SCROF ELSE FAILS

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT .-Warm Baths, with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CU-TICURA (olutment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, (blood purifier speedily cure torturing, disfiguring, itching scaly and scrofulous humors when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. NOW IS THE TIME TO USE

Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Question Finally Submitted After Extensive Argument on Both Sidea.

STATE CONTENDS SURETIES ARE HILD

Omission of the Treasurer's Signature an Irregularity that Does Not Release Those Who Guaranteed Him-Taking Testimony for Defense.

LINCOLN, May 7 .- (Special.) -- At 9:30 a. m. the supreme court was on the bench. Then followed a long wait for Mr. Lambertson. At last Judge Wakeley appeared, and General Cowin resumed his argument as to what was and what was not a contract. General Cowin cited a case in New York

could not be taken in the execution of instruments. In the case cited the judge had said that if the decision which he rendered would have the effect of inculcating this principle of carefulness it would do great good. General Cowin was attempting to show that strict compliance with commonly accepted definitions of signatures was held to be material. The defense in the case at bar was setting up that Hill had not signed his treasurer's bond for the last two years of his term. Counsel held that if the bondsmen of Hill had fixed the condition that Hill should sign the bond and Hill had failed to do so the bondsmen were not held. General Cowin then referred to a case in the Fifty-sixth New York reports, similar in detall to the one at bar. From the Fifteenth New Jersey, p. 163, the counsel read briefly of a case in which one of the bondsmen had failed to affix his signature, a bondsman whose name appeared in the body of the instrument. It had been held by the court in this case that, as the principal had given express instructions that the bond should not be delivered until all had signed it, and that it was found in defendant's hand without the name of the one bondsman, contrary to instructions of defendant, neither defendant nor any of the bondsmen were liable.

From the various authorities cited General lowin drew the principle that if a surety had been approached and asked to sign a bond, and had made it a condition that B. and C should also sign it, although this surety might sign it at the time, he could not be held until B and C both signed the instrument.

It is expected that testimony will be given to show that a similar condition existed in regard to Hill's bond.

Judge Wakeley said that it was not denied

by the state that the authorities agreed on certain points made by General Cowin, but that none of them applied to the case at bar. General Cowin declared that to say that state authorities charged with taking due notice of the obligations of others was to give them a license to do official business as loosely as boys playing marbles on the side-walk. He then called for the original bond of Hill for the purpose of illustration. Coun-sel for the state has urged that it made no difference whether a maker of a bond affixed his name at the top, in the middle or at the bottom of the instrument. VALUE OF SIGNATURES.

Counsel then said that his learned friend, Judge Wakeley, had gone back into the remote centuries in his search through com-mon law. But he would go back further, even to the eleventh century, and he did so, quoting from the English statute of frauds. He read the syllabus of a case in which a deed had been written out by the maker, who had omitted to sign his name. But the lord chancellor had held that as the maker had written "I. J. B., do hereby, etc.," the deed was valid. Referring then to the original bond of Hill, counsel called atten-tion to the fact that Hill's bond did not read, "I, John E. Hill," but, on the contrary, "We, John E. Hill, C. W. Mosher, etc." In the ancient deed the obligation had been pecific. In the Hill bond it was general and

Up to the hour of noon adjournment General Cowin continued to quote authorities, speaking two hours and a quarter, all tending to show that no name was a signature in an instrument unless it were proved that

the signer intended it for his signature.
"It could not," he said, "be shown by parole testimony that Hill ever intended that the name of himself in the body of his bond was to be his signature."

General Cowin then thanked the court, and said that, so far as he was concerned, he submitted the case on the point of admitting the validity of Hill's bond. He had attacked the admissibility of Hill's bond in evidence because be believed it invalid. Upon the original bend in question the blank line intended for the signature of Defendant Hill

When court reconvened at 2 p. m. Chief Justice Norval requested counsel for the de-fendant to prepare a complete list of its au-thorities upon the last question argued, namely, the validity of ex-Treasurer Hill's of-

WAKELEY ON VALIDITY.

