The latest advices from Samoa ar that the British German and American Consuls there have established the new government and have opened a custom house.

THE HERALD will still continue to be the leading Republican paper in the county. We will support the Amendment and ask all our friends to contribute articles of interest on the temperance question or any other subject of interest | The Men Who Will Frane the Confession to the general public.

PROHIBITION.

This is one of the grand questions of our day. It may, in some places, be set back for awhile, but it cannot be defeated. The principle is founded on truth from the happier work and experience of ored pre-byteries in a separate category some of the newer, as Iowa Kansas, but by no means least, our grand, good state of Nebraska, we trust, will stand the youngest and the strongest of our prohibition states in the work of temperance reform. Let there be a general people and victory is surely ours.

(Anon) W.

ONLY ONE FLAG.

Just now the South is making a great ado over its respect and reverence of the memory of Robert E. Lee. As we judge a tree by its fruit so do we judge the hearts of men by their deeds. In the name of the confederate army and in behalf of the South General Lee flung down the sword of treason at Appomattox The entire South acquiesced in the action of its chief military representative.

Thousands of them were sincere in their acceptance of the terms offered, and General Lee evinced his honesty by applying, within two months after the settlement of the war, to be reinvested with American citizenship, but men less honorable than Lee, all along, have not hesitated to break the pledge made by them at Appomattox, by flaunting the rebel flag and now the people of Virginia propose to wave the ex-confederate flag at the unveiling of the Lee monument at Richmond.

There is but one flag for America or for the American, and the old soldiers of Palestine, Illinois, have risen up and sent the following telegram to Harrison.

PALESTINE, Crawford County, Ill .-To his Excellency Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States. Washingtont In the name of all ex Union soldiers, living or dead, we respectfully but earnestly, protest against the display of rebel flags at the Lee monument dedication to the exclusion of the flag of our country. Treason must be made odious.

This was signed by Amos Musenhelder A. D. Gogin and Orrin Apple, the committee appointed by the ex-union soldiers.

Exery G. A. R. post in the Union should send in a similar protest, for the unfurling of these flags shows only contempt for this government and an offense to the nostrils of living loyalty.

Exports and Imports and Immigrants

The exports of the United States for the twelve months ending April, 1890, were of the value of \$847,666,531, against \$733,681,725 for the corresponding period of 1889, being an increase of \$113,984,806. The imports for the same Drs. period of 1890 were of the value of \$773,674,702, against \$38,590,558, being an increase of \$35,084,149. The excess of increase of exports over increase of imports was \$78,900,657; which does not look as though protection were 'shutting us out of the markets of the world.'

For the like term ending April, 1889, our imports exceeded our exports, and the same was true of the year previous. Not since 1884 have our exports been so greatly in excess of our imports as during the twelve months just ended. At the same time there has been a slight falling off in the number of immigrants, thus leaving a relatively small number of persons to enjoy the absolutely greater increase of trade.

It is particularly noticable that the greatest decrease of immigration has been from those countries whose people

generally are charged with the fault of pauperizing American labor by accepting paltry wages for unskilled work upon their landing on our shores. Thus the pember of immigrants from Hungary during the ten months ending April 30, 1800, was but 8,535, against 16,036 in ment of the project, but, much to the the like period of 1889. The Italian im- disappointment of the delegates, he migrants numbered 34,310 during the declined to do so, saying that the paper ten months ending April 30, 1839, and should come to him through the state only 15,846 during the ten months and their meeting place and devoted the ing April 30, 1890. On the other hand, remainder of the day to the discussion the immigrants from England have in- of minor matters. creased by about 11,000 during the past ten months: from Scotland by about 6.000; from Sweden and Norway by

about 6,000. of immigrants, quickly absorbed into by the publishing house in Sasa Fran-American methods, never bringing foreign prejudices or foreign issues into
American politics, generally bringing
small capitals with it, always industrious,
generally temperate in the use of liquors,
always thrifty and, in by far the greater
part, Protestant in religion. The immigration from Iroland increased by about
9,000 in ten months under review.
There foreign against british and its angle of the bishops' fund, was
adopted. The proposition to take from
Saliton conformed its North Carolina American methods, never bringing for cisco. The committee on finance sub-These figures arguera healthy condition by story and add it to the Northwest of trade and give us a couring promise | Curating conference was agreed to, after

of its continuance. -- inter Ocean.

Presbyterian Assembly.

THE REVISIONISTS SELECTED,

of Freeh-The M. E. Conference at St. Lunis-The American Branch of the Universal Peace Union.

