Lincoln; Leavitt Burnham, natt, Alma; E. P. Holmes, laieu, Kearney; M. J. Hull, GRESSIONAL. F. Manderson, of Omaha;

res—First District, J. B Strode ercer; Third, Geo. D. Mikel-Hainer; Fifth, W. E. And-M. Kem. UDICIARY. Judge Post and T. L. Norval

TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

M. P. Kinkaid, of O'Neill
J. J. King of O'Neill
A. L. Bartow of Chadron
A. L. Warrick, of O'Neill ND OFFICES. O'NEILL.

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Geo McCutcheon
Strict Court. John Skirving
O. M. Collins
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Sam Howard
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TY OF O'NEILL.
E. J. Mack; Justices, E. H.
S. M. Wagers; Constables, Ed.
Perkins Brooks. NCILMEN-FIRST WARD. BRS.-D. H. Cronin. For one

SECOND WARD. rs-Alexander Marlow. For ke Pfund. THIRD WARD. s-Charles Davis. For one

ferriman. CITY OFFICERS.
F. Biglin; Clerk, N. Martin;
John McHugh; City Engineer
ky; Police Judge, H. Kautzman;
olice, Charile Hall; Attorney,
; Weighmaster, Joe Miller.

TTAN TOWNSHIP. R. J. Hayes; Trearurer, Barney Clerk, J. Sullivan; Assessor, Ben stices, M. Castello and Chas, stables, John Horrisky and Ed. bad overseer dist. 26, Allen Brown ohn Enright.

RELIEF COMNISSION. eeting first Monday in Febru-rear, and at such other times as cessary. Robt. Gallagher, Page, Vm. Bowen, O'Neill, secretary; Atkinson

ICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock assidy, Postor. Sabbath schoo following services.

DIST CHURCH. Sunday es-Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 No. 19:30 A. M. Class No. 2 (Ep-cue) 6:30 P. M. Class No. 3 (Child-M. Mind-week services—General ting Thursday 7:30 P. M. All will leome, especially strangers. E. E. HOSMAN, Pastor.

POST, NO. 86. The Gen. John Post, No. 86, Department of Ne. R., will meet the first and third rening of each month in Masonic S. J. SMI1H, Com.

RN VALLEY LODGE, I. O. O. ets every Wednesday evening in 8 hall. Visiting brothers cordially

CHAPTER, R. A. M and third Thursday of each is Sec. J. C. Harnish, H. P. P.—HELMET LODGE, U. D. ention every Monday at 8 o'clock p. Fellows' hall. Visiting brethern

CARTY. K. of R. and S.

L ENCAMPMENT NO. 30. I. F. meets every second and fourth each month in Odd Fellows' Hall. Scribe, Chas. BRIGHT.

ODGE NO. 41, DAUGHTERS BBEKAH, meets every 1st and 3d each month in Odd Fellows' Hall. ANNA DAVIDSON. N. G.

ELD LODGE, NO. 95, F.& A.M. ar communications Thursday nights the full of the moon. the full of the moon.
BS, Sec. E. H. BENEDICT, W. M.

CAMP NO. 1710. M. W. OF A. on the first and third Tuesday in hin the Masonic hall.
as. V. C. D. H. CRONIN, Clerk.

T. V. GOLDEN, M. W. ENDENT WORKMEN OF CACH month

AGERS, Sec. MCCUTCHAN, G. M.

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Actific short line.

Pacific s

O'NEILL AND PADDOCK. londay, Wed. and Friday at . 7:00 a m aesday, Thurs. and Sat. at . 4:30 p m

KIDNAPPED BY A TARPON.

