"Yes, I'm not now 'A fast young man," But have a prop-Er life began. Beg pardon, there!— What's that you say?

'Religion got? Oh, dear, nay, nay! The reason I Have changed my mode Of living, and My wild oats sowed, is simply this:

I'm married now Unto a wife Who'd raise a row In case I should Get froliesome And So I'm kept Beneath her thumb."

 Jef Joslyn, in New York Journal. "THE TYPICAL AMERICAN."

The Interesting Subject Discussed in a Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Newman.

Omaha Republican. The lecture by the Rev. Dr. Newman at the Congregational church was listened to by a good sized audience. His subject, which was "The Typical

American," was well defined and splenbeautifully illustrated and his language rich and exact, while the entire discourse could have been understood by the merest school child.

The statement that "selfishness underlies all energy." was backed by strong statements of facts going to prove in this case that emigration was, to a large extent, and the greater portion was, all the prompting of selfish motives, which was not disapproved by the lecturer unless carried to extremes. With the general character of the emigration flowing into this country, he had no reason to find fault, when age, intelligence, physical wealth and worth were considered.

The speaker welcomed the foreigner, because our country was established by foreigners; because, by the framers o this government, the foreigner was welcomed, and, by the form of our government, we were on record as the friend of the foreigner and thereby committed ourselves to him; but while the foreigner was welcome, he had a duty to perform which devolved upon him as soon as his foot touched our soil, which duty was to adopt the American idea, to live for the government as he would that the government should live for him.

Speaking of the typical American the eaker said there were seven attribute which characterized him.

1. That he lived and acted with the sole and only idea that this is a government of the people, for the people and by the people. After a short discussion, the speaker said that in framing the constitution of the United States, the fathers had exhausted the right of revolution. "We might have insurrections and rebellions but an amendment to the fundamental law of this country would work any revolution which the people might demand.

2. That this government is not maintained by physical but by moral force. He cited the facts that, though our government contained over 50,000,000 people, we are governed by an army of less than 25,000 armed men and by a navy that is the laughing stock of the world-not a gattling gun, but a clear conscience and a developed brain for not have brought about a resusciation the American.

3. That, out of the citizen, the nation must grow. Hence it is not only necessary to educate but to morally educate all classes; and he loudly disapproved taking the bible from the school-

4. That there is no such thing as union of church and state.

As Franklin said, the state is not irreligious, but non-religious. The speaker deplored the idea which prompted the Roman priests and others in authority in that church. While he would protect the rights as a church to the last, yet, they are too bold in regard to the matter of the church being above

6-That the Sabbath is peculiarly an American institution. That honest toil for six days and a consecration of the seventh should be the watchward of the people, and inasmuch as our nation must stand on its intelligence and morals, that no less could be asked.

7-That it is not so much as to how long the nation would last as to what is its mission, China, with its 4,000 years. England with her 1,000, and the United States with her 100, was a fair illustration of his idea. Every nation on the face of the earth, as fast as a change was made, modeled after the United States, Under the stars and stripes the three sons of Noah looked each other in the face, and from above their father viewed them, while all at once could say: "We are free to think, free to act, and free to speak."

A Wonderful Resurrection.

New York Sun. In the London Lancet, of September 6th, is recorded a case of resuscitation after apparent death by hanging, so remarkable as to be worthy of notice and discussion outside of purely professional

circles. The case is reported by Dr. Ernest W. White, senior assistant medical officer to the Kent lunatic asylum at Chartham, near Canterbury. The patient was a woman, 53 years old, afflicted with that form of insanity known as melancholia. She had tried to kill herself before admission into the asylum. and made several attempts to take her life after being received into the institution. Finally she succeeded in escapwho had frustrated her previous efforts at self-destruction, and hid herself in a some counterpage of ordinary natures. These gay natures contrast with the same immortal-hatchet to shingle my barn with. I left convenient to No. 1 school privileges. Siting the watchfulness of the attendants at self-destruction, and hid herself in a sombre countenance of ordinary nature; a station, is thus described: "A nonbathroom, where she was found hang- they are like music heard out of a working to a ladder by a cord formed of house .- Berz

after she had been seen alive by another patient.