Judge Wakeley, resuming the dropped thread of the argument, said he advanced the state's contention that Hill's sureties are still bound by the terms of the bond, whother or not Hill is declared to have legally exe euted it individually. He took no issue with the counsel for defense upon the proposition that where one of the sureties on a bond has failed to sign the other sureties are released from their contract. Upon the contrary, he was willing to concede the correctness of this was willing to concede the correctness of this theory, but he started out upon the principle that the requiring of the principal's signature was for the benefit of the obligee, and positively not for that of the sureties. The state will hold that if Hill has placed himself in a position where he is estopped from claiming non-execution of the bond he must abide by the consequences. Judge Wakeley then recurred to the claim of the defense that an in-strument may be drawn by any man, in a moment's idleness, in which his name ap-pears in the body of it, but which he fails to sign or has any intention of signing. The case bears no similarity to the one at bar, for the reason that there would be no delivery in that event, while signing and delivering is included in the term "executing a bond." The presumption is here that Hill delivered this ital National in January, 1893. The debond as his bond, and it was the only instrument upon which he could have relied in lay-was good at that time, as any of the other ing claim to his office. In reference to the claim of General Cowin, that the absence of the principal's signature invalidates the official bond, counsel declared that this would not be good law where there is in existence a controlling the formation of such a bond, and said that only when the bond fails under the statute, then, and then only, does under the statute, then, and then only, does the obligee fall back upon a common law bond. Our statute declares that no official bond shall be declared invalid by reason of any informality or irregularity in its execution. This provision, counsel for the state claims, covers perfectly the point in Issue, in that Hill's bond was delivered as his official bond, notwithstanding there was an irregularity in his failure to sign it in the lawful way. ity in his failure to sign it in the lawful way, The sureties had knowledge at the time they signed this bond that Hill's name was not yet attached to it. Proper diligence would have required them to ascertain whether or not he had so signed before waiting for two

years, and permitting him to handle the state's millions in the interim.

Reading from Throop on Public Officers, section 188, Judge Wakeley utterly demolished General Cowin's claim that an official bond is invalid if it departs from statutory provisions by informing the court that in this section it is held that where an official bond fails under the statute, it may then be held as valid under the common law. In the him by a daughter who, though ill at home, case of an oath of office, the statute requires has armed the judge with a mascot which that it be "subscribed to and sworn before me," etc., while in case of a bond, it reads "executed." In old times execution was not complete without sealing, and a case was cited in which the circuit court was affirmed and a bond declared invalid because although it had been sealed by each of the sureties, the principal failed to attach his

As a clincher Judge Wakeley read an opinion in 69 Mississippi, 221, in which the principal admitted that he had written his name in the body of the bond, but without intending that to be his final act or signature but as he had failed to sign it below in the usual manner it was held by the supreme court that he had made it operative by intending to sign it at the bottom when he wrote his own name in the body. This opinion, Judge Wakeley be-lieved, settled the question of intention,

WAS HILL'S BOND A VALID ONE livery of the bond of his intention to sign and make it operative.

This closed the arguments heard upon the validity of Hill's bond, and the testimony was resumed. There was some question at this point as to providing a lounge for Juror Frank Mitchell of Lancaster county, who had been ill all day, but the juror thought be could sit up during the remainder of the

BARTLEY FOR THE DEFENSE. State Treasurer Bartley was the first witness called by the defense. He admitted, in answer to Mr. Wheedon's query, that he had personally deposited the certificate of de-posit handed to him by the outgoing treas-urer, calling for \$285,000. Asked what sort of convenience was provided by the state for keeping the public moneys, counsel for the state objected to the question, and in sustaining the objection, Judge Post said he was free to say that he personally would like to see the present law governing this matter modified materially, but he was com-pelled to hold that the fact of good or bad conveniences cuts no figure in the face of the plain requirements of the law, which view is too well established to admit of ar-

gument.
Mr. Wheedon demurred to the ruling of in which it was held that too great care the court before he was heard, and was allowed to state the grounds upon which he asked the question. Wheedon, with some asperity, stated that he desired to show that the custom of the office was to accept checks for cash and to pay checks instead of cash; and further, that as a matter of fact Mr. Hill did not receive from his predecessor in office more than \$500 in cash, and the residue in certificates of deposit and other commercial paper. In other words, he desired to show that Mr. Hill had paid over to his successor, just what he received from his predecessor. He urged that this method of transacting business had been in use in this state for twenty-seven years and in the state of Wisconsin for thirty years, but the court refused to alter its first ruling.