The Adventure of a Small Boy Who Went

Fishing in a Louisiana Bayou. The little son of the agent of the Southern Pacific Company, stationed at Bayou des Allemands, had an adventure the other day while fishing for the gay and ever-biting catfish, says New Orleans Times-Union. The little fellow was out in the river in a flat-bottomed boat, and while handling his line sud-denly became aware that something out of the ordinary was at the other end of it. The line, which he was holding rather slackly, became apparently alive, and in a moment was whizzing through his fingers as if Old Nick himself was on the hoek. The boy endeavored to stay its outward flight, but to no purpose, and he had the satisfaction of seeing the end reached in quick order. Fortunately for the remainder of the story, the end was securely fastened to boat, and as the line tautened out the little craft began a series of manoeuvres on the surface of the river, and the boy, becoming alarmed at the unusual occurrence, yelled for assistance. The craft went on with the floods in the one end the boy, on the other a powerful something or another, which content with giving a sample of its skill as a head-on propeller, kept its bulk hidden beneath the water. And still the boy kept on yelling, and the boat a-going, until several men on the bank of the bayou, hearing the cries, embarked in a skiff, and armed with a steel harpoon—they had been there be-fore—started for the boy and the boat and the something another, still under the water, but occasionally breaking the surface as if it wanted to fly. When the rescuers reached the flying craft one of them seized the tautened fish line, sententiously remarking, "Grande Ecaille," began to shorten in, and in about five minutes of hard work had brought the capture alongside, where it began cavorting and plunging, throwing the water in clouds. Another of the men, seizing the harpoon, watched an opportunity, and in a few minutes more darted the steel into the gleaming sides of the fish, for such it was. When the bank was reached the capture taken ashore. It proved to be a splendid specimen of the tarpon, and measured over six feet in length, its scales being larger than a silver dollar, and gleaming with a silver lustre and flecked with a multitude of other colors,

BOILER RUST.

Best Means of Preventing This Danger-

Some of the best means of preventing the internal rusting of boilers, as lately pointed out by a German authority on the subject, are-while the boiler is working-first, removing air from the feed water before it enters the boiler; second, removing air from the water while in the boiler, and preventing its accumulation in pockets, etc.; third, addition of chemicals to the feed water before it enters; fourth, protective coatings applied to the inside of the shell. While the boiler is standing idle resort may be had to the following: First, removing all moisture from the boller, either by blowing it off while hot, or by producing an air current through it, or by placing hygroscopic bodies inside; second, direct protection of the shells by painting with tar, varnish, etc., by covering with protective paints and such an alkaline coating as the milk of lime; third, protecting the shells from the varying temperatures by keeping the draught in the flues constant, thus preventing moisture being alternately eposited and evaporated on the shell; and fourth, protecting the shell by com-pletely filling the boiler with water from which all air has been expelled. It is of decided advantage that the feeding should be complete before the withdrawal ceases for a day, in order that the water left standing in the boiler over night may be as free from air as possible: an efficient circulation is also to be considered among the means of preventing rusting, as it hinders the formation of air bubbles on the shell, which, if they remain clinging to it, cause rusting. Faulty construction is, however, more often the cause of internal rusting than are unfavorable conditions of making.

EXPLORATION IN CANADA.

The Almost Unknown Region South of Hudson Bay.

The immense stretch of country extending from the height of land at he head waters of the Ottawa to James Ray is at last to be explored. Dr. Robert Bell of the Geological Survey will leave in a few days, and will be away all sum-mer, says a Quebec special. No survey has ever been made of this country, vast as it is, though valuable explora-tions were made last year in much higher latitudes in the interior of Labrador. The country is known only to the Indians and to the French-Canadian trappers for the Hudson Bay company, who obtain from it great wealth of pelts. Apart from these the resources of the country are entirely unknown, so that interesting discoveries may be looked for on Dr. Bell's return next autumn. Some years ago Dr. Bell penetrated sixty miles over the height of land in this country, and there he found a river which he has reason to believe is a tributary of a larger one flowing into James' Bay. He does not, therefore, anticipate that he will experience much W. NO. 153, Meets second difficulty in forcing his way of each month in by different waterways to James' Bay.

A New Loom Picker.

