

ROBERT GARRETT DEAD. President of the Baltimore and Ohio Breeds His Luck. BALTIMORE, July 30.—Robert Garrett, ex-president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, died at Deer Park, Md., at 8 a. m.

Although Mr. Garrett has been a hopeless mental invalid for many years, it was not thought that his physical infirmities were such as to cause any uneasiness upon the part of his friends. About two weeks ago, however, he began to fail and it was thought best to remove him from his country home near Baltimore, to Deer Park, in the hope that the change of air and scenery would benefit him.

The improvement was not as great as his physicians hoped for, and within the past week the patient had suffered much from menial depression and melancholia. On Monday his physical condition showed a marked change for the worse, and yesterday his condition became critical. His devoted wife was with him when the end came, which was peaceful and apparently painless. The immediate cause of death is understood to be chronic nephritis, which he has suffered from for many years. The arrangements for the funeral are not yet completed, but it is thought that it will take place in Baltimore on Saturday of this week.

The news of his death was a profound surprise to the people of this city, where it was not generally known that Mr. Garrett was so seriously ill.

STRIKERS GAIN THEIR POINT. Victory For Employes of the Brown Hoisting Works at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, July 28.—The long strike of the employes of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying works, which was inaugurated nine weeks ago and has resulted in a series of bloody riots, is at an end, a satisfactory settlement between the company and employes having been reached today. The terms of settlement have not been made public, but it is known the company concedes all the main points contended for. They agree to receive grievance committees from employes, grant a half holiday on Saturday and time and one-half for all overtime. All of the employes are to be reinstated, regardless of any part they took in the strike. The men will return to work tomorrow morning.

The announcement of the termination of the struggle caused wild scenes of enthusiasm at the hall of the locked-out men. Grand Master O'Connell said that it had been the hardest fought and the cleanest all-around victory for labor that had taken place in many years. Each credit is due to the state board of arbitration. Mr. L. A. Russell, attorney for the strikers, and Mr. James O'Connell, grand master of the International Association of Machinists, who labored untiringly to bring the great strike to a close.

ANOTHER CONVENTION CALLED. Gold Standard Democrats Will Meet September 2. CHICAGO, July 25.—The committee appointed by the gold standard Democrats at their meeting last night to prepare and issue a call for another convention met at the Auditorium at 11 o'clock today. Comptroller Eckles arrived early this morning and went into conference. It had been supposed that Mr. Eckles would be the leader of some sort of message from President Cleveland, but he emphatically denied this.

After an hour's discussion a majority report was prepared calling for a convention to be held Sept. 2. A committee of five was selected to arrange for state conventions to be held for the purpose of nominating state tickets. The national committee is to meet at Indianapolis Aug. 2, to decide on the place for the national convention, which will be held later than Sept. 2.

A committee of two, Henry S. Robinson, Chicago and W. D. Bynum of Indiana, was appointed to open headquarters in Chicago and begin an aggressive hard money campaign. The committee then adjourned.

RAIDERS FOUND GUILTY. Dr. Jameson Sentenced to Fifteen Months' Imprisonment. LONDON, July 29.—The jury in the Jameson-South Africa case returned a verdict that all the defendants had been found guilty of the charge of violating the foreign enlistment act. Dr. Jameson was sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment without labor; Major Sir John Willoughby was sentenced to ten months imprisonment; Major White was sentenced to seven months and Captain Henry F. Coventry, Col. A. Grey and Col. H. F. White were sentenced to five months imprisonment.

FLOODS IN COLORADO. BEAR CREEK CANON THE SCENE OF AN AWFUL DISASTER. Twenty-Nine Persons Are Known to Be Drowned at Morrison and Golden—Buildings, Bridges and Railway Tracks Washed Away by the Torrents.

DENVER, July 25.—So far as ascertained today the following is a full list of the persons whose lives were lost in the great floods that swept down upon the towns of Morrison and Golden, in the foothills near Denver, last night. The dead at Morrison: MRS. M. MILLER AND THREE CHILDREN, CHILD OF J. C. LONGNECKER. From Denver: DELLA HONNER, MARY HONNER, MISS HOLMES, MISS WARBEL, MISS A. R. PROCTOR, ROBERT JAMES PROCTOR, 5 years old, GRACE PROCTOR, 7 years, EDITH PROCTOR, 2 years, MRS. T. F. CASEY, JAMES CASEY, 10 years, EDITH CASEY, 4 years, MAMIE CASEY, 7 years, ANNA CASEY, 5 years, CLARA CASEY, 9 years, MRS. ANTHONY HERRES, JOSEPHINE HERRES, 7 years, MARGARET HERRES, 2 years, JOSEPHINE HERRES, 6 years, CARROLL HERRES, 4 years, T. MCGOUGH, 21 years old, Dayton, O. ANNA HANSEN, 20 years old. Dead at Golden: A. A. JOHNSON, MRS. A. A. JOHNSON, MRS. J. F. EDWARDS.

