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TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1897.

AMONG his many qualifications for secretary of state, Senator Sherman has a record of unconditional sympathy for Cuba and belief in her right to be recognized as an independent nation.

In just forty-four days the "four years more of Grover and clover" will end. It has been the longest four years in the history of the United States, and the people will gladly exchange "Grover and clover" for McKinley and prosperity.

An exchange very truthfully remarks that the men who have made "eight hours a legal day's work" for all the trades have carefully avoided shortening up the sixteen hours' work in the homes of millions of women. Is that right?

It is announced, and authentically so, that Senator Sherman has accepted McKinley's invitation to become secretary of state. The selection is as pleasing to the republicans as it is displeasing to the popocrats, especially to those of the latter party who fancy that Senator Sherman brought about that awful crime of '73.

SINCE January 1st the subtreasury at New York has been receiving a daily average of \$600,000 in soiled and mutilated bills for redemption. These bills were all right so long as they were stuffed in old socks or buried, but now that business is receiving and there is an opportunity to use money, the owners of the bills want them exchanged for new crisp ones that will stand handling.

THE statement of the receivers of the suspended bank of Minnesota at St. Paul shows that the officers and directors borrowed \$785,000 from the institution. This was evidently one of the chief causes of the failure, and certainly the law should make such recklessness impossible on the part of those who are entrusted with other people's money in the form of bank deposits.

BECAUSE Senator Allen has the courage of his convictions, and dare say in the United States senate that he believes the sugar industry developed in Nebraska would be a godsend to the farmer, there are already pop papers threatening to "turn him down." Advancement, improvement in Nebraska farming would kill populism—hence the alarm concerning their senator—Grand Island Independent.

AN exchange does great injustice to general Weyler. It says: "Weyler has cost Spain \$120,000,000 in less than a year. At this figure another Weyler will surely be impossible." General Weyler is not the cause of Spain's failure. It is due to Spain herself and her long years of oppressive rule in Cuba. It is not likely that any general in Spain would have done more for Spanish interests. Weyler has obeyed orders, and no one accuses him of lack of courage, or deficiency in the arts of war.—Latter Ocean.

IN THE banks of New York City alone there has been an increase of deposits since November 3d to the enormous extent of \$109,000,000. And yet our free silver friends would have us believe that confidence is not being restored. What is true of the New York banks is true of banks in every section of the country. As the revival in business continues and grows greater this idle money will be gradually absorbed and people in all vocations will be benefitted.

NEW YORK'S Board of Health agrees with that of Philadelphia in saying that consumption is an absolutely preventable disease and that it can be stamped out by the efficient enforcement of simple, well understood and easily applied measure of cleanliness, disinfection and isolation. The New York board estimates that 6000 persons died from consumption in that city last year, and that there are now 20,000 cases among the citizens, of whom from thirty to fifty are infected daily. After declaring in the most positive terms that the malady can be almost exterminated the board recommends that it be officially declared a communicable disease; that institutions admitting cases of it be subject to regular inspection, and that accommodations be secured at once for poor patients. It seems that boards of health all over the world are beginning to move in this important matter.

DOES GOLD GROW?

Some Veteran Miners Who Pretend to Believe That It Does.
They were all weather beaten trail blazers who had led the march of civilization into the mountains, and their conversation wandered from the departed glories of other days to the latest discoveries in science.

"I think Emmons is a humbug," said old Judge Longly, a California argonaut. "The old alchemists, you know, tried that, but they might as well have tried to make an apple seed. Nature holds the germ, and all the scientists who imitate her can do is to quicken its growth."

"I've heard tell of gold growing," remarked Will Robbins.

"So have I," said the judge, "but you have never seen it grow, have you? I don't believe all the yarns these experts spin anyhow."

"Boys," spoke up John Treanor, "perhaps I have got some queer old notions stowed away under this diggin' hat of mine, but for 30 years, man and boy, I've been a prospector, and I've been doing some thinkin'."

"Hang me if I could believe my eyes, boys, when I found the prettiest ledge of gold ore right where the silver ledge was. It was as pretty as a picture, and I kept right on diggin' and have been diggin' in that hole ever since. It seemed to me that in the places where the water struck it it grew richer. I run in three tunnels at the bottom, but found the gold was not yet ripe, so I just closed up the tunnels and let them rest for a few years."

