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Acts like a poultice, drawing out fever and pain, and reinvigorating the entire Female System. It removes all obstructions and creates a healthy, natural flow of all secretions.

It is the one natural cure for female troubles, because it is applied right to the diseased parts. Don't take internal remedies for Female weakness, common sense requires a direct application for immediate relief and permanent cure.

"Orange Blossom" is a sure, painless cure for falling and dropsy of the womb, profuse, difficult, irregular menses, leucorrhoea, ulceration, tumors, sick headache, constipation, salivary complexions.

"Orange Blossom" is a pastile easily used at any time. Every lady can treat herself with it. Mailed to any address on receipt of \$1. Dr. J. A. McGill & Co., 4 Panorama Place, Chicago, Ill. For sale by C. L. Cutting Red Cloud.

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a good stock for the foundation of Soups, Sauces, and many other things, and the best stock is

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**Notice to Teachers.** Notice is hereby given that I will examine all persons who may desire to offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the public schools of this county, at Red Cloud on the third Saturday of each month. Special examinations will be held on the Friday preceding the 3d Saturday of each month. The standing desired for 2d and 3d grade certificates is the same—no grade below 70 per cent., average 80 per cent; for first grade certificate—no grade below 80 per cent., average 90 per cent. in all branches required by law. D. M. HUNTER, County Supt.

**CHAS. SCHAFFNIT,** Insurance Agency, Represents German Insurance Co., Freeport, Ill. Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool, England. Home Fire Insurance Co., of Omaha, Neb. Phoenix Assurance Co. of London, Eng. Manchester Fire Assurance Co. of England. British American Assurance Co. of Toronto, Can. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn. of N. Y. The Workman Building and Loan Association of Lincoln, Nebraska. Office over Mizer's Store. RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

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#### AGED FIFTY YEARS.

An Old Landmark of Education in the Central West. Notre Dame university, Indiana, which recently celebrated the golden jubilee of its foundation, has a romantic history—one affectionately associated with early life in the great west. The university was founded in 1842 by the late Rev. Edward Sorin, who came from France to establish a college on land which his bishop had purchased from the Indians. It was no easy task to begin an educational institution in those early days. The land was unclaimed, the country surrounding the site of the proposed college but sparsely settled, there was almost a total lack of financial means, and the nearest towns from which students might be expected were miles away, with very inconvenient means for travel. But Father Sorin foresaw great possibilities for the future institution and was not to be appalled by these obstacles. With a stout heart he set resolutely to work. The first college building was begun in August, 1843, and was finished in the following year, when Notre Dame received its charter as a university.

The early history of the institution is one long story of a struggle for existence. Destitute of endowments, it depended entirely upon the tuition fees of the students, and, as these were few, for some time little progress was made. Pierce fires played sad havoc with the work of years. In 1879 it was almost entirely destroyed by a fire, which carried off the main structure and several others. But these flames were scarcely quenched when foundations were commenced for the buildings which form the Notre Dame of today. Thus after nearly two score years of weary labor and anxious hope the founder saw the institution on a firmer basis and resigned its entire management into younger hands. A glance at the first college, which is still standing on the banks of St. Mary's lake, and at the Notre Dame of the present shows the great material progress made in fifty years. The site is unequalled. Nature has been lavish with the gifts. The approach to the university was through a long, beautiful avenue bordered with trees. The buildings used for collegiate purposes, eight in number, are arranged in a half circle fronting a wide stretch of lawn. The center of the group and the largest is the main building. It is five stories in height and is surmounted by an immense dome, on which stands a colossal statue of Mary crowned with electric stars. The effect created by this structure is imposing.

