

GEN. CRONJE GIVES UP

Surrenders a Force of Three Thousand After Desperate Resistance.

MUST YIELD OR BE EXTERMINATED

Neither Chance for Retreat Nor for Success to Reach His Position—Fights Until the Situation Was Hopeless—Roberts Sends Official Dispatch Announcing the News.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—It is officially announced that General Cronje surrendered his whole force unconditionally at dawn this morning. The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27.—7.45 a. m.—General Cronje and all of his force capitulated unconditionally at daylight and is now a prisoner in my camp. The strength of his force will be communicated later. I hope that her majesty's government will consider this event satisfactory, occurring, as it does, on the anniversary of Majuba."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—No one who did not know of General Cronje's surrender would suspect from the appearance of the town that London was today celebrating the chief victory of the war. Not a flag is flying and in front of places where bulletins are displayed to the public scarcely more than a dozen people stop at a time to read the news. Outside of the War office there is the same absence of enthusiasm which is due, doubtless, to the drizzling rain.

In the War office lobbies, when a clerk posted the news of the surrender quite a crowd was waiting and here the tidings were hailed with considerable enthusiasm and in an incredibly short space of time the news had spread to all parts of London. At the Mansion house when the news was posted it was received with great excitement by the crowds of business men hurrying to their offices and cries of "Bravo, Roberts!" and "Majuba!" were heard.

The Lord Mayor of London said to the correspondent of the Associated Press, that while the surrender of General Cronje was a foregone conclusion, the news was received with a great sense of relief and the result of the capitulation he thought, would be the rapid conclusion of hostilities.

At the Stock exchange there was much excitement and cheering, but this quickly subsided when the house opened. Stocks opened with an upward tendency, but no material improvement in prices and consols strangely were slightly weaker.

RUSSIA HAS FULL CONTROL.

British No Longer Carry Any Prestige in Persia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Teheran, Persia, says: "British influence and prestige in Persia has now completely vanished. Russia is victorious in the diplomatic contest so long continued and the shah whose health is now better than for some time, is making hasty warlike preparations in his anxiety to demonstrate his antipathy toward Great Britain."

I could grand sardari has ordered the complete completion of the recruiting of the plans, the carrying out of which has been delayed for years. The reservists also will be enrolled and all officers and privates now on leave of absence will be recalled.

The Order of the Grand Sardari contains one curious clause. It is expressly declared that natives of the provinces of Kashan and Yazda are excluded from enlistment, "since they are acknowledged to be unfit to be soldiers and great polltrous altogether." It is believed here that the shah's prospective visit to the Paris exposition of 1900 will be made chiefly for the purpose of giving offense to Great Britain and to the same motive is assigned his majesty's determination to visit the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin on his way to Paris.

Upolds the Utah Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The United States supreme court today decided that the provisions of the constitution of the state of Utah allow proceedings in criminal cases to be prosecuted upon the processes of "information" and limiting juries in certain cases to eight persons instead of requiring the common law jury of twelve, were not in contravention of the federal constitution. The decision was handed down by Justice Peckham in the case of Maxwell versus the warden of the state penitentiary.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: To Be Consuls—George B. Anderson of the District of Columbia, at Prescott, Canada; Greenville James of New York at Grenoble, France.

Breaks Record for Cold.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The temperature this morning registered 4 above zero, making it the coldest February 27 in the history of the weather bureau. The next coldest day this February was 6 degrees above zero on February 15. On the same date last year the temperature was 28 degrees.

National Party is Split.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The split in the national party is now the principal political topic in Havana. Already seventy of the 199 delegates have resigned and it is expected that thirty others will follow their example. The resigning members include almost all the prominent newly enfranchised Cuban-Americans, which lends point to the assertion that the Cuban-Americans will endeavor to form a distinct political party, ultimately joining forces with the old autonomists.

INNISKILLINGS CUT TO PIECES.

Loss 14 Out of 17 Officers and 250 Privates.