"Blame me if I don't think Hank Stebbins does the same thing," said Jack Flice. "Hank lives up in Soap gulch and has a claim he calls the Belcher. He discovered it 30 years ago, when Wash Stapleton was making bullets in his lead mine to kill Indians with. It is in a funny formation for that part of the country. It is in a reef of sand lying between the lime formation that borders on the Melrose valley and the stratified gneiss formation that runs from that point to the base of Red mountain. Thirty years ago Hank discovered that there were globules of silver in the sand and located, but there was not enough mineral to pay, and he abandoned it. Ten years ago he turned back to the old mine and began turning over the sand. He began to find chunks of gold instead of silver. He has a good thing of it now. He mines it like the Mexicans used to mine it and takes the sand up in a candle box and sorts it over. Now all he has got to do when he wants to make a stake is to go down to the sand pile and wiggle a crowbar around for a few minutes when up comes a piece of shining gold. Several capitalists have attempted to get hold of the mine, and one of Heinze's agents made him a good offer for it, but Hank won't sell, for he is sure he has a fortune if the gold keeps on growing."—Butter Inter Mountain.

Physicians' Prescriptions.
The president of the American Pharmaceutical association has analyzed 27,000 prescriptions and examined over 200,000 additional. These examinations showed that only 17 vegetable drugs were prescribed with 10 with a metallic basis. Over one hundred vegetable drugs recognized by the pharmacopoeia were not used at all. It was further demonstrated that a large number of physicians used proprietary articles, not including elixirs, pills, tablets and fluid extracts. In this same connection it may be remarked that medical men are returning to the old practice of leaving medicines with their patients. In the old saddlebag days, when drug stores were few and medicines difficult if not impossible to obtain, the doctor always brought his drug store with him and doled out his pills and powders to suit the needs of the patient. Latterly the physician has been in the habit of writing his prescription, which is filled out at the pharmacy. There have been very many cases, however, when the wrong drugs were prescribed, and if the druggist saw fit, articles not mentioned in the prescription were substituted. This has usually been done when the supply had run out. In any event, it is a most culpable practice. So much of this has been done that doctors have found it necessary, in order to feel sure of the effect of their remedies, to secure medicines prepared by reliable firms and known to be according to representation. This course has its advantage both to doctor and patient, and as the custom of carrying these articles increases it will no doubt become more popular.—New York Ledger.

Conventioneers.
"Mrs. Hoskins, is your new flat convenient?"
"I should say so. We can sit at the dining table and turn our own batter cakes on the kitchen stove."—Chicago Record.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

How They Operate in the Countries Across the Ocean.

The experience of France, England, Belgium, Sweden, Holland, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Canada and Australia with postal savings banks is to the effect that the masses of the people derive decided advantages from having among them everywhere safe depositories for their small savings, managed in connection with the postoffice department. It is claimed in behalf of such banks that they benefit a class not reached by other savings banks. Their function is thus described by a distinguished French writer:

"It is the savings bank which has taught the workman of France how he can become a capitalist, in moderating his consumption to bring it within his production and in amassing the excess, called savings. From the bank he learns how capital is formed and how it can be produced. The savings bank is in fact a school which seems to be created for the apprenticeship of industrial business. It teaches a man to govern himself, to resist bad or useless impulses, and so aids in building up a sound discretion, which is the first success in life. The presence of facilities for saving and obtaining a small interest on one's accumulations affects the character as well as the wealth of the people. Not only is capital created and the rainy day provided against, but habits of sobriety and thrift, which are elements of moral excellence, are greatly promoted."

In the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science" there is an article by E. T. Heyn on "Postal Savings Banks," in which are enumerated the advantages to be derived, in the writer's opinion, from adding a savings bank feature to the operations of our postoffice department. These advantages are as follows: Postal savings banks may furnish a safe place for the earnings of the laboring classes and stimulate them to habits of saving. At present such sums as they hoard are kept out of use, to the aggregate amount of hundreds of millions, thus producing a scarcity of money, whereas if their savings were put in bank they would be restored to active use. After a few years the amount deposited with the postoffice department would approach \$1,000,000,000, and if applied to the retirement of government bonds would wholly extinguish the public debt to bondholders. Not only would the moral tone of citizens be improved by becoming depositors, but the stability of the government would be increased by the practical interest depositors would have in its welfare.