Some important advantages are claimed for a newly-devised loom picker lately brought forward, which consists of a light malleable iron shell or frame, possessing the strength and durability essential to this important feature of weaving machinery. The body being one rigid piece of metal, there is no tearing out of rivets around the eye, or bursting of the portion which slides along the spindles; the rawhide bushing in the sleeves cannot come loose, and it wears very slowly, and, on its giving out, can be renewed at small cost and with slight trouble-so, too, with the cushion. With each replacement of any bit of rawhide, one has a picker as good as new, while under the old system a single defect necessitates the throwing Mesday, Thurs. and Sat. at. 4:30 p in o'Neill. AND Niobraka.

Mesday, Wed. and Fri. at. ... 7:00 a m of the loom; and, in order to of the loom; Thurs. and Sat. at. ... 4:00 p m of the loom; and, in order to ord aside the whole picker. The additional weight does not exceed two ounces, too much larger than is required, and the lazy person by lively pumping to

NOTHING ESCAPES.

The Briarcus-Like Clutches of French Taxation

The New York World says: How to tax the people sufficiently to meet the governmental and military expenses, without burdening them beyond their power of endurance, is a task which gives sleepless nights to the statesmen and lawmakers of every nation in Europe, and is the cause of countless bitter discussions in the various parliament-ary bodies of the old world. The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies have finally finished their tinkering with the budget, and the members have gone home to rest. The result of their labors is set forth in a recently published report addressed to the Minister of the Interior, in which there are some curious statistics. The tax on dogs brings in 8,-600,000 francs, and is imposed on 2,847,000 canines of all breed and conditions, from the two Chinese edible dogs owned by Walbeck-Rosseau the statesman-which are the only ones on the continent of Europe-down to the swarms of dogs without pedigrees which are among the highest prized possessions of the poor in Southern France as well as elsewhere in the world. The tax on clubs aggregate 1,440,000 francs, which are divided among about 5,000 such organizations, made up of 283,400 members. Billiards and checkers are enormously popular games in France, and the 94,000 places where the former diversion may be enjoyed put 1,-100,000 francs into the governmental coffers. Checker playing is not taxed, though attempts have been made to ren-der that game a source of revenue. The quarter of a million bleycles in France pay the State nearly 2,000,000 francs in taxes. Two hundred and ninety-nine out of the 2,000,000 wheels, however, are growing rusty in the rooms of "ma tante," the Mont de Piete. Here, by the way, seems to be a new and untilled litfield. Several touching poems have been written regarding the sor-rows of Arabs, elderly ladies and other people when forced to sell a beloved horse, but no one has yet portrayed in verse the bitter pangs an ardent cyclist feels when lack of cash forces him to deposit his wheel as collateral security for a loan. Finally, the tax on horses and vehicles is an annual resource of 16,000,000 francs. There are 1,156,000 horses, 363,180 carriages which go on four wheels, and 1,068,130 which roll upon two.

DEVELOPING PRINTS.

New and Interesting Method of Doing

the Work Lately Discovered. A valuable paper has been read before the photographic section of the American Institute by H. J. Newton, explaining a new and interesting method of developing photographic prints on paper with coal tar products in alkaline solutions. He expresses the belief, from observation and the investigations he has made, that prints resulting by development from bromide of silver are absolutely permanent. The bromide paper was first made in Europe, and the first prints were on imported paper. An important consideration, of course is the keeping quality of such paper before using as well as after; and as to this the statement is made that samples have been kept some three years and a half without any sign of deterioration being exhibited, the manufacturers also declaring that the material when five years old is as good as when first made. Different alkalies do not perform or produce a uniform effect on paper manufactured at different establishments. Again, the carbonates produce a browner black than the caustic alkalies. But the beauty of a print will, after all, depend to a certain extent upon the bromide in the developer-particularly noticeable being the effect of an addition of bromide of soda to the

METALLIC YARN.

Carpets Now Being Made by Ald of Such Material.