COLENSO, March 1.—In the attempt of the Inniskillings Friday to rush the Boer position on Pieter's hill, the Boer fire was so terrible when the infantry emerged from the cover of the trees, that every man in the leading half of the company fell, wounded. The advance line of the British reached a donga in front of the first Boer trench, which was not apparent until they were actually in it. The Boers retired to the crest and then returned on either flank of the Inniskillings, enfiling the captured donga with a terrible cross-fire.

Finding it impossible to cross or to hold the position, the British fell back and entrenched themselves half way up the hill. The Boers maintained a heavy fire. In the course of the night the Dublin Fusiliers and Connaughts arriving to support the Inniskillings, another determined effort was made to take the Boer positions. This also failed. A heavy fire continued throughout the night.

The Inniskillings lost fourteen out of seventeen officers killed and wounded, and about 250 non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded.

General Lytton's brigade relieved General Hart's brigade in the morning and the artillery duel was continued Sunday, though no great damage was done.

Today an armistice was agreed upon to enable both sides to collect their dead and wounded.

Buller Reports Success.

LONDON, March 1.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"HEADQUARTERS, HLANDWANI, Feb. 28. 5 a. m.—Finding that the passage of Langewacht's spruit was commanded by strong intrenchments, I reconnoitered for another passage of the Tugela. One was found for me below the cataract by Colonel Sandbach, Royal Engineers, on February 25. We commenced making an approach thereto and on February 26, finding that I could make the passage practicable, I crossed the guns and baggage back to the south side of the Tugela, took up the pontoon bridge on Monday night and re-laid it on the new site, which is just below the present marked cataract."

"During all this time the troops had been scattered, crouching under hastily constructed small stone shelters and exposed to a galling shell and rifle fire and throughout they maintained the most excellent spirits."

"Tuesday General Barton with two battalions of the Sixth brigade and the Dublin Fusiliers crept about a mile and a half down the banks of the river and ascended an almost perpendicular cliff of about 500 feet, assaulted and carried the top of Pieter's hill. This hill, to a certain extent, turned the enemy's left and the Fourth brigade under Colonel Norcott and the Eleventh brigade, Colonel Kitchener commanding, the whole under command of General Warren, assaulted the enemy's position, which was magnificently carried by the South Lancashire regiment about sunset. We took about sixty prisoners and scattered the enemy in all directions. There seems to be still a considerable body of them left on and under Bulwana mountain. Our losses I hope are not large. They certainly are much less than they would have been were it not for the admirable manner in which the artillery was served, especially the guns manned by the Royal naval force and the Natal naval volunteers."

This Will Please Rhodes.

LONDON, March 1.—Gibson Bowles, liberal member of parliament for Kingslynn, who was much struck by the statement of Cecil Rhodes the other day that the profits of the De Beers company last year were £2,000,000 and that there are diamonds in Kimberly now valued at £167,000, intends to suggest to Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, that the rescued property be distributed among the troops as salvage or be at least applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of the fallen.

We're Buyers, Not Sellers.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—If Prince Poniatowski or any other individual has secured possession of Basilan island, in the Philippine group, as reported in a dispatch, the acquisition was made in a purely personal capacity and, of course, does not affect in any way the sovereignty of the United States now existing over the island. It is said at the state department that no concessions have been granted to anyone in the Philippines, so that if there has been a change of ownership as to Basilan island the purchaser stands merely in the capacity of a private land owner.

Customs Receipts in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The War department tonight announced the customs receipts in the Philippine islands by ports for the month of November. The total amount of import duties collected was \$327,607, of which \$293,400 was collected at Manila, \$18,836 at Iloilo and \$15,371 at Cebu. The total amount of export collected was \$24,912, of which \$8,679 was collected at Manila, \$1,759 at Iloilo and \$14,473 at Cebu. Other dues collected brought the total collections of customs in the islands for the month up to \$359,508, of which \$318,504 was collected at Manila, \$20,743 at Iloilo and \$39,959 at Cebu.

Vital Statistics of Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Major John C. Davis, surgeon United States volunteers and chief sanitary officer of Havana, Cuba, has forwarded to the war department some statistics in regard to births, deaths, marriages and immigration. These statistics cover the last ten years ended December 31 last and show that during that decade there were 49,509 births, 9,596 marriages and 101,322 deaths, an apparent excess of 61,423 deaths over births. The death rate was heaviest during 1898, 1897 and 1896, in the order named.