In the United Kingdom deposits are now received at 11,000 postoffices from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. The depositor receives from the postmaster a passbook, in which are recorded the deposits and withdrawals. Any sum from 5 cents up to \$250 may be deposited in one year, and interest is paid on any sum that is a multiple of \$5 and is compounded. Withdrawals may be speedily effected, by telegraph or otherwise. A depositor may, if he chooses, have his accumulated deposits invested in government bonds. Small savings may be made by the purchase of postage stamps, which, when they reach a certain amount, are recorded as deposits.

There are 6,000 schools in which the children are encouraged to save through the machinery of the postoffice, a clerk coming to the school at intervals to receive the stamps and furnish passbooks. The aggregate deposits in postal savings banks at the end of 1893 was \$402,500,000, the year's increase being \$23,500,000. Besides this, 69,131 depositors held \$31,500,000 of government bonds. One out of every seven persons in England is now a depositor in the postal banks. In 1893 there were 9,328,198 deposits made, aggregating \$123,000,000, and withdrawals aggregated \$108,500,000. Operations are conducted on a similarly large scale in the postal savings features of other countries. Various public officials have at times urged upon congress the idea of utilizing the postoffices for the accumulation of money, as well as the transmission of money, insisting upon its utility in the agricultural districts, but so far congress has not deemed the matter ripe for action.—Baltimore Sun.

Something Small.
Visitor.—I am grieved to learn of your mistress's illness. Nothing serious; no great cause for alarm, I trust.
The New French Maid.—No, monsieur, nozing leeg, nozing grande. Something—what you call leetle, petite. What say call to leetle—small—smallpox.—Boston Traveler.

Conditional.
"Doctor, do you think that a little mince pie now and then would hurt me?"
"Not if you can have it in the house without eating any of it."—Detroit Free Press.

Bucklen's Arnica Salva.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by A. F. Streitz.
Macaline will cure any case of itching piles. It has never failed. It affords instant relief, and a cure in due time. Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Made by Feste Manufacturing Co. and sold by A. F. Streitz.

IS ENGLAND DISAPPEARING?

Five Miles of Coast in Kent Swallowed Up by the Sea.

This is a serious question: Is England disappearing? Readers may pucker up their lips and ejaculate "Absurd!" says the London Tit-Bits, but facts nevertheless remain and show pretty clearly that England is positively disappearing and may in years to come be marked on the map as a vanished isle.

On the coast the sea is encroaching upon the land at an astonishing rate. Seaside towns and villages, holiday resorts, are gradually being eaten up and the inhabitants driven inland. In many parts the sea runs upon a beach which was once far inland. In other cases churches which were at one time far from the sea now stand at the edge of cliffs and have the sea lapping almost at their doors.

The Goodwin sands, about five miles off the coast of Kent, were at one time a portion of the mainland itself and the property of Earl Goodwin. But the sea has swallowed them up. The coast of Norfolk is minus three villages which it once possessed—Shipden, Eccles and Wimpwell—all of which have been taken into the arms of the encroaching ocean. The Cromer of today stands miles inland of the original Cromer.

Auburn and Harburn, two Yorkshire villages, once promised to develop into seaport towns of considerable importance; but, like the will of the Canute, the will of the inhabitants of these villages was ignored by the rising sea, and Auburn and Harburn now exist in mere names and sand banks.

Dunwich, on the coast of Suffolk, is gradually being swallowed up. Every now and then the inhabitants move a distance inland, rebuild their houses and shops and wait patiently and philosophically for the next "notice to quit" from the sea. Many other seaside places have suffered or are suffering a similar fate.

It may be argued, on the other hand, that some seaside towns are gradually becoming inland towns by the failure of the sea to "come up to mark" and running out only to run in for a shorter distance. Winchelsea, Sandwich, Ryce and Southport are all suffering in this way. Winchelsea and Ryce were originally two of our cinque ports, but the sea has left them standing high and dry. Sandwich was once a highly important seaport town. It now stands two or three miles inland.

The sea is leaving Southport quite in the lurch, so much so indeed that the inhabitants have had to sink extensive lakes down on the beach to keep the sea from running off altogether and leaving merely an ordinary inland town.

But the extension of our island in this way is very much less than the encroachment of the sea at other points, and while our land is certainly becoming more extensive in one direction it is contracting, and with much greater rapidity, in some other. And the ultimate effect may be that our mountain peaks may form small islands and eventually be pointed out by posterity as "the position in which Great Britain is reputed to have stood."

