

PROPOSITION TO VOTE BONDS.

In the matter of calling a Special Election of the electors in and for Cass county, Nebraska, for the purpose of voting upon the question of whether the county of Cass, in state of Nebraska, shall issue bonds, for the purpose of building a court house, and for the levying a tax for the payment of the same. Be it

Resolved, By the County Commissioners of the county of Cass and state of Nebraska, in regular adjourned session assembled, this 9th day of May A. D., 1889, that the county clerk of said county be and he hereby is notified and directed to call a special election in and for the county of Cass in the state of Nebraska, at the following places in said county, to-wit:

- Tipton Precinct, Tidball & Fuller's lumber office, Eagle.
Greenwood Precinct, Town House.
Salt Creek Precinct, Coleman & McPherson's lumber office Greenwood.
Stove Creek Precinct, G. A. R. hall, Elmwood.
Elmwood Precinct, Elmwood Center School House.
South Bend Precinct, office of South Platte Lumber Co., South Bend.

- Weeping Weeping Precinct, School House District 83.
Weeping Water City, Dr. J. W. Thomas' office Weeping Water.
Center Precinct, Manley School House, District 96, Manley.
Louisville Precinct, Seth Rockwell's office Louisville.
Avoca Precinct, O. Tefft's office, Avoca.
Mt. Pleasant Precinct, Gilmore School House, District No. 80.
Eight Mile Grove Precinct, Heil's School House, District No. 88.
Liberty Precinct, Leidigh & Donaldson lumber office, Union.
Rock Bluffs Precinct, Murray School House, Murray.
Plattsmouth Precinct, Taylor's School House, District No. 41.

- PLATTSMOUTH CITY.
First Ward, County Clerk's office.
Second Ward, Old Foundry office.
Third Ward, Richey Bros. lumber office.
Fourth Ward, Waterman's lumber office.
Fifth Ward, Fifth Ward School House.

To be held on the 8th day of June, 1889, for the purpose of submitting to the legal voters of said county the question and proposition of voting and issuing the bonds of said county in the amount of Eighty Thousand Dollars for the building of a County Court House at the city of Plattsmouth, in said county of Cass, and for causing to be levied annually a tax on all the taxable property of said Cass county, sufficient for the payment of the interest on said bonds, and for causing the levying annually a tax on all the taxable property in said Cass county sufficient to pay five per centum of the principal of such bonds; and at the tax levy next preceding the maturity of such bonds levying a tax on all the taxable property of said county to an amount sufficient to pay the principal and interest due on said bonds, and that at such special election so called and held the said question and proposition be submitted to the legal voters of said county in the form hereafter set forth. Said question and proposition so to be submitted is in words and figures, following:

Shall the county of Cass in the state of Nebraska, issue and put upon the market Eighty bonds of said county, of the denominations of One thousand dollars each, said bonds to be dated January 1st, 1890 and to be paid at the fiscal agency of the state of Nebraska, in the city of New York, the state of New York, twenty years after date thereof redeemable at any time on or after ten years from the date thereof at the option of said county of Cass, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum payable annually on the first day of January in each year, for which interest coupons shall be attached payable at the fiscal agency, aforesaid.

And shall the Board of County Commissioners of the said county of Cass, or other person or persons, charged by law with the levying of taxes for said county for the time being in addition to the annual taxes, caused to be levied annually a tax on all the taxable property of said county sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as the same shall become due and payable, and also cause to be levied each year upon the taxable property of said county a tax sufficient to pay five per cent of the principal of said bonds and that at the tax levy preceding the maturity of said bonds, levy a tax on all taxable property of said county to an amount sufficient to pay the principal and interest due on said bonds, and taking such action as the requirements of the law and the provisions of the statutes in such cases made and provided, and the interest of said county and the public may demand.

Provided, that proceedings shall be commenced for the erection of the said court house on or before the first day of April 1890, and shall be continued without unnecessary delay until the same shall be completed; and that at such special election so called and to be held, the said question and proposition above set forth shall be submitted to a vote of the legal voters of said county in the following form and manner, that is to say, the form of the ballot to be used at such election in favor of said question and proposition shall be as follows:

"For the issue of the bonds of the county of Cass for the purpose of building a county court house and the levy of a tax to pay the principal and the interest of such bonds."

And the form of ballots to be used at such election against said question and proposition shall be as follows:

"Against the issue of the bonds of the county of Cass for the purpose of building a county court house and the levy of a tax to pay the principal and interest of said bonds."
It is further ordered that the following notice of said special election shall be made out by the county clerk of said Cass county and clerk of this board, which shall be signed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners of said Cass county, in the state of Nebraska, and the county clerk of said Cass county and the clerk of this board, to-wit:

Notice of Special Election.

Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1889, a special election will be held in and for Cass county, in the State of Nebraska, for the purpose of submitting and to submit to the legal voters of Cass county, in the State of Nebraska, for their acceptance or rejection, by vote and ballot, and allowing the legal voters of said Cass county to vote upon the following question and proposition, to-wit:

Shall the County of Cass, in the State of Nebraska, issue and put upon the market Eighty Bonds of said county of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, said bonds to be dated on the first day of January, 1890, and to be payable at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Nebraska, in the City of New York, State of New York, twenty years after the date thereof, redeemable at any time on or after ten years from date thereof, at the option of said County of Cass, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year, for which interest coupons shall be attached, payable at the Fiscal Agency aforesaid; and shall the County Commissioners of the said county of Cass, or other person or persons charged by law with the levying

of taxes for said county for the time being in addition to the annual taxes, caused to be levied annually a tax on all the taxable property of said county, sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as the same shall become due and payable, and also cause to be levied each year upon the taxable property of said county, a tax sufficient to pay five per cent of the principal of said bonds, and at the tax levy preceding the maturity of said bonds, levy a tax on all the taxable property of said county to an amount sufficient to pay the principal and interest due on said bonds, and taking such action as the requirements of the law and the provisions of the statutes in such cases made and provided, and the interest of said county and the public may demand, provided that proceedings shall be commenced for the erection of said Court House on or before the first day of April, A. D., 1890, and shall be continued without unnecessary delay until the same shall be completed.

Such special election is to be held and said question and proposition is to be submitted thereat in accordance with the terms of an order of the Board of County Commissioners of the said County of Cass, made at a regular adjourned session of said Board, duly convened, and held at the City of Plattsmouth,

the county seat of said Cass county, on the 9th day of May, A. D., 1889, and in accordance with the law and statute of Nebraska in said case made and provided and as set forth in its question and proposition so to be submitted and therein set forth and made a part of this notice, and according to the terms thereof, and that said question and proposition be submitted to a vote of the legal voters of said Cass county, and the following shall be the form of the ballots to be used at said election in favor of said question and proposition, to-wit:

"For the issue of the Bonds of the County of Cass for the purpose of building a County Court House and the levy of a tax to pay the principal and interest of such Bonds."

And the form of the ballots to be used at said election against said question and proposition, shall be as follows:

"Against the issue of Bonds of the County of Cass for the purpose of building a County Court House and the levy of a tax to pay the principal and interest of such Bonds."
Which election shall be opened at 8 o'clock on the morning of said day, and will continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, that is to say the polls at such election shall be open at 8 o'clock in the forenoon and continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

And the County Clerk of said county of Cass shall at least twenty days previous to such election make out and deliver to the Sheriff of said county three notices thereof of such election, for each Election Precinct, District and Ward, in which such election in said County of Cass is to be held, and the said Sheriff shall post up in three of the most public places in each Election Precinct, District and Ward, in which the election in said County of Cass is to be held, the said three notices thereof at least ten days before the time of holding such election, and at least one copy of the question and proposition so to be submitted and above set forth shall be posted up in a conspicuous place at each of the several places of voting during the day of such election.

It is further ordered and declared that this notice of such election and of such question and proposition so to be voted upon and of the form in which said votes is to be taken, including a full and complete copy of this notice shall be given by publication thereof in the Plattsmouth HERALD, Plattsmouth Journal, Weeping Water Republican, Cass County Eagle, Washaw Weekly News, Elmwood Echo, Louisville Advertiser, Union Ledger and Greenwood Gazette, newspapers printed and published and of general circulation in the said County of Cass, for at least four weeks next preceding the day of said election.

It is further ordered that such election shall take place and be held at the following named polling places and voting places in said County of Cass, to-wit:

- In Tipton Precinct, at Tidball & Fuller's lumber office, Eagle.
In Greenwood Precinct, at Town House in Salt Creek Precinct, at Coleman & McPherson's lumber office.
In Stove Creek Precinct, at Grand Army hall, Elmwood.
In Elmwood Precinct, Elmwood Center School House.
In South Bend Precinct, at South Platte lumber office, South Bend.
In Weeping Water Precinct at school house in district No. 83.
Weeping Water City at Dr. J. W. Thomas' office, Weeping Water.
In Center Precinct, at Manley school house, Manley.
In Louisville Precinct, at Seth Rockwell's office, Louisville.
In Avoca Precinct, at O. Tefft's office, Avoca.
In Mt. Pleasant Precinct, at Gilmore's school house, district No. 80.
In Eight Mile Grove Precinct, at Heil's school house, district No. 88.
In Liberty Precinct, at Leidigh & Donaldson's lumber office, Union.
In Rock Bluffs Precinct, at Murray School House, Murray.
In Plattsmouth Precinct, at Taylor's school house, district No. 37.
In the City of Plattsmouth:
First Ward, County Clerk's office.
Second Ward, old foundry office.
Third Ward, Richey Bros. Lumber office.
Fourth Ward, Waterman's lumber office.
Fifth Ward, Fifth Ward school house.

