

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS... NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY...

DAILY EDITION. One Year, in advance, \$5.00... SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION. One Year, in advance, \$1.00...

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any Cass County Paper.

The candidacy of Bill Poynter for governor already looks like a joke. He isn't made of that kind of material.

Boss HEMPEL of the fisheries, we understand, intends to furnish the necessary populist delegates to the county convention from this city. Mightily in honor!

It looks as though Germany had been acting as agent for the Spaniards at Manila, helping them wherever they could. There are enough German-Americans in the United States to look after Germany, and they won't need ask for assistance if the emperor does not change his tactics.

The public has made up its mind pretty thoroughly about the course of conduct expected of really great men. "Imagine," says a Kansas editor, "imagine Admiral Dewey coming home and making the rounds of the country fairs and charging an admission of fifty cents a head." Just imagine it.—State Journal.

It must not be overlooked that the entire archipelago known as the Philippine Islands surrendered to Dewey and Merritt, and not Manila alone. We are now in full possession of the Philippines and if Uncle Sam wants to keep them he only has to say the word, and no nation on earth can interpose an objection.

THERE is a shortage of wheat at all of the primary markets of the country. The farmers are not letting go of it at present prices. There is money enough on the farms, thanks to a couple of years of prosperity, to carry the bulk of the wheat in the hands of the producers. They will not let go until the consumers need it more than they do at present.—Ex.

THOMAS PLATTE, of New York, noticed that Roosevelt was the most popular republican candidate for governor and he promptly yoked his machine onto Roosevelt's boom and will soon claim to be the rightful owner of both Teddy and the boom. Platte and Croker are disgraceful relics of corrupt politics and the sooner they are thrown overboard the better it will be for the purity of New York City politics.

THERE seems to be a suspicion that there is no such man as the Hon. James Manahan, said to live in this city and alleged to have been nominated for congress the other day down at Plattsmouth by a three-ringed circus. This sort of thing will not do. If there is a James Manahan let him call a meeting on the postoffice square and tell us all about it, and whether he is running for congress, or is just shamming.—State Journal.

POYNTER has appeared before a democratic club in Omaha and assured its members that he is a democrat from away back. When he visits a populist gathering he will assure it that he has been a populist all his life. When the prohibitionists go to him and ask why he recanted before the state democratic convention to get its endorsement he will tell them he only did it in a Pickwickian sense. Poynter is a versatile genius.—Ex.

JUDGE HAYWARD appeared before the republican state convention and assured the delegates that he had not asked for the nomination, and had made no pledges or promises in order to get it. What a contrast with Poynter who begged for democratic approval, and renounced his life long prohibition principles in order to get a nomination. Poynter fawned and cringed to get democratic support while his opponent showed his manly nature by refusal to dishonor his own record, or apologize for what he had done.

The great fight of the taggers and microscopists, removed from the government service at the Omaha stock yards for economy's sake two or three years ago has ended at last and the civil service commissions say they are satisfied that they met with the accident because of their pernicious free coinage activity. Doubtless the commission finding that these people were still madly sparring to get back their positions, were satisfied they could be nothing else than pops and that J. Sterling Morton fired them for that reason too, though he may have had others.—Lincoln Journal.

THE army officers at Manila are slowly learning how to get the best results out of the native laborers who have been engaged to assist in handling the stores and put things to rights around the camp. They pay the gentle natives twice a day, and find it to be a tremendous stimulant to effort. It is seriously declared that the employer of Philippine labor will get more work done by stopping every hour to pay the men off, spending an hour in the operation each time, than to attempt to work the men ten hours

at a stretch, and paying off in a lump. The American way of paying at the end of the month is a very poor way to do it. The native laborers are used to being paid every day. This is the only way to get the most out of them. It is the only way to keep them from being idle and from being discontented. It is the only way to get the most out of them.

FAVORABLE FOR PROSPERITY. Everything seems favorable for an era of prosperity. No currency fear haunts business men. Gold is flowing into the country, and the supply of money for business purposes is abundant. Confidence in the soundness of business conditions is general. As a conservative paper says: "The business prospect that is before the American people is one that has never been surpassed in the history of the country."—Indianapolis Journal.