FILLED WITH DENIALS

The Complaint of the Business Men of Norfolk Replied to.

CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS ARE DENIED

What Attorney Sheenan of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company Sets Forth—Discrimination Against Norfolk Emphatically Denied.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 5.—Attorney Sheenan of the Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha Railroad company has filed an answer with the State Board of Transportation to the complaint of Norfolk, which charges the road with unfair and unjust discrimination against Norfolk in favor of towns no better situated with regard to both freight and passenger service. The complaint charged that when Secretary Laws and Edgerton visited Norfolk last June they found that there was no freight schedule posted by the road on which they might depend for information and that the secretaries promised to command the road to publish such schedule, but that they did not keep their promise. This allegation the road emphatically denies, asserting that it has been guilty of no discrimination or injustice. The document filed by Attorney Sheenan is filled with denials. It denies that the road discriminates against Norfolk in favor of points no better situated; it denies that no tariff sheet is published; it denies the publishing of rates from Sioux City, Ia., and South Sioux City, Neb., other than Norfolk to the exclusion of the latter; it denies that the road published a rate from Omaha to Nebraska points other than Norfolk; it denies it will not accept freight at Omaha to be shipped to Norfolk, agreeing to transport it only to Norfolk and asserting that the road is willing to accept freight at Omaha at any time to be carried to Norfolk if only a reasonable rate may be charged. The road also denies that it has discriminated in any way against Norfolk. In conclusion the answer says: "And further answering, this respondent says that whatever disadvantages, if any, are suffered by the citizens and business men of Norfolk are due to circumstances and conditions brought about by the location of the city; that the rates and charges made by this respondent are entirely equitable and just to the public and to the shippers; that South Sioux City is a village existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Nebraska, and containing not more than 300 inhabitants; that no shipments of any consequence are received from that village to the city of Norfolk; that there are no manufacturing, commercial, industrial, mercantile or jobbing enterprises at South Sioux City; that there are no commodities and staple goods, of any character, which are offered for shipment from South Sioux City to Norfolk; that the demand contained in said complaint, for a readjustment of rates between South Sioux City and Norfolk, is not based upon any demands of shippers from South Sioux City nor from persons who wish to ship from Norfolk to South Sioux City."

Cotner University's Debt.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 5.—All obligations standing against the property of the Cotner university at Bethany, a suburb of Lincoln, have been paid and the college, furniture and fixtures and campus are now entirely free from debt of any kind. The committee in charge of the trust fund recently raised to meet these obligations made the settlement with the Lincoln banks, the total consideration being approximately \$12,000.

Plans are being matured for endowing the institution. The churches of Christ in Nebraska have contributed a large amount to the trust fund and the balance was received by private contribution. Horace Morse of California contributed \$2,000, and Alfred Allen of Rising City and George Parmenter of Plainview, Neb., donated \$500 each. Cotner university is now in a prosperous condition. The building was constructed during the period of inflated values and for awhile the university was a successful institution. During the years of business depression the attendance was small and the college became heavily involved. The settlement clears the institution of all previous debt.

Howell Found Guilty.

AUBURN, Neb., March 5.—District court convened on Monday and on Tuesday the first jury was empaneled. The first case was the State against Howell, in which George Howell of Howe was charged with shooting with intent to kill. The jury deliberated nearly twelve hours and returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended all possible leniency. On July 31 Howell, who had had trouble with L. Hill, met Hill at the lumber yard and shot at him twice, one ball passing through Hill's hat.

Railroad Plan is Popular.

SPAUDLING, Neb., March 5.—The Atkinson & Northern railroad has made a proposition to extend its road from Ericson to Cedar Rapids if the people of Spaulding will subscribe for a small amount of the stock. Give right-of-way, depot and other facilities and re-locate bonds in the amount voted last fall. The plan is very popular here and it is probable the road will be built.

Stewart is Impeached.