And that at such election the votes shall be received and returns thereof made and the same shall be canvassed by the same officers and in the same manner as required by law at each general election, and it is further ordered that the County Clerk prepare and deliver to the proper officers of such election duplicate poll Books and necessary tally lists for use at such election.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Nebraska, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1889.
A. B. DICKSON,
Chairman of Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Nebraska.
WITNESSETH:
I, Bird Critchfield, County Clerk and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the order of the Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Nebraska, in and to the effect and to the tenor of the foregoing, and that the same was read and approved by the Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Nebraska, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1889.
BIRD CRITCHFIELD,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Nebraska.

Rheumatism is cured by Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup striking at the seat of the disease and restoring the kidneys and liver to healthy action. If taken a sufficient time to thoroughly eradicate such poison, it never fails.

Acute and chronic rheumatism can be effectually and permanently cured by the use of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plaster.

The effect of using Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is unlike all medicines containing opiates or poisons, it being entirely free from them. It cures rheumatism by purifying the blood.

BEN BOSEN, THE SAILOR.

Ben Bosen was a sailor man,
But not a man smaller,
Therefore he would not whale a man,
But only man a whaler.

He'd sail the seas and seize the sails,
And when he'd leave the lead,
He would be led to leave and pale
Throw up the sponge, most dead.

He'd eye his pipe and pipe his eye
When smoking was forbidden;
When wet he'd say that he was dry
And search for liquors hidden.

Sometimes he'd see a ship; sometimes
He'd only ship a sea.
The climes he saw were mostly climes
Upon the ropes to see.

Ben's hard tack was to tack the ship,
Yet never man was sooner
Than he, when in the slip, to slip
And quick attack a "schooner."

He was aboard when on the sea,
When on the land a boarder.
Though not a boarding pirate, he
Was then a pie-rate boarder.

Though Ben could not direct at sea,
At sea he could die wrecked;
His resurrection day would be
The day they'd raise her wrecked.

One day a shark went swimming by,
And Ben, alas! he filled him.
Not Ben, they said, could make him die,
Unless the shock first killed him.

A Genius' Wife.
Millet was not indifferent to or incapable of working from nature or of applying it to his pictures in progress. His son has frequently told me of his desire to make more studies from the living model and his regret at not being able to do so.

It was his habit to go out in the morning for Millet to approach people that he wanted to have pose for him, and this office of asking a peasant man or woman to sit for him always fell upon his wife. But these sittings were never long nor tiresome; he wanted only the few facts of form or color which that particular model could give him. For a detail or a special quality he would at times take the greatest pains.

Madame Millet has told me of having worn the roughest of peasant dresses about the house and garden for weeks, that when it pleased him her husband might call upon her to pose for some part of a picture upon which he would be at work, and of Millet compelling her to wear the same shirt for an uncomfortably long time; not to permit the dirt, as the early critics of Millet would have us believe, but that the rough linen should simplify his folds and take the form of the body, that he might give a fresher and stronger accent to those qualities he so loved—the garment becoming, as it were, a part of the body, and expressing, as he has said, even more than the nude, the larger and more simple forms of nature.—Wyatt Eaton in Century.

The Republic of San Marino.

The republic of San Marino is a curiosity in itself. It was formed in the Sixth century, and at first was a mere hermitage established by a Dalmatian monk, who gave his name to it. It is situated on a mountain near Rimini, and no one should pass Rimini without going to see it. It has always been respected by every government that has governed that part of Italy. It has laws of its own, having a state council, formed of sixty members, twenty of which are noblemen, twenty tradesmen and twenty agriculturists. They are appointed for life.

The executive is represented by two captains regents, who are changed every six months. The administration of justice is confided to a magistrate, appointed every three years. The army consists of 450 men and officers, and it possesses four cannon, which were presented to the republic by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1797. There is no printing office in San Marino, consequently no newspaper. The government will not allow any, for fear of offending other states and thus placing it in danger. Foreigners are allowed to visit the republic, but not to remain in it longer than a week.—London Globe.

A Compulsory Savings Bank.

