

DR. FALL'S TROUBLES

TEXT OF THE FORMAL PRESENTMENT GIVEN OUT.

Commissioner Wolf Appears as the Complainant—Incompetency, Insubordination and Disrespectful Conduct Alleged, With Specifications Set Forth.

Feeble Minded Institute Difficulty.
The board of public lands and buildings has allowed the public to inspect charges brought against Dr. C. P. Fall for misconduct as superintendent of the institute for feeble minded at Beatrice. They read as follows:

LINCOLN, May 7.—To the Board of Public Lands and Buildings of the State of Nebraska, Gentlemen: Dr. C. P. Fall, superintendent of the Nebraska Institute for feeble minded youth, with incompetency, insubordination and disrespectful conduct and malfeasance in office. Further specifying wherein he has been guilty of the same, I would state the following:

1. Incompetency. I. The said C. P. Fall has shown himself unable and incompetent as superintendent of said institute to conduct the same in a suitable and satisfactory manner, and has shown himself unable to conduct the said institute in such manner as to promote harmony among the employees thereof. 2. He has shown himself incompetent to properly care for the children placed in said institution and under his care and as a result of said care have lost their lives while he has been in charge of the said institution.

3. Insubordination. I. The said C. P. Fall as superintendent of said institute has failed and refused to comply with the orders and directions of the board of public lands and buildings, in a suitable and satisfactory manner, viz: (a) M. J. Kennedy of Norfolk was designated by said board on Feb. 12, 1907, as a night watchman for said institute, but the said C. P. Fall has refused to permit the said M. J. Kennedy to enter upon his work. (b) Fred Allen of Butler county was on February 12, 1907, selected by the said board as supervisor in said institute, but the said C. P. Fall soon thereafter reduced the said Fred Allen to a position as attendant at less salary than that of supervisor and placed in said institution as supervisor a citizen of Glenwood, Ia., all without the knowledge or consent of said board. (c) The board of public lands and buildings on February 12, 1907, ordered that the steward in said institution should keep the books, but the said C. P. Fall in violation of said order, refused to permit the steward to keep said books, but without the knowledge or consent of the board of public lands and buildings employed H. Bush to act as bookkeeper for said institution. (d) On May 5, 1907, said C. P. Fall refused to permit C. W. Phelps, who has theretofore been duly chosen by said board as steward for said institution, to enter said building in the performance of his duties as such steward. (e) On the 5th day of May, 1907, the said C. P. Fall refused to permit J. V. Wolfe, chairman of the board of public lands and buildings, to enter said building or to go through the same to his official capacity, but attempted to exclude him therefrom.

4. Disrespectful conduct: 1. On May 5, 1907, the said C. P. Fall did attempt to exclude J. V. Wolfe, chairman of the board of public lands and buildings, from said institution and did cause, incite and permit the other employees and attendants at such institution to use disrespectful language toward C. W. Phelps, H. A. Givens and J. V. Wolfe, chairman of the said board of public lands and buildings. I further charge that the conduct of said C. P. Fall, while superintendent of said institution, has been such as to bring said institution into disgrace and disrepute, and has been such as to bring into contempt the best interests of said institution, its inmates and the state of Nebraska. J. V. WOLFE.

Hearts of Her Nebraska Home.
Washington special to the Lincoln Journal: For several years past Gen. L. W. Colby of Beatrice, Nebraska, has been protecting and supporting at his home in this city the little Indian girl, Zintka Lanuni, whom the general is reported to have taken from its dead mother's arms on the battlefield of Wounded Knee. This was in the closing days of September, seven years ago, and the Indian child has since that time been cared for by General and Mrs. Colby, as if she were their own child. "Lost Bird," which is Zintka's name rendered into English, seems to enjoy living in Washington, although her restless Indian spirit has not yet settled down to eastern methods and eastern manners. She plays with the children of the neighborhood on the street and in the house, but despite the warnings and admonitions of Mrs. Colby, is not always choicer in the selection of her companions. Zintka, being of a dark complexion naturally, perhaps, sees no crime in the dusky skins of the darkey children, who are almost as numerous in Washington as the whites. It is Mrs. Colby's constant care to guard her from association with children with whom she should not associate and to aid her and instruct her in the rules of propriety. Mrs. Colby being a prominent educator and editor of the Woman's Tribune, is well able to instruct children in the way they should go and is doing her best for little Miss Lanuni. Zintka is quite popular with the boys and girls of her acquaintance, to all of whom she frequently boasts of her home in Nebraska, which, she sometimes says, she likes better than Washington. She is a very reserved child and seldom speaks unless first addressed, and then only in short sentences. Because of her peculiar ways, romantic history and of the fact that she is a full blooded Indian, she is one of the attractions of her neighborhood.