TRENTON, Neb., March 5.—The impeachment proceedings against the county clerk were concluded Saturday. The attorneys for both the defense and prosecution made good pleas. W. R. Starr, J. T. White and J. A. McClure represented the defense and the prosecution was represented by W. S. Morlan and T. H. Blackledge. The impeachment case against J. H. Brown was continued until March 14. Late in the evening the county commissioners gave in a verdict of guilty whereby W. A. Stewart is impeached and Geo. Noll of Stratton is appointed clerk.

SUICIDE OF LIEUT. WAU

Mother of the Officer Prostrated Over the Sad News.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., March 3.—Omaha papers brought to the parents and many friends of the deceased in this city the sad news that Second Lieutenant John R. Wau of the Thirty-ninth infantry, while temporarily deranged from extreme nervousness, shot himself through the heart on the 27th ult., at Manila. After reading the telegram the mother became prostrated with grief and is confined to her bed. His father, Samuel Wau, cashier of the First National bank, at once wired George D. Meiklejohn, assistant secretary of war, for full particulars concerning the tragedy. Lieutenant Wau was born in this city in 1876, where he grew to manhood. After receiving a High school education here he prepared himself for West Point at Doane college, Crete, Neb., and after successfully passing the examination entered the national academy in 1894. In 1898 he secured a position as non-commissioned officer in the signal corps and was sent to Porto Rico, where he remained until the army occupation was withdrawn. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Thirty-ninth infantry and was one of the first to report at Fort Crook last summer and was acting adjutant for the regiment when it departed for the Philippines. The parents of the deceased received an interesting letter from their son yesterday, which was written about one month ago, stating that he did not think that the Filipinos could get together a sufficient number of men to concentrate an organized attack. He also sent a number of curiosities which he secured on the island of Luzon.

Railroad Cases Continued.

LINCOLN, March 3.—The railroad rate cases set for hearing on the 2d before the State Board of Transportation were continued until March 15. Pending the disposition of the injunction case in the federal court, this postponement was asked for by attorneys representing the Union Pacific, Elkhorn and Rock Island railroads. The Burlington railroad, having secured a restraining order preventing the Board of Transportation from taking any action in regard to the reduction of rates, made no appearance. It is the intention of the attorneys for the other roads to delay the consideration of their cases until after the injunction case is disposed of, as the decision of the court will probably apply to all rate cases now in the hands of the Board of Transportation.

Says He Shot in Self-Defense.

CHADRON, Neb., March 3.—The trial of George Coll, sheep herder, for the murder of Tom Ryan, cattleman, was attended by crowds that packed the large court room. People stood on chairs, railings and tables, eager to hear the defendant's testimony. The prisoner was composed and unrattled during the cross-examination. He admitted shooting Ryan, after being himself threatened; that Ryan had shot at him on four occasions at long distance; that he feared Ryan would kill him; that he shot Ryan on his horse, and that he fell to the ground, attempted to rise, but fell back flat and remained motionless.

Nebraska in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the house Judge Neville introduced a bill providing for a minimum stated salary of \$100 per annum for fourth-class postmasters and for an allowance of \$10 per month for rent, fuel and lights in addition to the fees and compensation which they are now allowed by law. On motion of Senator Thurston the committee agreed to recommend \$40,000 to rebuild the school building destroyed by fire on the Winnebago reservation.

Congressman Stark's Bill.

LINCOLN, March 3.—The state military authorities are doing all in their power to interest the Nebraska National Guard in the bill introduced by Congressman Stark providing for an increase in the annual appropriation for the national militia forces from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000. Several circular letters have been directed to the various officers of the Second regiment asking that they direct their influence to secure the support of the Nebraska congressmen for this measure.

Farmers' Institute Closed.

ORD, Neb., March 3.—A successful Farmers' Institute was closed here with an address on "Agricultural Education" by Hon. E. V. Farrell. There were 300 or more present. The institute began Tuesday afternoon, the program being made up of local speakers. A pleasant feature of the meetings was the music by the High school pupils. During most of the institute there was no session of the High school and the pupils attended in a body.

Losses Paid for the Season.

