

The man who loses his temper also loses his game.

As there are exceptions to all rules, some dudes must have brains.

John Bull takes to the Monroe doctrine with the eagerness of a tramp to a bar of soap.

Kansas farmers have discovered that sunflower leaves make as good cigar fillers as cabbage leaves.

During the recent cold snap elk in the vicinity of Lander, Wyo., came from the mountains to feed with the cattle.

The sultan is doing his best to prove that he has to kill the ferocious Armenian sheep to keep them from biting him.

The reputation of Chicago was sustained one day last week when five judges granted a hundred divorces in three hours.

Before Harry Hayward left Minneapolis he had succeeded in making the verdict of the jury and that of the public entirely unanimous.

Somebody in Steubenville, Ohio, advertises a matrimonial pilot for 50 cents. And another advertises "divorces secured on easy terms."

The use of "perforated bed-clothes" is recommended as a cure for rheumatism. This seems to be merely an amplification of the porous plaster idea.

Illinois' attorney general has decided that it is a lottery and therefore illegal to give purchasers of merchandise a guess at the number of beans in a jar.

An ex-haughtman, who has sent over five hundred criminals out of this world, says that not one of those was a tactician. There's expert testimony for you.

Westley Black, of Stillwater, Ok., was engaged to a lady in Ohio for twenty-three years and finally married her one day last week. Think of that, impatient girls.

Since the substitution of electricity for animal power on street railways 145,000 horses have lost their job—nearly 71 per cent of the whole number formerly employed.

Last week the Salvation Army stationed at Ogdenburg, N. Y., announced that on Saturday evening they would expose the biggest liar in town. All the preventers of note heeded to hear the expose, and the result was the greatest boom the army ever enjoyed in that section. It was a great night for the liars.

Anger is short madness. Is he not a madman that has lost the government of himself, and is tossed hither and thither by his fury as by a tempest? The executioner and murderer of his own friends? It does all things by violence, as well upon itself as others; and it is, in short, the master of all passions.

A Kansas member will go thundering down the ages as the man who made the first speech in the LIVth congress. After the roll was called, he arose with great dignity, addressed the clerk, announced his name, and then asked if his name had been properly recorded. This speech was not particularly brilliant, but it was the first of the LIVth congress.

Gentleness, which belongs to virtue, is to be carefully distinguished from the mean spirit of cowards and the fawning assent of sycophants. It recommends no just right from fear; it gives up no important truth from flattery; it is, indeed, not only consistent with a firm mind, but it necessarily requires a manly spirit and a fixed principle in order to give it any real value.

Rev. H. D. Fisher, of Kansas, would not have been satisfactory as chaplain of the house of representatives, anyway. He makes longer prayers than any other person we know of, and long prayers are not popular in congress or out of it. Besides, he tells the Lord nearly every day about the Quantrell raid, in which he was rolled in an old carpet by his wife, and saved, and there is nothing for which he will not petition the throne of grace, says a Kansas paper.

Dr. Brewer says in the Journal of Hygiene that he cured two young women of consumption by giving them all the peanuts they could eat. They had eaten cod liver oil and roses until nearly dead. He fed them peanuts a year and allowed them to inhale vinegar fumes when they were pronounced cured. The peanut, he says, is an excellent fat producer. He declares that it beats the Koch lymph, and is the most satisfactory treatment he has ever tried for lung diseases.

Large poor, abused wots in Calcutta have been finding out what frauds were practised on them by dealers that sold them as "Fleming Old Scotch," a compound of cheap potato spirit, molasses, capsaicin and sulphuric acid. The analytical chemist could give an instructive lecture in any barroom.

The National Medical college of Switzerland has applied to the press not to report anything, as such articles increase the number of those crimes. When newspapers need to learn that they are their brother's keepers.

ATTACK OF SHERMAN.

GOLD RESERVE WAS USED IMPROPERLY.

A Resolution Introduced Demanding the Restoration of the Reserve to \$100,000,000 and Requiring its Maintenance at that Point.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Senator Sherman of Ohio introduced in the Senate today the following: "Resolved, That by injurious legislation by the Fifty-third Congress, the revenues of the government were reduced below its necessary expenditure and the funds created for lawful redemption of United States notes have been invaded to supply such deficiency of reserve; that such a misapplication of the redemption fund is of doubtful legality and greatly injurious to the public credit and should be prevented by restoring said fund to the sum of not less than \$100,000,000 in gold coin or bullion, to be paid out only in the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes, and such notes, when redeemed, to be re-issued only in exchange for gold coin or bullion."

