THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 16, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, May 10	20,014
Monday, May 11	25,959
Tuesday, May 12	25,885
Wednesday, May 13	27,026
Thursday, May 14	28,455
Friday, May 15	26,082
Saturday, May 16	26,297
Average	26,960

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of May, A. D. 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, 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 month of May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,101 copies; for July, 1890, 20,062 copies; for August, 1890, 20,759 copies; for September, 1890, 20,870 copies; for October, 1890, 20,752 copies; for November, 1890, 22,120 copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies; for February, 1891, 25,312 copies; for March, 1891, 24,065 copies, for April, 1891, 23,928 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 2d day of May, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

THE Cincinnati convention will have a double-header from Minnesota. This makes it resemble very much a convention of the old parties.

BY THE time the Charleston is coaled up the Itata will be out of danger and the Esmeralda will be satisfied, unless the officers of the latter vessel are specially talented prevaricators.

THERE are nineteen assessment life insurance companies or associations in Iowa. If the legislature should place a bounty on wildcats, several of these institutions would go out of business.

CAPE MAY is in dismay as well as Delaware just now. President Harrison has sold his seaside cottage there, which means that the watering place will not be the summer residence of the presidential family this season.

THE Iowa independent state convention was called by nine men who have hitherto affiliated with the democracy of that state, which is merely a further proof that the proposed third party in Iowa is merely an annex to democracy.

A SPASM of reform has seized the Standard oil company and it will pump no oil on Sunday in Ohio hereafter. There is a suspicion that the great petroleum monopoly takes this action not so much out of respect to the religious holiday as for the purpose of restricting the production of oil and maintaining prices.

IRRIGATION is the hope of western Nebraska. Its importance is being realized. Enterprises looking to the artificial supply of water for agricultural purposes are springing up all through the arid region. The drouth of the past few years will prove to have been a blessing in disguise if it develops a system of irrigation throughout the fertilebut rainless region.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has acted justly in commuting to life imprisonment the death sentences of the men who two years ago revolted against the cruelty and oppression of the Navassa phosphate company and killed six of its officers. All accounts agree in saying that the laborers who are taken to Navassa under contract to work a definite length of time are subjected to the most brutal treatment. Once on the island they are in a state of practical slavery, and while the company exacts from the men the fullest compliance with contracts it is not at all scrupulous as to carrying out its part of the agreement. It is reported that the situation on the island at the present time is so serious that mariners from the naval vessel Kearsarge are on shore to preserve the peace. The laborers are under martial law, commanded by armed officers, who shoot them down at any sign of revolt, and they cannot leave the island until the company chooses to release them. It is a state of affairs that calls loudly for reform, if the authority exists that is capable of reforming it.

IN view of the fact that the Italian government more than a week ago recalled its consul at New Orleans, and that this action was duly announced by Premier Rudini in the Italian chamber of deputies, the request of Mayor Shakespeare for the recall of Signor Corte appears to be somewhat inopportune. The objections of the mayor of New Orleans to the Italian consul are not identical with those stated by Rudini, but both substantially agree in pointing out that the trouble with the consul was, he talked too much. This is an unfortunate defect for any one at any time, but it is especially so in the case of a consular or diplomatic officer when there is a grave issue between his government and the country he is accredited to. The Italian government undoubtedly acted wisely in recalling Signor Corte, and having done so there is nothing more for Governor Nichols to do except to acknowledge the receipt of Mayor Shakespeare's somewhat extraordinary request. Thus another incident in the Italian controversy is peaceably disposed of.

THE CROP REPORTS.

The crop reports published with this issue cover the country traversed by the Union Pacific railway. It is gratifying to observe that from all but a very few locations the reports are favorable. The acreage is largely increased. The stand of small grain is excellent and corn planting is almost completed. In many localities corn is already up.

The season is far enough advanced to feel reasonably secure of a good crop of small grain. Insect pests are causing no apprehension. The subsoil is very moist and even if the remaining spring should be dry, wheat, oats and barley will probably make a good yield. The prospects for corn cannot accurately be forecast until midsummer, but thus far the outlook is favorable.

PEARL BUTTONED.