#### SNAKE CHARMERS.

Some of the Tricks of the Trade—Sewing the Lips. A large cobra da capello was sent home several years ago to Sir Joseph Fayer, who wanted a supply of venom for analysis. It bit the spoon repeatedly without yielding any, and on examination was found to have none to yield, not only its fangs but the poison glands having been extirpated. A protective operation still more cruel is sometimes practiced by novices in the art of charming, and consists in securing the mouth with a stitch of silk passed through the lips in front; to perform this, the poor beast's head is held tightly pressed to the ground by a short stick upon which the foot rests, while the other foot restrains the writhing body, leaving both hands at liberty for the needle. Eleven apparently healthy cobras were on one occasion received at the London zoological gardens. They refused to feed and grew thin. When one died it was discovered that its mouth was sewn up with stitches so fine as to be invisible to any but the closest scrutiny. The rest of them did well on being restored to their normal condition. In connection with this subject I may mention that a rattlesnake was sent to me from up country when I was in Demararas, with a history that it had killed a collic on one of the plantations. It had been badly injured about the spine, probably in capture, so that on reaching me it was not only dead, but decomposed, and I was not able to make any complete dissection, but I found that its lips were tied together with stitches—obviously the effort of an unpracticed hand, since the work was very coarse. This had apparently been preceded by an unsuccessful attempt to extract the long, erectile, needle-like fangs, for one of these was twisted half-round with its bony base, and had penetrated the lower lip when the jaws were forcibly closed. It is hardly possible that the duct was not acclued, but enough venom must have remained within the tube of the tiny delicate syringe to inflict a fatal scratch.

#### The Most Costly Wine.

The most costly wine in the world is that contained in a cask called the "Rose," in the cellar of the town hall of Bremen. It is Rudesheim Rhine wine of the year 1653, and the cask is replenished when wine is drawn with carefully washed and dried gravel. The wine is the color of a dark beer and has a hard taste, but an indescribable aroma. It is never sold, but given to the sick of Bremen in very small quantities on production of a medical certificate. A bottle containing eight glasses is estimated to be worth \$4,500,000, or \$560 a drop. The only persons presented with a small bottle of this were the Emperors William I. and Frederick and Prince Bismarck.

#### One Thing Settled.

Sammy—Here's my new cart. Ain't she a beauty? Tommy—You mustn't say she's cart's it. Sammy—Tain't it's she. Tommy—I'll leave it to Dick. Dick (inspecting it)—Tain't either one. It's he. It's a mail cart.

#### FROM RED TO PRICELESS BLACK

By Reynard's Coat Covers a Wide Range of Color and Cost. "Reynard the fox, represented by his skin, comes to us in four principal varieties," said the manager of a fur store to a writer for the New York Sun. "In his red jacket he is the most common and least valued of all furs, his skin being worth \$5 in its natural tints. It is sometimes made into furs for woman's wearing, but more often it is dyed. The principal use for the red foxskin is as the central figure in rugs and lap robes, and sometimes sleigh and carriage robes are made entirely from these skins sewed together with the tail flip dangling from each. Red foxskins find their way here from every part of the northern states and Canada. Hunters and trappers bring them to the fur trading stations and rural stores and farmers' boys the country over trap red reynard and find fine winter sport in running him with hounds, which they follow up on foot with guns. Here is the skin of another fox less common, but as well distributed, the gray or cross fox. It is believed to be a cross between the silver and the red fox—you see it combines the tints of the two—but its name probably comes from the black cross so plainly marked on its back. This skin is worth \$20. In its natural color it makes up handsomely into any kind of furs we sell. An attractive form of boa and other garments in dark tints is made by cutting out and using the black part of the skin of the cross fox. We do the same thing, by the way, with that of the lynx. The arctic foxskins come to us chiefly in two varieties, the white and the blue, but the last includes also the pied, the stone and the sooty fox. In this tufted specimen of the white fox you will notice that the soles of the feet are thickly coated with hair, from which it gets its scientific name of lagopus, or hairy foot. The white fox, although a beautiful skin, is the least valuable of all the arctic varieties, for its fur, though dense, is not so fine as that of the others. It is worth \$15. Compare it with this skin of the blue fox, with its silky bluish-gray fur, worth \$30. The arctic foxskins come from Iceland, Siberia, Kamtchatka and North America. A curious thing is told about the arctic fox, that he imitates the cries of the birds on which he feeds, and so entices them within his reach. Yet he is not difficult to capture as compared with other varieties. He readily enters a trap, and, when at large, will suffer the hunter to approach him within easy shot. He burrows with his fellows in groups, making villages similar to those of the prairie dogs, and, like that rodent, he will pop his head out of the hole to salute the passer-by with yelps. But in the way of foxskins there is nothing here to compare with this magnificent specimen took from a glass case and spread upon the counter a large skin with soft, dense, jet black fur, to which longer, white-tipped hairs imparted the tint of silver gray. In places the skin was almost pure black, notably in a strip upon the back between the shoulders. "It is the silver gray fox, and this skin is so nearly black that its value is almost \$300. The skin of this species is used in making every kind of expensive fur garments, from a tippet to a cloak, and its value depends on its darkness of tints. It is only in Russia that the pure black fox is found, and there the value of his skin is not to be estimated, as it is an attribute to royalty."