Sandroux, N. Y., May 27.-The repert of the committee on the freedman, ar to allowing colored presbyteries to and God is with it. Men may deery and appeal already to the other boards, was fight against it, but God is greater and against the request. The report was wiser and better than men. His pur- taken up. Dr. Booth opposed discrimiposes are unfolding every hour. Many mation, and thought one presbytery was of our older states will yet come to learn as hood as another. To place the colwas unfair, and while it was done the North Dakota, South Dakota, and last manhood of the colored people was impugned, and they could not feel at home in the Presbyterian church. He moved that their request be granted.

Dr. Mores said the freedmen's board was intended to carry on a specific work among the colored people of the south. In larief it does the work of all the other awakening all along the line among good beards. He thought this board was needed, and must do the work it does for the wards of the church at large. It is a question affecting the very life of the board, and to repeal the rule is virtually moving to abolish the freedmen's

Dr. H. Patterson sympathized with the colored Presbyterians and did not want them branded with the stigma of inferiority. Other boards can take independent action with their presbyteries and all should have it.

Mr. Crosby said the logic was with

the colored brethren. The vote was taken on Dr. Booth's amendment and the call of division settled it in the affirmative. The vote stood 150 to 145, and was taken amid considerable excitement.

The motion to adopt the report was carried, the vote being 179 to 125. The report of deaconesess was taken from the docket. Dr. Werfield advocated the report. He thought women who serve the church should have ecclesiastical recognition. Dr. Parks brought out the fact that the women were not asking for the office, and Dr. Vandyke said that modest women would nor accept.

Mr. Warren moved that no further action than that adopted by previous assemblies be taken. The motion was lost and the recommendation to send down overtures was adopted after Dr. Moore had amended that the deaconesses be simply

set upart by prayer. At the night session the nominating committee announced the following as the committee which is to do the actual work of revision and to report to the as-semply of 1891. The committee as caped to Mexico. They have committed semply of 1891. The committee as named was accepted by the assembly

unanimously: Seminary—Professors W. H. Greene, Princeton; Thomas H. Hastings, Union; M. B. Eidle, Allegheny; W. H. Beech-er, Auburn; E. D. Morris, Lane; Her-rick Johnson, McConnell; Wm. A. Le-

cander, San Francisco. College Presidents—Francis M. Patton, Princeton; Wm. C. Roberts, Lake

Pastors-W. E. Moore, Columbus, O.: moderator of assembly) H. J. VanDyke, Brooklyn: Ebenezer Erskine, Chambersburg, Pa.; J. T. Leftwich, Baltimore; J. C. Niccols, St. Louis; E. R. Burkhalter, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Elders—Ex-Justice William Strong. Washington: ex-Senator S. J. R. McMillan, St. Paul; Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton, Pa.; Emerson E. White, Cincinnati; Judge Henry D. Saylor, Huntington, Ind.: Winthrop S. Gilman, New York; Barker Fumers, Trenton, N. J.: William Ernest, Covingington, Ky.; George Junkin, Philadel-phia; Charles R. Charnly, Chicago.

Detroit was selected as the next place of meeting. The following committee was appointed on a consensus creed: Drs. W. M. Mores, W. H. Roberts, Howard Crosby, John Dewitt, Francis Brown, B. B. Warfield, and Elders E. P. Durant, Henry Day and Robert F. Wilson.

Universal Peace Union.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- The twentyfourth annual convention of the American branch of the Universal Peace union opened here. A. H. Love of Philadelphia, president, occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by President Love and several leading clergymen of the city, expressing bright prophecies for the future good work of the union. A letter from President Harrison was read, expressing the wish that he might attend their meetings and inviting the members to call on him at the executive mansion. Letters expressing sympathy with the work of the union were also read from the members of the cabinet, Senators Sherman, Colquitt and Stanford, and Cardinal Gibbons. At 1 p. m. the members of the union, accompanied by the Women's Press association, called at the White House and paid their respecis to the president.

While at the White House the president was presented with the credentials of Conrad F. Stollmyer, who will proceed to the various courts of Europe to open negotiations for an international peace congress. The president was requested to sign the credentials as an evidence of the United States' endorse-

Sr. Louis, May 27.-In the M. E. conference H. P. Walker was elected editor This generally is an acceptable class of the paper which is to be established

Given White Treatment by the | Has Been Getting Lower Ever Since Cooper Named Him.

ARIZONIANS WANT PROTECTION.