"How long did you, as treasurer, keep the money there?" inquired Mr. Wheedon, Mr. Lambertann objected and Wheedon Mr.

money there?" inquired Mr. Wheedon Mr. Lambertson objected and Wheedon kindly offered to change the objectionable word money to funds or certificates of deposit. Justice Post said that this was the very question that the court had already reserved its decision on until a later time; but the witness was permitted at length to answer.

"The money was deposited on January 16.

ness was permitted at length to answer.

"The money was deposited on January 16 and the state treasury recognized the Capital National bank as a depository—"

"Well, I object to this, and I don't think you should have volunteered the information that you recognized the bank as the depository." broke in Mr. Lambertson, indignantly, addressing the witness.

Mr. Bartley was started again on the right Mr. Bartley was started again on the right track, and replied that he had deposited the certificate on January 16, and but for the exception of the sums checked out, it had remained there ever since, so far as he is

Mr. Bartley, deputy state treasurer, took the stand and identified the entry in the bank book of the office, purporting to show the deposit of \$285,000, made on January 16. Mr. Bartley admitted that he was acting state treasurer on the date of the deposit. Witness was asked to state in whose name the deposit was made, but Lambertson's objection that the bank book spoke for itself was sustained.

Treasurer Bartley resumed the stand and Mr. Wheedon presented a document to the witness, which turned out to the receipt given by Treasurer Bart-ley to Mr. Hill for the state funds turned over to him, and amounting to \$4,081,388.86. Witness testified that he had receipted for this sum on January 14, 1893, shortly after his this sum on January 14, 1893, shortly after his official bond wa approved, and after the Capital National had been made a state depository. All of the balances that he receipted for were in the form of bank credits and not in actual funds. Mr. Bartley was asked to tell the jury how the business of the office of the state treasurer is conducted, but Judge Wakeley's quick objection to the query was sustained. was sustained.

CASH OR NOT CASH. Mr. Bart'ey was asked to state what amount of cash Hill received from him upon taking

the office for a second term, aside from the \$500 in cash which Hill had turned over to witness, at the end of his first term. Judge Wakeley objected to the question on the ground that it has not been shown that there was a dollar's worth of dishonored paper among all that witness received from Hill except and only. Mr. Rinaker of Beatrice of counsel for defense took a fall out of the objection by saying that they should certainly be allowed to show that Mr. Hilb had received less actual cash at the entrance upon his second term than he had turned over when he left the office.

The court decided to allow the question in

000, impleaded, and Mr. Wheedon trium-plantly put the old question in new form. "Mr. Bartley, how much of that \$285,000, in certificates of deposit, checks, etc., was in actual cash ?"

Before the witness could frame a reply Judge Wakeley was on his feet with a renewed objection, which was to the effect that Mr. Hill accepted the certificates of deposit at his own risk, having had a right to demand cash, which he waived, thereby es-topping himself from now trying to prove that it was cash, or any portion of it.

Mr. Wheedon sprang to his feet saying:
"How is this? They took these certificates

to the bank and got \$49,000 on them without informing the sureties, and now they come in here and say Hill is estopped from showing how much of the \$285,000 was in cash." The result of the tilt was that the witness vas allowed to answer and replied that he uldn't say exactly.

Treasurer Bartley was shown a slip of paper and asked to state its character. He said it was a deposit ticket made by himself and calling for \$285,000, odd, which he reand calling for \$285,000, odd, which he re-ceived from Hill in the form of a certificate of deposit. The deposit slip was taken to the bank on the afternoon it was made out by the witness by a janitor in the building. Mr. Bartlett took the stand again and corrected his testimony given earlier in the afternoon by saying that he had found upon investigation that he was sworn in on January 13, 1893, instead of on the 14th, as

Auditor Moore made the same correction to his entry into office. Mr. Porshell, a state house fanitor who deposited the famous \$285,000 certificate of deposit, told how he had received the deposit and slip from Treasurer Bartley, and had passed it into the receiving teller of the Capital National bank, whence it never re-

WAS THE BANK SOUND? Receiver R. R. Hayden of the defunct bank was called to show the reputation of the Capcity banks, but Receiver Hayden was not allowed to say what he knew in this connec-

Mr. Hayden testified that the bank did business in its ordinary manner from January 1, 1893, up to June 21 of the same year, receiving deposits, issuing drafts and cashing

The query as to whether there was any question of the bank's responsibility at that time or between those dates, was ruled out, and the court's ruling was, as usual, argued judicial tree. The receivers forward I the state's claim upon the Capital National bank for the \$236,000, balance due, to Washington, and thought he had returned the claim some time during last summer. He was not per-mitted to state whether or not the state's claim was allowed or disallowed, whereupon court adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow

morning. It now appears that there is scarcely the ghost of a show for the defense. It was left for a reporter for The Bes to discover that when Judge Wakeley, of counsel for the state, appeared before this court to prosecute he was backed up by a genuine rabbit's

Charged with Adulters.