NOT VERY CROWDED. Without counting recent additions of territory, there are in the United States twenty-three persons to the square mile. The figure in England is 370, in Belgium 571 and in Germany 270. If the population in this country were as dense as that in Belgium the aggregate would exceed the present population of the earth.—Globe-Democrat.

INFORMATION AND OPINIONS. The second Nebraska which has been in camp at Chickamauga will arrive in Omaha this week, and will be mustered out of the service some time next month. Many of the boys are sick and a more healthful location is desired. They will certainly be glad to get back to Nebraska once more. This country has several men in the Nebraska City company though most of the best country soldiers in the Third Nebraska at Jacksonville, Florida.

When the one lone representative of democracy on the fusion state ticket first came to Nebraska he endeavored to create the impression that he was of patrician origin by spelling his name "Smythe." Later the final e was dispensed with for reasons to the writer unknown. As an advocate of the doctrine of human equality he should now come down to plain, plebeian Smith or make haste to get off the ticket. As a lawyer his attainments do not entitle him to any geographical frills to distinguish him from the great Smith family from which he descended. What was good enough for his ancestors ought to satisfy him, and would if he could unload that burden of foolish vanity. It is not too late for him to rectify a monstrous wrong and at the same time set an example of becoming humility that will be an inspiration to the unborn Smiths for generations to come.—Bixby.

In a spirit of reverential inquiry the Pawnee City Republican wants to know "who the 'is Manahan'?"—Bixby.

From the Chicago Times-Herald we learn that Miss Pound, of Lincoln, daughter of ex Judge S. B. Pound, has vanquished all opponents at law, ten times and is now the recognized lady champion of the west, if not of the United States.

One of the brave boys from Santiago passed through on the B. & M. Friday and was hit for Colorado. He was suffering from a painful wound in the knee, and had a Mauser bullet hole in his thumb and another in his arm. He must have been in the thickest of the fight.

Jack Haverly, the well known theatrical man, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. He alleges his debts are \$327,000, while his assets are only \$16,000. He must have had a pretty deep credit to have gotten so deeply in debt.

Judge Dwyer may not be much of a farmer, but by exercising great care in the cultivation he has grown a crop of Rudbeckia Nuttallia, and Zizia aurea Calliopsis on the vacant ground back of his office that attracts much attention. The beautiful stalks are nearly ten feet in height, and the great yellow buds are reaching to the sky. We shall have to call the place Dwyer Park. It joins on the court house lawn on the east side at the rear of the business rooms.

An Illinois farmer has invented an effective chinch bug destroyer. He has passed a line of tar between his wheat and corn fields and as the bugs warm out of the former to the latter they run into the tar. This starts them along it and as they reach either end they fall into a big hole. When they fall the hole up pretty well, paper is thrown in and set afire, and thus the pest is cremated. The method is tedious, but is effective.

Spain is getting a better idea of the American pig, and Germany will soon think better of the American hog.

Missing Links. The mignonette is the national flower of Spain. The screw of an Atlantic liner costs about \$20,000. There are always 1,200,000 people about on the seas of the world. Women generally commit suicide by drowning, men by shooting. One hundred new words are annually added to the English language. Vultures cannot discover a carcass by the sense of smell. They rely entirely upon their sight when in quest of food. Grasshoppers are so thick in some parts of Canada that it is said that often the insects may be seen floating a foot thick down the Sagreolles river.

The largest country in one body and under one government is the Russian empire. It comprises 8,539,136 square miles. **For Sale.** The five acres with residence, east and adjoining B. & M. lumber yards, 25 acres in alfalfa, berries, 2 wells, 10-room cellar.

Entray Notice. Taken up at my pasture near Oregon, live head of young cattle. The owner can have them by paying all expenses and proving property. PETER NORD, August 8, 1898.

Dr. Elster dentist, Waterman Block, Plattsmouth.

A SEA CAPTAIN'S PAY.

THE MASTER OF A BIG OCEAN STEAMER IS NOT A PLUTOCRAT. Everything considered, he is poorly paid. Cruise Shipper Points—Low Wages Given Other Officers For Onboard Duties—Surgeon and Surgeon.