The Murder of Attorney Hardie by Hostile Indians Near Tembstone, Ariz,-The Savages to Be Hunted Down-An Editor

Washiston, May 28.—Delegate M. A. Smith of Ariz ma-called on the proddent and handed to bim a long relegram which had just received from ted there by he alle Indiansthat escaped from the San Carlos reservation. The telegra a contained the Vereini of the coron of space which recently sat upon the i of the intest victim of these deler. The entire jury signed the teleprocess. Delegate Smith told the presiden. I the people of Avigona felt that the army had been inactive long enough, and day the time had come for prompt meas was by the government for the protection of life and property of the citizens. The president assured him that he would take immediate steps to remedy the evils so far as lay in the power of the forces of the government. The matter was probably laid before the cabinet which met in its semi-weekly session at noon, as the telegram was soon afterward sent out to the office for transmission to the war department, bearing the following indorsement in the hand-writing of the president: "This telegram is submitted for the information of the secretary of war, with directions to take prompt and effective measures to protect the settlers and to capture and bring to merited punishment any hostile Indians who have been concerned in killing our citizens.

Attorney Hardie's Murder. San Francisco, May 28.—Official news of the murder of Attorney Henry Hardie by hostile Indians near Tombstone, Ariz., has been received at army headquarters, and Gen. Miles has issued orders to pursue the Indians and to use the same tactics as were used in the pursuit of Geronimo. That will place the troops at Lowell, Grant and Buachua, A. T., and Fort Bayard, N. M., who will all close in on them. The hostile band consists of Kid and his party, who were sentenced to ten years in the military prison, but after serving a few years were pardoned by President Cleveland and returned to their reservation. The civil authorities then tried them and sentenced them to be hanged. While using taken to the Yuma peniteninnumerable depredations in that country since their escape.

More Trouble at Jacksonville. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 28.-Capt. Mack Burroughs of Tallahasse assaulted and severaly punished Zeph Harrison, publisher of The Florida Republican, a weblinesspaper of this city. Ex-Governor Harrison Reed, who was in Harrison's office at the time, also received a severe but accidental blow on the head from Barroughs. Last Saturday's issue of The Republican contained a long article, charging Capt. Burroughs and William Denham with having made an attack upon the house of Mrs. Craft, at Tallahasse, smashing the windows and doors with clubs, brick-bats and bullets. The article then recited that Capt. Burroughs, after the assault, proceeded to the capitol and reported the affair to Governor Fleming, who commended the act and promised to reward him for it by a capital appointment. Mrs. Craft is the boarding mistress of United States Marshal Weeks of this district, and the attack on her premises has been chronicled in the newspapers recently. Burroughs and Denham are highly respected citizens of Tallahasse, and the charge of The Republican was universally denounced as false. Burroughs came to this city, and taking two friends with him to the editor's office demanded of Harrison that he divulge the name of the writer of the scurrilous article. Harrison refused. Burrough's attacked him with his fists and a small cane, cutting him badly about the head, shoulders and arms. He will probably be confined to bed for three weeks or more. No bones were broken. The blow on Ex-Governor Reed's head was purely accidental, as he got between the contestants in trying to leave the room. Burroughs was arrested and gave bail in the city court for assault. Warrants have also been issued by the county court for assault with intent to kill, but they have not been served as yet. The affair caused intense excitement, owing to the prominence of the assailants.

The Work of Yandals. Keokuk, Ia., May 28.—The corridors and walls of the United States court house and postoffice building here were ruined. It has been customary to leave the outer doors open at night, so there was no difficulty in effecting an entrance. All the windows and railings were defaced. The law library on the third floor was broken open and the contents besmeared with the contents of several cuspidores. This was a valuable collection, and the ruin is complete. Col. Root, the custodian, has offered a reward of \$50 for evidence leading to the conviction of the vandals.

An Editor Murdered. Jackson, Miss., May 28.—The dead body of Maj. A. N. Kimball, a native of New Hampshire, but for forty years a prominent newspaper man of this state, and receiver of public moneys under President Garfield, was found by the roadside. He had been attacked while on his way to his residence, just outside the city limits, after midnight, and beaten to death with a club. No clue to the murderers has yet been obtained, but it is believed the deed was committed by negroes, with robbery as their ob-

Boodler Keenan.

New York, May 28.-Ex-Alderman Keenan, of boodle fame, presented himannounced his readiness to give bail.

BISKOP OCCURNOR DEAD.

The Bishop of Nebraska Passes Away

After a Long Illness. OMAHA, May 28.-Bishop O'Connor died at his residence as the result of his

late illness. His death was painless. Preparations for a large funeral are in

Et. Rev. James O'Connor was born in Ireland, September 10, 1823, came to America in 1838, entered upon his studies for the priesthood in Phihalel-phia and concluded them in the Cellege if the Propaganda at Rome. Lie was rdamed at Rome, March 25, 1818, by Cardinal Fronconi. Upon his return to this country he took up his labors in the Horese of Philiphary. He had charge of St. Michael's theological seminary Philis su Philadelphia. For the next four years he was in courgs of Hones burg partish, Pidlad slpins.