Victims Were Campers. All the Denver people who perished at Morrison were campers in Bear Creek canon. There were more campers in that vicinity and it is feared that the loss of life will prove to be much greater than is now known. Some reports say that when Bear Creek canon is fully explored it will probably be found that no less than 50 persons perished in the flood. Great anxiety is felt by many families in this city, members of which were camping in the mountains.

The Proctors, who were drowned, were the wife and children of A. S. Proctor, of the Denver Tent and Awning company. Mrs. Casey and Mrs. Herres were widows. All the members of these three families were drowned, it is believed, except 10-year-old Irene Proctor, who was caught in a mass of driftwood and was rescued with difficulty by Earl McGill and J. E. Lowe.

The torrents, which rushed down the canon upon Morrison and Golden and other mountain towns, were caused by a terrific mountain storm, which extended for 100 miles or more. From Boulder in the north, where the damage was slight, all down the range west of Denver almost to Pueblo, the storm swept its destructive way.

At Morrison and Golden the torrents tore away buildings, uprooted trees, washed out long stretches of railroad tracks, swept away bridges and caused a total annihilation through the towns. There was brief and the warnings they gave were inadequate, and almost before the citizens of the stricken communities knew what had happened, the flood passed, leaving only a deadly silence and signs of devastation everywhere. All that could be done in the darkness and confusion was done by the rescuers. Men, women and children were extricated from dangerous predicaments, led down from the roofs of floating houses, helped out of trees and drawn out of the very whirl and death of the torrents. It is feared that lives may have been lost at Central City and perhaps at other points in the mountains.

There is great difficulty in obtaining accurate information of the extent of the devastation because of the wires being torn down, railroad tracks swept away and all communication with Denver cut off or interfered with. The trail and the South Park railroad suffered most severely in the loss of tracks and bridges. There are also washouts on the Santa Fe, the Denver and Rio Grande and the Florence and Cripple Creek.

Eight Perish in Floods. PITTSBURGH, July 29.—Eight persons were drowned in the flood Monday night. Seven of them met death at Cecil, a mining and timber in Washington county, the eighth victim going down at Carnegie. The dead are: MRS. SAMUEL MCKENNEY, 50 years old, MARGARET MCKENNEY, 39 years old, daughter, JAMES MCKENNEY, 3 years old, son. CLYDE DEATY, 21 years old, oil well pumpjack at Westville, W. Va. G. C. HIGGINS, 45 years old, oil well pumpjack at Bradford, Pa. VINCENT WILKINSON, 25 years old, oil well employe of Yonkake, Forest county, Pennsylvania. JESSIE HOLMES, 18 years old, daughter of A. W. Cecil, coal miner. JOHN WRIGHT, colored, 17 years old, of Carnegie.

Intense Heat in St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The heat in this city for the past few days has been intense, a maximum of about 100 degrees in the shade, being recorded. There were many fatalities. The fatalities were those of Mrs. Mate Byron, aged 28, and William Zehman, a carpenter, who died soon after being taken to the hospital. There were several other serious cases.

St. John Appointed Treasurer. ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee appointed William P. St. John of New York, who presided over the silver convention, treasurer of the democratic national committee. Mr. St. John announced that he would accept the position.

Western Association Disbands. PROBLE, July 28.—The Peoria Western association baseball team disbanded last night and Manager Dugdale says the entire league has decided on disbanding. The political excitement has detracted from baseball and reduced the attendance.

SILVER CATECHISM. A Few Facts For Seekers For Financial Truth. Q. What is the financial condition of the five Central American republics? A. They are all now on a single silver basis, but Costa Rica will soon go on a gold basis.

Q. What is the premium on gold? A. About 85 per cent. Q. What is the silver money actually worth? A. About 53 per cent of its face value, but it is quoted at par and gold at 180 to 190. Q. What wages are paid in this plant? A. Infillian laborers on coffee plantations in Guatemala get 35 cents daily; native unskilled laborers receive 40 to 50 cents daily; craftsmen get as high as \$1 or \$1.25 daily—according to circumstances.