It is the general impression among those who do not know that the duties and responsibilities of the average skipper of a regular liner are as many and onerous as the successful bank president and that in addition his salary is just as large. The responsibility of the one is about as great as the other, but while it comes to duress the sea dog has as a rule much more to bear, while, unlike the bank president, his salary is as small as his duties are large. It may surprise some of the regular transatlantic travelers to learn that their bean ideal of a sea captain who in faultless gold lace goes about the deck laughing and chatting with the tourists, patting the half fare baby on the back and doffing his cap to the real captain of an easy steamer chair between the time that he spends in his berth, in the chartroom or on the bridge, gets little more money a month than the detective sergeant or the average steamboat captain. In many instances Mr. Gold Lace gets less.

One of the most successful lines running between this port and Europe pays its commodore, who has been over 20 years in this particular service, \$35 a month, or about \$175. This is about \$40 a week. The other captains in this line are paid the equivalent of \$125 for 30 days' labor. Any number of matter of no fact stories have been printed with the object of showing that the commanders of the great liners received in some cases sums ranging from \$7,000 to \$12,000 per year. But such talk is idle. There is not a single captain on the ocean who enjoys such an income. That many of them deserve it is another matter entirely.

In an argument that master mariners are well paid the point is advanced that the officers are fed while at sea and even alongside the wharf with the best that the market affords and at the expense of the steamship company. Yet 80 per cent of these well fed gold laces are married and have big families that demand food, clothes and a home either here or abroad, whether or not the ship is in port. This establishment costs as much while the master mariner is on the bosom of old Neptune as it does when he is playing dice at home for a short period. His going or coming adds or deducts little from the general cost.

There are few pursers on the Atlantic who command a higher monthly salary than \$10. They must have years of experience, a host of friends and be "top sawyers," as they say at sea, to command even this figure. Unlike the stewards and, in the majority of cases, the ship's surgeons, the purser is seldom made the recipient of a generous tip. Nobody seems able to explain why it is so, unless it be that the pursers handling all the money of the voyage, which includes extra passage money, receipts from the smoker made through the chief steward, the wine bills from the tables, all amounting to a pretty large figure, is recognized as the financial end of the floating world and so treated accordingly.

The smoker and its many attachés are luxuries which the captain is not permitted to enjoy, or if permitted, rarely indulges in. Any skipper who would make himself a jolly good fellow in the smelter would lose the confidence of those under his care as fast as a trout taking a May fly. Not that his appearance there would make him any less the sailor, but passengers or some reason or another seem to believe that the only place for the master of their ship is on the bridge or in the chartroom. And if they can picture him on this bridge in oilskins and so wester with the wind and salt and ice blustering around him, so much the better to the perfection of their idea of the practical and capable captain of their ship.

The poorest paid man in an official capacity on a great liner is probably the surgeon. Some passengers have the opinion that as the company pays the ship's doctor those using him on a trip are not supposed to give financial recognition to his attention. It is true that none is obliged to, but he should. The demand of a doctor at sea is in nowise different from that demand on land. The steamship companies give a passenger board, lodging and transportation at a cost that could not be equalled on any railroad of the earth, when distance, accommodation and attention are considered. The luxury of a doctor, while generally forced, is at the same time an auxiliary of sea travel for which the company receives nothing, and which, when free medicines are included, as they invariably are, costs quite a good deal. Experienced ocean travelers seldom forget the surgeon when necessity makes them call for his attention during a long trip. But those experienced tourists are few and far between.—New York Mail and Express.

Siemkiewicz. Father Baralasz of Baltimore, who visited his countryman, Henry Siemkiewicz, not long ago, says in the Baltimore Sun that the Polish novelist is very simple in his manners and is rather silent when in society, but he is a good listener to a good story. He is of medium size, rather dark and is inclined to baldness, with a hint of gray over the temples. The name is pronounced Chen-ky-vech, with the accent on the second syllable and the ch pronounced as in child. His home is now at Warsaw, though much of his time is spent in traveling and in getting material for his literary work. He has been married twice. The death of his first wife occurred when he was writing "Pan Michael," and its somber tone is traced back to that event.

Dangerous Drinking Water. Death lurks in impure water. It breeds diseases often in epidemic form. The first symptom is looseness of the bowels. These diseases are checked by taking Foley's Colic Cure, Frisco & Co.