When the senate met Mr. Perkins, Republican, of California asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution directing the committee on finance to report an amendment to the Home tariff bill laying an additional duty on raw sugar equal to the other increases of the bill.

Mr. Berry of Arkansas objected. It was agreed to adjourn over till Friday.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont explained that the finance committee desired to consider the bond and tariff bills on Thursday.

Mr. Chandler's resolution, offered yesterday, asking the committee on naval affairs to investigate the prices paid by the government for armor plate and as to whether any official of the government was interested in patent processes, was called up. At the suggestion of Mr. Gorman the words directing an inquiry into the facts as to whether the prices paid by the United States were "as low as paid by the foreign governments" were stricken out.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. Sherman then introduced his resolution, which was listened to with keen interest, in view of the Senator's utterances against the retirement of greenbacks. He gave notice that on Friday he would submit some remarks upon it.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon then took the floor and spoke in favor of his resolution instructing the finance committee to restore the McKinley duties on wool in any revenue bill reported to the senate.

Senator Mitchell declared that no industry had received such a staggering and deadly legislative blow as that inflicted upon the wool industry by the Wilson tariff act. It had drained from the United States within the last year \$85,000,000 in gold to pay for foreign wool, and had occasioned a loss to the wool growers of this country of more than \$1,000,000. Unless this legislation was changed the sheep industry of the Pacific coast would be annihilated.

Mr. Mitchell said the tariff bill passed by the House would probably increase the revenue \$40,000,000 a year. Amended, as it should be, by affording wool, lumber, barley, hops, and other agricultural products adequate protection it will give an additional revenue of \$60,000,000, and place a padlock upon the so-called "endless chain" by which gold is drawn from the treasury, will stop all necessity for farther issue of bonds and rescue from impending ruin the wool and other agricultural interests of this country.

While Mr. Mitchell was contending that the Secretary of the Treasury could have stopped the gold drains by using his discretion to redeem notes in coin, Mr. Hill of New York asked him if it was not true that greenbacks had been redeemed in gold by every secretary since 1879.

Mr. Mitchell replied that it might be true, but in his opinion it was very poor policy.

"Treasury notes have only been redeemed in gold since 1891," interrupted Mr. Cockrell of Missouri.

"Is that a fact?" asked Mr. Mitchell.

"It is," replied Mr. Cockrell, emphatically. "In 1893 in response to a telegram sent by me to Secretary Foster he replied that the first treasury note had been redeemed by him in gold in 1891."

"I am talking about greenbacks," said Mr. Hill.

"Have not all the Secretaries of the Treasury redeemed these notes in gold since 1879?"

"Greenbacks were never presented," said Mr. Cockrell.

"There was no demand for gold and that can be shown on the record. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) since that time proposed to redeem and retire every one of those greenbacks with silver dollars and his amendment to that effect is here on record, in which he proposes to substitute for the greenbacks silver notes."

In answer to Mr. Hill, Mr. Cockrell said he did not know whether Secretary Foster had redeemed greenbacks in gold.

"You said it had not been done."

"Not on demand," said Mr. Cockrell. "I repeat that no Secretary of the Treasury until October, 1891, ever yielded the option to the holders of United States notes."

MORGAN GETS THE BONDS

Has Received Applications for \$100,000,000—The Syndicate Details.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Bankers in this city who are in close touch with the administration express their opinion that the announcement regarding the government bond issue will be made not later than Thursday. The details of the contract with the syndicate will closely conform to those of the previous issue. The loan is expected to be for \$100,000,000, with an option on an additional \$100,000,000. The arrangements in the present instance do not provide for any guarantee by the syndicate as in the last issue.

Formal applications for allotments of the loan were received today by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Gossip from Berlin is that part of the loan will be placed in Germany.

Domestic applications alone in this city will aggregate \$50,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Evening Post says: "A contract was signed this afternoon by all the members of the new bond syndicate, subject to the formal acceptance of the government. The syndicate agrees to furnish \$1,000,000 ounces of gold, amounting to about \$200,000,000 in gold, the government to take one-half of this sum first and to have the option of taking the other half and to deliver four per cent thirty year bonds at about the same price as paid for the last issue of bonds to the managers of the syndicate to receive a commission of one per cent. The price at which the last bonds were taken was 104.40, of which they yielded 3 3/4 per cent interest."

