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### Weather Bulletin.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by W. T. Foster.)

St. JOSEPH, Mo., April 5.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from Apr 5 to 9 and 11 to 15. The next will reach the Pacific coast about the 15th, cross the western mountain country by close of 16th, the great central valleys from the 17th to 19th and the eastern states about the 20th. The warm wave will cross the western mountain country about 15th, the great central valleys 17th, and the eastern states 19th. Cool wave will cross western mountain country about 18th, the great central valleys 20th and eastern states 22d.

Readers will please note the forecasts are made for 8 p. m. of the dates mentioned, and the weather events predicted must occur within twenty-four hours before or after that hour; otherwise the forecasts fail. The change is made from sun-set in order to agree in time with the weather maps published each day at 8 p. m. by the national weather bureau at Washington. These daily maps give us the best record of the actual state of the weather in all parts of the United States and southern Canada at that hour, Washington time.

### HAZEN AND BIGELOW.

These are assistant professors in the forecasting department of the national weather bureau at Washington. They are universal scholars and of eminent ability. Of more importance than these, however, is the fact that they represent two widely differing theories as to the proper basis for weather forecasting and they are now engaged in a fight to the finish as to which will win the laurels.

I do not mean to say that they are openly fighting each other, but that each is pushing to the front his own peculiar views as to causes of weather changes, and as both cannot be right one must fail.

We are on the eve of important events in meteorology and the public is enormously interested, therefore the battle of the giants should attract general attention.

It is claimed that 16 per cent more of manufactured articles are used in cold than in warm winters. On the one item of coal about thirty-three millions of dollars are saved by a warm winter.

Without reliable long range forecasts manufacturers cannot rightly gauge their outputs, and therefore hundreds of millions of dollars can be saved by knowing when to expect cold and warm winters. This is in reference to only one item of the weather and therefore there is no subject of such vast importance to all mankind as that of a correct basis for long range weather forecasts.

Prof. Bigelow holds that there is a 27 days weather period; that this period is divided up into ten minor and two major periods. He states that the records of the magnetic needle conclusively prove that such periods occur in the waves of magnetism that affect the earth and that these waves are felt on every part of the earth's surface at the same instant.

He claims that the weather events for North America occur in western Canada at exactly the same time when the magnetic events occur throughout the earth, and that these events then drift eastward across the continent in about four days.

In the American Meteorological Journal for March, Prof. Hazen declares there are no such weather periods and thus the issue is joined.

At this time I cannot determine which is right but I must notice Prof. Hazen's method of disproving Prof. Bigelow's claims.

The reader will carefully note that Bigelow's cool and warm waves follow each other from west to east, and to disprove that they repeat in periods of about twenty-seven days Hazen takes the average temperature of the whole United States for nine of these periods.

Any school boy would at once see the fallacy of Hazen's method. Of course the warm and cool waves are always on the continent in about equal numbers and of about equal extent, balancing each other, and therefore to take the average of all the stations in the United States could bring no result, because the weather events do not occur in all parts of the country at the same time.

The only fair test would be to take the temperatures of all the stations along the line which ought to be reached by Bigelow's weather events on the first day of his period, and then the temperatures for the day following of the stations that should be reached on the second day of the period, and so on through the entire period.

New Orleans, Cincinnati and Buffalo are supposed to be reached on the third day of Bigelow's period and therefore the temperatures of these places should be used for the third days only—twenty-seven days apart. But Hazen's method is to take the temperatures of all stations in the United States to prove that Bigelow's weather events do not reach these three cities every twenty-seventh day.

Besides a diagram containing the curves of every day for nine of these twenty-seven day periods, Hazen says: "If, out of one hundred stations, fifty show plus three degrees and fifty minus three degrees on any one day of a period everyone will admit at once that there would be no uniform heating or cooling indicated on that day."

The above quotation shows that I have not misrepresented Hazen. But who does not know that while a cold wave is in Iowa a warm wave may be in the Ohio valley, and if we take a hundred stations as suggested by Hazen, of course they will balance each other and bring no result. But Bigelow's dates may be for a warm wave in the Ohio valley and a cold wave in Iowa on the same day, and can Hazen's method apply?

A long and careful study of Hazen proves that the above fairly represents his methods when dealing with the weather work of others.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

### CADETSHIP.

#### U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Vacancy to be filled from the Fifth Congressional District of Nebraska, including counties: Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow, Webster.

A competitive examination will be held in Hastings, Nebr., May 3 and 4, 1895, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to fill said vacancy.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.  
1st.—Candidates must be actual residents of said district a reasonable length of time. (Sec. 1514, Rev. Stat., indicates two years.)

2nd.—Age between 15 and 20 years.  
3rd.—Good moral character.

4th.—A sound physical constitution. (Examination to be made by a medical board.)