Bob Moore of Lafayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. F. G. Frisco.

For Rent. Stare room in Fitzgerald's block, opposite of T. H. Pollock, a gent.

TOURISTS ABROAD.

The Money They Spend Amounts to \$200,000,000 a Year. The amount of money expended by tourists in Europe has, if official records abroad are to be accepted as authentic, increased enormously of late years. There has been recently filed with the Swiss minister of finance and customs a detailed statement of hotel receipts in that country, from which it appears that the gross receipts of Swiss hotels rose from 52,800,000 francs in 1886 to 114,262,000 in 1894. The entire annual expenditure of the Swiss represents an amount in a year to between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 francs (the budget for this year is given at the latter figure), and it would seem, therefore, very much as if the hotels of Switzerland take in a year more than the government itself.

The Swiss figures are not the only ones furnished in Europe recently in this point. A French record shows that every year there are 270,000 foreigners who pass from a fortnight to a whole winter on the Riviera. Every person is supposed to expend on an average 1,000 francs, or \$200, in the country. In other words, the foreign visitors spend in the country every winter the sum of \$54,000,000. The English are put down as contributing one-third of this amount; the French themselves contribute another third; Germans, Belgians, Dutch, Russians and Americans contribute the remainder. From being a poor country when it was annexed to France in 1860 Nice has become one of the richest departments of the republic.

Some figures recently compiled of the revenues to hotels from tourists in Paris show the average number of foreign visitors to be 60,000. It is customary to estimate at 10 francs, or \$2, a day, the hotel bills of strangers in Paris. The total sum expended by tourists in Europe in a year is probably not very far from \$200,000,000, and a very considerable amount of the sum goes to the pockets, the purses and the bankers' balances of Americans, who are probably the most liberal among travelers. Russians come second, Brazilians third.—Exchange.

SLEEPWALKING. Strange Things Seen. Do While In a State of Sew Anticipation. Readers of a charming work of my late friend Wm. Collins, "The Moonstone," will remember the sleepwalking feats of Mr. Franklin Blake when under the influence of an opiate. What the novel describes as a piece of fiction may be paralleled from the sober records of science.

McNish, in his classic volume on "Sleep," tells us of a shepherd lad who, worn in slumber, walked miles to the water, where his flock was pastured, and returned without waking. In another case a lad had in his sleep scaled a precipitous cliff and brought home from it an eagle's nest, which was found under his bed in the morning.

Abercrombie's case of the Scotch lawyer who, when worried over a perplexing case, was seen by his wife to rise from his bed in the night is another illustration of the occasionally purposive character of somnambulism. The dream directed by its probabilities, the sleeping one is apparently raised from its couch and made to act the part of a pure automaton. This individual went to a writing desk which stood in his bedroom, sat down before the desk and wrote for some time. Then, replacing the paper within the desk, he returned to bed.

In his bed he told his wife of a dream he had experienced, in which he imagined he had given a satisfactory opinion on the case which was troubling his mind. He expressed regret that he could not recall the train of thought represented in his dream. On his wife directing him to his writing desk, he found therein the opinion in question clearly written out, and in every respect satisfactory.—Andrew Wilson, M. D., in Harper's Magazine.

Have You Seen It? Every big railroad in this country has a freight car in its equipment bearing the number 13,245, and yet 13 is a reasonable odds that you may tramp this town over and you will not be able to find a man, I care not how much he has traveled, who has ever seen a car with that number. Among railroad men it is known as the "sequence car" or the "one-two-three-four-five car."

Perhaps you never looked for it. I have. For years in my travels I made it a practice to get out wherever the train stopped and take a look at the freight cars in sight, and I have met drummers who told me they did the same thing, but never a glimpse did I get of that car nor did I ever run across a man who had been so fortunate. Try it. Go for a trip. But those experienced tourists are few and far between.—New York Mail and Express.

Ancient Playing Cards. The ancient Tarot packs were the earliest playing cards known to our forefathers. They consisted of 72, 77 or 78 cards. These cards are still used in remote parts of Italy, France, Switzerland and are made in Florence, the designs being handed down from generation to generation.

Ostriches, which are supposed to flourish only in very warm climates, have been raised successfully in southern Russia, the fowls being of good quality and the birds healthy.