GRAND ISLAND, May 7 .- (Special.) -- Bert Howard was arrested yesterday for adultery with Tina Screnson and bound over to district court in the sum of \$500, and the girl in the sum of \$100, the latter only as a

A Poisonous Mist.

This fitly describes miasma, a vaporous poison which breeds chills and fever, bllious remittent, dumb ague, ague cake, and in the tropics deadly typhoid forms of fever. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters prevents and cures these complaints. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous and kidney trouble, rheudyspepsia, nervous and kidney trouble, rheu-edness for the month of April: Farm prop-matism, neuralgia and impaired vitality are erty, filed, \$17,797.59; released, \$8,629.95; city where a principal gives evidence by his de- also remedied by the great restorative.

WHO KILLED ROBERT PHILIPS

Interesting Murder Trial Under Way in Burt County.

STORY OF A STRUGGLE FOR LAND

One Hundred and Fifty-Five Witnesses Are Expected to Testify Before the Five Defendants Know Their Fate.

TEKAMAH, Neb., May 7 .- (Special.)-The trial of the five accused murderers of Robert Phillips on "No Man's Land" is taking a broad foundation and shows evidence of an extraordinary case. The taking of testimony began with Fred Lass. He occupied the witless stand over three hours.

It was through Lass' cause that Phillip came to his death. On the 3d of February last Fred Lass drew a shanty onto a tract of land on the west side of the Missouri river, seven miles east of Tekamah, in the night, and made it his abode for the purpose of squatting on the land and acquiring a title from the government in time. Owing to its swampy nature no survey was made of this land at the time of the governmen surveys in the 50s, and it has since been the source of much trouble and lithration on the part of farmers who have laid claim to it as accretion to their lawfully titled lands At the time Lass jumped it David Deaver, one of the defendants, had the land fenced

and was farming it.

The witness testified that on the afternoon before the shooting he was warned to vacati and two other companions, all armed, t resist any attack that was expected, and o the night of February 8 unknown parties with guns assaulted the shanty. He further tes-tified that instead of returing the fire, he and his companions walked out of the house and called on the enemy in ambush to "stop shooting," and a voice replied, "get out it ert Phillips. He recognized the voice to be that of James Blaun, one of the defendants. There are 155 witnesses subpoensed in the case, and as only six have been examined a long trial is evident.

LINE OF PROSECUTION. The prosecution is leading out to lay a broad foundation, and the court is granting liberal scope, but the defense is crowding out much material testimony. County Attorney Sears has retained Isaac Olin Hope-well to assist him, and Mel Joy of Dakota City has also been employed by private sub-scription to aid in the prosecution. H. H. Bowes, whom Sears declined to countenance in the prosecution of the case, was a rival candidate of Sears' last fall, and considerable warmth was worked up between the lawyers. Bowes said to a Bee reporter today that Sears was "playing even" over an old score, and had no desire to prosecute the case, and had said he would dismiss it. Bowes also said that the prosecutor absolutely refused in the face of a public indignation meeting to prosecute the case until driven to it by the attorney general and himself. Speculation is rife as to which one, if either, of the defendants is guilty, and with the array of legal counsel on the side of the

defense few expect a verdict of guilty, while a very great number do not think the right man has been yet placed under arrest.

The jury is kept under strict surveillance and not permitted to address or be addressed on any subject. The question of jurisdiction is working in, and the prosecution has had the Harrison county (lows), surveyor running lines on the land on which the murder oc-curred today. The deep mystery that seemed to enshroud the whole affair seems to be lifting, and tomorrow the public may expec

TROUBLE DIVIDING THE SPOILS State House Crowd Pay a Visit to Omaha to Receive Inspiration.

to get a peep behind the scenes.

