

GEN'L OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

STATE. Governor, Silas Holcomb; Lieutenant Governor, R. E. Moore; Secretary of State, J. A. Piper; State Treasurer, J. S. Bartley; State Auditor, Eugene Moore; Attorney General, A. S. Churchill; Com. Lands and Buildings, H. Russell; Supt. Public Instruction, H. M. Corbett; REGENTS STATE UNIVERSITY, Chas. H. Gere, Lincoln; Leavitt Burham, Omaha; J. M. Hiatt, Alma; E. F. Holmes, Pierre; J. T. Mallison, Kearney; M. J. Hull, Edgar.

CONGRESSIONAL. Senators—Chas. F. Manderson, of Omaha; W. V. Allen, of Madison. Representatives—First District, J. B. Stroh; Second, D. H. Mercer; Third, Geo. D. Mikel; Fourth, W. H. Fisher; Fifth, W. E. Andrews; Sixth, O. M. Kern.

JUDICIARY. Chief Justice, Samuel Maxwell; Associate Justices, J. L. Norval, F. J. Kinkaid, and O. Neill; Reporter, J. J. King; O'Neill; Judge, A. L. Warrick; O'Neill; O'Neill.

LAND OFFICES. Register, John A. Harmon; Receiver, Rimer Williams.

COUNTY. Judge, Geo. McCutcheon; Deputy, John Skirving; Clerk, O. M. Collins; Treasurer, J. P. Mullen; Deputy, Sam Howard; Sheriff, Bill Bether; Assessor, Mike McCarthy; Supt. of Schools, Chas. Hamilton; County Engineer, W. B. Jackson; Assessor, Mrs. W. B. Jackson; Coroner, Dr. Trueblood; Surveyor, H. E. Murphy; Attorney, H. E. Murphy.

SUPERVISORS. FIRST DISTRICT. Cleveland, Sand Creek, Dustin, Saratoga, Rock Falls and Pleasantview—J. D. Ails.

SECOND DISTRICT. Shields, Paddock, Scott, Steel Creek, Willdale and Iowa—J. Donohoe.

THIRD DISTRICT. Grattan and O'Neill—R. J. Hayes.

FOURTH DISTRICT. Ewing, Verdigris and Deloit—G. H. Phelps.

FIFTH DISTRICT. Chambers, Conley, Lake, McClure and Inman—George Eckley.

SIXTH DISTRICT. Swan, Wyoming, Fairview, Francis, Green Valley, Sheridan and Emmet—H. O. Wine.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. Atkinson and Stuart—Frank Moore.

CITY OF ONEILL. Supervisor, E. J. Mack; Justices, E. H. Benedict and S. M. Wagner; Constables, Ed. McBride and Frank Brooks.

COUNCILMAN—FIRST WARD. For two years—D. H. Cronin. For one year—H. C. McEvoy.

SECOND WARD. For two years—Alexander Marlow. For one year—Jake Pfund.

THIRD WARD. For two years—Charles Davis. For one year—Elmer Merriman.

CITY OFFICERS. Mayor, O. F. Feagin; Clerk, N. Martin; Treasurer, John McHugh; City Engineer, John Horvick; Police Judge, H. Kautzman; Chief of Police, Charlie Hall; Attorney, Chas. Carlson; Weighmaster, Joe Miller.

GRATTAN TOWNSHIP. Supervisor, R. J. Hayes; Treasurer, Barney McGreevy; Clerk, J. Sullivan; Assessor, Ben Johnson; Justices, M. Castello and Chas. Wilcox; Constables, John Horvick and Ed. McBride; Road overseer, dist. 36, Allen Brown; dist. 10, John Enright.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMISSION. Regular meeting first Monday in February of each year, and at such other times as is deemed necessary. Robt. Gallagher, Page, chairman; Wm. Bowen, O'Neill, secretary; H. H. Clark, Atkinson.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH. Services every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock. Very Rev. Cassidy, Pastor. Sabbath school immediately following services.

METHODIST CHURCH. Sunday services—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Class No. 1, 9:30 A. M. Class No. 2 (Ep. work League) 6:30 P. M. Class No. 3 (Child. work) 4:30 P. M. Mid-week services—General prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 P. M. All will be made welcome, especially strangers. E. E. HOSMAN, Pastor.