The Doctor Found Guiltless.
Seward Blade: "Dr. Monroe, the 'Quaker' tapeworm tamer, came to grief in York, and lit out for greener fields. The minions of the law got after him for practicing medicine without the required authority of law. He carried away a good healthy 'wad' of 'boodle' from York, as he did from David City and Seward. Nearly every community has run the gauntlet of the washing machine fiend, the patent sickle sharpener, the well auger, fence machines, and other fakes too numerous to mention, and yet a kind providence permits us to live. How thankful we ought to be with all our willingness to bite at every fraud that comes this way, that the fool-killer has been too busy elsewhere to make us a visit.

The Burlington railroad has employed from 150 to 175 men at Tecumseh for the past two weeks, putting the road in passing condition after the flood. It will be quite a while before the bed will be again made substantial.

Bank at Bradshaw Closes.
The other morning as the business men and citizens appeared on the street their attention was drawn to a placard tacked to the door of the Bradshaw bank bearing notice to the effect that the institution was in the hands of the state banking board. Particulars at this time are unobtainable, but as the concern has always been conducted in a careful and conservative manner it is believed that the assets will equal the liabilities. Hard times and poor collections are supposed to be the cause.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Nothing Certain as to When the Road Will Be Sold.

General Solicitor Kelly of the Union Pacific system will return within the next few days from New York City, says the Omaha Bee, where he has been engaged for a month in legal matters connected with the foreclosure of the government's lien on the U. P. railway. Considerable testimony has been taken in regard to the interests involved in the foreclosure before Judge Cornish, special master in Chancery for the Union Pacific receivership.

In regard to the time of the actual foreclosure sale, there have been all kinds of conjectures. Guesses on the date ranging all the way from May 10, next Monday, until January next, have been made and printed. It was a Boston publication that started the story about the sale's being set for May 10, and cited Messrs. Mink and Ames as authority for the statement. It is evident now that the report was a pure canard, and was directed at the time by those familiar with Union Pacific matters.

Said a man who is in a position to judge of the progress that is being made toward foreclosure to a Bee reporter: "In my opinion it's a good, safe bet that the foreclosure of the Union Pacific railway will not take place this year. But my opinion is no better than yours or that of any one else. It's all a matter of conjecture and one man's guess is as good as another. Every few days a statement setting the time of the sale is published, but as a matter of fact there is not a man under heaven who can tell when the foreclosure will take place."

"I understand that Master-in-Chancery Cornish has been in New York taking testimony from holders of various liens against the Union Pacific other than that of the government's. Now, after all that testimony has been taken, its going to be some time before the master will give his report on the cases to the court. Even if these reports were accepted by all parties concerned and at once confirmed by the federal courts it would take a month or more, but it is pretty well understood that there will be no protests from the holders of certain liens. It is natural in a case like this, where their interests might be adversely affected, that there should arise objections. These disagreements will cause more delay and even after that there are a half dozen legal processes necessary before the sale can take place, including the advertising of the sale for sixty days.