When cut down she was apparently quite dead. Animation was so completely suspended that there was no symptom which enabled the medical months and disappeared. men present to distinguish her condition from that of real death. This is the markable feature of the case. So far as the doctors could see the woman was livid and the eyes dilated and insensible to the action of light; there was no pulse at the wrist or temples; no definite heart beat could be detected even by the stethoscope; respiration had absolutely ceased, and unconsciousness galvanism failed to contract the muscles. If the woman had been a criminal who had suffered the extreme penalty of the law the physicians would doubtless have been justified by the symptoms in pronouncing her dead; yet she is alive to-day, and not only well physically but fast recovering from all mental derangement. Dr. White and his assistants wisely

refused to act upon appearances. They gave their patient the benefit of the doubt in their minds, although that doubt was very slight. Resort was had to artificial respiration according to what is known in medicine as the Silperformed slowly-only ten times a minute-but about ten minutes after they were begun an exceedingly feeble attempt at natural respiration was noted, and very weak pulsations of the heart were perceived by the aid of the stethoscope. Ten minutes is a long time to wait for the first signs of returning life, and it is to be feared that in many cases of apparent death, espedidly presented, his ideas all being cially by drowning, the measures necessary for resuscitation are not continued long enough to rekindle the smoldering spark of life that remains in the body. There can hardly be too much patience or perseverance. In this case artificial respiration was steadily maintained for two hours before the natural breathing was sufficiently established to dispense with assistance in this way. If it had been abandoned earlier the woman would probably have died, notwithstanding her partial restoration to sen-

We need not follow the treatment in detail. The patient became perfectly conscious about eleven hours after the act of strangulation, and in the course of a fortnight was in good bodily health. She lost her melancholy illusions and became cheerful, looking back at her attempt at suicide with horror. For two days from the time of hanging, however, her memory was a complete

This extraordinary case is interesting in several aspects. The complete simulation of death suggests a possibility that physicians may sometimes themselves be deceived as to the fact of death, especially careless practitioners or those of comparatively limited information. We have already referred to the lesson which it teaches of the need of steadfast and hopeful perseverance in efforts to restore those who have apparently lost their lives by strangulation or drowning. It would appear that artificial respiration is more useful and effective when the movements are performed slowly than when they exceed ten a minute. This is an important point for those to remember who are called upon to render first aid to the injured. Finally, this remarkable occurence may well lead to speculation as to the many stories which have been published of the restoration to life of men who have apparently suffered

death by hanging on the gallows.

It is probable that fully seven minutes had elapsed between the moment of the act of suspension and the time when the women was cut down. Who can say that similar measures might if she had been hanging twice as long? And might not a strong man possess the potential ability to recover, with like assistance, from the effects of strangulation lasting half an hour? Who can now assert, with confidence, that a convict with a neck unbroken cut down after hanging thirty minuts, and turned over to friends having all the resources of modern medical science at command, might not be called back to existence in this world?

Such an event is improbable enough, we know; but we do not see how it can be pronounced physically impossible, in view of the facts to which we have drawn attention.

Patience Greater Than Job's.

I suppose Job's patience was wonderful for a man; but it was nothing to that of women. What would Job have the children, and see that hundreds of different things were attended to during the day, and hear children cry, and fret, and complain? Or how would he have stood it if, like some poor woman, he had been obliged to rear a family of ten or twelve children without any help, spending months, years-all the prime of life-in washing, scouring, scrubbing, mending, cooking, and nursing children; fastened to the house and his offspring from morning till night, and from night till morning; sick or well, in storm or sunshine, his nights often rendered miserable by watching over his children? How could he have stood all this, and in addition to all other troubles the curses and even violence of a drunken companion? He would soon have tired of unrewarded labor and undeserved blame. For, after all, though Job endured his boils and losses very well for a short time, they did not endure long enough to test the strength of his patience. Woman tests her patience by a whole life of trials, and she does not grumble at her burdens. We are honestly of the opinion that woman has more patience than Job; and instead of saying, "The of the magnificence of which a writer patience of Job," we should say, "The patience of woman."-Exchange.

Flowers and fruit are always fit presents; flowers, because they are patronage. proud assertion that a ray of beauty

portions of her dress, eight minutes How the World Has Been Frightened by Stars.