C. A. R. POST, NO. 86. The Gen. John O'Neill Post, No. 86, Department of Nebraska G. A. R., will meet the first and third Saturday evening of each month in Masonic hall O'Neill. S. J. SMITH, Com.

ELKHORN VALLEY LODGE, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. S. SMITH, N. G. C. L. BRIGHT, Sec.

CHARFIELD CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets on first and third Thursday of each month in Masonic hall. W. J. DOBBS, Sec. J. C. HARNISH, H. P.

K. O. P.—HELMET LODGE, U. D. Conventions every Monday at 8 o'clock P. M. in Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. T. V. GOLDEN, C. C. M. F. MCCARTY, K. of H. and S.

O'NEILL ENCAMPMENT, NO. 30, I. O. O. F. Meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows' hall. Scribe, CHAS. BRIGHT.

LDEN LODGE, NO. 41, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH, meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of each month in Odd Fellows' hall. ANNA DAVIDSON, N. G. BLANCHE ADAMS, Secretary.

CHARFIELD LODGE, NO. 95, F. & A. M. Regular communications Thursday nights at 8 o'clock in full of the moon. W. J. DOBBS, Sec. E. H. BENEDICT, W. M.

HOLT CAMP, NO. 1110, M. W. OF A. Meets on first and third Tuesday of each month in the Masonic hall. O. F. BIGLIN, V. C. D. H. CHODIN, Clerk.

A. O. U. W. NO. 153. Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Masonic hall. C. BRIGHT, Rec. T. V. GOLDEN, M. W.

INDEPENDENT WORKMEN OF AMERICA, meet every first and third Friday of each month. S. M. WAGGERS, Sec.

POSTOFFICE DIRECTORY. Arrival of Mails. F. E. & M. V. R.—FROM THE EAST. Every day, Sunday included at 5:15 P. M.

FROM THE WEST. Every day, Sunday included at 9:58 A. M. PACIFIC SHORT LINE. Passenger—leaves 9:55 A. M. Arrives 9:07 P. M. Freight—leaves 9:07 P. M. Arrives 7:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

SUMMER IN FRANCE.

The Most Delightful Country in this Wide World. The people in France make a much simpler affair of every-day life than we, and thus find more time for recreation, which, indeed, is so much a matter of course with them that there is no trace of effort about their little diversions. Where a garden is possible, it becomes furnished with a table and chairs, a much-used outdoor room, roofed with "that dome some three miles high of soft dappled gray and yellow cloud, through the vast lattice work whereof the blue sky peeps." There in pleasant weather the children play among the lilac bushes and the mignonette; there their elders resort with needlework and newspapers; and there a simple meal is often served. How well appreciated are the public gardens of Paris any fine day will show. Groups of happy people along the main walks, or in some out-of-the-way nook of the lovely gardens, seem entirely at home as they quietly make the most of their opportunities for pleasure.

A pleasant feature of some French houses is a porch before the entrance door partly enclosed with glass. One such vine-clad summer parlor, opening into its tiny Paris garden, was a most refreshing contrast to the glaring, dusty street from which it was all hidden by a high wall. With its cool summer furnishings, and large ornamental plants in green tubs, it made a delightful reception room for visitors, while a little round table with its load of work baskets and books bore evidence of the family liking for this summer rendezvous. In a pretty country house the space between two projecting wings was roofed and fronted with glass. The room thus gained was one of the most interesting of its kind, being graced with an extensive collection of the ferns of the locality, and guarded by a pair of curious Chinese idols holding back the opened door on either side.

To the American in France it never ceases to be a wonder where so much leisure for out-of-door life is found, particularly as it does not follow that home duties are shirked to obtain it. Indeed, the proverbial French thrift is in no way better shown than in the readiness with which French women take a share in the work of the household, even in well-to-do families, and this without loss of dignity, since custom sanctions the keeping of few servants in France. And but few servants are needed, as no baking or laundering is done at home, and polished floors do away at once with dust, and that tearing-up and setting-to-rights process which we call house-cleaning. It would seem that they arrange their days, as well as their household affairs, wisely in France, and are skilled in the happy art of making the most of each one as it passes. For, however busy the morning hours may be, in most French homes the long afternoon finds household cares laid aside for a time, while rest and quiet enjoyment take their place.