The durability of carpets is now made reater, it is said, by the introduction of metallic yarns in the fabric, greater strength being thus assured than by the simple use of yarns made from animal or vegetable fibres, the idea being, briefly, the foundation of a metal coating on an inferior surface, and weaving the strands in certain proportions. A nonoxidizable metal is employed, and this is dissolved and applied to the surfaces of threads, rendering them like metal in appearance and general characteristics; the metallic composition is said to consist of aluminum, borax, alum, litharge and wax, these, combined with white lead and one or two other substances, producing a metallic coating that is flextble and soft as common paint would be. yet to all appearances the covering is similar to metal, very much resembling aluminum. Various substances are adapted for the core or body of the thread, such as wood, pulp, jute, cotton, flax, etc., and the metallic coating is applied to the yarns automatically, the device for this purpose consisting of a chamber in which the ingredients are placed and through which the yarns are drawn, the coating adhering to the surface of the threads.

Naptha for Scouring. The employment of naphtha as a cleansing substance in the scouring of wool is a new method favorably commented upon by the scientific papers. By the use of a pump the naphtha is forced through and through the wool extracting all the natural oil, it being also claimed that the naphtha does not injure the fibre of the wool, as does alkali cleansing, but leaves the fleece in an actually better condition than when cleansed by any other process. A further valuable feature mentioned of this method is that the greece that is extracted from the wool in a pure state. thereby becoming valuable as a medicinal agent or for a saponification into the purest of soaps. A plant following this method is said to have scoured 500,-000 pounds of wool and had saved a product of 80,000 pounds in pure wool

The Dutch are not fond of lazy people, and they have a very good way of curing persons who can but won't work. If a pauper who is able to work refuses to do so, they put him in a cistern to which a pump is attached, and turn on a stream of water. This stream flows in the cistern just low enough to enable keep the water from getting up over his head. ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIG-HORN.

If You Mill One of These You May Call Yourself a Sportsman.

At last we have reached that gallant fellow, the mountain sheep or big-horn. A true cliff-dweller is he. Born under the shelving rocks of a beetling cliff, sometimes actually cradled in the snow, and reared in the stormy atmosphere of high altitudes, he is a typical mountaineer. Wherever you find him at home, depend upon it that you will also find the finest scenery of the district. This animal loves a birds-eye view of a mountain landscape as well as does any member of the geological survey. A steep descent, with a narrow, level valley and a thread-like river spread like a relief map three thousand feet before him, is his delight. In former times he was venturesome, and often wandered miles away from his mountain home to explore tempting tracts of bad lands; and, being unmolested, he sometimes took up a permanent residence in such places. But the venturesome inhabitants of low, isolated mountains and shelterless bad lands have paid with their lives for their pioneering, and now a mountain sheep is rarely found else-where than amid mountains worthy of the name. Kill one fine old mountain ram by your own efforts in climbing and stalking, and we will call you a sportsman, with a capital 8-provided you save his head for mounting, and his flesh for the platter. But no ewes, mind you! Ewes and lambs count against you, rather than to your credit. Can I ever forget how I once traveled all the way from Washington to Wyoming, killed just one superb mountain ram amidst grand scenery preserved him, carried his "saddle" to Washington, and called my pleasure trip a complete success? Hardly. Even the recollec-tion of it is worth four times the money it cost. That particular mountain sheep stood four feet three inches in height at the shoulders. He was four feet ten inches in length of head and body, and his girth was three feet eight inches. He leaped off a low ridge of bare rock, fell dead on a foot of snow in the head of a rock-walled guich, and oh! boys, how fine he was! Up in the mountain park he had been pawing through the snow to get at the spears of dry grass that were there obtainable; and in spite of the difficulty of the process, and the pitiful scantiness of the grazing, I was astonished beyond measure at finding that his stomach contained fully half s bushel of that same grass. He was not only in good fiesh, but positively fat; and from the fact that to save our lives
Fleming, the packer, and I, both muscular men, could not if thim upon a mule
to carry him to our camp, and for other
reasons I am certain that he weighed
at least three hundred pounds.