In 1876 he was chesen successor of the late Birkop O'Gorman and was conshe of Nebrasica, his consecration tabng place on Aug. 26 of that year. It time to Nebrasios, and taking charge of be missionary jurisdiction of Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana, entered vigor ously upon missimary work. own request Montana and Wyoming were taken from his rapidly populating lioune, and a fear ago the diocese of ancoin, comprising the South Platte country, was created from the diocesa of Nebraska. Four years ago the dioese of Nobraska was established by Rome, and the prelate was designated bishop of Nebraska.

THE JUSTIN DYNAMITE GUN.

The Cannon Bursts Into a Thousand Pieces During a Test.

PERRYVILLE, N. Y., May 28.-A large number of people from all over central New York came here by the special and regular mid-day trains to witness the public experiment of the Dr. Justin dynamite gun. The weather was fine all the morning, but at noon the clouds began to lower, with a prospect of rain. Much interest was shown and everything pointed to another successful experiment. The cannon was fired at 3 o'clock p. m. and exploded into a thou-sand pieces. Nobody was hurt, but there were many narrow escapee. Huge masses of iron were thrown hundreds of feet. A piece of the cannon, measuring about four feet through, came flying through the air and landed within three feet of a correspondent who was watching the proceedings from behind a tree. Another large piece went in the opposite direction, tearing a large chunk from the counter of a temporary refreshment stand about five hundred feet away. The keeper of the stand was inside, but the missile grazed his head and scattered the contents of the stand. It is said that the dynamite did not explode the gun, but the charge of powder. Five hundred people were present. The cannon used weighed 23,500 pounds. The bore is 12 feet long and 9 inces in diameter. The target was a bluff about one-third of a mile from the gun. ix shells with dynamite. Two of the shells were charged with eighteen pounds each of dynamite and four had twentyfive pounds each.

Got Drunk on Original Packages. PITTSBURG, May 28.—Original package houses were opened in Apollo and Leechburg, both local option towns, by William Silverman, agent for the Cincinnati Brewing company. A carload of beer in packages of from one-eighth to one-half barrel each, arrived at Leechburg at 5 o'clock in the evening, and in less than two hours the contents of the car had been sold out, and original packages were soon traveling in all directions on the shoulders of men and boys. A committee of citizens appointed at a general meeting met and decided to enter suit against Silverman for violation of the state liquor laws. The authorities will also enter a suit for maintaining a nuisance in the borough. Silverman says he will refuse bail, if arrested, and if the case is decided in his favor, will hold the committee for damages. As a result of the beer-selling the streets are filled with drunken men. There is great excitement and sentiment is pretty nearly evenly divided.

Tuesday's Base Ball Games. Attendance—National League: Brooklyn, 421; New York, 645; Philadelphia, 1,787; total, 2,753. Players': Brooklyn, 316; New York, 626; Philadelphia, 1,074;

WESTERN ASSOCIATION. At Des Moines—Des Moines, 1; Denver, 4. At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 3; Sioux City, 2

PLAYERS' LEAGUE. At New York—New York, 14; Cleveland, 2, At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 2; Buffalo, 9, At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 17; Pittsburg, 7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. At New York—New York, 4; Chicago, 2. At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 4; Cleveland, L. At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Rochester Rochester, 4: Toisto, 7.
At Syracuse Syracuse, 2: Louisville, 3.
At Philadelphin-First game—Athletics, 2:
St. Louis, 3. Second game—Athletics, 10; St.
Louis, 8.

A Young Lady Run Down by a Heavy

Mail Wagon in New York. NEW YORK, May 28,-A shocking death befell Miss Marion Wagner Taylor, the 16-year-old daughter of James D. Taylor, secretary and treasurer of the Wagner Sleeping Car company, almost within a stone's throw of her father's adopted-yeas, 127; nays, 13-the speakoffice at the Grand Central depot. She was knocked down, dragged and crushed by a heavy mail wagon at Forty-second street and Madison avenue. The horses had become uncontrollable. She died at

Creating Wealth. NEW YORK, May 28 .- The agents of the six big coal producing companies held a long meeting, and after some lively discussion decided to advance the price, all sizes except broken, 15 cents to 25 cents per ton, the maximum price being in stove and chestnut. It was also decided to restrict the production for the month of June 2,750,000 tons.