Perhaps one secret of this wonderful leisure may lie in the fact that French mothers, strange as it may seem, do not consider it one of the cardinal virtues always to have cake in the house, and it really was not evident that the children suffered at all in consequence. It is, therefore, quite possible that the pleasant sight of mothers spending whole happy afternoons with their children out in the open air may be partly owing to this great lack of ambition in cake making.

The little baskets which French children carry with them to their much-loved parks and gardens are usually supplied with a generous piece of one of the long French loaves of bread, and a bar or two of sweetened chocolate. A few sons procure this quite sufficient lunch, as well as time for those pleasant little expeditions—it may be only to the nearest public garden—which they like and so well know how to arrange in sunny France.—American Agriculturist.

He Wanted Work and Got It. Frank Matthews has been in Chicago three weeks. He has answered all the advertisements he has seen, but in no instance was he successful in securing the coveted employment. Meanwhile his slender savings had become all but exhausted. Necessity proved the mother of invention, and, according to a Chicago paper, he took a great board about a foot square and marking on it in big black letters,

WORK WANTED.

he fastened it on his breast and took up his beat among the commission houses. A great many people stopped him, but none offered him work. He walked several other down town streets, the object of the same curiosity. At last one man gave him a situation.

Saved from Death by Grasshoppers. James Clone, a farmer of Stonyford, N. Y., believes grasshoppers saved him from death by an enraged bull. Mr. Clone was crossing a large, open field, when the bull pursued him. The farmer ran as fast as possible, but the bull steadily gained on him, and when nearly exhausted a small clump of bushes was passed, from which arose a large cloud of grasshoppers. The insects struck the infuriated animal in the face and it turned aside. Mr. Clone escaped from the field unharmed.

Clever Indian Horseman. An interesting illustration of the Indian's clever horsemanship was given by a young buck at Wilbur, Wash., a few days ago. Carrying in his hand an ordinary cup brimful of water, he rode on a cayuse at full gallop the length of the main street and returned without spilling so much as a drop of the water.

A MYSTERY OF IMPORTED BEER.

The Sales Increasing, While the Imports Are Decreasing. It is regarded by some persons as surprising that while the importations of beer have fallen off considerably in the last two years, the consumption of imported beer has increased more than fivefold, says a New York paper. Where ten years ago there were, perhaps, a dozen places in town at which imported beer was sold, there are now, probably, six hundred. It has become, in fact, a prime necessity in saloons of the first class to have on draught imported beer, and the multiplicity of such signs is significant of the constantly increasing demand for the beverage. Some saloons keep as many as six or seven varieties of imported beer; but at the same time the receipt of barrels in which it is contained—it is shipped in barrels, not kegs—is constantly falling off.

The explanation of the matter is one which can with much greater candor be given by a consumer than by a dealer in the imported article. The fact is this: Very little of the so-called imported beer sold in New York city saloons at present is really imported. It is domestic beer of a different kind from that usually sold, and the difference is to be found in the use of coloring matter and in the larger infusion of alcohol. It is alcohol that gives to imported beer its strength and which, at the same time, preserves it during the ocean voyage and the constant changes of temperature to which it is subjected in its transfer over 4,000 miles of land and sea. Genuine imported beer sent from Germany to the United States contains a larger proportion of alcohol than the beer sold and drunk in Germany. The distinctive mark of American beers is that they are what is called light, of amber color, and have a bitter taste, supplied in good beer by the hops. Kaiser beer, Pilsener beer, and some few other varieties of German beer are light, but the great majority of beers sold in Germany are dark, of a reddish-brown color, somewhat resembling mahogany in hue. Now many American brewers, and especially those in the city of New York, brew two varieties—dark and light. The dark is heavy; the light is frothy. The general demand of consumers is almost universally for light beer, but the dark has some admirers, especially among those persons who like a heavier article, sometimes prescribed for medical use, and resembling, to some extent, porter in its nutritive properties. This dark beer, the product of American brewers, costs usually a little more than the light, but it costs considerably less than the imported article with the duty added to it. So in many New York saloons the so-called "imported" beer sold over counters or at tables is really nothing more or less than the ordinary American dark beer, colored somewhat, and with alcohol added. Knowledge of this fact thoroughly explains the apparent paradox that while the importations of foreign beer have fallen off, the sales of foreign beer in New York are increasing. During the last two years many American brewers have been extending their trade by the manufacture of a variety recommended to invalids to whom, heretofore, porter has been prescribed. This variety of domestic beer has largely superseded porter, and, to some extent, ale, and the sale of it appears to be increasing. It is brewed only by very large concerns, however, and considerable advertising work is necessary to get it on the market.

