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But we can prove what we say, and we say that we can sell you better goods for less money than anybody in our line. We have the

GURNEY REFRIGERATOR and the **Reliable Gasoline Stoves**

They can't be beat for this hot weather. We also have another carload of

Baker Barbed Wire

which is the best wire on earth and the price is as low as the lowest. Buy While it is cheap. All sizes of

Window Screens and **Screen Doors**, Always in stock.

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I also make Farm Loans.

Office in Moon Block, Red Cloud, Neb

They have some very fine bargains in land.

Parties wishing to buy should call on or address the above

Ho, There Farmers!



Hitch Up!

at before you do come around to

J.O. Butler'

Harness shop and buy a new set of hand-made harness. Have reduced all goods in the harness line. Here are a few of our prices:

\$32.00 harness for.....\$30.50
30.00 " ".....28.50
28.00 " ".....27.00
27.00 " ".....26.00
25.00 " ".....25.00

And all goods in proportion. All work guaranteed. Repairing and trimming done on short notice.—J. O. Butler.

I will do your sign work and graining as cheap as any one in the city, and guarantee a first class job in every respect.—F. P. Hadley.

CHURCHES.

CHRISTIAN Church—Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 11 noon. Y. P. S. C. at 6:30 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. Juniors at 4 p. m.
CONGREGATIONAL Church—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 11:30 a. m., Y. P. S. C. at 6:30 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. Juniors at 4 p. m.
METHODIST Church—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 11:30 a. m.
EPISCOPAL Church—Services every two weeks by appointment.
LUTHERAN Church—Every third Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
CATHOLIC Church—Services by appointment.
BAPTIST Church—No regular services. Sunday school (7-9) at noon. B. Y. F. U. at 6:30 p. m.
CHAPEL—Sunday school at 3 p. m. every Sunday.

SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W.—Each alternate Tuesday evening.
BEN Adhem Lodge No 186, I. O. O. F. every Monday night.
CLALANTHE Lodge No 29, Knights of Pythias Thursday evening.
RFD Cloud Lodge No 608, Modern Woodmen of America, alternate Wednesday evening.
VALLEY Lodge No 5, Fraternal Order of Erectors, first and third Monday of each month.
CHARITY Lodge No 53 A. F. and A. M. each Friday evening on or before the full moon.
RED Cloud Chapter No 19, R. A. M. alternate Thursday evening.
CYRENE Commandery No 14 alternate Thursday evening.
CHARITY Chapter Eastern Star No 47 alternate Tuesday evening.
GARFIELD Post No 89 G. A. R. Monday evening on or before the full moon.
GARFIELD W. R. C. No 14 meets alternate Saturdays afternoon.
MARY SEERS McHENRY Tent No 11 Daughters of Veterans Monday evening.
H. KALEY Camp No 25, S. of V. Tuesday evening.
SHERMAN Circle No 3, ladies of the G. A. R. first and third Saturday evening.
RED CLOUD Council No 18 Loyalty Legion of America first and third Friday evening.

WANTED—SALESMEN

LOCAL and TRAVELING, to sell our well known nursery stock, steady employment. Good pay. Complete outfit free. No previous experience necessary. Established over 40 years. 600 acres. 13 greenhouses. Address—PIGEMIX NURSERY COMPANY, P. O. Box 1210, Bloomington, Illinois.

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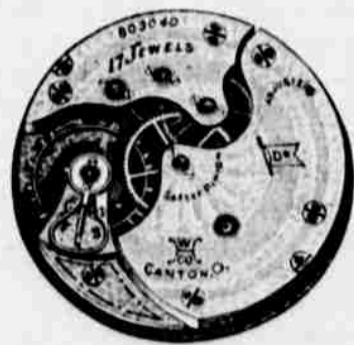
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THOS. PENMAN.

HOW IT IS IN THE NAVY

POSITION AND REMUNERATION OF THE ENLISTED MEN.

The vast and varied force of mechanics in the service—here skilled labor finds steady employment with sure pay. Seaman class worst paid.

Although the seamen and even the petty officers of the United States navy are largely of foreign birth, there never was a time when places in the navy below the rank of commissioned officers were so attractive to native Americans. As the old wooden ships and the old fashioned steam propelled ships give place to modern marine machines the navy becomes more and more suited to the tastes of capable Americans.