The United Mutual Hail Insurance association of Lincoln, Neb., has already paid \$83,000 on losses for the season of 1899, and will, as soon as outstanding assessments can be collected, pay the remaining \$13,500. That this class of insurance is a necessity for all farmers to carry is beyond question, the only question, being to get in a reliable company. The above company is on a safe financial basis and is managed by reliable men of Nebraska.

Cheese Poisons Family.

WEST POINT, Neb., March 3.—The entire family of H. J. Lammers of the steam laundry in this city was poisoned by eating brick cheese. The cheese was purchased of a local dealer and was eaten by the family for supper. No ill effects were felt until they had retired to rest and at that time violent vomiting and sickness attacked the entire family. Drs. Summers and Sammons were immediately summoned and after working with the victims for the greater portion of the night succeeded in placing them out of danger.

THE MOORE SHORTAGE

Auditor Cornell Anticipates No Difficulty in Collecting the Same.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT IN AT IS DU

Some Companies Protest, but None of Them Refuse to Pay—A Meeting of Governors Called to Take Action Concerning Arid Lands—Miscellaneous Matters in Nebraska.

Arid and Semi-Arid Lands. LINCOLN, Neb., March 1.—Governor Poynter returned from Washington, where he attended a meeting of the governors of all states, called in the interests of the proposed celebration to commemorate the founding of a permanent seat of government. While in Washington Governor Poynter called a meeting of the governors of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, South Dakota, Arizona, Colorado and Nebraska for the purpose of taking action concerning the bill now pending in congress which provides for leasing the arid and semi-arid lands in the western states. Governor Poynter said today that the governors of the western states were unanimous in their opposition to this bill. It was suggested that all government lands be ceded to the various states in which they are located, to be disposed of as provided by the legislatures. It was claimed that the leasing of such lands by the government would be damaging to the resident cattlemen, who would be unable to compete with speculators and syndicates. Another meeting of the governors of these states will be held in Salt Lake City April 18, when a formal petition to congress will be drawn and forwarded to Washington.

LINCOLN, March 1.—Auditor Cornell does not anticipate any serious trouble in collecting from the insurance companies the amount of the shortage caused by the defalcation of ex-Auditor Eugene Moore. One or two companies have disputed the amount claimed by Cornell to be due the state, but up to date not a single company has refused to settle because the fees were once paid to Moore. The shortage amounts to \$23,203, and claims covering this amount have been drawn against 103 companies. This amount includes all but \$9,000 of the fees paid to Moore by insurance companies during the years 1895 and 1896.

The records of the auditor's office show that during the two years a total of \$32,298 was paid as fees by insurance companies and that of this amount only \$9,000 was turned into the treasury of Moore. A record was kept of each payment as it was made, but there is no way of ascertaining what companies paid the \$9,000. Auditor Cornell has credited this amount to the companies making the first payments. There has been some objection to this plan, it being suggested that the \$9,000 should be divided among all the companies in proportion to the total amount paid.

Several of the companies assessed by the auditor have asked for an itemized statement showing the amount of each payment and when it was made. This will necessitate much additional labor in the auditor's office and will greatly delay the final settlement of the claims.

Must Show Up Expo Claims.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Allen from the committee on pensions reported favorably bills providing for pensions for Zadak C. Perkins at the rate of \$30 per month and to David C. Dane, father of George W. Dane at \$12 per month. Both are house bills which have passed that body. He also introduced a bill to extend the time for building the Eastern Nebraska & Gulf road through the Omaha and Winnebago reservation in Nebraska and granting the right of way therefor, extending time of completing the railway for years dating from June 27, 1890.

OMAHA, March 1.—Richard S. Horton, trustee in bankruptcy for the Greater American Exposition, requested, and Judge Minger granted, a restraining order against certain creditors of the exposition and the Chicago Wrecking company all liens against buildings should be deducted from the amount the company should pay over to the exposition. As half a dozen firms have such claims the trustee asked that the wrecking company be compelled to come into court and make statement of all claims and that these creditors be restrained from collecting their debts. The case will be heard March 15.

Turpin, the inventor of melinite, is said to be with the Boers. The petroleum bombs fired at Kimberley are attributed to him. Great Britain was the only power that offered him compensation for his discovery.