The Shepherd and His Sheep.
A gentleman and his wife traveling in the Holy Land, while resting by the roadside became interested in a shepherd as he sought to lead his flock over a stream. In vain he called to his sheep to follow him through the shallow waters, and again and again he coaxed them. They would come so far and no farther. At last, as a final resort, he caught a little lamb and bore it to the other side. Immediately the dam followed, and then the entire flock crossed safely to better pastures and cooler shade. There was a lesson in that little incident for the two travelers. It had been necessary in their case, too, that the Good Shepherd should bear their only child across the stream in order to draw them closer to him. But their hearts had rebelled against the will of God, and they had sought to bury their sorrow in distraction. As the meaning of the lesson came more fully upon them they accepted the great truth it taught, and not only did they find healing for their own broken hearts and shattered hopes, but were used of God in bringing hope and comfort into many another burdened and darkened life.—Dwight L. Moody in Ladies' Home Journal.

Must Be an Astrologer.
Ignorant people think that an astronomer is also an astrologer. Sir John Herschel once received a letter asking him to cast the writer's horoscope. Another letter writer requested the distinguished astronomer to consult the stars and answer these two questions, "Shall I marry?" and "Have I seen her?"

Maria Mitchell records in her journal that on an Atlantic steamer an Irish woman, learning that she was an astronomer, asked her what she could tell. Miss Mitchell answered that she could tell when the moon would rise, when the sun would rise, and when there would be an eclipse of the moon or of the sun.

"Oh," exclaimed the disappointed woman in a tone which plainly said, "Is that all?" She expected to have her fortune told.
Once in a town not far from Boston, during a very mild winter, a lad, driving a team, called out to Miss Mitchell on the street, saying, "I want to ask you a question, Miss Mitchell." She stopped. He asked, "Shall we lose our ice crop this winter?"—Youth's Companion.

TRUMPETER FANNING.

His Heroic Fight in the Sudan in Defense of His Wounded Colonel.

Only those who have been engaged in active warfare in the Sudan can realize to what extent the religious fanaticism of the Mahdi's followers will carry them in time of war. Reckless as to death, they rush madly into the thick of the fray. Fearless, bold and resolute is a true description of the Hadendown tribe of Sudanese warriors, whose homes lie in the wild and mountainous districts of the eastern Sudan.

This warlike tribe of warriors had never known what it was to suffer defeat at the hands of an enemy until they received their first check from the British troops at the battle of El-Teb. Many a brave young fellow shed his life's blood fighting hand to hand with this warlike tribe in defense of his country on the field of battle that day, and many a poor mother at home in England mourned the loss of the one great joy of her heart and her home was left desolate and bare now that the beloved one had perished gallantly fighting on the plains of the Sudan. The disastrous defeat of Hicks Pasha on the Nile and the intrepid Baker Pasha in the eastern Sudan led up to the subsequent events which I am about to narrate.

At the battle of El-Teb (Feb. 29, 1884) Colonel Barrow and Trumpeter Fanning, a young fellow of 19 years, were leading a wing of the Nineteenth Hussars in the charge against the Arab forces, who were cut off from the main body of the regiment by a superior force of the enemy. Colonel Barrow had already been badly wounded in the charge, having been speared through the left arm and side, and was therefore powerless to defend himself.

Trumpeter Fanning, who was riding by his side, took in the whole situation at a glance, and quickly dismounting from his horse stood on the defensive over the body of his fallen colonel and fought with that indomitable pluck and courage which only a heroic soldier can do when put to the test. Drawing his revolver and with a determined look to do or die upon his manly young face, he calmly awaited the onslaught of the savage horde. Not a shot was wasted. Every bullet had its mark, for Fanning knew only too well his chances would be small once his revolver was empty.

At last the critical moment came and he had fired his last shot. Drawing his sword, he awaited the attack with a firm grip, and now came a terrific hand to hand struggle, in which he fought like a lion until, stabbed in the right arm with a spear, the gallant fellow, through weakness and loss of blood, was compelled to relinquish his hold upon his sword. Nothing daunted, however, the gallant trumpeter seized his trumpet with his left hand and again fought the enemy hand to hand until literally borne to the ground by sheer force of numbers. Here they fell upon him and hacked his body with their short stabbing spears and knives and left him and the colonel for dead upon the field.