GOOD STORY TOLD ON CHOATE

Noted Lawyer Wins the Respect of His Jewish Coadjutor.

Dwight Lawrence, librarian of the senate, was down from Albany yester-day, says the New York Sun, and this is his latest anecdote: Joseph H. Choate and Edward Lau-

terbach were associated in a suit a short time ago and won. As the jury left their seats Mr. Lauterbach turned to Mr. Choate and said:

"Choate, we won this verdict because we happened to know more law on this subject than our adversaries."
"Yes?" queried Choate.

"Our clients are rich, you know, a corporation and all that," rejoined Lau-"Yes?" again queried Choate. "What do you think we ought to charge, Lau-terbach?"

"Tut, tut," broke out Cheate, impatiently, and he repeated: "Tut, tut! You let me handle this bill, Lauterbach. I'll collect for us both."

A short time afterward Mr. Lauterbach was in Mr. Choate's office in Wall street, and Mr. Choate handed out a check for \$1,500 as Mr. Lauterbach's fee in the case, and said:

"Lauterbach, what do you think of that?'

Mr. Lauterbach looked at the check, stroked his beard for an instant, and looking intently at Choate, replied: "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

THE MICROPHONE.

They Have a Natural One in Telas

A man from Texas sat in the Hotel Brunswick yesterday and told three lies—told them deliberately, says New York Press. He was not an Ochiltree, One of them may be worth read-

ing. Said he: "You've got your new-fangled microphone at work, I see, but I just want to tell you folk up here that we have a natural one down in Texas that beats it all hollow. I reckon he's about 12 years old now. He's got two ears— one big and one little. With the big ear he can hear the rumbling of a storm 100 miles away. He beats the weather bureau predicting rain. He hears every year the song of Miriam after Moses and his friends crossed the Dead sea. He has heard the booming of the guns at the battle of Waterloo, and even reports word for word the orders of Na-poleon on that occasion. No sound that on him, if he happens to get in the line of excitation. With his little ear he can hear the faintest sounds on earth. He can hear a fly walking on a window pane, or flying through the air. He can hear a flea hop, or a spider weaving her web. On a dark night he can hear a fish swimming. I have known him to hear night coming on and settle down. He never heard the moon rise, but there are good reasons, I am told, for that. I am here to get Barnum to give him a place in his freak show.'

The Mountain Goat a Stupid Animal.

Although the mountain goat is a very sure-footed and level-headed animal, is said by those who have hunted him (of whom I confess I am not one) to be a very stupid animal and easily killed when once the hunter reaches his haunts, says a recent writer. In actual weight he is about the size of the Virginia deer, but in bulk he seems to be larger because of his shaggy fleece of wool and hair. The horns are small, smooth and jet black, and the hoof is a strange combination of rubber pad on the inside and knife-edge on the outside, to hold the owner on snow, ice, or bare rock without slipping.

LIGHTS SHOWN BY FISH.

Boratisman's Sarprising Discovery and the Simple Explanation.

Dr. Borstleman was at Lake Denhark, N. J., a few days ago studying the fauna and flora of that wild and ocautiful section of Morris county.
While strolling around the shallow shore of the lake on Sunday evening he discovered a marvelous thing which nade his blood tingle with hope that he was about to add to the ichtholoical knowledge of the country, says New York Sun. He saw in the clear water near the shore some bright objects flashing with phosphorescent fire. The doctor knew of phosphorescent fish in salt water, and was aware also that nothing of the kind had ever been noted as inhabiting fresh water. Consequently he believed that he had discovered a new species, and he made haste to get his minnow net and capture one of the lively little creatures. It was no easy matter to do this, but after trying for an hour he succeeded in catching two of the fish in one scoop of the net. De-lighted with his great luck, he hur-ried to the house and examined his prizes by the light of a kerosene lamp. They were each two and three-quarter inches long, and almost transparent, with a stripe of silvery sheen down each side from gills to tail. Under the lamp the phosphorescence could not be seen, but this did not deter the doctor from going on with the examination. He dissected one of the fish carefully, and then removed the lamp from the foom. There was the phosphorescent glow upon the card where he had placed the viscera of the little fish; moreover, they seemed to be imbued with life. Sticking a pin through the center of the glowing sac he brought the light back, and opening the sac disclosed four or five of the large fire-flies which abound at the mountain lake. Two of them were still alive. The doctor's disappointment was keen, but he could not refrain from laughing at the simplicity of the solution of the matter. The glowing insects had been taken in by the lively little fish as they struggled upon the surface of the water, and their strong incandescence shone through the translucent sides of their