The Baltimore. KEY WEST, Fla., May 28 .- The flagship Baltimore and the other vessels of the squadron sailed for Norfolk and Portland, Me.

Elevator Destroyed by Fire. DES MOINES, Ia., May 28.—The grain self at the district attorney's office and Woodstock, Ia., burned. Loss, \$3,000; this country for a navy and coast

THE LIQUOR BILL.

Further Discussion of the Bill Against Original Packages.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Mr. Blaine's Warm Endorsement of the Plan for Strengthening Our Commerce with the Other American Republics-General News from the Capital.

WARTTOTON, May 28,-The senate spent the day necessing the liquor lill without result. After routine business Mr. Spooner called up a motion to reconsider the passage of a bill (some weeks ago) to pay \$10,000 to Margaret Kennedy for supplies taken for the use of the army. He explained that the bill had been reported adversely from the committee on chains and had passed the senate by innsivertence. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

The senate resumed consideration of the all subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several lates, the question being on the substifute reported by the judiciary commitse providing that liquors so transported when their actual and continuous trans portation shall have terminated) be condered to have ceased to be the subjects of commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and shall be part of the common mass of property within the state and be subject to its police regulations.

Senator Coke argued against the constitutional right of congress to delegate its delegated powers back to the states. Senator George made a constitutional argument on the question and gave his support to the bill.

Senator Eustis said that the question presented by the bill under discussion was a very perplexing one. On the one hand, large property interests were represented; and on the other hand, there was encountered a strong moral sentiment in one or two, or more states. The difficulty in the question arose in the attempt to reconcile the conflict between the rights of property, under the constitution and laws, and that moral sentiment known as prohibition. He regretted that some solution of the quesion had not been discovered; for he considered that the bill proposed by the judiciary committee was clearly unconstitutional. It was a nullification of a provision of the Constitution. Senator Eustis said it was proposed to legislate against the breweries of Milwaukee and St. Louis and the distilleries of Kentucky, Illinois, North Carolina, New York and New Hampshire. To-morrow they would be asking for exclusion of cotton seed oil, of which the state of Louisiana produced a large amount in value. They would be asktobacco from North Carolina should not be considered an article of commerce within the meaning of the Constitution. trictest sect and was in favor of the states exercising to an unlimited extent the rights which they had reserved But the powers which they had lodged in the federal government, and lodged wisely, he wanted the federal government to exercise exclusively.

Senator Gray stated the constitutional difficulties involved in the question, and said that the right of congress to regulate commerce had not taken away one iota of the police powers of the state. He did not think it a delegation of powers of comgress to say that the original package shall not be considered a mutter of interstate commerce in such a way as to interfere with the police power of the states.

Senator Reagan, while declaring himself in favor of any reasonable mode of abridging the use of alcoholic liquors. did not think it safe to strain the Constitution. If congress should pass the pending bill it would probably be declared unconstitutional. The bill went over without action.

The vice president announced the appointment of Mr. Blackburn as a member of the committee on appropriations and of Mr. Carlisle as a member of the committees on finance, territories and woman's suffrage.

The conference report on the bill to simplify the law in relation to the collection of the revenue was presented and agreed to.

After the report was agreed to Mr. Allison said that there was another verbal amendment which the conferrees wished to have made by unanimous consent; and he asked that the bill be retained by the clerk until the correction was made. It was so ordered.

House.

Senate bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Beaver Falls, Pa., at a cost of \$50,000, with an amendment striking out the appropriating

Senate bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Martinsburg, W. Va., with an amendment reducing the limit of the cost from \$125,000 to \$75,000. Mr. McKinley of Ohio submitted the conference report upon the customs ad-

ministrative bill. Mr. McMillin of Tennesee (one of the conferrees) said that he had declined to agree to the report, for the reason that he believed that the bill would increase taxation. The conference report was er pro tem. counting a quorum, the Democrats, as a rule, refraining from voting. The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Allen of Michigan in the chair) on the river and har-

bor appropriation bill. A number of amendments were voted upon and rejected.

Punching Up the Governors. WASHINGTON, May 28 .- Al though it

has been a month since the world's fair bill passed, the governors of thirteen states have failed to send in their nominations for commissioners. Some active telegraphing has been going on between the White House and the backward governors to hurry them up.

American Peace Society. Boston, May 28 .- At the annual meet ing of the American Peace society Hon. E. S. Tobey was elected president. Resolutions were adopted calling for the disarmament of European powers and levator of C. P. Gormly and Co. of deprecating the spending of money in

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