When we recovered the bodies, they were taken back to camp. Here we found that Fanning was stabbed in 17 different places, yet despite this fact the gallant fellow lingered for five days afterward and died at Victoria hospital, Suez, where he was buried. Needless to say had he recovered from his wounds he would have received the Victoria cross for his bravery. He left a widowed mother to mourn his loss.

The trumpet which bore such pite testimony by the blood stained finger marks in his deathly grasp of the gallant man, was afterward recovered and preserved as a memento by his comrades. (Colonel) Barrow afterward died from the effects of his wounds, although not until he had rendered excellent services on the Nile expedition.—London Tit-Bits.

What Jarred.
"Come, old man," said the kind friend, "cheer up. There are others."
"I don't mind her breaking the engagement so very much," said the despondent young man, "but to think that I have got to go on paying the installments on the ring for a year to come yet! That is what jars."—London Fun.

The Mosquito.
Baron de la Tour estimates that the mosquito vibrates its wings 50 times a second. This inconceivably rapid motion is said to be due to the fact that the muscles moving the wings are very curiously arranged in groups or clusters, and while one set is in motion another is at rest.

A Sight.
"Did Sardonius encourage you to offer your picture?" asked the artist's friend.
"Yes. He intimated that it ought to be exhibited."
"Who said that?"
"Who said it was a sight."—Washington Star.

MECCA CATTARRH REMEDY.
For colds in the head and treatment of catarrhal troubles this preparation has afforded prompt relief; with its continued use the most stubborn cases of catarrh have yielded to its healing power. It is made from concentrated Mecca Compound and possesses all of its soothing and healing properties and by absorption reaches all the inflamed parts effected by the disease. Price 50 cents. Prepared by The Foster Mfg. Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa. For sale by A. F. Streitz.

WOOD LATHING DOOMED.

Growing Demand From Nearly All Architects For Iron or Steel Devices.

One industry which is declining in this country is the manufacture of wooden laths. It is not owing to any general decrease of building, nor to business depression, but to the growing demand from nearly all architects for metallic lathing in the construction of the partitions of modern buildings. Metallic lathing is used less with a view to making the buildings fireproof than to making the walls and partitions stronger and less likely to crack. Ordinary wooden laths are nailed to the studs while still green or wet from exposure to the weather. It would make no difference if they were perfectly dry, for the mortar would quickly moisten them. Then comes the drying out process. As the laths dry they twist and turn, cracking the mortar and weakening the wall. The wooden lath is doomed except for the construction of the cheapest kind of buildings. The advantages of any form of metal laths are so great that architects have no difficulty in persuading prospective builders to use them to the exclusion of wood.

The evolution of the lath is rather interesting. In the early days, just after the log cabin era in this country, a plastered wall was looked upon as a luxury. Studings were hewn from hard wood and the laths were given by hand from the straightest grained timber obtainable and occasionally dressed with the drawknife or spokeshave when too thick for use. They were fastened to the studding with handmade nails costing 2 or 3 shillings a pound, and before the rough coat of mortar and hair was put on the lathed wall presented a rugged appearance, having no straight lines anywhere and showing chinks varying from a mere crack up to fully an inch when a crooked lath came in juxtaposition to a moderately straight one. Then came the sawed laths, each one ripped from the edge of an inch and a quarter plank with a handsaw. Next came the laths made one at a time with circular saws, and then came the gang saw machines, which made scores of laths at one cut. These laths were cut from the log with a shaving knife and chopped into widths as bootpicks and cigar lighters are.

The next innovation was a metal lath made of thin sheet iron strips ribbed or having the edges turned over to give strength. Perforated sheet iron with ragged punctures, in which the mortar would clinch, succeeded the strips, and wire netting lathing was introduced. It was generally strengthened with ribs of coarser wire and is still extensively used, not only for partitions, but for concrete floors as well.

Within a few years scores of patents have been granted for metallic lathing, and in almost every instance they have been for making sheet steel plates provided with slits or perforations to hold the mortar. Several varieties are designed to get more surface out of the metal sheet than by mere perforating and are known as expanded metal lathing. One company has had almost a monopoly of expanding metal in this manner by the use of an ingenious machine, upon which it has patents here and abroad. The sales run up to considerably more than \$1,000,000 a year in the United States, it is said. This lath is said fully to double the width of the original plate from which it is cut. Recently another company has produced a machine by which even more expansion is gained by an ingenious form of cutting and corrugating. All this is clear gain, and the effort is being directed to getting the greatest stiffness with the lightest metal, which means more gain to the makers.—New York Sun.