"That's the reason I seriously doubt if there will be any foreclosure this year. But one guess is as good as another. There are even those who are almost willing to wager that the foreclosure sale of the Union Pacific railway will never take place at all. The receivership may, they argue, be terminated within a year, or possibly somewhat less time, but the road will be operated by the owners in the way they think the most profitable. If any man tells you when the foreclosure proceedings will be terminated, you may politely tell him he is mistaken, for there is no one, absolutely none, who can do anything more than hazard a guess on it. There are as many legal points in the foreclosure proceedings as there are points to a pineapple, and it will take some time to solve them all. That's why I say one guess is as good as another."

Beet Sugar Interest.

Washington dispatch: The beet sugar interests are here in full force, represented by Henry T. Oxnard of Nebraska, and are working for the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, which admits Hawaiian sugar free into this country and thus competes with domestic grown sugars. Mr. Oxnard, who is one of the showiest managers in the sugar interests in Washington, is strongly opposed to any annexation of Hawaii, because it is a sugar-producing country, whose products might come in competition with those grown on our soil. For the same reason he is working vigorously to secure an amendment to the tariff which would defeat the free admission of sugar under existing treaties. Mr. Oxnard printed a long and interesting statement in the Post a few days ago showing that the treaty was a lopsided arrangement by which Hawaii received most of the advantages and the United States all of the disadvantages. He is very confident that when the tariff bill is reported from the finance committee that the Hawaiian treaty will be one of the subjects discussed and that enough republican members of the senate will be found to secure its abrogation.

Mr. Oxnard is indefatigable in interviewing senators and representatives and has spent the greatest part of the winter in working upon the sugar schedule. He is known as an expert and with his assistant, E. Ham, formerly Representative Laird's private secretary and private messenger for Senator Manderson, has prepared and printed many of the ablest arguments and pamphlets presented to the house and senate in favor of the high duty upon sugars and proper protection for American refineries.

Honors for an Ex-Nebraskan.

Port Townsend (Wash.) dispatch: Private advices from Washington indicate that C. S. Johnson of Alaska will be the next governor of the district. He was sent from Nebraska to Alaska during Harrison's administration to fill the position of United States attorney for Alaska, and is very popular.

Joseph Herrod of North Platte has lost several head of cattle on his farm south of town by a disease which appears in the shape of running sores on the hind legs, followed by a dropping off of the hoofs and later by the death of the animal.

A Favorable Indication.

The mortgage record in Buffalo county, says the Kearney Hub, is not what it used to be. Formerly the record showed principally filings and few releases, but now the order is reversed and the releases exceed the filings by about four to one. During the month of April the actual farm releases exceeded the new filings by more than thirteen thousand dollars, and during the same period the actual releases of mortgages on city property exceeded the new filing by about twelve thousand dollars. In the matter of chattel mortgages the proportion of releases is still greater.

GROWTH OF CHICORY.

BULLETIN FROM THE NEBRASKA EXPERIMENT STATION.

How to Obtain the Best Results—Preparation of the Ground—Kind of Soil Necessary—Planting and Cultivating—Information of General Interest.

The Chicory Industry.
The Nebraska experiment station has put forth a bulletin concerning chicory cultivation in this state, from which some extracts are here taken.

The soil best adapted to raising chicory is a sandy loam, provided there is a sufficient water supply. In very dry seasons heavier soils have been more productive, owing to the fact that they retain moisture better than those of a sandy nature. It is particularly desirable that the subsoil be loose and friable, having no underlying hardpan or gumbo. Such a formation prevents the downward growth of the tap root.

The question as to whether bottom land or upland is best adapted to chicory culture is simply one of water supply. Chicory will thrive where there is a very small amount of water in the soil, but cannot produce as much substance as when this element is present in normal proportion. On the other hand, a soil overcharged with water will not only retard the early growth of the root, but will prevent a normal ripening. The super-saturated soil, without doubt, is the greater of the two evils. Land that is ordinarily too wet for small grain is likewise too wet for chicory. Land that is too dry for small grain may produce a good crop of chicory root.

What is usually termed rich soil is desirable, provided it is not newly broken. New land should never be planted in chicory, as it induces a woody growth.

FALL PLOWING.

