shrouded and buried in snow. The leafless, moaning trees, the darkened skies, the
streams hushed in icy stillness, have the
dread appearance of life departed and extinct.
But in a few months the earth advances upon
her circuit and turns her frozen cheek to the her circuit and turns her frozen check to the sun whose burning kisses quicken all the pulses of life afresh. Dormant energies revive, and we see the same glad world we have seen before. There is change, dissolution of forms, but nothing is lost. The untion of forms, but nothing is lost. The unseen energy rehabilitates itself according to
its needs. And so through the various
metamorphoses of which the living world is
the subject, we have hints upon hints of what
may await us. The mind, as by
an instinctive sub-consciousness of its
own perpetuity, has ever seized upon
certain transmigrating orders of life as symbols of the life of man surviving all change.
Thus the beetle and the butterfly upon some
of the eldest existing monuments, make eloquent proclamation of a faith which has been
and is the glory and the gladness of the
world.

To me the most convincing signs of immor tality lie in the extraordinary powers of the human being. If he is only for this world he is in many instances much too richly endowed. What use of a creature whose existence is but a hand-breadth to concern himself with what went before and what will come after What has one, whose little day reaches not what has one, whose little day reaches not beyond this rolling globe, to do with other globes scattered through the void immense! Three-fourths of our ca-pacity is surplusage if we end here. Happily this indication is more than a reductio ad ab surdum, for in the exercise of certain exalted mental powers there is a something like a mental powers there is a something like a sense of permanence, a feeling that this thinking principle is kindfed to the eternal realities. When Newton formulated the law of gravitation, when Kepler same upon the three sublime principles governing the resolutions and weights of all worlds when Darwin and and periods of all worlds, when Darwin and Wallace perceived the secret by which na-ture modifies her living forms, the fresh grasp of these great ideas must have given these men at the moment a rapturous con-sciousness of fellowship with the abiding, an unspeakable apprehension of life eternal. They had eaten from the tree of knowledge: they had become as gods. Thinking immor-tal thoughts we grow to feel ourselves immor-

As pointing in this direction, perhaps our As pointing in this direction, perhaps our sympathies go even further than our percep-tions. For the purpose of existing in this world the human being is overloaded with affections. He would work out his personal aims better if he cared less for others. The race as a whole (speaking with reference to this world) is a loser through its charities. unless existence is so contrived that the most oved object survives somewhere,

But we can hardly argue ourselves into be-ief. We are influenced in this matter rather by intimations, vague surmises, glimpses, that come to us in our highest moments. In fact our proper adjustment to this world seems to involve the lack of any clear vision beyond. The veil, through which we see so dimly, and to which we are apt to demur, is after all the beneficent protection of Providence. The real ground of trust is in that Providence. He who brought us hither, will take us hence, and we have as little reason to fear in one case as in the other.

A step into the darkness--it is well; It were not so if 'twere not better so. In darkness man is fashioned from a cell; Who safely comes, may no less safely go.

It is the divine function of the imagination to transcend a little the realm of knowledge and send some gleams of light on before. The true poet poet is ever the true seer. Hear the word that Browning puts into the mouth of the dving Paracelsus;

"If I stoop
Into a dark, transendous sea of cloud.
It is but for a time; I press God's lamp
Close to my breast—its splendor soon or late
Will pierce the gioom; I shall emerge one day." With this the dying man exclaims, "I ave said enough." What more could be, have said enough." can we, or any, ever say!

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

An important discovery. They act on the ver, stomach and bowels through the They speedily nerves. A new principle. cure billionsness, bad taste, torpid liver, plles and constipation. Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, 30 doses for 25 cents. Samples free at Kuhn & Co.'s, 15th and Douglas.

Fort Omaha Notes. The usual monthly muster and inspection took place at the fort during the week. The field officers changed about this time, General

ter the north flank. The remains of the late Private Charles Stevens, Company B. Twenty-first infantry were interred on April 5 with due military honors. His death was caused by consumption. Lieutenant H. H. Benhau. Second infantry, Sergeant Moore, Corporal Money and Privates Scranton, Stafford and Stacey, Second infantry, as a guard, took the ollowing named military convicts to the Fort Leavenworth military prison: F. Buchley, J. Cahili, J. Limacker, J. O. Wecks, Joseph P. Partlow and C. Singleton. The Second intantry band, under the lead-

Wheaton taking the south and Major E. Bus-

ership of A. Wedemoyer, will give an open air consert today at 2 p.m.

The athletic club expect a grand time at their ball on the 9th.

The name of Major Butler is among those who have distinguished themselves in Indian campaigns and recommended by Generals Miles, Terry, Sheridan and Sherman under the recent act of congress authorizing the president to nominate such officers to con-gress for brevets. Major Butler for conspicu-ous gallantry in the Woolf mountain fight with Sitting Bull, January 8, 1887, General With Sitting Buil, January 8, 1881, General Miles, commanding, in his report said "Major Butler's horse was shot under him while gallantly leading a successful charge on the extreme left." Major Butler had also been resommended for brevet promotion for the Navajo campaign of 1886, but the recent law does not extend so far back.

does not extend so far buck. Reading is willing to run Prince, so he says, and will put money up if he can see the color of Prince's. He does not want any more gate money business in his, as he has not re-

ceived any from his last run as yet.

The officers of the Second infantry are wearing the usual badge of mourning for General Crook Mrs. Lientenant Beaham has arrived at the

Lieutenant Kirzie has returned and will as sume his usual duties.

Quite a number of the Fort people attended ech in the city on Sunday. nildren's dancing school was suspended on Saturday exenling.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sycup is an unexcelled medicine for children while teething.

15 cents a bottle.