Deerfield's Human Lightning Rod. Albert Lund is a carpenter and boards at the Union Hotel at Deerfield Corners, says Utica Observer. He was sitting on the hotel veranda when the storm came up last evening. After one of the flashes Lund tipped over in his chair and fell down like one dead. There were half a dozen people who witnessed the occurrence. When they picked him up Lund was unconscious. For fifteen minutes he was unable to speak. Peter Schultz, proprietor of the hotel, walked him around and resorted to various measures to bring the young man to his senses. His efforts were finally successful and Lund was soon able to describe the sensations he had experienced. He said that they were not altogether unpleasant. The worst sensation was after the effects passed away. He felt sick at his stomach. Twice before Lund has drawn in his direction electricity from the clouds, and he begins to think that he might properly be dubbed "the human lightning rod."

On one of the previous occasions he was dumping a pail of milk into a can. He and the can were both knocked over. Another time he was so violently shaken that his garments were rent.

Buzzard Causes a Railroad Wreck. A buzzard flew against the headlight of a locomotive of a train near De Funak Springs, Fla., recently, and the oil, flowing out, caught fire. The engineer reversed the lever so quickly that the train jumped the track, injuring several passengers. The fire was put out and the body of the buzzard, thoroughly cooked, was found in the lamp.

Maysville People Shaken Up. At 1 o'clock the other day, Maysville, Ky., was shaken up by an earthquake. The shock lasted a minute and folks were so scared they dug into the streets. Clocks were stopped, dishes were rattled and crockery broken. Some folks prayed who haven't offered a petition to the throne of grace in years.

17-Year-Old Boy Goes Up for Life. George Chesbro, the 17-year-old youth who was convicted of murdering his grandmother, Mrs. Levi Pierce, July 8th last, near Grand Haven, Mich., has been sentenced to life imprisonment at Jackson.

SUNSTRUCK TREES.

They at Once Part With Their Vitality and Die. During the late extraordinary warm spell the writer of this paragraph was called upon to see a large sugar maple tree that was supposed to have been destroyed by a leak of the city gas main at the root, but an examination showed that the tree died, literally, from sunstroke. It is strange that close observers of trees are unable to see when anything is out of the common run of things, and consequently note that something is going wrong. This sugar maple had been planted on the street probably a quarter of a century ago, and was about four feet in circumference, but the trunk was almost triangular, and yet this peculiarity seemed to attract no attention. The tree was simply triangular because on three sides of the tree the bark and wood had evidently been destroyed years ago, while the outer bark still continued to cover up the injury, and the only live wood was on the angles of the trunk. Only about one-third of the trunk was practically alive. When the exceedingly warm spell came it was impossible for these limited ducts to supply the moisture required for such a large surface of foliage, and the tree, therefore, literally died from inability to furnish the moisture required for transpiration. It may always be taken for granted that when the trunk of a tree, naturally cylindrical, takes an angular form there is something wrong beneath the bark, and an examination should at once be made. The flatter portions will usually be found dead. In this case the bark should be wholly cut away from the dead portion and the denuded part painted, in order to check rotting away. In time the healthy wood may grow over the wound or lifeless part, and the life of the tree be eventually saved.

TOOTH OF A SAURIAN.

Remarkable Specimen Found in a Maryland Iron Mine Recently. Charles E. Coffin, of Muirkirk, Md., has lately placed at the disposal of the Woman's College Museum for study and description, in connection with other collections from the same region, a remarkable saurian tooth, recently exhumed from his iron mines in Prince George county. It measures three inches in length, and the herbivorous dinosaur to which it belonged was not less than twenty-five feet in length. The dentine of the tooth, with its beautiful polish and characteristic transverse markings, is almost perfectly preserved, and the delicate serrations of its edges are as sharply defined as when the reptile was imbedded in the lignitic clays of the Potomac formations. The mine from which the tooth was excavated is the same as that from which Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale, several years ago obtained a considerable collection. These remains were so highly prized by this distinguished investigator that several men and an engineer were employed for a number of weeks in making excavations for the same, says Baltimore American. Though the Maryland dinosaurs were huge animals in comparison with reptiles now living, they are but dwarfs beside some of the gigantic species which inhabited the western North America in Jurassic time. During a recent visit to the Woman's college, Professor Marsh remarked that one of the fossil species he discovered in the west could stand on the lawn in front of Goucher hall and eat with comfort from the roof. This "terrible lizard" was 100 feet long, and the largest animal ever known to inhabit the earth.

