

NATIONAL MEDICAL COMPANY

LIQUID KOAL IS MANUFACTURED BY

E. L. Barragar, President.

Capital, One Quarter Million.

Principal Office: Sheldon, Iowa. Branches: Minneapolis, Minnesota. Glendive, Montana. Lewiston, Idaho. York, Nebraska. Oklahoma, Oklahoma.

Liquid Koal Used as a Lice Killer

When diluted with water in the proportion of one part Liquid Koal to fifty parts water it is the best Lice Killer on the market. It is not expensive to use because it forms a perfect emulsion with water when mixed in this proportion.

Worms in Hogs

The hog is more infected with intestinal worms than any other domestic animal. These worms are created by impure accumulations along the intestinal track and generally produced by poorly digested food. The nature of the hog and his manner of eating renders him more susceptible of intestinal worms than any other animal. Under the present domesticated conditions he is not allowed the use of his natural instincts to obtain the necessary element that would destroy these intestinal parasites. Being shut up in a pen, he is not allowed to follow the dictates of his nature. The hog that is wormy can neither grow nor thrive, for the reason that the worms destroy all the effects of the nutrition furnished in the feed. Liquid Koal put in the drinking water in the proportion of one quart to a barrel and given them twice a week will destroy all intestinal worms and keep them free from their formation and multiplication. It strengthens the appetite and tones up the system.

Something You Ought to Know

A parasite is an organism which, during its life, lives within or on the surface of an animal for the purpose of existence, and from which it receives its nutrition and nourishment. The state or condition in which the animal is kept either hastens or retards the multiplication of them. They are injurious in at least three ways:

- 1.—As direct agents of loss from animal economy.
- 2.—As carriers of other forms of parasites.
- 3.—As carriers of the micro-organisms of infectious diseases.

Liquid Koal

LIQUID KOAL is a black, oily liquid. Liquid Koal is a liquid soap and will form a perfect emulsion with water.

LIQUID KOAL is endorsed by the leading veterinarians of the United States and by many of the State Agricultural Colleges and many of the Experimental Stations which are conducted by the government.

Science

teaches that no medicine ever healed a wound; that nature performs the healing process and medicine can only assist nature in doing her work, not only in healing wounds but also in throwing off diseases.

Those versed in medicine are aware that three-fourths of the money spent for medicine is virtually thrown away, either because of the improper use or the purchase of an improper article. But in purchasing Liquid Koal from any of our dealers you take no chances. If for any reason it does not treat successfully the following list of diseases, just go back to the dealer and get the price you paid; there will be no questions asked. We stand the loss and it costs the dealer nothing.

Following is a list of the diseases that Liquid Koal cures:

Hog Cholera	Lung Worm	Swine Plague
Intestinal Worms	Cow Cholera	Tuberculosis
Anthrax	Black Leg	Abortion in Cows
Corn Stalk Disease	Colic	Glanders
Distemper	Pink Eye	Influenza
Foot Rot	Tape Worm	Lung Fever
Texas Fever	Poll Evil	Chicken Cholera
Roup	Thrush	Lock Jaw
Blind Staggers	Catarrh	Farcy
Mange	Bots	Scours
Nasal Gleet	Inflammation of Bowles	Scratches

LIQUID KOAL acts as an appetizer and vitalizer.

Two Things to Remember

- Use LIQUID KOAL to destroy parasites on the outside.
- Use LIQUID KOAL to destroy parasites on the inside.

\$500.00

deposited in the "Union Bank" at Sheldon, Iowa, to be paid anyone finding any of the testimonials we publish from time to time are not genuine.



Hog Cholera

is a free germ disease, the germ being first found in the alimentary canal, and as long as it is kept in that organ it is comparatively harmless. When, however, it penetrates to the lungs, liver and other organs, it causes fermentation, inflammation and destruction of live tissues furnishing food upon which it thrives and multiplies with rapidity, in some cases a generation an hour, causing death to the animal before the owner has discovered that it was diseased.

Thus, through reasoning, two facts stand out clearly: First, that hog cholera can not be treated successfully unless treatment is commenced before the germ has reached the period of rapid multiplication. Second, that a germicide must be administered, and therein lies the whole secret. As we pass down through the list of various germicides, we are compelled, one after another, to reject them, either because of inefficacy or inadaptability, until we reach LIQUID KOAL.