In 1572 a magnificent star of the first magnitude suddenly appeared, effacing by its brilliancy the most beautiful stars in the sky. It remained for eighteen

Astrologers said that this appearance was the same as that to the magi at the birth of Jesus Christ, and concluded from it that the last judgment was near. dead. The skin was ashy pale, the sur-tace temperature very low, the lips were appeared. From the day of its appearance, the 10th of October, 1604, according to Arago, it was white; it surpassed stars of the first magnitude in brightness, also Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, which were near it. Many compared it to Venus. Those who had seen the star was complete. Even the application of | in 1572 found that the new one exceeded Venus in brightness. It did not appear to become fainter in the second half of the month of October; on the 9th of November the twilight which effaced Jupiter did not prevent this star from being visible. On the 16th of November Kepler perceived it for the last time, but at Turin, when it appeared in the east, at the end of December and at the beginning of January, its light was fainter. On the 20th of March, 1605, it was smaller in appearance than Saturn, but it exceeded in brightness the stars of the third magnitude. On the 21st of April it seemed equal to the shining star of the third magnitude. It diminished vester method. The movements were imperceptibly; on the 8th of October it was still seen, but with difficulty on account of the twilight. In March, 1606,

it had become completely invisible.

These appearances, like all extraordinary phenomena, excited terror and awakened ideas, not to be stifled, of the conflagration of the world, the fall of the stars, and the end of time. One of the most memorable predictions is that of 1588, announced in emphatic Latin verse, of which the following is a translation:

After 1,500 years, dating from the concep tion of the Virgin, this eighty-eighth year will be strange and full of dread; it will bring with it sad destinies. If, in this terrible year, the perverse world does not fall into dust, if the earth and seas are not annihilated, all the empires of the world will be overthrown, and affliction will oppress the human race.

This prediction was later renewed in favor or disfavor of the seventeenth century, and the Mercure de France announced the greatest revolution for the year 1788. It then passed for having been found in the tomb of Regiomontanus. Authors did not think how right they were to describe this memorable epoch under the title of revolution.

But while considering these predictions, the list of which would be longer than at first imagined, we cannot help relating the curious mystifications worked in 1524 by the German astrologer Stoffler. According to him, on the 20th of February of that year, the conjunction of the planets must produce a universal deluge. Astrologers gave faith to it like the common herd; the sinister news soon traversed the world. and they prepared themselves to see the universe pass from time into eternity. "All the provinces of Gaul," says an author of that period, "were in strange fright and doubt of a universal inundation, and such that our fathers had not seen, or was known by historians or others, by means of which men and women were in great fear. And many removed from their low dwelling-places and found higher spots, and made provision of meal and other matters, and had processions and general and public prayers, that it might please God to have pity on His people.

Fear seized on a great many minds. Those who lived near the sea or rivers left their abodes, and sold, at immense losses, doubtless to unbelievers, their properties and goods. At Toulouse, another Noah constructed a ship to serve as an ark to his family and friends, and probably, also, to a few couples of animals. This was not the only case. According to the account of the historian Bodin, "There were many infidels who made arks to save themselves, although God's promise and oath, never again to drown man by a deluge, was preached to them." Many and many a time the prediction was given out, and it always found the same number of believers, although each time the event gave it a positive denial. In 1584 the fear caused by an announcement of this kind was so great that the churches were unable to contain those who sought refuge in them. A great number made their wills without reflecting that it was useless if all the world was to perish; and others gave their goods to the priests, in the hope that their prayers would delay this day of judgment.

SMALLER PARAGRAPHS.

The old question of a speedier means of official killing than the blade or the noose is again discussed in England. The Lancet not only thinks that decapitation does not cause instant death, and that hanging is torturingly slow, done had he been compelled to sit in but that neither prussic acid nor electhe house and sew, and knit, and nurse tricity would be quick enough in fatal effect.

> Higher literary circles in London are much amused by the controversy between Herbert Spencer and Fred-Harrison. The latter deerick the originality of Spencer's nies system of philosophy, and describes it as drawn from Comte. It is singular to observe that a philosopher of Spencer's standing declares himself ignorant of Comte.