TICKLING TROUT.

The Little Beauties Are Often Caught by the Hand.

Shakespeare is far from being the only high authority who asserts the possi-bility of catching trout without the aid of any other angling implements than the fisherman's own hands. Robert Louis Stevenson knew all about this simple but effective method. There is a passage in "Kidnapped" that describes it minutely. While David Balfour and Alan Breck Stewart were hiding in the mountains, they supplemented their diet of porridge in just this way, and as David says, "grilled the little trouts that we caught with our hands under the stones and overhanging banks of the burn. This," he adds, "was indeed our chief pleasure and business. We spent a great part of our days at the water-side, stripped to the waist, and groping about or (as they say) 'guddling' for these fish. The largest we got might have been three-quarters of a pound." So Captain Nettleton, about whose trout tickling exploits there was an editorial article in the Times on Sunday, is again vindicated. It will be seen that Stevenson uses the word "guddling." In the North of Ireland the term is "ginnling." The latter comes probably from the Scotch "ginner," or "ginnel," a fish's gill. None of the dictionaries make any attempt to explain "guddle." An ancient fisherman in whom there is no guile, informs us that trout remain quiet when tickled because parasites, especially at the low-water season, fasten themselves upon the creature's skin, causing discomfort which friction of any kind allays. This is not a poetlo

THE MINER'S BIG DOG.

He Is an Intelligent Animal and Knows

The miner's big dog which appears at all the C. P. R. stations is quite an in-stitution. They think nothing of pulling down a wolf, or an Indian either, for the matter of that; but they are also very friendly, faithful and intelligent and mighty proud of their masters, who certainly spoil them. In the country miners' small dogs fight for the amuse ment of their masters. But I have seen two gold washers fight, or rather pretend to fight, simply for the amuse of their big dogs. The dogs looked on and watched the contest with the interest of connoisseurs. When their master got the best of it they jumped about wild with joy, and when he got worsted they would bark furiously at the enemy, appreciating the sport most thoroughly, but never intervening except in the way of vocal sympathy and moral support. They are also very acute and observant. Every day, at certain spots, the railway refreshment car throws out waste, and these degs know the time and come from afar in crowds to feast on fat things. But on Sunday there is no distribution of waste and it is strange, but true, that never a makes his appearance or miscalculates his days, which certainly proves that logs are very practical arithmeticians.

Little Brown Eyes. Bright little Brown Eyes from Baby-Is winking and blinking at me:

feel the touch of a dimpled hand As he clambers upon my knee; The tiny fingers tug at my heart, And I fold him in my embrace. The sweetest picture in all the world Is my Brown Eyes' dear little face. Little Brown Eyes, I am all your own-Cling fondly to me, baby boy-

Your mother's lap is your kingly throne, Your subject's heart is full of joy. Take all the treasures of life away I ask not wealth or station grand-But leave, O Heaven, I humbly pray,

Little Brown Eyes from Babyland.

The municipal technical school committee of Manchester, which is one of the best in England, has decided to establish a testing house, to test samples of raw and manufactured goods.



Tired, Weak, Nervous Could Not Sleep.

Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep, I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

Dr. Miles' Nervine

and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit.

It Cures."

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