And why choose LIQUID KOAL? Because it is the only known germicide that will pass through the stomach to the intestines and from there to the blood, permeating the entire system, and still retain its germicidal properties.

It is a compound embracing every practical germicide, antiseptic and disinfectant property found in coal, treated chemically, with an alkaline base, until every objectional feature is eliminated, being non-poisonous and harmless to animal economy.

It contains creosol and quaiacol. It is these hydro-carbon compounds found in smoke that cure a ham, destroying by their germicidal properties all germ life.

The reader may ask, if these properties come from coal, why not use coal? The answer is, because coal yields those properties only by distillation at about 350 degrees of heat and it is reasonable to assume that a hog's stomach could not generate that amount of heat without becoming roast pork, seasoned with fried germs.

We would also call the reader's attention to the fact that the gastric juice of the stomach being an acid, an alkali is required as a neutralizer when the acid too strongly predominates, as in the case of hog cholera. In addition it would be expensive, as the owner of the animal would be purchasing six dollars worth of coal to obtain one dollar's worth of Liquid Koal.

LIQUID KOAL is in general use by veterinary surgeons throughout the whole country, embodying a wider range of use than any other preparation known to science.

For Sale and Guaranteed by **JAMES CAIN, M'COOK, NEBR.**

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera & Diarrhea Remedy

Almost every family has need of a reliable remedy for colic or diarrhea at some time during the year.

This remedy is recommended by dealers who have sold it for many years and know its value.

It has received thousands of testimonials from grateful people. It has been prescribed by physicians with the most satisfactory results.

It has often saved life before medicine could have been sent for or a physician summoned.

It only costs a quarter. Can you afford to risk so much for so little? BUY IT NOW.

How's Your Liver?

It will pay you to take good care of your liver, because, if you do, your liver will take good care of you.

Sick liver puts you about of sorts, makes you pale, dizzy, sick at the stomach, gives you stomach ache, headache, malaria, etc. Well liver keeps you well, by purifying your blood and digesting your food.

There is only one safe, certain and reliable liver medicine, and that is

Theford's Black-Draught

For over 60 years this wonderful vegetable remedy has been the standby in thousands of homes, and is today the favorite liver medicine in the world.

It acts gently on the liver and kidneys, and does not irritate the bowels.

It cures constipation, relieves congestion, and purifies the system from an overflow of bile, thereby keeping the body in perfect health. Price 25c at all druggists and dealers. Test it.

PUBLIC LIBRARY NOTES.

Library hours—mornings, 10:30 to 12 o'clock; afternoons, from 1:30 to 6; evenings, 7 to 9. Sunday afternoons, 2 to 4. Washington Irving was born in New York, April 3, 1783, and died at Sunnyside, near Tarrytown, New York, Nov. 28th, 1859.

Irving is frequently spoken of as the founder of American literature. Though fond of reading he had little taste for study in his youth and did not attend college.

Failing health caused him to go to Europe, where he travelled for several years. His first literary work of importance was the "Knickerbocker's History of New York". Shortly afterward, while engaged in a commercial venture with his brother, he found it necessary to make a second visit to England. The firm failed and, while still in England, Irving again devoted all his attention to literature.

The "Sketch Book" was the first of the young author's works to win favor on the other side. This was followed by "Bracebridge Hall" and "Tales of a Traveller". Irving then went to Spain, and in the course of the several years that he remained there he wrote "A Life of Columbus", the "Conquest of Granada" and "The Alhambra". Subsequently he wrote his two celebrated biographical works—"The Life of Washington" and "The Life of Goldsmith".

LIBRARIAN.

The races at the State Fair, the first week in September, are well fitted and will be hotly contested. There are several features which will be new, some of which are a Derby in which a goodly number of the best running horses of the state are already entered. A guideless pacer, named "Emma", from Evansville, Indiana, will go twice, as also will another guideless pacer, "Dr. Tom" of Tecumseh, and a guideless trotter, "Surrena", of St. Edward. These last two will be the contestants in a guideless race, which is something new in the racing line. Murphy, the man who sings to beat the band, will sing before the grand stand each afternoon.

A woman worries until she gets wrinkles, then worries because she has them. If she takes Rocky Mountain Tea she would have neither. Bright, smiling face follows its use. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. L.W. McConnell.

Remember you will find Mike Walsh just across the street from his old location, ready to buy your poultry, eggs, old rubber, copper, brass at the highest cash market price.