5th.—A thorough, practical knowledge of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.  
World's Fair Highest Award.

of each of the following branches: (1) reading, (2) writing, (3) spelling, (4) arithmetic, (5) geography, (6) English grammar, (7) United States history, (8) elementary algebra. (Examination to be made by an educational board.)

6th.—The candidate sustaining proper grade in each branch, especially history, grammar, arithmetic, and algebra, and receiving the highest general average as to physical and intellectual qualifications will be nominated; the one ranking second upon the same conditions will be designated as the alternate.

7th.—The nominee must report at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for examination on May 15, 1895, and be prepared at that time to make a cash deposit with the proper officer, of \$101.00 for clothing, books, &c.

Each Naval Cadet one month after admission will be credited with the amount of his actual traveling expenses in traveling from his home to the Academy. The pay of a naval cadet is \$500 a year, commencing at the date of his admission.

Persons desiring to compete for this nomination should report at the office of the county superintendent, court house, Hastings, at 9 a. m., Friday, May 3, 1895.

For further information, address  
W. E. ANDREWS,  
Hastings, Neb.

### A Valuable Find.

After years of study and labor, there has at last been discovered a sure and never-failing remedy. It has been tested on patients, who have despaired of ever being cured, the results have been, in every case wonderful. Groff's Rheumatism Cure is unequalled as a positive remedy in all cases of Chronic and Acute Inflammatory Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dysmenorrhoea and all kindred affections. It is also a valuable Blood Purifier, being especially useful in Eczema, Psoriasis, Scrofula, all Glandular Enlargement and diseases of the liver and kidneys. It is absolutely free from all narcotics. Severe attacks are relieved in from one to three days and a positive cure effected in from five to eighteen days. C. L. Cotting Red Cloud, Neb. 13 2t

Titles were used on houses in Rome 500 B. C.

Karl's clover root, the great blood purifier gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.00. Sold by C. L. Cotting.

A stone thrown at the devil will hit some politician in the face.

A persistent pain in the back indicates trouble in the kidney. To stay the progress of disease, use Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver & Kidney Balm.

When the devil goes to church he generally dresses in white.

It may save you time and money to be informed that when you need a blood purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the kind most in favor with the medical profession. It is the standard and, as such, the only blood-purifier admitted at the Chicago World's Fair.

### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Colored Mob to Storm a Jail.  
Wichita, Kan., March 27.—The chief of police was notified last night of the organization of a mob of 150 colored men in this city to storm the city prison and kill the two white men in their cells who have been suspected of being the men who assaulted Mrs. Dacey House, a colored woman, Saturday night. The city building guard was immediately strengthened to resist any attack that may be made. The colored people are terribly excited over the affair.

### Canadian Doubt of a New Treaty.

Ottawa, Ont., March 27.—It is denied in government circles there is any likelihood of a new treaty in regard to Behring sea fisheries being negotiated, as indicated in dispatches from Washington. It is true Canadian officials will probably go to Washington soon to make arrangements for assessing the damages suffered by Canadian sealers, as congress has refused to pay the amount, but the general question of Behring sea regulations is not likely to be reopened.

### Honduras to Pay for Renton's Death.

Washington, March 27.—The state department has received a cable message from Gen. Young, United States minister to Honduras, announcing that the Honduras government has promised to speedily settle the Renton case. This is the matter Capt. Davis of the United States steamship Montgomery recently investigated, and the message is assumed to mean that Honduras will pay Mrs. Renton an indemnity for the murder of her husband and loss of property.

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### A BRAINLESS FROG.

Put Through Its Tricks Before a Gathering of Anatomists.

A brainless frog was one of the features of interest at the second and last day's session of the association of American anatomists, held at the college of physicians and surgeons, says the New York Sun. It was exhibited by Dr. Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell university, and it was brought upon the scene after Dr. Wilder had read his paper on "Some Anomalies of the Brain," which followed a discussion on "The Significance of Anomalies," opened by Dr. Thomas Dwight, of the Harvard medical school. Dr. Wilder said that a recent mishap he had met with had set him to thinking of the origin of man.

"I nearly turned my foot," he said, "in stepping off a board walk some time ago. In thinking over it I couldn't help asking myself why, in the matter of ankle, I wasn't like a horse or a jackass. Then I came to a conclusion. I don't say we have 'no ancestry, but it seems to me not unlikely that our ankles are weak because our ancestors lived in trees, and didn't use their ankles to the extent we do."

Then Dr. Wilder brought out his brainless frog. It was a good-sized, lusty-looking batrachian, and it was in a bottle. Dr. Wilder handled the bottle gingerly while he explained that he had taken the frog's brains out on December 7, the frog being under the influence of ether. He then tilted the bottle and rolled the frog out on a table.

The frog, meanwhile, had got into a squat, and gazed stupidly straight before him. He was motionless, and when Dr. Wilder passed his hand quickly before his bulbous eyes, the frog didn't even blink.

"That shows," said Dr. Wilder, "with a little pride, that froggie has enough brains left to realize the impression given to the eye."