To be perfectly proportioned a man should weigh 28 pounds for every foot of his height.

Choice Herd Grazing. Cows taken to pasture on the choice sweet grass of the sandbar. Plenty of shade, \$1.25 per month will be charged, cows to be clean and returned. Address through postoffice, Box 1, OGDEN.

Take the Missouri Pacific train. If you wish to go to the exposition, as fast as the train can get you to the grounds. You can save a cent or two and avoid the crowded roughfaires.



THE HIGH CHARACTER OF THE G. O. Taylor Whiskies Has Been Maintained for Nearly a Quarter of a Century.



In future there will be no departure from the plan to supply the public through licensed dealers everywhere whiskies, in sealed bottles, under the brand (G. O. Taylor) which will pass the inspection of the chemist and meet the requirements of the physician or of the invalid. Refuse substitutes for "G. O. T." If your druggist or grocer cannot supply, or want to substitute something else, refuse to buy, write the proprietors of G. O. Taylor Whiskies, Chester H. Graves & Sons, Boston, and they will see that you are supplied.

Chester H. Graves & Sons.

LET "WIFEY" SHOP FOR YOU

The sign which caught Mrs. Dawson's eye read: "Suits \$20. Positively the best Week Regular Price \$30." Mrs. Dawson had the womanly love for a bargain. She had often spent 10 cents' car fare to secure some lovely frock that was marked down from \$1 to 98 cents just for that day. She was more than provoked that Dawson, who was with her, did not grow enthusiastic.

"You know you need a suit," said Mrs. Dawson. "Why not order it now and save \$10?" Dawson was certain the suits would be as cheap next week, but his wife refused to move on and dragged the helpless man into the store. The polite clerk assured them that it was the bargain of the century and that this week was positively the last.

With mental protests, but with outward calm, Dawson, like clay in the hands of the potter, allowed himself to be measured. Then he left a deposit. He called in four days and took the suit away.

"There," exclaimed Mrs. Dawson, in triumph, when her husband appeared arrayed in his new suit, "you never had a better fit nor a more becoming pattern. Just think how much money your wife saved for you by being on the lookout for a bargain!"

Mr. Dawson preserved a dignified silence and waited patiently for his helper to get her hat on straight preparatory to accompanying him to the city.

Mrs. Dawson awaited with impatience the passing of the store where she had saved money for her husband. She wanted to call his attention to the fact again that he might remain properly thankful.

With all the faith of a woman Mrs. Dawson was convinced that the salesman was telling the truth when he gave her her it was the last week of the \$20 sale.

She looked for the window, and her faith was rewarded. It had been the last week. The sign now read: "Any Suit In This Window \$15."—Chicago Record.

OLD BARBERS ARE SCARCE. After reaching 40 they usually retire or enter another occupation. "Did you ever notice," said a veteran tressorial artist, who had shaved New Haveners since 1875, to a New Haven register man, "that you only see a few old barbers?"

"Why is it?" "There are a good many reasons," answered the veteran knight of the blade. "I suppose the chief one is that a barber's hand becomes unsteady after he gets to be about 40 years old and he has to give up. A good many barbers drink hard, and that makes their nerves and hands unfit for service, and they retire before they cut their customers' throats. Still, I will say that in all my experience of 35 years I never saw a man badly cut by a barber, not even by an accident, for which the barber was not responsible."

"What becomes of the barbers after they retire?" "Oh, some of them go to the poor-house," he replied, with a twinkle in his eye, "and some of them, who have saved their wages, buy little places and live on them, pursue some other business, per se, or go into other business, per se, or go into other business, per se. I have heard of barbers who gave up the business and became butchers. This isn't such a wide difference from their former business (what are you laughing at?) as it might seem. No, I don't mean that they learn to carve, people or even to skin those in the barber business, but they learn how to handle a blade skillfully and they make first class meat cutters."