BLENDING SPIRITS.

Curious Results Obtained by Mixing Whisky and Water.

Some curious results are shown by blending of spirits. Take nineteen and one-quarter gallons of high proof spirits and add twenty-two and one-fourth gallons of water, and, strange to say, you have forty gallons, and not forty-one and one-half, as one would naturally suppose. This is reasonably explained by the large globules of the spirit absorbing the small globules of water, thereby lessening the volume of wine gallons.

Here is another phenomenon: Take equal parts of whisky and water, each at a temperature of 70 degrees F. Mix them and the temperature rises at once to 80 degrees.

If two barrels of whisky are placed under a roof, one with the bung in and the other with it out, the former will gain in proof, while the latter will lose. This is due to the fact that when the bung is in there is no evaporation, but the barrel absorbs the water much faster than it does the whisky. When the bung is out there is evaporation, and the spirit evaporates easier than the water.

These are a few of the facts that an old rectifier who can neither read nor write has gathered in fifty years of experience as a cellar man. He keeps trace of his liquors by their marks, and, strange to say, he can read his gauges and thermometers with accuracy and is curious and exact in his knowledge of chemistry as applying to his trade.—New York Press.

Greek Palate Ticklers.

As delicacies the Greeks ate young foxes caught in the autumn, robins and sparrows and certain kinds of fish snared by moonlight. There is a scrap of an old Greek comedy in which a cook boasts of frying a fish so exquisitely that it threw him grateful looks from the pan. A famous Greek dish was the Trojan pig, half of it boiled and the other half roasted. It was stuffed with eggs, oxtails and thrushes. The Romans ate snail-giant monsters—fattened until their shells held an incredible amount of snail. The kettle in a high class Roman kitchen was often shaped like an elephant's head. The water was poured through the trunk. The gridiron might be a huge silver spider or a skeleton fish.

The Horses' Inferno.

"Paris is the inferno of horses" is a very old aphorism. French cabmen and carters have in general very little love for the horse. Many consider this wretched quadruped as a simple tool, a motor with four feet, rather than as a precious servant worthy of regard and consideration. Not a day passes in the capital without one witnessing revolting brutality, often coupled with real stupidity.—Paris Eclair.

PASTED HIS OWN BILLS.

The Most Memorable Engagement Edwin Booth Ever Played.

Edwin Booth once told a little company of his intimates that the most romantic, memorable and delightful engagement that he ever played in his life was one in which he was obliged to paste his own bills.

It was in the early years of his career, long before his famous hundred nights' run of "Hamlet" at the Winter Garden in New York, and at a time when romance and enthusiasm were still young in his heart. He had played with varying success in many parts of the country, journeying even to San Francisco and the few camps in the gold bearing country that were large enough to supply him with audiences. Here he had done so well that he felt encouraged to try his fortune in still remoter climes and accordingly embarked from the Golden Gate for the Hawaiian Islands, where, in the Honolulu theater and under the direct patronage of the dark brown royalty that then held sway, he played an engagement to which he looked back in after years with much pleasure and satisfaction.

"But after the play was over," said Booth, "I found it necessary to climb down from the high plane of art to common ground and take steps to announce my repertory to the public. This was done almost entirely by way of posters, and I could not trust the job to the native boys, because they always ate the paste and threw away the bills. My actors would not do it, because they were such eminent artists and thoroughbred gentlemen, so I had to do it myself. Many a time have I taken off the costume of Iago or Hamlet or Othello and gone out with a bucket of paste and a roll of paper to 'bill the town,' as we say here in America, for my next appearance."

The Severest Test.

The severest test of manhood is never found in good times, but only in hard times. It is not the man who has success when others are doing well, but it is the man who keeps up his courage and struggles on when everybody else is wavering or going down who is the hero in the sight of God and men. It is an easy matter to make good time when both wind and tide are in one's favor or when one is moving with the current, but it requires character and skill and daring to make head in spite of opposing forces or to work successfully against the current.—Exchange.

Distinguished.

Visitor (in penitentiary)—Who is that distinguished looking convict? Warden—He is known here as No. 1147. Visitor—He seems to hold himself aloof from his fellows. Warden—Yes; you can hardly expect him to associate with the common herd. His trial cost the state \$200,000.

C. L. WALKER

The Up-to-date

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Let me figure on your painting. I can save you money.

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Hastings Business College.

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