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Mr. Burns of Thomas Morgan & Co., said: "None of the new issue of bonds will be floated in London, owing to the strained relations between the United States and Great Britain. The situation looks greater than ever this morning from a commercial point of view. This is partly on account of Senator Sherman's position. The affair has made a wonderful difference in the business between London and New York and will result in the withdrawal of most of the American securities from England. We are sending home daily large quantities of these securities which were thrust upon the market. Some of the new bonds will probably be placed in Germany, but this has not yet been decided. In my opinion our American expatriates have gone mad."

THE HORSELESS VEHICLE.

General Miles Considering Its Utility in Army Use—Would Be a Great Saving.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Gen. Miles is now making a study of the horseless vehicle, with a view to determining its utility in army use. The idea is to use it for the army trains. At each of its forty-one military posts our army employs two or more wagons, prescribed by the Quartermaster General. The larger, the six-mule wagon, is for transporting army supplies to and from railroad stations on the frontier posts. The other, known as the escort wagon, is pulled by two or four mules. It is used in the more thickly settled regions, for the same purpose, as well as for official errands.

These wagons have been used for the army since the war, but the idea of the horseless vehicle, if feasible, would be a big improvement over them. Besides, it would be a great saving.

Our small army of 25,000 men employs 9,000 horses and mules for uses of the cavalry and artillery and for general drafting purposes. The average cost of these for the last fiscal year, for instance, ranged from \$95 to \$105 each, the cavalry horses costing the least, even less than the Government mules, and draft horses the most. Thus the army makes a great outlay each year, not only for purchasing horses, but for keeping them well fed and groomed.

COPPINGER'S PROMOTION.

His Nomination to Be a Brigadier Still Held Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The nomination of Colonel Coppinger to be brigadier general of the army is still held up in the Senate. There is a hard fight being made against his nomination. This fight is being conducted by the A. P. A. The most serious objection to the distinguished soldier is that he is a Catholic in religion and when a young man served in the Pope's zouaves.

Coppinger came to this country in 1860, entered the Union army, served with distinction throughout the civil war, has been wounded several times, and received a commission in the regular service and in the natural order of things reached the command of his regiment and was nominated by the President to the grade of brigadier general. Colonel Coppinger's wife was the eldest daughter of the late James G. Blaine, and it is said that one of the reasons for the serious break between the Blaine and Harrison families was the refusal of President Harrison to promote Coppinger to brigadier generalship when requested to do so by Mrs. Blaine. Last summer, when a vacancy occurred in the grade of brigadier general, President Cleveland promoted Coppinger.

DEADLY EXPLOSION.

Fifty Prussian-Silesia Miners Killed or Injured and Seventeen Missing.

BRISLAU, Jan. 1.—An explosion of fire damp occurred in a colliery at Wattenberg, Prussian Silesia, forty-three miles southwest of this city, today. Fifty miners are known to have been killed or injured and seventeen others are missing.

JUSTICE BREWER ACCEPTS.

The Ex-Barrister Will Be a Member of the Venezuelan Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme court has been tendered and has accepted a place on the Venezuelan commission.

Venezuela is buying war supplies.

CARACAS, Jan. 1.—The Venezuelan government is negotiating in the United States for war supplies. Two heavy guns have been sent from Charleston to fortify the harbor at Maracaibo.

AFTER J. S. ELWOOD.

Strong Efforts Being Made to Return the Bank Crook.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 1.—M. B. Tomblin of Goodland, left today for Oklahoma to make another effort to secure the delivery of J. S. Elwood, the bank crook, to the Kansas authorities. Elwood has caused the Oklahoma authorities so much trouble that they want to make sure that they will get rid of him. He could be tried there for some of his crimes, but the Kansas cases are the strongest. The only fear in Oklahoma is that Elwood may buy off his Kansas victims.

Elwood was connected with Frank Royce in the Jamaica, Iowa, bank fraud, and Mr. Tomblin estimates that they robbed the bank of Western Kansas alone of \$29,000 or more. Their scheme was to establish a bank at Jamaica and for a time do business in apparent good faith. They thus gained a rating in the commercial reports and their drafts uttered in Oklahoma and Kansas were paid. Finally the bank went out of business, and following this Elwood and Royce imposed upon banks of their acquaintance throughout the country. Both are well known and by various means they were able to realize sums often as high as \$500.

FOUR DEATHS IN A FIRE.

Brothers Living Near Frontenac, Kan., Burned in Their Home.