News comes from Newark, N. J., that no less less than twenty-three pearl button factories have been roused into activity by the McKinley tariff act. This must be strange news in the ears of those who have said there is not a pearl button factory in the United States. And more, the wages of those who have been working in the factories have been raised from 40 to 90 per cent.

The dispatch says: "Several years ago there were about twenty-three factories in Newark making pearl buttons alone. A change in the tariff on pearl buttons had a disastrous effect on the industry. Nearly all the factories closed. * * * In seven months after the McKinley bill went into operation the trade is almost restored." Possibly this report will bring some hope to the American people. Pearl buttons are at a very high price compared with the price a year ago; but the principle of protection may not yet be belied. Twenty-three factories are too many to enter into any considerable combine or trust, and the inevitable effect will be the fall in prices. That these factories are running is a surety that the present price is not so great as the price of imported buttons and that they are as good is more or less evident because of the fact that they are in the market and are not perceived. The further notice that "All applicants get work" would indicate a restoration of an American industry to its former high position.

As has been the case with sugar, the perfecting of machinery in the industry will be one of the great means of reducing the cost of manufacture. What reduction may not be brought about by the great American inventive genius must be brought about by the universal law of competition. "As soon as the treasury department decides about the introduction of pearl discs for buttons, which is a clear evasion of the tariff law, more capital will be invested in button making," says the same report.

There is no doubt that for a time at least the users of American made pearl buttons will pay a heavy bonus for the privilege of wearing American made buttons. But in the due course of time, when the pearl button industry has taken firm root on American soil and American workmen supplement their skill with machinery, competition among button makers will cause a marked reduction in prices, and when prices are lowered materially, a reduction in the tariff on pearl buttons will follow without in the least interfering with this important industry.

THE OIL INSPECTOR MUDDLE.

Governor Thayer's action in connection with the state oil inspectorship is, to say the least, not commendable. His appointment of Carnes to the position was a scandal that cannot be explained away on political grounds. But the course pursued in foisting Carnes into the office is not only contrary to usage, but of doubtful legality.

The law fixes the term of the oil inspector at two years, but of course like other appointees or officers, he can be removed by the governor for cause which means for a breach of trust, neglect of duty or incompetency. Governor Thayer made the first appointment under the law, by commissioning Smith Caldwell as deputy oil inspector. The commission was for two years, and after the expiration of that time Caldwell held over until his successor was duly appointed. Governor Boyd, whose acts were valid in every respect while he was in office, appointed Louis Heimrod in place of Caldwell. Heimrod's commission, under technical construction could not run less than the period remaining unfilled in Caldwell's second term, which would have expired on July 1, 1891.

Now Governor Thayer attempts to summarily depose Heimrod by issuing a commission for two years, beginning two or three days after Boyd was ousted. No charge has been preferred against Heimrod and not even a notice served upon him that he has been superseded. All that Heimrod knows up to this date about Governor Thayer's action is the peremptory demand that Carnes has made for the possession of the books, records and instruments. Following this demand comes another peremptory order to Mr. Heimrod's deputies, countersigned by the governor, to withhold from Heimrod all reports of transactions under Heimrod's administration and to turn over to Carnes all the fees collected and remaining in their possession for inspections made by Heimrod and under Heimrod.

This is a high handed and questionable proceeding. The law authorizes the state oil inspector to pay himself and his deputies out of the monies received for such inspection and the state inspector gives a $20,000 bond for the honest performance of duty and faithful disbursement of the funds. Now how can Heimrod pay himself and his deputies for services that entitle them to pay during the first week in May at least, before Carnes was commissioned, if they obey the governor's order. How is Heimrod to settle his accounts and how can his bondsmen be held responsible in the face of such arbitrary action?

Not only has section 17 of the act creating the oil inspector's office been violated by removing Heimrod without cause, but common decency and plain business methods would dictate that due notice of removal should have been served upon Heimrod by the governor before he is divested of his authority as state oil inspector. Under our form of government, governors are not autocrats. They are creatures of law and their powers are defined and limited by law. If they want to enforce and execute the laws they must themselves obey them.

THE VISITING BUSINESS MEN.