Since the Kearsarge laid her bones upon Ronador there are left in really active service only 10 wooden ships, though there are 15 others used as receiving ships and as schoolships of one sort or another. All the sailing ships that ever move from place to place are the training ships and schoolships. The navy has long been made up chiefly of steam propelled vessels, and it will be only a few years before the whole active list will be composed of iron or steel steamships.

This gradual change in the navy has wrought a marked change in the personnel of the petty officers and the enlisted men, as in the conditions under which they work. Captain Codman's mournful cry that there are no more sailors is as true of the navy as of the merchant service. The navy still ships seamen at wages ranging from \$16 to \$24 per month, but it also ships a host of artificers, mechanics, firemen and whatnot at wages sometimes exceeding \$70 per month.

The new navy as it grows will need an increasing number of men in these special classes. There are nearly as many new vessels building as there are wooden ships now on the active list, and every new iron steam propelled monster that is added to the navy creates an increased demand for the skilled and high paid classes of enlisted men. Already there are some scores of machinists at \$70 per month, boiler makers at \$60, blacksmiths at \$50, plumbers at \$45, water tenders, oilers, firemen and printers at from \$30 to \$40 per month, to say nothing of coopersmiths, shipwrights and coal passers at wages varying from \$50 per month down to \$22.

The seaman class, the worst paid of all in its lower branches, is very well paid in the higher ranks. The lad that enters as a third class apprentice at \$9 per month may reasonably hope to become chief master at arms at \$65 per month. The lad with a gift for music may easily find himself transferred to the special class that includes musicians, writers and apothecaries, and here the wages vary from \$18 to \$60 per month.

There is a special provision of law to encourage good men to remain long in the service. The ordinary term of enlistment is three years, and by this provision any honorably discharged man who re-enlists within three months from the date of his discharge returns to the navy with his pay raised \$1 per month. The extra dollar is added at each re-enlistment, and there may easily be half a dozen re-enlistments, or for that matter a dozen. It means that a good man who sticks to the service for life gets a three months' vacation every three years, followed by an increase of pay.

It usually happens that the man who thus enlists and re-enlists has reached the grade of petty officer at his third or fourth enlistment, and after that the larger pay of his new place increases regularly \$1 per month every three years, should he choose to continue in the service. There are other small perquisites of one kind or another that swell the earnings of the sailor that sticks to the navy, and there awaits him in old age a safe retreat ashore with old companions.

It is true that mechanics in the navy receive nominally smaller wages than men of their trades ashore, but they are subject to none of the uncertainties of business. The navy goes right on in times of panic, and there is no docking for illness. Employment and pay are secure for the rest of a man's days, and promotion is almost within his own control.

The aristocratic organization of the navy doubtless has kept many self-respecting native Americans from enlisting, but the service is vastly more democratic in practice than in theory. True, no enlisted man may hope to become a commissioned officer, but the enlisted man of tried ability and known good conduct always earns the respect and the consideration of his superiors. The brutal officer of the deck is almost unknown in the United States navy, and the self-respecting enlisted man is seldom made to feel that any one looks down upon him.

His food is wholesome, clean and abundant, and the officer of the deck must taste it before it is served to the men at any meal. His quarters are better and better as the navy improves, and the privileges of the well ordered seaman are many and agreeable. The navy department holds out as an inducement to men that think of enlisting the prospect of seeing foreign parts. "Yes, through a porthole," was the old time Jack Tar's cynical comment when a recruiting poster met his eye ashore.

But the seaman whose own conduct does not curtail his "liberty" may see foreign parts as an enlisted man in a satisfactory and instructive fashion. There are scores of enlisted men who are thoroughly trusted ashore as the most staid inmates of the wardrobe. A man's reputation in this regard is not left to mere chance, but is matter of careful record. The man who can make up his mind to endure with patience a life of discipline and regularity finds the navy agreeable, interesting and profitable.—New York Sun.

HOME OF THE ORANG.

Scenes Witnessed in Borneo, Where These Animals Are Most Plentiful.