Q. What is the cost of living? A. The hotels of the cities in Guatemala charge \$5 per day for ordinary board such as Americans require. The people live mainly on native fruits and maize. Flour costs 8 cents per pound—it costs less than 2 cents here—butter 40 cents, ham 21 cents, beef 8 cents, mutton 10 cents, pork 4 cents, coffee 12 cents, rice 6 cents, lard 22 cents, potatoes 2 cents, fresh fish 30 cents, salt 3 cents, raisins 10 cents, soap 10 cents. The prices of horses and mules are about the same as in the United States.

Q. Are these prices the same as in other Central American states? A. They are a fair average. In Nicaragua flour costs 10 cents per pound, native butter 60 cents, ham 88 cents, beef 15 cents, pork 10 cents, coffee 30 cents, rice 10 cents, lard 25 cents, potatoes 7 cents, salt 2 cents, soap 10 cents, sugar 20 cents. The wages paid are higher, craftsmen receiving from \$1 to \$2 per day. In the railway service ticket agents get \$50 per month, station masters \$30 to \$50, conductors \$60. Ordinary laborers, cartmen and farm laborers receive from 40 to 80 cents per day. Rents for houses of the better class range from \$10 to \$100 per month in the towns.

Q. What is the rate of interest? A. From 10 to 12 per cent. Q. Is banking profitable? A. Very. Salvador and Guatemala have each three banks; Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, two each. Their shares are at a high premium and not for sale. Q. Is business profitable? A. No. The banks charge such high interest for the use of credit and shave the business man so close that there is little or no profit left for him.

Q. How do they shave him? A. Through the variation in the value of the dollar, or peso, which rises and falls with the fluctuations of bar silver in the London market. It is worth one day 53 cents, the next 54 cents, the next 55 cents. If a man borrows 1,000 pesos for 30 days, the bankers shall repaid 83 to cover possible loss who repaid, in addition to interest, on a silver basis he skins the business man alive.—New York World.

NO WAVERING. If the Nation's Credit Is to Be Preserved, Republicans Must Show a Bold Front. The situation makes it imperative, if the national credit is to be preserved, that there should be no wavering of the sound money line during the campaign and that at no time should such a condition of affairs be allowed to arise as would seem to foreshadow the success of Bryan and repudiation. The exhaustion of the gold reserve and the destruction of the only means by which it could be replenished would put the country on the silver basis in advance of the election, for the small supply of gold in the treasury would be at once hoarded and treated as a mere commercial commodity, for which a premium would be charged amounting to the difference between the bullion value of gold and silver.

That the effect of this abrupt descent to the silver basis would react upon the silver men and that it would lead to the overwhelming defeat of their candidate there can be no doubt, but the losses that would be inflicted upon the country would be so enormous that even the election of a sound money president and the stamping out of the silver heresy by an actual object lesson would not make up for them.

Treasury officials are not inclined to discuss the situation freely, and profess to believe that if another issue of bonds becomes necessary it can be negotiated at par, if not at a premium, but at the same time they sincerely hope they will not be confronted with such a condition as would prevail if the gold reserve should be depleted in conjunction with a general belief in financial circles that Mr. Bryan might become the next president.—Washington Cor. New York Herald.

A Leprous Platform. No reasonable man can ask the Times to stultify and discher itself and its long time Democratic principles. While supporting to the best of our ability the state nominations for executive officers and legislative nominees, we feel assured in deciding that we cannot give the support of the Times to the leprosy of the Chicago platform and its politically diseased candidates. We shall do all we can to sustain the good name and the organization of the Democratic party, but we cannot support principles and candidates of the Brand, Teller and Altgeld stripe. We cannot conscientiously ask honest men to vote for them.—Hartford Times.

Against Its Candidate. There is no worse delusion and few that are so dangerous as the idea that the government can make times better by increasing the circulating medium. No matter how much money there may be in the country, no matter how much gold and silver the government may coin or how much paper money it may issue, it will not go into the channels of industry and trade if confidence be wanting.—Atlanta Journal.

CARE OF BEDS AND BEDDING. A Few Shrewd Observations on an Everyday Topic. There is a vast difference in the way different housewives manage and care for their beds. Some of them fully believe in the fresh air theory and during pleasant weather, as soon as their toilet is made, up go the bedroom windows and the pillows are laid upon the sill for an airing; the bedclothing, if not removed and thrown on a chair, is turned down over the foot of the bed. If a feather bed is used, that is also well shaken up and left until the bed is again made up, sometimes in the forenoon. This management is in strong contrast to the usual plan of never touching a sleep in bed until it is again for the sleeper, yet in the item of health there is perhaps no discernible difference.