DRESSED AS A BOY.

Mother of a Girl Who Had Eloped Attacks Her Daughter's Companion. Walter Connell and Minnie Goodpasture, a young couple who eloped from Auburn, Ill., were captured in the timber in Ball township. The girl, who is but 15 years old, was attired in a boy's suit and had her hair cut and had been roughing it with Connell for several days. The young man was arrested on a charge of abduction. During the trial the mother of the girl, who was almost crazed with grief, attempted to assault the prisoner with an umbrella, and the audience, which was in sympathy with her, began to talk of treating Connell to a dose of tar and feathers. Connell was bound over to the grand jury and the boy's family furnished bond. Connell and the girl are members of prominent families, and there is much excitement over the case.

CANDY COOKED IN PAPER.

A Novel and Dainty Method Introduced at Boarding School. The girls of one of our eastern colleges have a novel method of candy-making, which deserves to be known outside their magic circle—especially as the results are particularly delicious. They take a sheet of heavy, glazed writing paper and turn up the four edges to a depth of about three-fourths of an inch. Into this box they pour a cupful of white sugar and a very little water, and set it on top of the stove. One would think that the paper would burn, but it does not. The sugar boils up charmingly and looks tempting enough in its dainty receptacle. When it is nearly done, a drop or two of flavoring is added, or just before taking from the fire some nut meats are strewn over its surface. It is then taken off the stove and set to float in its paper box in a bowl or basin of cold water. When cold it should be brittle and then the paper can be peeled off and a dainty square of toothsome candy is the reward. It is great fun to make and will surprise your friends if they chance to see it boiling in its paper box.

Highland Mary.

The statue of Burns' Highland Mary is to be erected at Dunoon. More than 100 years ago Burns flirted with Mary Campbell, to whom he was faithless, for he was already married to Jean Armour. However, he wrote beautiful verses about his Highland Mary, hence the statue. It is one of the paradoxes of human nature that this monument celebrates not the woman, who would have remained obscure had she never met Burns, but the poet who amused himself with a flirtation, and with writing verses about it.

Signs That Ants Can Talk.

It is believed that ants can really talk. To test the matter a scientist killed one. The eye-witnesses of the murder hastened away and laid their heads together with every ant they met, the result being that the latter immediately turned back and fled.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES.

Callender's System, Which Connects Without the Aid of the "Hello" Girl. Romaine Callender, an electrical engineer, who has his office and laboratory in the Decker Building, Union Square, the other day exhibited and gave a working demonstration there of an entirely new system of telephone exchange which he has invented and patented here and abroad, says the New York Tribune. The apparatus exhibited forms a complete telephone exchange in working order, of a kind intended for use in a small city. To explain in detail the method of communication between subscribers, a number of ordinary telephone transmitters and receivers have been placed on the walls of the room in which the apparatus is shown, and these instruments are connected with the apparatus of the exchange proper, in the center of the room. The whole system of interconnection at the exchange is automatic, the services of operators there not being required. Subscribers make their own connections automatically by the use of a simple device attached to their transmitting and receiving instruments. By this device when a subscriber desires to connect himself with another subscriber he turns two knobs, moving indicator arms over two numbered dials, forming the proper combination of figures. For instance, if 15 were the number desired, the subscriber would move one indicator arm to 1 and the other to 5, and within twelve seconds, Mr. Callender says, the bell on the calling subscriber's instrument would ring to announce the connection with the subscriber at 15. The apparatus in which the connection is made at the central station consists of a circuit selector for receiving calls and individualizing portions of the apparatus to the calling subscriber; a numerical receiver for registering the number of the telephone with which connection is desired; a numerical separator for automatically classifying the "impulses" of the call; a numeralizer for totalizing the numbers registered by the receivers and for selecting the telephone with which connection is desired; a signaling track for signaling subscribers when a connection is made or a telephone is in use; progressive switches, mechanisms held under the control of a signaling subscriber until the connection has been effected, and a connector, by which subscribers are interconnected. All this mechanism appears as an orderly arrangement of wires, keys, brushes and various other parts, which are minutely adjusted and bewilderingly numerous. Mr. Callender, who is an Englishman, hopes that a stock company will be formed to manufacture the apparatus and operate it. He says he has already had negotiations tending toward that result. The exhibition of the apparatus will continue for a month.