The annual convention of the Nebraska Business Men's association meets in Omaha today and will continue in session for three days. The indications are that there will be a large attendance and a profitable meeting. The gentlemen composing this organization come from all parts of the state and are the guests of the jobbers and wholesale merchants of the city, who will tender them a banquet Thursday evening.

On behalf of the citizens of Omaha THE BEE extends to the gentlemen a most hearty welcome and the freedom of the city. They will be in most excellent hands, for the jobbers and their representatives will be their hosts. If they do not enjoy themselves it will be no intentional fault of their entertainers.

The doors of THE BEE building will be open day and night, and the visiting business men are cordially invited to inspect it individually, collectively or in groups. In the language with which they are so familiar "It is no trouble to show goods" in this newspaper office.

Our citizens all over the city will be pleased to extend any courtesy which may add to the comfort, enjoyment or profit of the visit. It is hoped those who participate in the convention will find time after concluding their regular business to visit the various points of interest to which they will be escorted by their hosts. We want them to go home knowing what Omaha is and is to be.

Gentlemen, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." Omaha is anxious to have you enjoy yourselves and the keys of the city are at your disposal.

ALLISON ON THE TREASURY.

The recent interview with Senator Allison regarding the present prospective condition of the national treasury is likely to have a reassuring effect. No man in the country is better informed on the subject than the Iowa senator, and his habit of careful and conservative statement gives great weight to what he says. Mr. Allison exressed the opinion that at the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1, there will be a surplus in the treasury of about $30,000,000, independent of the fractional silver, amounting to $21,000,000. This, he says, will be sufficient with the then current revenues, to provide for current expenses and redeem the outstanding 4½ per cent bonds as rapidly as they will be presented for redemption. It is to be presumed that when the senator made this statement he was not aware of the fact that the pension demands for the current year will be less by about $10,000,000 than had been expected, so that it is probable the surplus at the close of the current fiscal year will be in the neighborhood of $40,000,000. In the meanwhile the policy of the treasury in converting fractional silver currency into available funds is proceeding satisfactorily, with the promise that at least half the amount will be so converted. Then there is $6,000,000 of silver bullion to be coined into standard dollars and added to the available funds.

From these figures it is clear that the treasury will have no difficulty in meeting all demands upon it for current expenses and can without the least embarrassment redeem the bonds falling due in September, amounting to $51,000,000. More than half of these bonds are held as security for book circulation, and in order to have them redeemed the banks must deposit greenbacks or coin to take their place, and this currency would become immediately available for redeeming the bonds held by others than the banks. Mr. Allison is of the opinion that the secretary of the treasury will not need to extend any part of the 4½s, and as the situation now appears he probably will not do so. Several weeks ago Secretary Foster stated that there was no danger of a treasury deficit, and this assurance had a good effect in quieting apprehension, though it did not silence those who are predisposed to prophecy evil. The demonstrable figures and clear statement made by Senator Allison, fully sustaining the opinion of the secretary of the treasury, will be accepted very generally by the financial and business interests of the country as conclusive. The only condition now threatening to seriously disturb financial affairs in this country is the steady drain of gold to Europe, but there is probably unnecessary fear on this score, when our large stock of gold is considered. The speculators will do all they can to excite apprehension, but there can be no serious danger to the legitimate business of the country from any loss of gold likely to be experienced from the present European demand.

ARCHITECT BEINDORFF assures us that the watch dogs that howl as it were on the battlements of the city hall are not only harmless, but that they are in perfect harmony with the Romanesque style of architecture. Incidentally, we are gratified to announce that the glasticutuses over the main entrance are to be chiseled down and remodeled to a resemblance to the long-lost species of winged reptiles which geologists tell us existed during the paleozoic period.

JUDGE DUNDY has kicked the Helfenstein cases out of court and the St. Louis outfit will pay the costs in consequence. This crowd of title disturbers have been a nuisance in Omaha long enough, but no doubt they will rally to the front again and renew their efforts to extort money from citizens who own and have improved the property they have the assurance to lay claim to in North Omaha.

IN spite of the dull times now upon us the Omaha Methodists raised $23,000 on Sunday toward lifting the debt from their magnificent church property. The communicants and congregation will accept the congratulations of THE BEE.