The importance of fall plowing of the land cannot be too strongly emphasized. The time for starting the preparation of the soil will depend somewhat upon the nature of the crop preceding. If this be some small grain, plow the stubble and weeds under soon after the grain has been removed. If the season is dry, there is a distinct advantage in plowing immediately after taking off the grain, as the soil is more moist than after standing exposed in the sun for several days, and is consequently more easily worked.

RICH SOIL NECESSARY.

Unless the land is very rich it will need manure. Spread the manure after the shallow plowing, the manure should be well rotted. Subsoil and surface plow in the fall, or if that cannot be done, plow as deep as possible. If rotted manure is not available, it is advisable to keep fresh manure piled during the winter, instead of spreading it in the fall. Keep the pile moist enough to prevent its overheating (fire-fanging) while standing. In order to have water convenient, the heap should be made within easy reach of a pump. Do not have the manure too wet, or decompose will be retarded. There are very obvious advantages to be obtained from the fall preparation of land. In the first place, it leaves the ground much cleaner, especially if it be plowed early. It exposes a large surface of soil to the action of the frost during the winter, and this helps the ground, being broken up, holds the rain and melted snowwater, and, when the temperature is favorable, undergoes the chemical action before spoken of.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING.

Planting should not begin until the soil is properly warmed and the danger from heavy frost is passed. Ordinarily from the 1st to the 20th of May is the best time. Seed at the rate of one and one-half pounds to the acre. The seed should not be placed more than three-fourths of an inch below the surface of the ground, and in case the soil is wet, one-half inch is sufficient. If planted deeper the young plants will not have strength enough to reach the surface.

The planting is best done by means of a garden drill. The greatest care must be taken not to crack the seed, and a drill that will avoid this will be selected. The planter should drop about four seeds at a time.

SEPARATING AND THINNING OUT.

When the plants attain a size sufficient to admit of their being pulled conveniently, they must be removed so as to leave only six plants standing from four to six inches apart in the row. If the stand is thick when they first come up it will be easier to cut them out in bunches by hand. If two plants are left together their roots combined will not weigh as much as one properly developed. It will also increase the labor of topping. The operation of thinning out should be completed before the plants have ten leaves. If this is not attended to when the plants are young the removal of the roots will injure the one it is intended to leave. A good rule is to judge whether the stand is good or poor. If the latter the bare spaces in the rows should be replanted.

HARVESTING.

The implement best adapted to harvesting the root is the beet loosener. This breaks the connection of the root with the soil, and so they can be pulled by hand. Another way, but not so convenient, is to run a plow beside the row so as to expose the root on one side.

The tops are cut off the leaves at the base of the bottom set of leaves. A corn knife is generally used for this purpose.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Chicory is a crop requiring careful attention and considerable labor for successful culture. The cost of raising an acre of roots is about \$30, allowing for the labor of a man and team at \$3 per day, that of a man alone at \$1.50 per day. Eight tons of roots may be regarded as an average yield, although fifteen or sixteen tons are within range of possibility. The leaves of the plant make a fair cattle food, but should not be cut or pastured off before harvesting. They should not be fed to milk cows as they make the milk bitter.

The county commissioners throughout the state are getting in their work on the bridges, most of which suffered from the flood.

NEBRASKA TOBACCO.

Experts Say the Weed Can Be Cultivated in the State With Profit.

A cigar made in Nebraska and of Nebraska grown tobacco, says the Omaha Bee, may cause the inveterate smoker to shrug his shoulders in contemplation, but there are such things, and it is said they are not bad ones, either. There are any number of cigar factories in this state and a fair quality of tobacco is grown here. H. Rosenstock of this city purchased within the last few days about 7,000 pounds of Nebraska grown tobacco. The men who raised it are C. R. Chase and Wells & Neiman all of Schuyler. It is true, that Wells & Neiman cultivate the product more for pleasure than for profit, but it is said by those who are competent to judge that tobacco can be raised at a profit in Nebraska.