William Morris.
It was not long before his death that William Morris said to a friend, "I have enjoyed my life; few men more so." When he was talked to concerning the peril of such a life of intellectual tension as his, he laughed at the talker, "Look at Gladstone," he would say, "Look at those wise owls, your chancellors and your judges. Don't they live all the longer for work? It is rust that kills men, not work."

His concentration was marvelous. "The Lovers of Gudrum," which many of his readers delight in as his most beautiful poem, was practically produced at a sitting. He worked at it from 4 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, and when he rose from the table he had written 750 lines.

The Primula.
Many amateur gardeners have found themselves troubled with temporary skin complaints without being able in the least to account for them. The cause has at last been traced to one of the most popular of decorative flowers, the primula. Some, if not all, of the varieties of this plant contain a poison in minute quantities in their leaves.

The Tomato.
The charge that the tomato produces cancer is no longer credited, but now Dr. W. T. English of the Western University of Pennsylvania says that it acts as a heart poison, and in aggravated cases it sets up an active fermentation in the entire alimentary tract. The heart action is rendered irregular, the sufferer gasps for breath, and a steady use of the vegetable as a food is likely to produce organic as well as functional trouble. He admits that the symptoms of poisoning are not marked except in rare cases.

"Don't Jump!"

In a moment of seril people often "lose their heads." Sometimes at a fire a frantic woman jumps to her death just as rescue is at hand. Women who suffer with some disease or weakness until it becomes unbearable, often jump into worse trouble and still further endanger their health by taking some so-called remedy prepared by an incompetent, uneducated person, perhaps a mere nurse who has no knowledge of medicine and no experience in prescribing for complicated diseases.

The safe and sensible course is to consult an educated, experienced physician. Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., may be consulted free of charge, either personally or by letter, and will give sound professional advice to any woman who writes him. He is one of the most eminent living specialists in women's diseases, and his "Favorite Prescription" has cured more troubles of this kind than any other remedy known to medical science.

I truly believe that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cured my life. "Articles: Mrs. Mary E. Traver, of Stratford, Fairfield Co., Ohio. "It is a rare and certain cure for female troubles. I am having perfect health. I am stout and can do all my household work. Nothing did me any good until I heard of you. Now I am well and taking your medicines. My good health pleases me and gives my husband. He wants me to give you his good wishes. Every invalid lady should take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

U. P. TIME TABLE.
GOING EAST—CENTRAL TIME.
No. 2—Fast Mail..... 8:45 a. m.
No. 4—Atlantic Express..... 11:40 p. m.
No. 23—Freight..... 7:30 a. m.
GOING WEST—MOUNTAIN TIME.
No. 1—Limited..... 3:55 p. m.
No. 3—Fast Mail..... 11:20 p. m.
No. 23—Freight..... 7:35 a. m.
No. 19—Freight..... 1:10 p. m.
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WILCOX & HALLIGAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA. Office over North Platte National Bank.

DR. N. F. DONALDSON, Assistant Surgeon United States Army and Member of Forestry Board, NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA. Office over Strobel's Drug Store.

E. NORTHROP, DENTIST, Room No. 6, Ottenstein Building, NORTH PLATTE, NEB.

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GEO. NAUMAN'S SIXTH STREET MEAT MARKET. Meats at wholesale and retail. Fish and Game in season. Sausage at all times. Cash paid for Hides.

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A Cure for Piles. We can assure all who suffer with Internal Piles that in Hemorrhoides we have a positive cure. The treatment is unlike any thing heretofore used and its application so perfect that every vestige of the disease is eradicated. Hemorrhoides is a harmless compound, yet possesses such healing power that when applied to the diseased parts, it at once relieves and a cure is the sure result of its continued use. All who suffer with piles suffer from Constipation also and Hemorrhoides cure both. Price \$1.50. For sale by Druggists. Will be sent from the factory on receipt of price. Send to THE FOSTER MFG. CO., Council Bluffs, Iowa, for testimonials and information. SOLD BY A. F. STREITZ.