Good-morning Have you used PEARS'SOAP?



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A Meeting at Young Men's Christian Association Hall.

A meeting was held at the Young Men's Christian Association hall Sunday afternoon to do honor to the memory of the late P. C. Himebaugh. The rostrum was decorated with flowering shrubs and a large cross of white roses and carnations stood in front of the table. The latter was the offering of a young man who had been assisted by Mr. Himebaugh in starting in life, On the platform sat ex-Governor Saunders, Dr. Joseph Duryea, Mr. William Fleming, Dr. Denise, Dr. Leisenring and several others, while the rear of the stage was filled by a number of members of the Young Men's bristian association, who acted as The singing was under the direction of Prof.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Fleming, who spoke feelingly of his relations with Mr. Himebaugh. He said that when he was a young man, just starting in business. Mr. Himebaugh had belped him it many ways by his counsel and also in a more material way. Since Mr. Himebaugh's death Mr. Fleming said he had learned of pany young men, in Omaha, who were inmany young men in Omaha who were in-debted to the kind offices of this most benev-olent man for their start in life and for their Ex-Governor Saunders spoke of his relations with Mr. Himebaugh in busi-ness. He characterized him as an

relations with Mr. Himebaugh in busi-ness. He characterized him as an absolutely fair and upright business man and one who was scrupnlously honest in all his deallings. He said that Mr. Hime-baugh had often spoken of his intentions re-garding the young men of this city. His chief object seemed to have been to provide a place where young men could spend the even-ines free from evil associations and where ies free from evil associations and where ings free from evil associations and where they might profit by meeting with men of standing in the community. That this object had been accomplished, was amply proved by the magnificent building in which the meeting was held. The governor recommended the young men to follow the noble example set them by his dearest friend, and endeavor to initate him in his unfieltness. He said he had observed Mr. uprightness. He said he had observed Mr. Himebaugh's course in life very enrofully, and was thoroughly convinced that he was a consistent Christian and a staunch, fultiful friend. In business he had always been a neaccinaker, and had never been concerned in any disagreement or trouble if it lay in his power to prevent it.

power to prevent it.

Dr. Leisenring poke of Mr. Hime-baugh's connection with the erection of the Young Men's Christian association building. The doctor had been president of the association for some time, he said, when it was decided to elect Mr. Himebaugh to that position. With his characteristic modesty Mr. Himebaugh at first declined, saying he was not a fit man for the place, but he was he was not a fit man for the place, but he was finally persuaded to accept and from that time until his death he was constantly devising plans for the advancement of the interests of the association. It was due to his efforts, the doctor said, that the beautiful efforts, the doctor said, that the beautiful building was erected. He took hold of that matter as he did of everything else and did not rest until the work was accomplished. In his enthusiasm Mr. Himebaugh had worked too hard and had no doubt done much to histen the end of a useful life. Even dur-ing the times when he had been obliged to go away to seek rest and health he had kept up a correspondence with the association and a correspondence with the association and had given directions and offered suggestions about various details. He never seemed to forget or allow his interest in the association to flag.
Mc. J. O. Phillippi spoke very feelingly of

Mr. J. O. Phillippi spoke very feelingly of Mr. Himebaugh, whom he had known quite intimately. He had transacted a great deal of business with him and had always found him a man of the strictest integrity. He had also known Mr. Himebaugh as a faithful follower of Jesus-Christ and an upright, conscientious Christian. Mr. Phillippi said he had come to know Mr. Himebaugh quite intimately and had reverenced him as a true man and a warm friend. In speaking of his dear friend Mr. Phillippi was wellingh overcome with emotion and he expressed his feelings in a strong and earnest

Dr. Duryea, Dr. Denise and others spoke oriefly in the same strain, all relating their personal experience and acquaintance with Mr. Himebaugh in the highest terms. meeting closed with prayer by Rev. W J. Harsha.

Orff's Society Directory. The Frank Orff directory company, which has just issued the useful tri-city business

lirectory of Omaha, South Omaha and Coun cill Bluffs, intends soon to issue a society di-rectory which will aim to be a faithful and curate index of the most prominent house holders and boarders, arranged alphabetically and classified by streets. It will also give the residences, the club addresses and the receiving days, also the governing committees of the leading clubs and other valuable information useful in a work of this class. The som-pilation will be made with extreme accuracy, under the direction of F. N. Gorff, and the final proof carefully accutinized by a commit-tee in the highest social circles, to guard against the accidental insertion of names that o not properly belong to its pages.



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BORERT CLEON, Druggiel, Bally Day, Heb.

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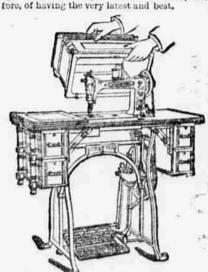
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THE FIGURE "9."

The figure 9 in our dates will make a long stay. No man or woman now living will ever date a Socoment without using the figure 9. It stands in the third place in 1890, where it will remain ten years and then move up to second place in 1900, where it will rest for one hundred years.

There is another "9" which has also come to stay It is unlike the figure 9 in our dates in the respect that it has already moved up to first place, where it will permanently remain. It is called the "No 9" High Arm Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine The "No. 9" was endorsed for first place by the experts of Europe at the Paris Exposition of 1889, where, after a severe contest with the leading machines of the world, it was awarded the only Grand Prize given to family sewing machines, all others on exhibit having received lower awards of gold medals, etc. The French Government also recognized its superiority by the decoration of Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the company,

with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The "No. 9" is not an old machine improved upon, but is an entirely new machine, and the Grand Prize at Paris was awarded it as the grand-est advance in sewing machine mechanism of the age. Those who boy it can rest assured, there



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