When the doctor touched the frog's back, however, he wriggled and made a movement as if he'd like to get away, only he hadn't enough energy to do so. Then Dr. Wilder brought out a wicker cylinder, and when the frog was placed on top of it he knew enough to keep from sliding off, or to keep it from slipping from under him.

The frog, having shown himself off in this trick, was put in a glass basin half full of water. Instantly he struck out and swam as if his head were full of brains.

"That," said Dr. Wilder, "is just like a frog that has a mind."

Then a bit of meat was got and forced down the frog's throat with the aid of forceps. For a moment the meat rested there, the frog not knowing enough to swallow. But presently it must have choked him, for he gave a great gulp and bolted it.

"That," said Dr. Wilder, triumphantly, "is reflex action."  
The end of the frog's accomplishments having been reached, he was put back in his bottle. It is said he may live for seven or eight months without a brain.

### PLOT FOR A MELODRAMA.

An Abortive Haunting for a Murder That Was Never Committed.

Many years ago a young man, walking to the house of his brother, a yeoman, found the inn at a neighboring town very full, says the London Saturday Review. He shared the room of a merchant who was openly counting out his money. Having occasion to visit the garden and also to borrow a knife, he accepted the loan of a knife from the merchant. On returning to his room he found the merchant gone. He went to bed, slept, rose early, walked to his brother's and was arrested in the afternoon for murdering the merchant. In his pocket was that tradesman's knife, and between blade and handle was a guinea of Mary and William. At the inn the merchant's empty bed was stained with blood, and, though the merchant's body was nowhere to be found, the young man was condemned for murder and hanged in chains on his brother's farm. Here a countryman observed that the body moved. It was cut down, life was reanimated and the youth fled to sea. Taken by Spaniards in South America, he rose to be warden of the gaol, and while in enjoyment of that office recognized among some English prisoners the person for whose murder he had suffered. The fact was that the merchant, while the youth was absent in the garden, discovered that he was bleeding freely from a vein which had been opened that day. He hurried to the surgeon in the dark, was seized by a pross gang, served his Britannic majesty in a ship-of-war, was taken by the Spaniards, and, at last, met in a gaol of South America the very man who had been hanged for murdering him in England.

### Not a Bad Record.

An officer of the British militia recently expressed himself as personally aggrieved because an English journal inadvertently, or otherwise, "put some of his fellow-militiamen down as snobs." He avers that it is not a bad record for the militia when it includes four princes, twelve dukes, eight marquises, twenty-one earls, fourteen viscounts, thirty-three lords, thirty-six baronets, besides innumerable lords-lieutenant, high sheriffs, knights, etc.

### Substitute for Hens' Eggs.

A patent egg compound for use in hotels and bakeries is obtained from the eggs of fish-eating sea birds, which can be found by the million on the low, uninhabited islands of the Atlantic coast. A pound costs forty-five cents and is equal to seventy-two hen's eggs.—New York Sun.

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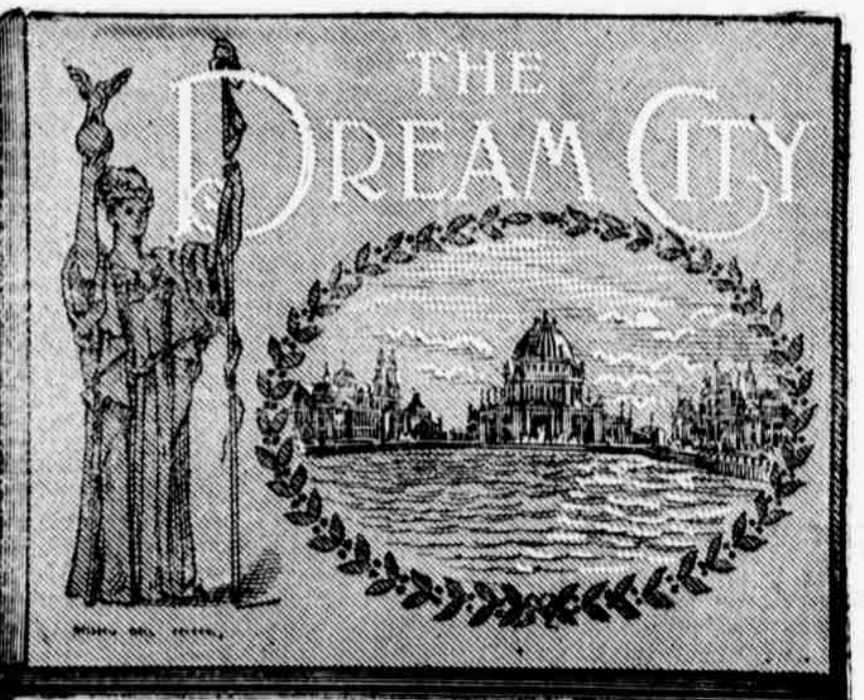
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