The great island of Borneo is the home of the orang, and one of the most noticeable features of the landscape is the nests of the orang, which are scattered about thickly among the tall trees. From their number one might get a greatly exaggerated impression of the plentifulness of the species unless it were understood how and for what purpose these roosting places were constructed. The apes are greatly annoyed by flies, from which they are able to protect the front part of their bodies with their hands, but they cannot keep the vicious insects from biting them in the rear, and so they gather a quantity of leaves and branches and make them into couches to repose against among the boughs.

A protection of this sort serves very well for awhile, but presently its material begins to decompose, and the decaying leaves attract the flies which the orang is so anxious to get rid of. Then he is obliged to make another nest of fresh stuff, and so he may require a dozen of them in the course of the year. Inasmuch as he does not take the trouble to remove the old one they remain to adorn the tree top in which he swings about. Orangs have a curious method of fighting. In their conflict among themselves, which are frequent, their effort is always to seize the fingers of their adversaries and bite them.

It is owing to this method of battle that it is almost impossible to procure a skin which does not lack some of the fingers. If defending itself against a man, the orang will always attempt to grasp the arms of his human opponent, so as to chew off his fingers. For this purpose its jaws are excellently adapted, being enormously powerful and equipped with huge incisors.

To protect itself from the rain the orang crouks its arms over its head. The hair on the orang's upper arm points downward, the apparent purpose being to shed the rain like a thatch when the attitude thus described is assumed.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Moose Made Quick Time.

"Any one who thinks a moose can't travel at a pretty lively gait is very much mistaken," remarked George T. Horton of St. Paul. "I used to be a locomotive engineer up in the northern part of my state, and one day I had an opportunity to test the speed of this animal. I was running a light freight train, and in coming around a curve saw a big moose standing directly on the track. As soon as the animal saw the engine he took to his heels right down the path between the rails. For about four miles we had a perfectly straight track, and as I had heard of the great speed of this animal I determined to test its ability. The gait of the moose was a sort of trot, such only as a moose can exhibit, his paces being about two rods in length. At first it was only a little jog, but as the engine began to gain speed the moose let himself out. Faster and faster sped the engine, but still the frightened moose trotted in the van, and all the mysterious power of steam could not prevail upon this monarch of the forest. At last after we had covered the four miles, turning a curve, we came upon a gang of section hands who were fixing the track. The sight of these men frightened the moose from the track, and he was soon lost to view in the forest."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Quaint Old White Meeting Houses.

In the midst of the prevailing craze for odd and bizarre styles of architecture it is pleasing to come across a plea for the simple and homely buildings such as contented our forefathers. William Henry Bishop, in an article in The Century, in which he gives his experience while searching for a summer home in upper New England in the form of an abandoned farm, says: "Two small white meeting houses show their Christopher Wron steeples complacently. Time has been when all these white country meeting houses alike seemed to freeze the imagination with their coldness, but times change, and we with them. The charming grace and lightness of design that many of them possess have been recognized. Their whiteness is a refreshing spot amid the greenery—in short, they are coming back into favor again, with the many other nice old fashioned things of the period, and the invasion of gothic chapels that succeeded them had better look well to the security of its domination."

He Knew His Employer.

It is said that Charles S. Scanlan of the Cincinnati Enquirer—John R. McLean's paper—was once sent into a small town in the southwest to get the story of a woman evangelist who had been greatly talked about. Scanlan attended one of her meetings and occupied a front seat. When those who wished to be saved were asked to rise, Scanlan kept his seat and used his notebook. The woman approached, and taking him by the hand said, "Come to Jesus." "Madam," said the newspaper man, "I am here solely on business to report your work." "Brother," said she, "there is no business so important as God's." "Well, maybe not," said Scanlan, "but you don't know John R. McLean."—Atchison Globe.

His Narrow Escape.

It was in the far west. "Darling!" he whispered. "After I left you last evening I walked on air!" She met his words with a look of wonder and amazement. "Well, I declare!" she exclaimed. "Who cut you down, Hank?"—Town Topics.

Had as the Disease.

"I understand you've bought a dog to keep burglars away?" "Yes." "You are not troubled any more at night, then, I suppose?" "Only by the dog."—London Tit-Bits.

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REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT
Red Cloud.

Notice.
The Webster County Mutual Protection and Anti Horse Thief association meets in Cowles, the last Saturday of each month, at 2 p. m.
Thos. Hodson, Sec.

R. A. Simpson, Blue Hill Neb.