> A western paper recently made excuses for the shortcomings of a particular issue by claiming that a part of its "editorial corpse" was necessarily absent. The mistake was pointed out by a friend and the next week the following appeared: "The error was simply a typographical one. Of course anyone with a spoonful of brains would know

that we meant 'editorial core.' " A party or artists who have been traveling in Alaska declare the Greek church at Sitka to be the most beautiful house of worship in America. It is built on the plan of a Greek cross, and the interior is a mass of gold and silver says he can give no idea. The walls are hung with pictures of royalty and the priesthood, sent by a Russian princess who took this temple under her

"Snack," the luncheon that colored and bread tied together with strings of long.

red, white and blue yarn. The meat portion was a half of a chicken fried in flour. Then there was a number of pieces of fried wheat bread, a generous slice of cold hoe cake and a large piece

of plain cake." B'ood heat is set down on a Faharnheit thermometer at ninety-eight degrees, but more careful investigation has shown that the temperature of a healthy person is between 102 and 103. One-half a degree either way indicates an abnormal condition, while one degree below would make a doctor shake his head ominously. When a fever sends the temperature up to 106 or 107 it depends entirely on the amount of fuel on hand how long the fire will continue to burn.

The largest dredging machine in the world has been finished and will be used on the Sacramento and San Joaquin swamp lands in California. It has been named Thor, and modeled after the best dredges now in use on the Isthmus canal, cutting out a channel and building a levee at the same time. The Thor is 101 feet long and 61 feet wide, and has 34 iron buckets, with a capacity of one and a half cubic yards each, which can be filled and emptied fourteen times per minute.

A Wonderful Cup. Baron Charles de Rothschild, Frankfort-on-the-Main, purchased, not long ago, for the enormous sum of 800,000 francs (\$160,000) a silver-gilt cup by the celebrated Jammitzer, which is said to be a marvelous work of art, This sum, according to the Chronique des Artes, is, as far as it knows, the largest price ever paid in modern times for a single object of art. The work is the center piece of a table service. The foot is composed of a rock entirely covered with grasses and field flowers, on which desport themselves beetles, little lizards, locusts and snails. From this rises the figure of a woman, emblematizing the earth, and bending in eloquent pose as she supports on her head and her hands a tall chalice, decorated with grotesques and topped by a cover, which taining the active forces of the body, is terminates in a vase in the form of a baluster, from which springs a bunch of leaves and flowers. The silver gilt of pound of eggs is about equal to one which the cup is made has ornaments in | pound of beef. A hen may be calcuopaque and translucent enamels. The goldsmithery of the sixteenth century is said to offer nothing more finished in execution, and which, though open to criticism, possibly forms the standpoints both of taste and style, has its weaknesses counterbalanced by the wonderful perfection of all its details. The story of Baron Rothschild's ac

quisition of the work is quite curious, It formed part of the estate of the late Nuremberg banker, Merkel, who died in 1873, and whose heirs, by common accord, agreed to loan it, together with Albert Durer's portrait of Holchucher, to the German Museum at Nuremberg, of which Jammitzer's chef d'œuvre became one of the greatest treasures. Indeed the public, during the years it was on exhibition, thought it belonged to the museum. It was so arranged that the work could not be taken away without joint consent of the heirs and a Ministerial authorization. Some months ago the celebrated art work disappeared from the galleries, to the great astonishment and consternation of the Nurembergers and the country in general. After a while it leaked out that a Frankfort dealer in art objects, the agent of Baron Rothschild, had appeared with the necessary papers from the family and the Director of the Museum had been obliged to deliver to him the cup. The whole affair was conducted with great secrecy, and it is certain that had it been known that the object was for sale the Directors of the Nuremberg Museum, as well as many others, would have competed with the present purchaser for its possession.

A Merry Heart.

"I'd rather be poor and merry," says a writer, "than inherit the wealth of the Indies with a discontented spirit.' A merry heart, a cheerful spirit, from which laughter wells up as naturally as bubble the springs of Saratoga, are worth all the money-bags and mortgages in the city. The man who laughs is a doctor with a diploma indersed by the school of nature; his face does more good in a sick-room than a pound of powders or a gallon of bitter draughts. If things go right he laughs because he is pleased; if they go wrong he laughs be cause it is better and cheaper than crying. People are always glad to see him. and their hands instinctively go half way to meet his grasp, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy dyspeptic who speaks on the groaning. He laughs you out of your faults, while you never dream of being offended with him, and you never know what a pleasant world you are living in until he points out the sunny streaks on its pathway. Who can help loving the whole-souled, genial laugher? Not the buffoon, nor the man who classes noise with mirth, but the cheery, contented man of sense and mind! A good-natured laugh is the key to all breasts. The truth is that the people like to be laughed at in a genial sort of way. If you are making yourself ridiculous you want to be told of it in a pleasing manner, not sneered at. And it is astonishing how frankly the laughing population can talk without treading on the toes of their neighbors. Why will the people put on long faces, when it is so much easier and pleasanter to laugh? Tears come to us unsought and unbidden. The wisest art in life is to cultivate smiles, and to find the flowers where others shrink away for fear of thorns.