Mr. Rosenstock says that the state Wisconsin raises about 90,000 cases of tobacco each year, which is about 300,000 pounds. Any tobacco which can be used at all is worth 5 cents a pound, while the greater portion of it will easily bring 10 cents. This state is as favorably located as Wisconsin and Mr. Rosenstock says the question is, why cannot that amount of tobacco be cultivated here as well as in the state further east?

The cultivation of tobacco, like the cultivation of beets, requires constant attention. It must be kept clean and worms must be guarded against. The soil around the plant must also be kept loose, and in fact, the crop requires constant attention until it is harvested. Then it must be cut at the right time and have a proper place for seasoning. This requires carefully built sheds for that purpose.

Mr. Rosenstock says that a farmer with two or three boys to do the work can care for about three acres of tobacco. He cannot afford to pay high-priced labor to care for the crop. Any boy old enough to handle a hoe is old enough to care for the crop, and farmers after a little study and investigation of the plant will soon learn how to direct operations.

That portion of the tobacco used for wrappers is the most valuable, while the binders are next in value, with fillers last. The better care the crop receives the more wrappers will be gathered, and therein lies the profit. It is estimated that about 1,300 pounds of tobacco can be cut from an acre, which at the lowest price will bring \$60. This result, it is predicted, would be improved each year, just as in the raising of sugar beets, according to the advancement the farmer makes in the knowledge of how to cultivate the plant.

As to climate conditions, tobacco is like a great many other crops, in that it cannot prosper under a dry season, nor under one that is wet. Its worst enemies are the tobacco worm, which can be guarded against by careful watching, and the hail, which no one can control.

Wells & Neiman at Schuyler cultivate a good deal of tobacco each year, but, as mentioned above, they do so more from an interest in it that a desire to profit from their work. It is said that their plant is about as complete as any on the larger tobacco farms in Kentucky. They have all the facilities for the successful operation of the business and employ nearly all the work they require in securing a crop. They find a ready sale for their product, but their expense is said to be so large that the returns do not leave them any margin on the investment, unless the pleasure of smoking the Nebraska-grown cigar of Nebraska-grown tobacco furnishes the remuneration.

Interest in the Exposition.

Manager Rosewater, of the department of publicity of the Trans-Mississippi exposition, has returned from an extended trip to New York and other large eastern cities in the interest of the exposition. He reports considerable success in the business which he carried the members of the committee east. They had numerous conferences with the heads of large railway corporations, and were given every assurance of substantial interest on the part of railroads in the exposition in the way of liberal stock subscriptions. George M. Pullman, president of the Pullman palace car company, also promised to aid the exposition with a liberal subscription, and the same success was met with from the Western Union telegraph company. Francis C. Gable, a former resident of Omaha, subscribed \$300 for the Edgemoor company of Edgemoor, S. D. Mr. Gable promised a further subscription when he had an opportunity to lay the matter before the directors.

Insurance Companies Object.

Last year the Security Mutual insurance company of Fremont, the Lincoln life company of Lincoln, and the Equitable insurance company of Grand Island incorporated under the insurance laws of the state, paying State Auditor Moore the fee of \$10 each for such incorporation. The present insurance commissioner has notified the companies that the fee should have been \$50 for each, and has made a demand for the balance, the attorney general having decided from his construction of the law that the full amount should be paid. The Fremont and Lincoln companies have refused to pay the balance, claiming that a \$10 fee was all the law called for. The Grand Island company has not yet been heard from. The Bankers' Reserve and the Bankers' Guaranty companies of Omaha have incorporated under the same law this year, and paid the full fee. The two objecting companies have consulted attorneys and will contest the demand made by the commissioner.

The summer school for the teachers of Sheridan county will open June 7. Good instructors have been secured by Supr. Briggs, and it promises to be one of the most interesting institutes ever held in the county.

War Veteran Shoots Himself.