RELIEF COMMISSION'S WORK.

Sorry Exhibitions of Individual Greed and Selfishness.

NUMEROUS DESERVING CASES RELIEVED.

Prospects for a Good Crop Year—Assaulted in Church—Serious Charge Against a Nameless State Official.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 18.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The work of the state relief commission has exposed sorry exhibitions of greed and selfishness, and incidentally it appears that the affairs of the commission have been managed with firmness and ability. There have been many complaints from people who claimed a right to relief and asserted that they had been neglected. Over five hundred of these have been investigated, and in not a single case was the complaint justified. The persons concerned had either had relief or they were not deserving because not in need. Here are a few sample instances:

A piteous letter, signed A. S. Broaddus, was sent from Bliss, Holt county, to Lyman J. Gage of Chicago begging for aid. The letter was forwarded to the commissioners, which sent it to an official in Holt county for investigation. He reported that both Broaddus and his wife had been teaching school all winter and did not need aid. He added that Holt county was able and willing to relieve all distress within her borders.

Recently a Mrs. N. J. Strohm came to the commission with a printed circular signed by a preacher, a legislator, an editor and other prominent residents of Furnas county. It painted a doleful picture of abject suffering in that county. The lady came from Arapahoe, and she knew that her neighbors had received no relief, not even a bushel of corn. It happened that Dallas, Ia., had donated a car of corn on condition that the receipts therefore be kept separate from others. That corn had been sent to E. B. Murphy at Arapahoe, and the secretary confounded the fair applicant by showing her a pile of receipts bearing the names of her neighbors. She couldn't quite understand it, but they had received three barrels from Boston which afforded more relief than all the state had done. The secretary asked if the barrels were filled with silver or greenbacks, but got no answer. The lady was quite sure they needed help over in Gosper county, and she thought she was deserving herself, although her dress would not have led one to suspect it. Since February 1 Furnas county has had $4,000 worth of food, 2,500 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of seed potatoes, oats, wheat and other supplies in proportion. There has not been an application for relief from that county for three weeks, and only three to four hundred needy families were reported originally. In the face of these facts the commission is disposed to question the good faith of the men who signed the pitiful begging letter.

The case of J. A. Keith of Kimball is another sample. He sent a begging letter to Judge Gresham on the score of being an old soldier, complaining that he had received nothing from the state supplies sent to Kimball county. On investigation the commission found that he lived near the county line, and that he had gone over into Banner county for relief, from which he received his full quota of wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes and food. It was also learned that he owned a good farm.

J. F. Funk of Elkhart, Ind., president of the Mennonite publishing company, wrote the commission on behalf of W. F. Foreman of Logan county with the statement that the latter had had no relief. He knew Mr. Foreman was a man who would not lie—he was sure of that. The secretary of the commission ran over the records for six weeks and found that the Logan county man had received thirty-two pounds of rice, twenty-one of hominy, fifteen of oatmeal, two of tea and coffee, three sacks of flour, and three sacks of cornmeal. The Elkhart man gracefully acknowledged the corn—or at least the rice, flour, etc.

The commission has inquired into every complaint that has been accompanied by a name. Some investigations have been made through local committees, others by county officers, and a large number by a special agent of the commission. One of the latter, R. R. Randall, on a recent trip looked up over one hundred such cases.

The commission has learned of a number of private solicitors who have been abroad in the land, but is not impressed with their success. One man from Sioux county raised $80 and spent about half of it for traveling expenses. Two precincts in Hitchcock county raised $30 to send a solicitor to Iowa. He returned $57. The commission has offered to help these private solicitors by agreeing to pay the freight on any grain they might secure. This offer has been made to fifty-one solicitors and not one car of grain has been turned over by them to the commission.