The wisest art in life is to cultivate smiles, and to find the flowers where others shrink away for fear of thorns.

Why, John, I b'lieve you've took to growin' agin.' I measured myself, an' I hope Gabriel'll miss me at Shrink away for self, an' I hope Gabriel'll miss me at smiles, and cherpest, quality considered? fear of thorns.

Good Imperishable.

Savs a recent writer : "I remember not long ago, seeing some larkspur and lady's slipper in the midst of a sterile-looking field. Upon inquiring how these many years ago there was an old house there, but it had been gone more than sixty years. Yet, notwithstanding that field had been reaped and sowed, plowed

Eggs as Food. Eggs are an article of cheap and nu-

tritious food which we do not find on

farmers' tables in the quantity economy

demands. They are very convenient to take to market, and this is the disposition which too many farmers make of them. They probably do not fully comprehend how valuable eggs are as food; that, like milk, an egg is a complete food in itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal, as is manifest from the fact that a chick is formed from it. It seems a mystery how muscles, bones, feathers, and everything that a chick requires for its perfect development are made from the yelk and white of an egg; but such is the fact, and it shows how complete a food an egg is. It is also easily digested, if not damaged in cooking. A raw or soft-boiled egg is always as easily assimilated as is milk, and can be eaten with impunity by children and invalids. The average egg weighs a thousand grains, and is worth more as food than so much beefsteak. Indeed there is no more concentrated and nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter are, as in milk, in the right proportion for sustaining animal life. When eggs bring no more than 20 cents per dozen, it is much better economy to find a market for them in the family than at the store. Two or three boiled eggs, with the addition of a slice or two of toast, will make a breakfast sufficient for a man and good enough for a King, An ordinary hen's egg weighs from one and a half to two ounces, a duck's egg from two to three ounces, the egg of a sea-gull and the turkey from three to four ounces, and the egg of a goose from four to six ounces. The solid matter and the oil in the duck's egg exceed those in a hen's egg by about one-fourth. According to Dr. Edward Smith, in his treatise on "Foods," an egg weighing an ounce and three-quarters consists of 120 grains of carbon and 184 grains of nitrogen, or 15.25 per cent. of carbon and 2 c. nitrogen. A writer in the Scientific Farmer estimates that the value of one pound of eggs, as food for susto the value of one pound of lean beef as 1,584 is to 960. As a flesh producer one lated to consume one bushel of corn yearly, and to lay teh dozen, or fifteen pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying that three and one-tenth pounds of corn will produce, when fed to a hen, five-sixths of a pound of eggs. But fivesixths of a pound of pork requires about five pounds of corn for its production, When eggs are one shilling per dozen and pork five-pence per pound we have a bushel of corn fed, producing ten shillings' worth of eggs and four shillings, worth of pork. Judging from these facts eggs must be economical in their production and in their eating, and especially fit for the laboring man in replacing meat.—Provisioner.

The Woman of the Future.

The Long Branch correspondent of the Albany Journal writes: There are two facts which strike one with immense force this season on first arriving at the most popular of our watering places, and these are: First, the number of tall, well-grown young women that the present age has developed; and, second, the size of hats they wear. Usually they are fair as well as large, and they look like a revival of the Scandinavian goddesses-as if all at once our earth was being peopled again by mighty Brunhelds and lovely Sidurthas instead of the slim, sallow type we have been accustomed to associate with the born American.

The immense hats, which have wide, indented or turned-up brims, enhance this blooming style of beauty, and renders it all the more conspicuous. A little more of dignity, a little more of re-pose, and they could quite realize the poet's ideal of daughters of the godsdivinely tall and most divinely fair. But their too abrupt movements and the loud talking-the silly talking and "tittering" in which nearly all the girls indulge-destroy the illusion. These young women come from good, well-todo families; they are the representatives of the present, and particularly of the incoming generation of the women of America, and as such are to be congratulated on being a great improvement, physically, on those that have gone before them. Their fine development speaks well for what improved methods -more air, better and more nutritious food, and more intelligent aims-are doing for them. No more slate pencils, no more theories in regard to food, no more moonlight reveries and morbid longings —the healthy modern girl is the most practical, the most unromantic of mortals, and her dinner is as important a fact to her as it is to any Alderman on Lord Mayor's day. She is not ashamed to eat, and she shows the results of good living and exercise, both of mind and body. From such young women as these in the present day it is easy to tell what the women of the future will beperfect realizations of the ideals of the poets and romancers—no mere bundle of nerves, but gorgeous creatures, capable of ruling the kingdom that is preparing for them.