Convention Date Named.

NEBRASKA CITY, March 1.—A meeting of the republican congressional committee was held at the Grand Pacific hotel here. The convention will be held at Lincoln April 12, at 8 p. m. The basis of representation is the vote cast for E. J. Burkett in 1898, under which the different counties in the district are entitled to the following delegates: Cass, 25; Johnson, 14; Lancaster, 53; Otoe, 23; Richardson, 24; Pawnee, 16; Nemaha, 17; total, 177.

Chaaron Has a Healer.

CHADRON, Neb., March 1.—Chadron now has a man who proclaims that he is as pure and good as Christ, and possesses all the virtues of the Son of God. He declares he can heal the sick, give sight to the blind, and do all the miraculous things that Christ did on earth. He insists that he cannot heal a sinner, only saints; being possessed with the power of receiving God's blessings; that Christ could heal no unbelievers, and that he cannot heal them.

SNAKE RIVER VALLEY

RICHEST FARMING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

A Complete System of Irrigation Relieves the Anxiety About Rain That Prevails in Other Parts of the United States—East and West Compared.

We are permitted to publish an extract from a private letter written by a gentleman who has recently been devoting his time to the personal investigation of practical farming by irrigation in the west. His vivid portrayal of the advantages of that system will no doubt interest our readers. He says:

"There is a vast, an immeasurable difference between farming in the east and farming in the west. If the farmers of the east could only be made to understand the advantages enjoyed by their western brethren, I verily believe there would soon be no land for settlement in the great irrigation states. The irrigation farmer has absolute certainty of crop, and certainty of its perfect maturity. He never plants that he does not reap, and when I say reap I don't mean the reaping of scattered stands of half matured grain such as the eastern farmer cuts at the close of a dry season; but the reaping of fields that frequently average 50 bushels of wheat to the acre—every grain of which has reached the perfection of development. There is no anxious scanning of the skies for the 'cloud no larger than a man's hand' and fervent prayers that it may envelop the heavens and send down water to the thirsty fields. The irrigation farmer never thinks about rain. He watches his growing crops, and the day and the hour moisture is needed, he is out with his hoe flooding his fields with water from canals that skirt them."

"Everything grows in the west that grows anywhere else in the United States north of Tennessee. Potatoes frequently yield 500 bushels to the acre, and barley is grown far better than any raised in the east. The fruits are delicious. I never saw any to compare with those grown in Idaho, where apples, peaches, plums, cherries, pears, apricots abound, and where there are thousands of acres of Italian and German prunes which I am told have made fortunes for their owners."

"To my mind, Idaho is the best watered and most inviting arid state in the Union. I made a careful investigation of the great Snake River valley in that state, along and tributary to the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and saw there evidences of prosperity such as I have never seen elsewhere in the United States. This wonderful valley is said to contain over 3,000,000 acres of arable land. It is threaded with great irrigation canals in every direction, and there are vast tracts awaiting only the touch of the farmer to make them productive. The sun doesn't shine on finer or more fertile land. When I saw the happy homes, the well filled granaries, the sleek, fat stock, and the smile on the face of nature reflected in a smile of contentment on the faces of the farmers, my heart went out in pity to the thousands in the east who are struggling along from year to year, toiling against adverse climatic conditions, and never knowing how soon a drought will wipe out the profits of prosperous years."

"Lands can be had in this Snake River valley almost for the asking, but they are going, day by day. The Oregon Short Line is making extraordinary efforts to bring the advantages of Idaho to the notice of eastern farmers, and is flooding the country with conservatively written descriptions of the state. Write to the General Passenger Agent of this Railroad at Salt Lake for printed matter about Idaho, and read it carefully. It will be a revelation to you and I sincerely believe will end in your removal to the west."

Try Grain-O!

Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. The price of coffee, 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers. Tastes like Coffee. Looks like Coffee. Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no limitation.

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FISH BRAND

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SLICKER

The Best Seltzer Soft Drink

Keeps both clear and salt perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

\$50 for Half Dollar 1838 or 1853. Double face value for any coin with 0. under each. Send 4c for circulars. C. W. GOVE, Waco, Tex.