FRONTENAC, Kan., Jan. 1.—Four of six brothers lost their lives in the burning of their home near Frontenac last night. The house was occupied by the McFadden brothers—Allen, aged 27; Robert, 18; John, 16; James, 15; William, 12, and Arch, 11 years. They were orphans and "bachelors." The three older ones worked in the mines and supported the younger ones. The house is located about a half mile from the town and is rather isolated and by the time assistance arrived the dwelling was virtually destroyed. The charred remains of Robert, John, William and Arch were found in the ruins. Allen and James were in Frontenac at the time or possibly they might have met with the same fate. How the fire originated is not known and there are some hints of foul play.

The burned bodies were carried to the Methodist church, where they were viewed by hundreds of people this morning.

MASS MEETING HELD.

Citizens of Lebanon Denounce the Burning by a Mob of Mrs. West.

LEBANON, Ky., Jan. 1.—Fully 1,000 people assembled at the court house in this village yesterday to take action on the burning to death of Mrs. T. J. West and the killing of W. A. Devers by five men near this place Saturday night. The speeches were all vigorous in denunciation of the disgrace on Marion county and the state. Very strong resolutions were drawn up and signed by Hon. L. G. McElroy, Colonel J. E. Carter, Judge H. W. Reeves, Mayor Leed Ray, Captain A. O'Far, Sheriff B. E. Young and Circuit Court Clerk D. J. Lancaster. These resolutions condemn the outrages and the violence of the mob in the strongest possible expressions and they were adopted unanimously by the large indignation meeting. A fund was raised by prompt and liberal subscription to employ detectives to aid in ferreting out the perpetrators of the crime.

Leland and Judge Johnson.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 1.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a delegation of anti-Leland Republicans from the First Congressional district called upon Judge Johnson and asked him to become their candidate for delegate-at-large. Judge Johnson replied that he appreciated the honor, coming from his old home district, but he used to live in Jefferson county, and would accept. He made a patriotic speech about how he would, if elected, work for the nomination of a winning candidate for President.

A Modern William Tell.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 1.—"Arizona Charley," who enjoys the distinction of having conducted a week of bull fighting at Cripple Creek, Col., in spite of the opposition of the local authorities and the governor, was accidentally shot and painfully wounded last evening. He had too much confidence in the marksmanship of a friend, whom he requested to shoot a snow ball from the top of his head. The friend's nerve was bad and Charley received a painful wound in the forehead.

Conditional Pardons in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 1.—Attorney General Dawes yesterday gave an opinion that the governor has a right to grant pardons upon conditions. The question came up over the custom established of the governor pardoning joint keepers upon condition that they leave the state. The prohibitionists protest upon the ground that such action is illegal. The governor referred the matter to the attorney general with the result as stated.

Small Operators Fear It.

CARIBAGE, Mo., Jan. 1.—Considerable interest is manifested here as to the probable outcome of the great zinc combine. As its workings can get only be guessed, those interested do not feel at liberty to express themselves. The impression among many miners and operators is that the result will be simply to choke out of existence all small enterprises and to prevent any further efforts toward the building of any additional smelting works in this section.

An Obvious Case Wrong.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 1.—John J. Jones, an agricultural implement dealer at Bowling Green, confessed Saturday to W. S. Lennart, holder of a pass note, that it was a forgery. Jones then took a train north and is supposed to have gone to Canada. Subsequent investigation indicates an aggregate of \$25,000 in forgeries, dating back five years and affecting farmers, lunas and business houses.

Farmer Badly Injured.

Andrew Beall, who was among the earliest settlers of Adams county, and resides on a farm near Jamaica, met with an accident Saturday night while returning home from Hastings. When in the neighborhood of the region his team ran away and he was thrown out. He was discovered by someone at the hospital, and Superintendent Danvers had him conveyed to the institution, where he was given medical attendance. When picked up he was unconscious and was apparently suffering from injuries about the head. He will recover.

OUR BIRCH WIELDERS.

Nebraska Teachers' Disease Theories of Education in General and Detail.

Educational ideas filled the university campus Wednesday at the state teachers' meeting in Lincoln. The library association held forth and adds one more to the state societies which make for culture and progress. Today, Thursday, closes the meeting, and all concerned except the hard-working officials, will regret that the meeting is not to continue. It is such a good thing that it is a pity there is not more of it and that the teachers cannot continue imbibing knowledge in this social way.

The morning session was called to order at 9 o'clock at the Funke opera house. President Skinner presided.

Nominations for officers of the general association was the first business taken up, and nominations will be voted on by ballot at the university library building until 4 o'clock Thursday, and the result soon afterward announced.