Cyrus Sellers of Syracuse committed suicide by shooting himself over the right ear with a 32-caliber revolver. His body was found in the barn of Mr. Tuttle, with whom he was living. The deceased was once a member of company I, Eight regiment, Illinois infantry, and had an application for a pension pending. He leaves a family of four small children. His wife died last December. No cause but general despondency is assigned.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, now in Lincoln, is gradually recovering from the injuries he received in the south.

ELECTRICITY ON CANALS.

Towing Vessels by Means of Motors on the Banks.

Americans have good grounds for thinking that they have evolved in the system which has been adopted for the Erie canal the best method of propelling boats electrically yet known, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. In this method, it will be remembered, the motor travels on a cable running along the tow-path, and it is under the control of a man seated upon it. While in speed attained and general efficiency this mode of canal propulsion is far ahead of the best European developments, some experiments in this direction, which are reported as having taken place on the Bourgogne canal in France are not without interest. Two methods were tried, one of which was called the "rudder motor." The motor was contained in a light detachable metal box forming part of the boat's helm, and working a screw attached to the shaft, running at about 300 revolutions a minute. The entire outfit—mounted complete—weighed about 1,800 pounds. In the second method there was employed a three-wheeled electric motor car running on the bank of the canal on a fixed track and towing the boats along in the usual way by means of a rope. A motorman was carried on the car, which weighed about two tons. Current in both cases was conveyed to the motors from an overhead wire. Both systems gave a speed of about two and one-half miles an hour in towing single barges, and the motor car towed three barges in a string weighing 418 tons, at a speed of one and one-fourth miles an hour. In reporting on these results a government commission expressed itself as pleased with the ready way in which the barges equipped with the rudder motors answered their helms, and also stated that the towing car ran perfectly well on the bank without excessive strain. On the whole, the preference was given to the latter method, although the fact that it required the services of an attendant who would be of no use on the barge was regarded as a decided disadvantage. No trouble was experienced with the canal banks from any wash of the rudder motor, and its use leaves the bank free for animal traction or other purposes, but still the tow car, it was concluded, gave the best results all around.

PAPER OF THE OXFORD BIBLES

Only Three Persons Who Know the Secret of Its Making.
The papermaking for Oxford Bibles is a specially important and interesting part of the work. At Wolvercote, a mile or two out of Oxford, the university has a large mill for the supply of its own requirements, says Chambers' Journal. A good deal of the paper they turn out there is made out of old ship's sails, the material of which, after battling with storms in all quarters of the world, come here for the purpose of being made into paper, printed in almost every language under heaven and bound up into volumes to be again scattered far and wide into all the uttermost ends of the earth. This Wolvercote paper mill has much to do with the great reputation that Oxford has acquired in the production of Bibles and other devotional books. Twenty years ago and more the management here hit on a valuable invention in papermaking, and ever since their "India paper" has been the envy and the puzzle of manufacturers all over the kingdom. There are said to be only three persons living who know the secret of its make, and, though the process has never been legally protected, and all the world is free to imitate the extremely thin but thoroughly opaque and wonderfully strong and durable paper of the best Oxford Bibles if they only knew how, all the world has hitherto quite failed to do so. It is thin as tissue, but perfectly opaque, and so strong that a strip of it three inches wide has proved to be capable of sustaining a quarter of a hundredweight. Over 160 works and editions are now printed on this paper. This special advantage has very largely helped Oxford to retain the leading position which it originally gained by being nearly the first if not quite the first printer of books in the kingdom, and by the prestige of its name.

Overcoats Not Needed.

A medical paper says: "If, instead of wearing overcoats people would wear coats of different thicknesses, according to the weather and conditions generally, they would avoid the danger of cooling by evaporation; the garments saturated with moisture would be removed and dry off the body, instead of on it. We believe that no considerable proportion of the 'colds,' attacks of lumbago, and even more formidable results of what are popularly called 'chills' may be traced to the practice of wearing overcoats."

Teething at 88.

Henry Garrett of Punxsutawney, Pa., who will be 88 years of age next May, has just recovered from an attack of the grip. Mr. Garrett is getting a new set of teeth. He lost his second set of teeth some twelve years ago. Recently his gums became sore and swollen and he consulted a dentist about it. The dentist examined his gums and informed him that he was getting a new set of teeth.