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION

Some Coming Special Days and Features of the Big Show. AUGUST. 23, Sioux City day. 24, Des Moines day. 25, Missouri day. 26, Great Letter-Sentiment day. 27, Kansas day. 28, Peoria day. 29, Chicago day. 30, St. Louis day. 31, Labor day. SEPTEMBER. 1, Kansas day. 2, Peoria day. 3, Chicago day. 4, St. Louis day. 5, Des Moines day. 6, Missouri day. 7, Great Letter-Sentiment day. 8, Kansas day. 9, Peoria day. 10, Chicago day. 11, St. Louis day. 12, Des Moines day. 13, Missouri day. 14, National Shrine day. 15, New England day. 16, Oklahoma day. 17, Grape day. 18, Railroad day. 19, Modern Woodmen day. 20, St. Louis Druggists day. 21, St. Louis day. 22, Commercial Travelers day. 23, German Hoteliers day. 24, Swedish-American day. OCTOBER. 1, Chicago day. 2, Pennsylvania day. 3, P. E. Society day. 4, New York day. 5, Knox College day. 6, Twin City day. 7, St. Paul and Minneapolis day. 8, Knights of Pythias day. 9, L. O. E. day. 10, United Order of United Workmen day. 11, Denver day. Other special days to be announced later.

Curious electrical illumination of the Grand Court. Reduced rates on all railroads. Vocal Instructions. Those wishing lessons in vocal music may see us at residence of P. E. White on Tuesday, Wednesday or Friday of each week. Terms \$10; three half-hour lessons per week, \$2.50; two half-hour lessons \$2.00; one three-quarter-hour lesson \$1.25.

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Old papers for sale at this office.

The Indian Congress

A permanent feature of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. AT OMAHA. NOW OPEN. CLOSES NOV. 1st. Forty Tribes of North America Indians Represented. Unique Ethnological Exhibit. Rare opportunity to see the distinctive types of American Indians in their native costumes and in all of their

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Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.



Rotary Motion and Ball Bearings.

THE NEW BOOK SIMPLEST BEST EVER INVENTED BALL BEARINGS.

TIME TABLE PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

Lincoln Chicago St. Joseph Omaha Kansas City Hannibal St. Louis and all points East and West. All points West.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: No. 1, Des Moines, 11:15 pm. No. 2, Chicago, 10:30 pm. No. 3, Hannibal, 10:00 pm. No. 4, St. Louis, 9:30 pm. No. 5, Hannibal, 9:00 pm. No. 6, St. Louis, 8:30 pm. No. 7, Hannibal, 8:00 pm. No. 8, St. Louis, 7:30 pm. No. 9, Hannibal, 7:00 pm. No. 10, St. Louis, 6:30 pm. No. 11, Hannibal, 6:00 pm. No. 12, St. Louis, 5:30 pm. No. 13, Hannibal, 5:00 pm. No. 14, St. Louis, 4:30 pm. No. 15, Hannibal, 4:00 pm. No. 16, St. Louis, 3:30 pm. No. 17, Hannibal, 3:00 pm. No. 18, St. Louis, 2:30 pm. No. 19, Hannibal, 2:00 pm. No. 20, St. Louis, 1:30 pm. No. 21, Hannibal, 1:00 pm. No. 22, St. Louis, 11:30 am. No. 23, Hannibal, 11:00 am. No. 24, St. Louis, 10:30 am. No. 25, Hannibal, 10:00 am. No. 26, St. Louis, 9:30 am. No. 27, Hannibal, 9:00 am. No. 28, St. Louis, 8:30 am. No. 29, Hannibal, 8:00 am. No. 30, St. Louis, 7:30 am. No. 31, Hannibal, 7:00 am. No. 32, St. Louis, 6:30 am. No. 33, Hannibal, 6:00 am. No. 34, St. Louis, 5:30 am. No. 35, Hannibal, 5:00 am. No. 36, St. Louis, 4:30 am. No. 37, Hannibal, 4:00 am. No. 38, St. Louis, 3:30 am. No. 39, Hannibal, 3:00 am. No. 40, St. Louis, 2:30 am. No. 41, Hannibal, 2:00 am. No. 42, St. Louis, 1:30 am. No. 43, Hannibal, 1:00 am. No. 44, St. Louis, 11:30 pm. No. 45, Hannibal, 11:00 pm. No. 46, St. Louis, 10:30 pm. No. 47, Hannibal, 10:00 pm. No. 48, St. Louis, 9:30 pm. No. 49, Hannibal, 9:00 pm. No. 50, St. Louis, 8:30 pm.

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