A resident of this city, with a fine knowledge of the weakness of human nature, has devised and put on the market a registering savings bank which holds its deposits until they reach a stipulated amount. The bank is shaped like a Saratoga trunk. Three styles are made, one for cents, another for half cents, and a third for dimes. Each, after the first coin is deposited, is locked until the hundredth coin is pushed through the slot, and as each coin enters it registers upon a dial. A man who buys a dime bank must put 100 dimes into it if he wants to open it, and a nickel bank can be opened only when it contains \$5. The banks are strongly made of nickel plated iron, and the locking device is unbreakable, because after it is locked the keyhole is taken indoors. Nothing but the right amount of coins will open it, and when the hundredth coin enters the door opens automatically.—New York Sun.

On the Home Stretch.

"Have you done anything for me?" asked the condemned man in pitiful tones as his lawyer entered the cell.
"Yes, indeed," said the legal gentleman gleefully.
"O, what is it?" demanded the murderer.
"A pardon?"
"No."
"A commutation of sentence?"
"No."
"Then, in mercy's name, what?"
"I have succeeded," said the lawyer, "in having the day of your execution changed from Friday to Monday. Friday is an unlucky day, you know."—Yankee Blade.

Said One Thing and Meant Another.

A Sunday or two ago the lesson leaflets used in Sunday schools contained an exhaustive treatise on Balaam and the ass. After the article had left the hands of the editor he was evidently seized with an idea, which he communicated in large type and a footnote as follows: "If the Lord has need of an ass don't you think he has need of you?" A medical journal, running a close race with this leaflet for first place in unique utterances, for it advertises "Hyde on the Skin" as the rather startling suggestive title of a standard medical work.—Philadelphia Press.

Steam Torpedo Boat.

A new sort of ram has appeared. It is a boat furnished in the forward part with a heavy cylinder like that of a steam engine, about fifteen feet long, with a piston rod, twelve inches in diameter. This piston rod, which extends through the bow of the boat, will be a ram. It will be driven by a force of steam equal to 650 tons, sufficient to pierce the side of the heaviest ironclad with one blow. It is, in fact, a steam torpedo boat.—Chicago Tribune.

Why He Went Home Early.

Scatterbrains—I didn't have a good time at Bullion's last night.
Quickwit—So I inferred. You went at 11.
Scatterbrains—O no, no trouble. But I told Bullion that his father laid the foundation of his fortune by robbing his grandmother, and he kicked me down the stairway. Then I left.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

A LECTURE FOR HUSBANDS ON HOME DUTIES, BY A WOMAN.

Courtesies That Mean Something When They Are Reciprocal—The Head of the Household is Often Too Exclusive in His Conduct—Why Not Be Sociable at Home?

One can seldom pick up a paper of miscellaneous reading without coming across advice to wives to spend the major part of their existence in striving to retain their husbands' love and admiration. Unquestionably this is right, and no good wife with a good husband but will find it her supreme delight, as well as duty, to daily strengthen the sweet cords that bind them together. But there are other sides to the question—shadowy, gloomy sides—and it is toward those wives who are consigned to dwell perennially in the gray, somber lives their lords and masters make for them that I am impelled to say my say.

"Meet him at the door with a smile and a kiss"—that is an old, beautiful and sensible piece of advice that every wife in this country ought to be encouraged and able to carry out from the very depths of her heart; but, alas! that only the husbands who are in the minority deserve.

WHISPERING IN THE HUSBANDS' EARS.
Suppose—and I call upon hundreds, aye, thousands, of wives in our midst to witness if I do not draw a picture they recognize all too readily—the wife has been up and down all night with the croupy baby, while its father lay comfortably asleep. Well, take this wife,

attending to all her usual duties with a splitting headache, caused by sleeplessness and consequent irritability of the stomach, that utterly loathes the idea of even toast and coffee, while her handsome, well dressed, well fed husband goes off for the day with a "Well, I'm off; take care of yourself!" Think you, she will feel much like meeting him with a bright, cheerful, sunny smile and a kiss when he comes in, perhaps a half hour later than usual, with his greeting: "Haven't you had dinner yet? What did you wait for me for? You know I detest having you wait."

I wish I could get the ear of the general masculine public for just a little while and whisper into it that perhaps it would be quite as well if the husbands took a little more pains to retain their wives' respect and affection. According to the inevitable law of nature a woman cannot be happy unless somebody loves her, enthralls her, crowns her and lets her know in unmistakable language that such is the case. I have heard many say: "Of course I love my wife. What do you take me for—a brute? Well, no; not exactly such a detestable thing, or that delicate, ladylike little wife of yours never would have married you. But there is a resemblance between you and that quadruped in the fact that brutes never speak their feelings. Of what use to me is a gold mine in Australia or a diamond field in Brazil if the riches of them are not quarried? Where is the sense or reason of your loving your wife if you never speak it, or look it, or act it? In fact, you don't love her if you do none of these things; for if there is a truer aphorism than that "murder will out," it is that love cannot be concealed.