Productive Dakota.

the man from Dakota, "the half has

St. Paul Herald. "Speakin' of productive soil," said

the final roundup if I hadn't grown six inches in two weeks. I couldn't account for it for some time, till at last I tumbled to the fact that thar war holes in my boots, an' the infernal soil got in there an' done its work. Did you see that boy that was with me on the street this mornin'? Looks like he war about garden flowers came there, I heard that 18 years old. Wal, about six months ago my wife sot our 6-months-old kid down in the plowed ground to play, an' gents, I'll be billy be doggone if -But you wouldn't believe that if I told and pastured, season after season, for so it. Yes, it's a wonderful country, many years, these simple little flowers gents! I could sit here for a year relived on, a memento of innocent child- latin' actual facts, but I must rush out "aunties" in Virginia sell through car hood, blooming out of the most squalid an' do some tradin'. I've got to buy a ity. If the children's hands had sown my old hatchet out over night last thistles, they would have remained as the same inhibitation of the children's hands had sown my old hatchet out over night last week, an' in the mornin' it was a full-on premises, or address him at Indianols, where the control of the children's hands had sown my old hatchet out over night last was a full-on premises, or address him at Indianols, where the children's hands had sown my old hatchet out over night last was a full-on premises, or address him at Indianols, where the children's hands had sown my old hatchet out over night last was a full-on premises, or address him at Indianols, where the children's hands had sown my old hatchet out over night last was a full-on premises, or address him at Indianols, where the children is the children is the children in descript looking package of meat, cake thistles, they would have remained as week, an' in the mornin' it was a fullgrown ax. Good-by."

STOCK DIRECTORY



DENNIS M'KILLIP.

Ranch on Red Willow, Thornburg, Hayes County, Neb. Cattle branded "J. M." on left side. Young cattle branded same as above, also "J." on left jaw. Under-slope right ear. Horses branded "E" on left sheulder.



W. J. WILSON.

Stock brand-circle on left shoulder; also dewlap and a crop and under half crop on left ear, and a crop and under bit in the right. Ranch on the Republican. Postoffice, Max, Dundy county, Nebraska.



HENRY T. CHURCH.

Osborn, Neb. Range: Red Willow creek, in southwest corner of Frontier county, cat-tle branded "O L O" on right side. Also, an over crop on right car and under crop on left. Horses branded "8" on right shoulder.



Indianola, Neb. Range: Republican Val-

Spring Creek, in Chase county,

J. D. Welborn,

Vice President and Superintendent.



THE TURNIP BRAND.

Ranch 2 miles north of McCook. Stock branded on left hip, and a few double crosses on left side, C. D. ERCANBRACK.



STOKES & TROTH.

P. O. Address, Carrico, Hayes county, Nebraska, Range, Red Willow, above Carrico. Stock branded as above. Also run the lazy or brand.



GEORGE J. FREDERICK.

Ranch 4 miles southwest of McCook, on the Driftwood. Stock branded "AJ" on the left hip. P. O. address, McCook, Neb.



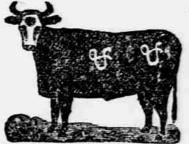
J. B. MESERVE.

Ranch, Spring Canyon on the Frenchman River, in Chase county, Neb. Stock branded as above; also "717" on left side; "7" on right hip and "L." on right shoulder; "L." on left shoulder and "X." on left jaw. Half under-crop left ear, and square-

DO AGRIKAOM ORILLARD'S CLIMAX

PLUG TOBACCO

never been told. A few weeks ago my with Red Tin Tag: Rose Leaf Fine Cut



JOSEPH ALLEN.

Ranch on Red Willow Creek, half mile above O born postoffice. Cattle branded on right side and hip above. 3-4 FOR SALE-improved Deeded Farm

and Hay Land. Timber and water. Two Nebraska.