#### YOUNG IOWA PRODIGY.

Dale Stough, 6 Years Old, Knows More than Some Adults. Considerable interest is manifest in Creston, Iowa, over the wonderful proclivities for learning of little Dale Stough, the 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stough. Little Dale's retentive memory and his capabilities for learning are extraordinary. He first began to develop these powers at the age of 2 years, when his father bought him a set of alphabet blocks. These he learned rapidly and upon some of them being lost and which blocks were missing and the letters upon them. He started to school last September and his rapid advancement was a source of considerable worry to his instructors. Promotion followed promotion in quick succession, and finally some of the teachers went to the parents and complained that he outstripped his classmates so quickly as to make it almost impossible to grade him. Dale is at present reading the fifth reader and studying history at home. He locks horns with almost any one in a spelling contest. Take the first readers, in which his earlier studies were, and pronounce words from it at random and he will tell you the page and lesson where the word is found, and if you should introduce a strange word to entrap him he will know it. Mr. Stough, his father, is a railroad man and his time table is of great interest to Dale. Early in the morning before his parents are awake he will be sitting up in bed deciphering the meaning of the intricate column of figures. Some time ago Mr. Stough happened to allude to the date the pay car would arrive a month or two in advance, and named a certain date that he figured it would arrive. Dale instantly denied this on the grounds that the date mentioned would be Sunday, and examination proved him right.

#### Points on Etiquette.

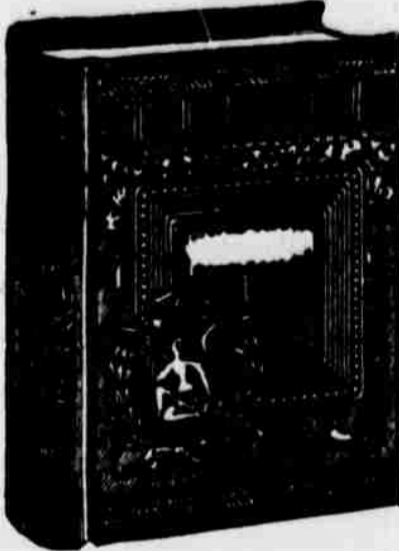
Ladies may remove their hats or no at a luncheon, but the present fashion is in favor of keeping them on. The right of the servant to civility is as absolute as her right to wages. To have one standard of courtesy toward the guest and another toward the servant is to be snobbish indeed. Only the most extraordinary circumstances can justify one's being late to a formal dinner or luncheon. On the other hand do not put in an appearance an hour before the time appointed, as, presumably, the hostess will not be in readiness to receive you. Ten or fifteen minutes in advance of the hour is quite enough. It is suggested that a multiplicity of knives, forks, spoons and small plates on the dinner table especially if guests are present who are accustomed to dine simply at home savors of vulgarity. It is better in such cases to bring fresh supplies of these articles as each course is served. Otherwise embarrassment is apt to ensue and this is a sure foe to enjoyment.

#### With a Certain Class.

An English amateur philologist has invented "Hiddeens" to indicate a person's class with impunity, and with a certain class the word is said to have become popular.

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