LINCOLN, May 7 .- (Special.) - A very bitter feud has developed here the past few days over the distribution of spoils by the various state boards-the Banking board, the so far as it referred specifically to the \$285.- | Board of Public Lands and Buildings, the Irrigation board, and, last, but not least, the State Board of Transportation. The railroad contingent, which practically comprises the active republican workers of the machine brand, who held open house during the legis lature under the style "republican headquar ters," one and all have been slated for positions on the state house pay roll. But there has been no very little difficulty in keeping these spoilsmen at arm's length on from the other.

It was settled many months ago that Hon Charles Morrill, regent of the university and chairman of the republican state central committee, should have one of the \$2,000-a-year sinecures—a secretaryship on the State Board of Transportation. It was also understood within inner circles of the state house that Dilworth should be retained in the board, as he is about the only man among the secre-taries familiar with the subject of railroad shuttlecock and battledore. The third mem-ber of the board was to have been a demoerat or populist, to succeed ex-Senator Rouns, who sold out his party for the \$2,000year mess of pottage about the same time that Taylor was abducted while the New-berry bill was pending.

It had been tacitly agreed at railroad head-quarters and in the special car of Czar Holdrege that the place to be vacated by Kouns should go to a Tobe Castor right-of-way democrat by the name of Farrell, who lives somewhere along the Republican valley, but this program seems to be very obnoxious to people who call themselves friends. Reference is made to members of the A. P. A. Farrell happened to be an offensive Romanist and that operated like a red rag before the bull in the china shop. The most offended person in the ranks of the friends of railroad spoils was Captain Covell, late of the confederate army. He roared like a hungry lamb of Sahara and would not be pacified unless Farrell was thrown overboard, so a democrat named Gardner, who halls from Omaha, was put in his place.

To bring things to a head a delegation went over to Omaha yesterday under the lead of Superintendent Bignell. The party was made up of Walt Seeley, Colonel Ager Charley Morrill bringing up the rear. The delegation marched straight away to Burington headquarters, and was ushered into the private apartments of Pantata Holdrege, who held a protracted scance with his be-loved servants. What was finally agreed upon has not transpired. It is well under-stood, however, that a compromise has been reached, and special instructions from Burlington headquarters are expected and the court's ruling was, as usual, argued contentiously by Mr. Wheedon, who failed to shake another and different ruling from the and Bartley, are expected to carry out to the letter. So the announcement of the new secretaries of the Board of Transportation

may be looked for soon, as organized, under the A. P. A.-B. & M. ukase. There is a good deat of curio-sity around the state house to know what will be done with J. W. Johnson of the B. & M. press bureau. Johnson was formerly stated for sec-retary of immigration, but failed to connect because of the governor's veto. Johnson must be provided for, and somebody will have to make way for him, let the consequences be what they may.

Fighting Saloons at Shelby.

SHELBY, Neb., May 7 .- (Special.) -- Considerable interest is being manifested in local politics. License earried at the recent election, and two applications have been made for the privilege of running saloons. At the as possible meeting of the village board last night a remonstrance was presented forbidding the night and decide as to whether Heenses shall

Pierce County Mortgage Record.

PIERCE, Neb., May 7 .- (Special.)-The nortgage record on file in the county clerk's office gives the following mortgage indebtproperty, filed, \$300; chattel mortgages, filed,

The Break in Prices Has Come WE MAKE THE

BREAK-For the next two days we will make prices that have never been made be fore-We have the goods now-All new goods, too-bought at the lowest figures everknown. We simply open wide the throttle and let her go to force out the biggest amount of Dry Goods ever disposed of in two days. - Come early, for it's the biggest Bargain Sale ever held in Omaha.



Corean Silks

The finest and prettiest effects of the 1895 conceptions-for waists, etc-31 inches wide, checked, striped, plaid and figured designs-over 50 different patterns in every shade immaginable. The most elegant goods ever brought to this city and as far as price is concerned they are exceptional bargains at.....

Cents.