Captain Beck, an agent of the commission, has just returned from a tour of Perkins, Frontier, Red Willow and Furnas counties and reports an encouraging outlook. He says there is a bigger acreage of grain than ever before. The people have received their seed in a variety of ways. Some came from the state, some from favored friends and the banks helped others. One moneyed man near Grant has put out 10,000 bushels of seed on shares. He is to receive one-third of the crop, and if it fails again he loses. Others make more liberal bargains. The great cry was that there was no feed for the horses, and it would be impossible to put in crops. The horses are poor, but many farmers are working them half of the day and turning them out to grass the other half. Not many horses have died. The prospect for good crops is excellent. The people are hopeful and business is reviving.

WHIPPED IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

After its regular exercises yesterday the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Sunday school resolved itself into a memorial meeting in honor of the deceased wife of General Superintendent Calvert of the B. & M. During the exercises an eccentric maiden lady named Banghart, entered the room and began pounding a young man named Walsh over the head and shoulders with a parasol. When interrupted she used vigorous and profane efforts, and it required considerable force to remove her from the building. The cause of the assault is a mystery, but Miss Banghart is so eccentric it is supposed her mind was unsettled. Naturally the affair created a sensation.

A RAKE OFF FOR A STATE OFFICER.

Richardson & Doty, railroad contractors, have been having one of those business quarrels in which each member of the firm accuses the other of fraud, and Richardson went into court with it, asking for an accounting. Doty has just filed his answer making a general denial, and he goes on to say that a certain member of the board of transportation secured the firm a contract with the Elkhorn and secured one-third of the profits as a rake-off. Unfortunately Mr. Doty neglected to name their side partner in this deal.

AN OFFICE FOR L. D. RICHARDS.

The visiting and examining board of the soldiers' home will hold a meeting this evening at Grand Island. It is expected that J. W. Liveninghouse of Hastings will then announce his resignation. L. D. Richards has been appointed and commissioned to take his place. Captain H. E. Palmer of Plattsmouth has been reappointed.

IT WAS NOT A JOKE.

A woman of the town known as Mabel Stafford suicided last night in a room over the blacksmith shop at 929 N street by taking a dose of strychnine. She left another woman at the room early in the evening, went to Alexander & Jeany's drug store, gave her name as Mrs. R. G. Ingersoll and bought a drachm of strychnine to poison rats. During the night she took the poison and told her companion of it. The latter thought it a joke until she began having spasms. The unfortunate girl died before medical aid could reach her. She was about twenty years old, and had been an inmate of Ann Tripp's place at 800 N street. Her parents live at Halstead, Kan., and she had a husband, William Stafford, at Fort Scott, Kan.

HUTCHINSON'S EXAMINATION.

Reports have been set in circulation that E. W. Hutchinson, the slayer of Jennie Green, is acting to give the impression that he is insane. The story is also floating about that he actually was insane some years ago. The jailer says there has been no material change in the old gentleman's demeanor since he was locked up on May 5. He is about sixty years old, rather feeble, and with a defective memory. When a relative called on him yesterday he could not tell whether he had been visited by any Ashland friends and he was forgetful as to dates. He has not talked to his keepers about the tragedy except to remark that it was too bad that a man at his age should get into trouble.

Hutchinson's preliminary examination was delayed until the result of Mrs. Green's injuries should be determined. The examination is to be conducted by County Attorney Snell, and both sides have agreed to postpone it until after he has finished the Sheedy trial.

AN HONOR FOR THE ASKING.

Governor Thayer has received the following letter, which explains itself:

International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, President H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K. G., Offices 29 Hanover Square, London, April 21, 1891.—To the governor of the state of Nebraska—Sir: We are directed by his royal highness, the prince of Wales, president of the seventh international congress of hygiene and demography, to inform you that his royal highness has fixed August 10, 1891, for the assembling of the congress in London, and to forward you copies of the preliminary statement, with a list of delegates already appointed, which we trust fully explain to you the object of the congress. His royal highness further directs us to express the hope that the government of your state will see fit not only to send delegates to this congress as they have done to former congresses, but that they will also be pleased to forward a copy of the preliminary statement sent herewith to such of the learned societies in your state as would appear to you to be interested in the subjects of the congress.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

DOUGLAS GALTON,
Chairman of the Organizing Committee.
W. H. CORFIELD,
Hon. Foreign Secretary.

If there is anyone in Nebraska who wishes to attend this congress as a delegate the governor will issue the necessary credentials.