I am well aware of the argument in favor of the sterner sex—that they are all day exposed to the friction of business, and, when night comes, they ought to be received into a quiet, peaceful, happy home, where they may don slippers and smoking jacket, and read or doze on the library lounge until bedtime. Very good. But your wife is all day subjected to something far worse than the contact with business annoyances, and that is the monotonous, endless routine of domestic drudgery, which, home keeper, home lover that she is, wears and tears on the sensitive nerves in a way few men appreciate. When evening comes, the babies are asleep, she wants a little exhilarating change, something rather more effervescent than the pleasure of feeling alone in the same rooms she has occupied all day, watching the handsome features of her recumbent lord, or immersed in the columns of a newspaper.

ON THE COSTLY MONUMENT.
Now, which shall it be? The husband's comfort or the wife's? I can tell you the result. It will be the survival of the fittest, and, as he is the stronger physically, and gets plenty of air and exercise, the chances are nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand that before his eldest child is in its teens there will be a costly monument in some silent resting place—"Sacred to the memory of my beloved wife." While, if God's own truth were carved on that pure, white cross in letters of blazing gold, they would read: "A woman's life wasted; a heart's disappointment; hopes destroyed—by little things."

Yes, little things! I know a husband, a bright, intellectual man, who is killing his wife by his "philosophy," he calls it, that he never fails to air upon every occasion when his wife is in distress or disappointment or trouble. No matter how keenly she feels any pain, physical or emotional, he invariably freezes her with his formula: "Well, what are you going to do about it?" Never a loving word of sympathy, a kiss or a caress—and yet he'd be insulted if you told him he didn't love her—never a word, "It is too bad, dear; but as it is unavoidable, can't I help you bear it?" I know that wife who sacrifices ten years of her life if she could get out of her mind that cold, judicial, unsympathetic tone of voice and look that she will carry with her into eternity.

When that husband is in straits, which he often is, and is depressed physically, for he is not in good health, and unstrung nervously, as is often the case; and his famous cold hearted "What are you going to do about it?" is temporarily silenced—that wife of his, that he never did deserve and is killing by degrees, is all gentle, womanly sympathy, constant attention, tender ministrations and hopeful encouragement. And the next time he recovers the full force of his gigantic intellect, and it is her turn to reap a reward, it comes like Banquo's ghost upon her, "I don't see what you are going to do about it."

But perhaps the wife to be most pitied is she whose husband, while mean, unkind, abusive and tyrannical in little things—who treats her off and on as if she were his head servant without a salary, instead of his equal in head and heart, whose petty discourtesies and inattentions, familiar though they are, always cause the same hopeless pang of despair to chill her heart—this husband who, when company is around, is so sweet, and polite, and elegant, and joking, and complimentary to her. And she, trying to forget the parting words, perhaps of the morning: "Understand this, the next time you invite company I wish to be formally consulted, as I believe I run this ranch"—cannot to save her immortal soul, look or feel pleased when at table that man tells the guests "how he enjoys the delightful surprise of seeing his little wife get up so nicely. Fine cook, isn't she? I tell you she beats my mother, and I thought she was the best cook in the world. Let me give you this choice bit of white meat, darling, shall I?"—Mme. Emerve in New York Star.

Tommy—Won't you kiss me, Nellie?
Nellie—No, mamma said I mustn't kiss the boys. But you may kiss me.—Burlington Free Press.

MIKE SCHNELLBACHER,

Wagon and Blacksmith Shop.
Wagon, Buggy,
Machine and Plow
REPAIRING.

Horseshoeing

A Specialty. He uses the NEVERSLIP Horseshoe, the Best Horseshoe for the Farmer, or for Fast Driving and City purposes, ever invented. It is made so anyone can put on sharp or flat corks as needed for wet and slippery roads, or smooth dry roads. Call and Examine these Shoes and you will have no other.

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Has the best and most complete stock of samples, both foreign and domestic wools that ever came west of Missouri river. Note these prices: Business suits from \$14 to \$35, dress suits, \$25 to \$45, pants \$4, \$5, \$6, \$6.50 and upwards. Will guarantee a fit.

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Notary Public, Notary Public.
WINDHAM & DAVIES,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office over Bank of Cass County.
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA

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Shingles, Lath, Sash,
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