Fig 112 Days Under Snow.

Charles Davis of Cummings, N. D., who lost several pigs during the snow storm last Thanksgiving and found one of them about two months ago, now tells a stranger story still. To his own amazement he found another of his pigs which was alive and still lives after being buried 112 days. It was found only by the thawing of the snow a few days ago.

An Alluring Role.

Here's an odd story. And you must believe it, for facts cannot be denied. Here is a little list: Lillian Barr, Eleanor Bebee, Harriet Avery, Carrie Boylen, Rita Selby. These young ladies were all successive Tonys in "A Trip to Chinatown." They've all made runaway marriages. Now, what allurement has Tony for the marriageable young men about town?

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-Tobac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Care guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Perfectly Willing.

"Do you think your mother would let you have another piece of cake, Willie?" "Oh, yes, ma'am. She told me to be sure and get filled up while I had the chance."—Detroit Free Press.

It's a Very Cheap Trip.

Chicago to Nashville via Big Four Route to Louisville and a stop at Mammoth Cave. For full particulars address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., or H. W. Sparks, T. P. A., Big Four Route, 234, Clark St., Chicago.

If a man could enjoy laughing at himself, he could have plenty of amusement.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

A man who has one new idea a month is a genius.

Impure Blood

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla an excellent medicine. My little girl was afflicted with eczema for seven years and took many kinds of medicine without relief. After taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was cured." Mrs. ENMA FRANKLIN, Honeoye, N. York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Who opened that bottle of Hires Rootbeer?
The popping of a cork from a bottle of Hires is a signal of good health and pleasure. A sound the old folks like to hear—the children can't resist it.
Hires Rootbeer
Is composed of the very ingredients the system requires. Aiding the digestion, soothing the nerves, purifying the blood, a pleasant drink for temperance people.
Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

\$100 To Any Man.

WILL PAY \$100 FOR ANY CASE

OF Weakness in Men They Treat and Fall to Cure.

An Omaha Company places for the first time before the public a MAGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of Lost Vitality, Nervous and Sexual Weakness, and Restoration of Life Force in old and young men. No worn-out French remedy; contains no Phosphorus or other harmful drugs. It is a WONDERFUL TREATMENT—magical in its effects—positive in its cure. All readers who are suffering from a weakness that blights their life, causing that mental and physical suffering peculiar to Lost Manhood, should write to the STATE MEDICAL COMPANY, Omaha, Neb., and they will send you absolutely FREE, a valuable paper on these diseases, and positive proofs of their truly MAGICAL TREATMENT. Thousands of men, who have lost all hope of a cure, are being restored by them to a perfect condition.

This MAGICAL TREATMENT may be taken at home under their directions, or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go there for treatment, if they fail to cure. They are perfectly reliable, have no Free Prescriptions, Free Cure, Free Sample, or C. G. D. fake. They have \$250,000 capital, and guarantee to cure every case they treat or refund every dollar; or their charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid to them when a cure is effected. Write them today.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

I have been troubled for twenty years with constipation, indigestion and sleepless nights, but since taking Dr. Kay's Renovator I can sleep like a child. Dr. Kay's Renovator is worth its weight in gold. I am an old lady, 67 years old. Yours, Omaha, Neb. Mrs. D. A. McCOR. Dr. Kay's Home Treatment and Valuable Recipes, a new 68-page book, worth \$5.00 to any one, sent free for 2 stamps to pay postage by Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

CURE YOURSELF
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, hemorrhages, irritations, eruptions, of mucous membranes, gonorrhoea, syphilis, and not astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

WHAT IS IT?
A 48 page handsomely illustrated book, containing a description of the Tennessee Central and International Exposition, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., May 1st to Oct. 30th, the National Event of 1897. Can be obtained by sending eight cents postage to C. L. STONE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & E. I. R. B., 318 Union St., Chicago, Ill.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.