Silk and Mixed Crepons—

In beautiful designs—all new—this summer's styles and colors—50c 29C quality; tomorrow

40 inch all wool English Serge; 371c

40-inch Mohairs; actual value 50c, go tomorrow at........... 35c

46-inch Figured Mohairs, never 75c sold under \$1. Tomorrow.... 46-inch imported Crepons; the very latest designs; worth \$1.50

The Ball and Nozzle Lawn Sprinkler,

Tumbling Tumblers-

Flint Tumblers. still on sale to-11 C morrow at wholesale price 2each

Banded Tumblers, each21c Nicely Engraved Tumblers 4 to Thin Imported Tumblers.....5c

Tea Cups and 25c 98c Saucers Fine French China teacups and

Creates no additional pressure on the hose-a" the spray is formed after the water leaves the hose—makes a beautiful spray. They are sold in Omaha for \$1.00. Our price, worth and sold for \$1.50 in New York, but to introduce them we will sell a limited number at 98c. In the basement.

After Dinner Cups and Saucers,

A fine line of assorted styles and decorations of French China after dinner cups and saucers at less than half value,22c Nut meg graters No. 8 Wash Boiler 59c 20 per cent discount on white China for decorating.

\$15,935.67; released, \$1,476.80. This is a beter showing than for the corresponding onth in 1894. Mrs. August Kolterman, who has been very

ick for the past week, died last night. he deceased was about 55 years of age. The funeral will be held tomorrow. ORD, Neb., May 7.—(Special.)—The mort-gage indebtedness of Valley county for the month of April is as follows: Twenty-four farm mortgages filed, \$14,503.18; sixteen releas d, \$11,912.34; two city mortgages filed, \$2,353; five released, \$2,151; 229 chattel mortgages filed, \$14,856; twenty-nine re-leased, \$3,744.

Death of a Prominent Ashland Lady. ASHLAND, Neb., May 7 .-- (Special.)-The ews reached this city today of the death of Mrs. C. Greenfield, which occurred at the home of her son, W. H. Baker, at 3220 Fowler avenue, Omaha. The deceased was 61 years of age. She leaves a husband and two sons, David Baker of the Commercial hotel in this city and W. H. Baker of Omaha, where she had gone last Friday to make a

Mrs. Greenfield was a remarkable charac-er. She was married to Howard Baker in 1856. They went to Minnesota, where Mr. Baker, with the rest of his family, was killed in the massacre by the Indians. In 1870 she was married to Mr. Greenfield, and removed in 1882 to Saunders county, where they have since resided. The funeral will take place from the Commercial hotel Thursday afternoon

Burglars Bound Over. DAVID CITY, Neb., May 7 .- (Special.)-Sheriff Derby arrested two parties at Columbus charged with having robbed J. H. Derby & Co.'s store at Beliwood on the night of April 23. They gave the names of John Murray and Charles Williams and when

arraigned pleaded not guilty and waived preliminary examination and were joiled. Several pieces of goods with the cost marks Murray claims to live in Colorado, while Williams hails from Omaha. Work in the Best Fields. WATERLOO, Neb., May 7 .- (Special.)-Twelve families of Russian Germans, fifty

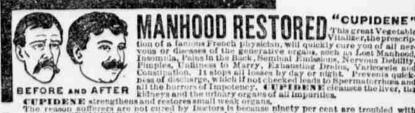
people in all, arrived in Valley this morning with the intention of working in the sugar beet fields this summer. They are to reeive \$13 per acre for kesping them free from weeds. The sugar beet company will furnish them with tents to live in and work will keep them busy well on into the fall. This company has put in sixty acres and are pushing work on the other 100 as fast Heavy Rain at Fairbury.

remonstrance was presented forbidding the issuance of licenses, and asking that two weeks be given remonstrators in which to prepare their evidence. The protest stated that the petitions were not signed by the required number of freeholders, and that they were not flied with the clerk at the proper time. The board will meet again to-proper time. The board will meet again to-proper time. The board will meet again to-proper time are declared as the whether the ground states and burned. The horses and buggy were not since the proper time are of the contents of the barn were destroyed. During the storm of Sunday night Richland

precinct, a few miles north, experienced a severe hall storm, doing considerable damage o the cats and fruit Work of Burgiars at Minden.

MINDEN, Neb., May 7 .- (Special.) -- Burglars entered J. H. Clearman's dry goods store last night and stole some shoes and





The reason suffered are not cured by factors is because finety per cent are tranbled with Prostatitis. CUPIDEN Els the only known reneely to cure without an operation. Most realment also A written guarantee given and money retarned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure.

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"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSE" FUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO that the a been of the the congression of the strategy of the strategy