Several committees were appointed, the most important being one to revise the constitution.

The only speaker at the morning session was Col. F. W. Parker, who spoke upon the "Independence of Studies" and the "New Geography."

At the evening session the teachers listened to a thought-arousing address by W. Hawley Smith upon the subject of "The Common People and the Common Schools." His address was a most excellent one, and the speaker was frequently interrupted with applause.

The primary and college sections of the association held interesting meetings and elected officers.

The high school and grammar sections also held meetings full of interest to teachers who are engaged in these branches of education.

A Child Study society was formed with nearly fifty members.

HOOVER MUST HANG.

Shayer of Councilman Dubois of Omaha Found Guilty.

The jury in the murder case of Claud H. Hoover at Omaha retired Saturday at 11 a. m. and came into the court room Sunday morning at 10:15 with a verdict of murder in the first degree and fixed the penalty at death. This was the most rapid work ever seen in Omaha or the state, the act occurring but sixteen days ago. On December 13 Hoover quarrelled with Samuel Dubois, his brother-in-law and a councilman-elect, and was discharged by the latter from his employ. Hoover then got drunk and coming upon Dubois in a shoe shop, shot him without warning and Dubois died the next day. All the evidence was one sided and the verdict occasioned very little surprise.

The Charges Disproved.

Capt. Charles G. Penney, who has for some years past been Indian agent at Pine Ridge and who has been removed, leaves with a clean record, notwithstanding the charges of dishonesty that were preferred against him by Inspector Gadinan and Special Agent Dickson. Captain Penney is in receipt of a letter from Commissioner Browning, in which the commissioner says that he finds that the charges reflecting upon Captain Penney's honesty have not been sustained. This is very gratifying, not only to Captain Penney, but to his many friends in Chadron, who regret his departure and whose best wishes go with him.

Young Woman Badly Injured.

Ford Clithro, a young man living eight miles northwest of Fairmont, came to town Monday morning to take his sister home. Soon after starting home the carriage tongue dropped down, which so frightened the horses that they became unmanageable. The end of the tongue ran in under the sidewalk and threw the buggy over on the horses. Miss Clithro was rendered unconscious, her face is badly cut, one ear being nearly cut off, and a bad bruise on the back of the head. Mr. Clithro got off with a badly bruised arm.

Fractured His Skull.

Joseph Linka, a prosperous farmer living near Lawrence, met with an accident Tuesday evening which proved fatal in a few moments. He started out to haul a load of straw. He became frightened and started to run, throwing him from the wagon, the wheel passing over his head, fracturing his skull. Mr. Linka leaves a wife and three children and a host of relatives and friends to mourn his death. His remains will be interred in St. Stephen's cemetery.

Injured in a Runaway.

George Aldridge of Fairmont received a telegram Tuesday evening from Maywood, stating that his father-in-law, J. D. Chamberlain was badly hurt in a runaway and telling him to come at once and bring the best surgeon he could find in Lincoln. Mr. Chamberlain is an old resident of Fairmont and moved to Maywood a few years ago.

Doel With Knives.

ELDORADO SPRINGS, Mo., Jan. 1.—William Rose and Doc Roe fought with knives at a dance at Roe's house, west of town, and as a result Rose is fatally injured and Roe's recovery is doubtful.

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Origin of an Old Saying.

The question is often asked as to the origin of the oft-used phrase, "Dead as a door nail," but is not always answered readily. The following explanation recently appeared in the Chicago Journal of Commerce. "The door nail in earlier times was the plate on the door upon which the old-fashioned knocker struck to arouse the inmates of the house. As the plate or nail was struck many more times than any other nail, it was assumed to be deader than other nails. Hence the phrase, 'dead as a door nail.'"

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., of La Crosse, Wis., have recently purchased the complete catalogue trade of the Northrup, Braslan, Goodwin Co., of Minneapolis and Chicago. This gives the Salzer Seed Co. the largest catalogue mail trade in the world and they are in splendid shape to take care of same, as they have recently completed a large addition to their mammoth seed houses. The 1896 catalogue is just out and the largest ever issued. Sent to any address for 5 cents to cover postage.

Since the substitution of electricity for animal power on street railways 145,000 horses have lost their job—nearly 71 per cent of the whole number formerly employed.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure any corns, bunions, blisters, etc. Price 15 cents.

Sir Edward Malet, after a long and successful diplomatic career, is now employing himself writing opera librettos.

Some people get a great reputation for philanthropy by inducing other people to let them give away their money.

It is the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and get that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

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