Mother of a Girl Who Had Eloped Attacks Her Daughter's Companion.

Walter Connell and Minnie Goodpasture, a young couple who eloped from Auburn, Ill., were captured in the timber in Ball township. The girl, who is but 15 years old, was attired in a boy's suit and had her hair cut and had been roughing it with Connell for several days. The young man was arrested on a charge of abduction. During the trial the mother of the girl, who was almost crazed with grief, attempted to assault the prisoner with an umbrella, and the audience, which was in sympathy with her, began to talk of treating Connell to a dose of tar and feathers. Connell was bound over to the grand jury and the boy's family furnished bond. Connell and the girl are members of prominent families, and there is much excitement over the case.

Huxley and Tyndall.

Tyndall was, I think, one of the earliest members of the Alpine Club, but he succeeded after an unfortunate dispute, which arose in connection with his own unsuccessful attempts on the Matterhorn, and Mr. Whymp's ascent of that peak, and it was not till three or four years before his death that he again attended one of the annual dinners of the club, where he and Professor Huxley were among the guests of the evening. Both orated, but in the particular art of after-dinner speaking Tyndall was not the equal of his brilliant rival, and his labored and rather egotistical utterances contrasted unfavorably with the delicate persiflage of Huxley, who, by the way, chaffed him unmercifully on that occasion as being one of the goats and not one of the sheep—the goats who climbed the arid rocks; while the sheep—among whom Huxley reckoned himself—browsed contentedly on the rich pastures below.

Merritt Let Down Easily.

M. Clay Merritt, the game dealer of Kewanee, Ill., whose troubles with the law on account of having in his possession game birds out of season, has been found guilty of 161 counts in a total of 27,000, and fined \$805. Had the maximum fine been imposed upon Merritt on the total number of counts in the indictment he would have been mulcted \$675,000. State Game Warden Charles H. Blow has taken possession of Merritt's warehouse and will hold it until the circuit court meets. He charges the assistant state's attorney with crooked work and will contest the result of Saturday's trial.

THE SIOUX CITY FAIR will be held SEP. 20 to 30. One fare for the round trip from all stations on the Sioux City O'Neill and Western R'y. APPLY TO ANY AGENT.

READ THE TRIBUNE For Telegraph, Local, General, State and Foreign News. MARKET COMPLETE THE SIOUX CITY DAILY TRIBUNE \$6 Per Year. 50 Cents Per Month. QUICKEST AND BEST MAIL SERVICE Address: THE TRIBUNE, Sub. Dept. Sioux City, Iowa.

A. J. HAMMOND ABSTRACT CO. Successors to R. R. DICKSON & CO. Abstractors of Titles. Complete set of Abstract Books. Terms reasonable, and absolute accuracy guaranteed, for which we have given a \$10,000 bond as required under the law. Correspondence Solicited. O'NEILL, HOLT COUNTY NEB.

PATENTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a complete and up-to-date information, write to the inventor. This special paper, issued weekly, clearly illustrates, and for the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world, \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. BUILDING, monthly, 60 cents. Single copies, 10 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in color, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address: MURK & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

Chickster's English Dismal Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. Beware of cheap imitations. Contains no opium. Is a purely vegetable preparation. Makes the pulse and purify the blood. Acts on the bowels and facilitates. At Druggists, or send for a sample to the proprietor, Chickster's English Dismal Brand, 18, 600 Westchester, New York. Sold by all Local Druggists.

PATENTS. Canvases and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office across the street from the Post Office, and is easily reached from all parts of the city. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO., Opp. Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NERVE SEEDS WEAR. A remedy for nervousness, weakness, loss of brain power, etc. Sold by all Local Druggists.