Indifference of Citizens.

Epoch.

The main difficulty in dealing with any question of municipal reform lies in the indifference and apathy of the great body of the citizens to the existing state of things. It is easy enough to suggest improvements in the methods and principles of municipal administration, but the great question is, how are you going to get your improvements adopted? Those in power are against them, and so long as the people keep on putting such men in office or allowing them to be there, an insuperable barrier is in the way of introducing different methods.

The Lesson from New Orleans.

Harper's Weekly.

There is no appeal from the action of the grand jury and the state of Louisiana will probably do nothing in reparation of the massacre. It remains for the United States to decide whether indemnity of any kind shall be paid. Meanwhile there is one remark of the grand jury which will command universal assent. It is that which emphasizes the necessity of more stringent regulation of immigration. If, as the report implies, our present laws permit an influx of foreigners which paralyzes civilized order and justifies the shooting of unarmed prisoners in jail, it is high time that such an influx were stopped.

Are Men Careless?

Kate Field in the Washington.

Our men, as a rule, however often they may resort to soap and water, are far too careless in their attire—so careless, in fact as to offer an extraordinary contrast to our women, who, when endowed with money, devote more time to clothes than all the rest of my sex in the four quarters of the globe. The very woman who sails into a hotel dining room arrayed in diamonds and Worth gowns, is content with a husband who appears in the same linen and business suit he has worn all day, and who thinks that, having washed hands and face and brushed his hair, he has performed his whole duty to society. Getting into a dress coat is an event like Christmas and Fourth of July—a momentary concession to Mrs. Grundy, rather than the outcome of eternal fitness and a tribute to home.

PASSING JESTS.

Washington Post.

When the flowerets gayly blossomed and the birts began to carol,
Without any hesitation he put on his light apparel.
And, strange to say, he didn't catch the illness that was rife;
In fact, he seemed to get uncommon comfort out of life.

Globe: Atchison's idea of a swell is a man who has spring chickens to eat when they are so small that it takes four to make him a meal.

New York Sun: "What a curious way to build a path," said Hawkins, who was spending Sunday with Hankinson in the suburbs. "You have laid it out on the pattern of a stroke of lightning." "Yes," said Mrs. Hankinson, "John uses that path when he comes home from the club Saturday nights. It saves lawns and shrubs."

Chicago Herald: "Is there anything brilliant about Prozer's writings?"

"Yes—the stars between the paragraphs."

Indianapolis Journal: "You see it was this way. The India-rubber man struck the ossified man and broke him."

"What did he strike him for?"

"Five dollars. When the manager found it out the India-rubber man was bounced."

A SWINBURNIAN SIGH.

Fair fugitive from fury fate,
Sweet summer siren of the sea,
Lifting love lyrics, lo, I ululate
'Cause thou forever canst not with us be.

Talisman: "Are you sure this bread is fresh, baker?" "Well, I should say so—it's temorrow's."

New York Weekly: Young Lobbylounger—Have you seen Mlle. Charmli, the new premier danseuse?

Old Graybeard—Not since I was a boy.

New York Sun: "I hear that Mrs. Tompkins objects to devoting her pin money to dressing the baby."

"Yes; it seems there was a slight divergence of opinion between Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins. She understood that it was to be diamond pin money; and he, safety pin."

Good News: First Fly—They are painting the house outside. Let's go out and get stuck in the paint.

Second Fly—I'd rather stay here and get stuck in the butter.

Cloak Review: Clara—How is your ball dress?

Maude—Out of sight.

With His Thumb,

A boy is said to have saved the Netherlands from inundation. Multitudes have been saved from the invasion of disease by a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine imparts tone to the system and strengthens every organ and fibre of the body.

"I have taken a great deal of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I experienced its beneficial effects before I had quite finished one bottle, and I can freely testify that it is the best blood medicine I know of."—L. W. Ward, sr., Woodland, Texas.

"Confined to an office, as I am, from one year's end to another, with little or no outdoor exercise, I find great help in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I have used for several years, and am at present using, with excellent results. It enables me to keep always at my post, enjoying the best of health."—H. C. Barnes, Malden, Mass.

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