The children living in homes of squalor and wretchedness, whose bedding is perhaps not changed once a month, are quite as healthy and cheerful as those who sleep in bed linen changed daily. The Chinaman who sleeps on his pillow of wool is quite as strong and usually less nervous than the "Melican man" who rests his head upon downy pillows. However, this is no excuse for the neglect of the proper care and a thorough airing frequently, if not daily. It is certainly a matter of habit, and the daughters usually in this line follow the practice inculcated by their mothers.

Bedclothes that are stored away should be aired several times each year, as moths and the carpet bug will raise and havoc with them if not properly attended to. Camphor gum or fine tobacco scattered between each fold will keep out the former, but cannot be depended upon as a panacea for the carpet bug. If mice are known to be about the premises, traps should be properly baited and placed near their haunts, as at nesting time they will riddle bedding to make a soft nest. A close fitting chest or trunk makes the safest storing place for all unused clothing, bedding, etc. A large plain trunk can usually be purchased for a small sum, and will pay its cost every year in the safety of its contents.—Germantown Telegraph.

PIN HISTORY. The Useful Articles Were Known in Early Times to Egyptians. Pins are, as the saying goes, as old as the hills. In some form or another they have been in existence ever since our first parents clothed themselves in the leopards' which grew wild in the garden of Eden. As a matter of fact, pins claim a very high antiquity, the earliest form being the natural thorn, which is still used to some extent by the peasant women of upper Egypt. In prehistoric times pins were also made of the small bones of fish and animals.

Among the remains of the laborers of Europe have been found bronze pins and bronze brooches, in which the pins form the prominent feature, many of which are highly ornamental and very beautiful. In fact, copper and iron pins have also been found. It is estimated that 10,000 pins have been collected at the lacustrine station of Switzerland alone. A few of these have double stems, and were probably used as hairpins. There have been found at Pecherie pins which are exactly the same in form as the safety pins of the present time. Among the single stem pins are many ingenious devices for preventing the spike from passing entirely through the cloth or other material it is used for fastening together. Many of them are so formed that they are thicker in some places than in others. A large number, both of bone and bronze, had the head formed of a loose ring passed through an eye in the pin. A few of them have the appearance of the scorpion now in use. In Egypt pins with gold heads have been discovered, while in ancient Rome bronze pins and bone hairpins with ornamental heads have been discovered among relics of Pompeii.—Philadelphia Press.

He Enjoyed It. Old Johnson was very much given to "tipping," not wisely but too well, and would spend all his spare time at his favorite pub, says Spare Moments. His house was so situated that it was necessary for him to go through the churchyard to reach it. One night, being a bit fuller than usual, he managed to fall into a newly made grave. He fell without hurting himself, and being tired went off to sleep. When he awoke the next morning he couldn't make out where he got to, but after a struggle managed to reach the top of the grave and look around.

A broad grin spread over his face as he muttered to himself: "Dear, dear, it's his resurrection day, and I'm up first!"

Where Circulation Is Feeblest. Those who lead a sedentary life find the circulation feeblest about the nose, lips and temples, and those parts of the face should be energetically kneaded several times a day. When the pores become distended, the fine, invisible dust in the air enters and clogs and blackens them. Mere ordinary face washing, even when warm water and soap are used, is not sufficient to remove the dirt in the pores, but the vigorous acid of the lemon will cleanse and carry off all such unsightly blemishes.

Beats Stocks. "I haven't seen you on 'change lately." "No, I'm making more money by outside speculation." "Any objection to putting me next to it?" "None at all. It's simply getting bets on the weather. I copper the weather predictions."—Chicago Tribune.

What is grief? It is an obscure labyrinth into which God leads man, that he may be experienced in life, that he may remember his faults and abjure them, that he may appreciate the calm which virtue gives.—Scheffer.

A Jemmy. Perhaps some one can now inform us how the word "jemmy" came to be universally applied, as it is now, to a small crowbar. It is incorporated into the language and is no longer a thieves' expression. The earliest instance of its use with which I am acquainted occurs in "Neil Cook," in "The Ingoldsby Legends," published originally in Bentley's Miscellany, about 1842: They call for crowbars—"jemmies" is the modern name they bear. They bend through lock and bolt and bar, but what a sight is there!

FOREIGN INVESTORS. They Are Not Futurists, but Workmen With Small Savings. There is a suggestive article in the current number of the Forum by Paul Leroy Beaulieu, the distinguished French publicist and student of finance, upon "The Presidential Outlook as European View It." The silver men at Chicago were too deeply stirred by passion to listen to this or any other message, but the Frenchman's study is recommended by the Brooklyn Eagle to such of their followers as are serious and earnest and who are silver men because they believe that foreign coinage will prove a benefit for the country. Such readers as that will have time enough to reflect between this and November, and they ought to give this nonpartisan outsider a fair hearing.

Silver leaders have been echoing the misleading phrase of the late Stanley Matthews, "Who cares for abroad?" with great vigor during their campaign and denouncing foreign capitalists even more bitterly than those of Wall street. It would surprise their followers to see that the Frenchman talks of the foreign investor's look as a group of immensely rich men, but as a class substantially like our savings bank depositors, people who have amassed small savings and are looking for opportunities to send them into any country where they can secure an interest of 3 1/2 or 4 per cent, and in which they have confidence. This is the "abroad" which the silver leaders wish to defy—nations of hardworking, slowly saving people who are easily alarmed and ready to run away from American investments at the least clamor of magnanimity on this side, but to send their money into our states which need it most so long as their fears are not aroused by talk of financial heresies.

FARM MORTGAGES. They Are the Smallest Part of the Mortgage Debt of the Country. Now, the actual facts about the farm mortgage debt are, in the first place, that it is the smaller part of the entire mortgage debt of the United States, being (1890) \$2,209,148,434 out of \$6,019,679,985, the larger part amounting to nearly two-thirds, being lot mortgages. Incidentally it is interesting to know that the mortgage debt of 11 New York and New Jersey counties including and adjacent to this city is more than that of all the regions from Ohio west to Kansas and north to the Dakotas, including not only the farms but the great cities of that section. It is \$1,279,343,793, or 21 per cent of the mortgage debt of the country.

Of course its volume is due to the great building operations of the metropolis and to the busy homemaking in the counties about by all sorts of people, from millionaires—who, as Mr. Bryan, perhaps, will not believe, are frequently and cheerfully mortgaged to their eyes and to clerks.—New York Press.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; because out of ten are caused by catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. P. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

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MECCA COMPOUND. No great use in Healing Power and Pain Relieving Properties than is shown in this Compound. Preparation that has been used for many years with its specific effects, and is now being used by its own name. It is a most effective and reliable remedy for all kinds of ailments. Sold by A. F. Stroitz.



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Legal Notices. In County Court, Lincoln county, Nebraska. Notice is hereby given that the petition for the appointment of Little Sorrell, widow, as administratrix of said estate will be heard in Court on August 12, 1896, at 10 a. m. This notice will be published three successive weeks prior thereto in The Tribune newspaper published at North Platte, Nebraska. JAMES M. RAY, County Judge.

Disc Harrows AND Sulky Plows AT COST. JOS. HERSHEY. NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Suburban Irrigation District of Lincoln county, Nebraska, on the 24th day of July, 1896, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to have the proceedings of said district court and said Board of Directors of said Suburban Irrigation District, organized said district and issuing bonds of said district in the amount of \$100,000, to be examined by said district court to have said proceedings declared to be legal, regular and valid, and that said bonds be declared to be a valid lien upon the lands within the boundaries of said Suburban Irrigation District, and by an order of said district court to be set aside and annulled on the 4th day of August, 1896, term of said court said petition will be heard and decided on Monday, the 31st day of August, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. or as soon thereafter as it can be heard, and all persons interested in any of the lands embraced in said district, in the organization of said district or in the proceedings for the issuance and sale of said bonds may on or before the 4th day of August, 1896, file a petition with Monday, the 31st day of August, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, demand answer to said petition. Witness my hand and official seal this 24th day of July 1896. W. C. ELDER, Clerk of the District Court of Lincoln County, Neb.

J. F. FILLION, Plumber, Tinworker General Repairer. Special attention given to BICYCLE REPAIRING. WHEELS TO RENT.

Claude Weingand, DEALER IN Coal Oil, Gasoline, Gas Tar, And Crude Petroleum. Leave orders at office in Broeker's tailor shop.

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SMOKERS. In search of a good cigar will always find it at J. F. Schmalzried's. Try them and judge. A Cure for Piles. We can assure all who suffer with internal Piles that in Hemorrhoids we have a positive cure. The treatment is unlike any thing heretofore used and its application so perfect that every vestige of the disease is eradicated. Hemorrhoids is a harmless complaint, can be used for an eye ointment, yet possesses such healing power that when applied to the diseased parts, it not only cures and a cure is the sure result of its continued use. All who suffer with piles suffer from Constipation also and Hemorrhoids cures both. Price \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists. Will be sold from the factory on receipt of order. Sent to THE FOREIGN MEXICO Co. General Purvisers, Iowa, for testimonials and information. Sold by A. F. Stroitz.

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