

This 44 Pc. Tea Set FREE

To every lady who buys 10 lbs. of our Best Tea... We will give you a 44 piece tea set... This is a perfectly enormous mass of evidence by the highest authorities proving incontrovertibly the value of arsenic in the treatment of diphtheria.

King, Cigar Co., 626 King Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Vivisection

Chancellor Andrews delivered a very valuable address before the Omaha medical college which has been published in pamphlet form. Among other things he discusses the much disputed morality of vivisection. His closing remarks were upon that subject and the conclusions that he arrives at will be generally accepted. He says:

"There is a perfectly enormous mass of evidence by the highest authorities proving incontrovertibly the value of arsenic in the treatment of diphtheria. Dr. Otto Jellinek of the state institute for the preparation of diphtheria antitoxin in Vienna has made an elaborate report on this subject, which is printed (No. 12) in Die Oesterreichische Samstagszeitung for 1900. A summary of this appears in the Journal of American Medicine of April 13, current. I do not see how any thoughtful person can face such a cloud of witnesses and declare unqualifiedly against vivisection."

There is a disease called myxodema, in which the skin fills with pus. Pustules of the nervous system follow, and at last dementia and death. The complaint is now known to be caused, however mysteriously, by the failure of the thyroid gland in the neck to secrete properly. The connection of the gland with the disease was ascertained by cutting the gland out of dogs and observing that they had all the symptoms of the disease. It is cured by taking the glands from dogs and giving the contents to human patients. No drug ever used has produced such invariably excellent results as this thyroid extract, which we owe to vivisection, and to vivisection alone. It has restored the health and happiness of many victims of one of the most awful diseases from which humanity suffers.

The mere fact that forward steps in useful science cost pain—the fact, if it is such, that a measure of inaccessibility, unfortunate in itself, is occasioned by vivisection, is not decisive. The great question—the only question—is, will any proposed piece of kind of vivisection increase or lessen the net total of pain? If vivisection will lessen the net total of pain, it should be encouraged. If the prevention of it will lessen the net total of pain, the anti-vivisection crusade ought to prevail. What we wish to know is, which is really the cruel side?

In the city of Philadelphia an eminent surgeon wished to transplant a very important nerve from the thigh of a dog into the thigh of a man whom a serious lesion had deprived of this nerve for a considerable distance. In seeking his animal for the experiment he naturally turned to the dog pound. The president of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, a lady of the highest character, having charge of this institution, refused to permit a single brute to go out of the pound for the surgeon's purpose. I deem the lady's refusal a most cruel act. It can hardly be doubted that any temporary pain caused the animal by the incision would be incomparably

The World Made Better

One can but look back with horror at the malignity indulged in by the republican press during the last presidential campaign, and nowhere more malignant and malicious things were said about Bryan than right here in Lincoln where every man knew him. Occasionally of late these advocates have become somewhat less vituperative. A republican editor out in Colorado had the privilege of a conversation with Bryan and after giving an

account of the interview with him, said: "He longs to free the people and to save the nation and the infinite pity inspired by the conditions he sees and the infinite yearning to help and to save are stamped ineffacably upon the face of the man."

"The adverse decree of the nation and the repudiation of his party have imparted a sadness into his life, but they have only added to the purpose and strengthened the ideals of that life."

"The privilege of talking with him was granted me while the train was whirling us over the seven miles between Lupton and Brighton. I am not a Bryanist in politics and the impressions of the man given here are the impressions of one who has always principled directly opposed to the principles laid down in the platform on which he stands. But difference of opinion and the prejudice of party cannot blur the innate greatness of the man. One cannot talk ten minutes with him without feeling that here is a man who is greater than his party, whose thoughts are profounder than those of the mere politician; whose magnetic personality is that of a man born to lead, whose honesty of purpose and unswerving and sincere loyalty to the principles he believes to be right are beyond question."

"Such men are rare and whatever the ethical principles and political dogmas they advocate, the world is better for their having lived and struggled." The above is taken from the Fort Lupton Register, Colorado. The Independent does not know the name of the editor, but he is what is rarely found among the quill-drivers of his party, namely, a gentleman.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Carecurets

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Secretary De France of the ways and means committee is receiving encouraging reports from many of the counties relative to contributions to wipe out the last vestige of the populist debt.

RECEIPTS.

Previously acknowledged.....	\$1,419 50
To Tuesday noon.....	26 70
Total.....	\$1,446 20

BY COUNTIES.

ANTELOPE—Previously acknowledged, \$37.75; remittance of \$14.45 by James R. Cary, editor The Yeoman, Neligh, and secretary county committee, \$52.29. Hurrah for Antelope! She has now paid \$17 more than her share of the debt.

DAWES—Previously acknowledged, \$5.75; contribution from county central committee of \$11.25, sent in by F. B. Cary, chairman. Total, \$17.00. Hurrah for Dawes! This makes her paid up.

MARDISON—Previously acknowledged, \$10.85; Geo. Watkins, \$1, Shubert, Total, \$11.85.

Mr. Cary writes: Neligh, Neb., Sept. 2, 1901.—Chas. Q. De France.—My Dear Sir: I enclose draft for \$14.45 to help lift the debt of the committee.

We had one of the best conventions Saturday the party ever held in the county.

We raised \$44.45, \$30 being our assessment for the present campaign and the balance to apply on old debt. The \$30 will be sent with the committee. Sincerely, JAMES R. CARY, Sec'y Convention.

State Convention

Pursuant to action taken at a meeting of the state committee, held in Lincoln, August 7, 1901, the electors of the people's independent party of Nebraska are hereby notified that on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, A. D., 1901, at 2 p. m. of said day, a state nominating convention of said party will be held at the Auditorium in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the general election of 1901: One candidate for supreme judge. Two candidates for regents of the state university. Said convention is also called for the purpose of selecting a state central committee of said party, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The basis of representation is fixed at one delegate for each county, and one delegate for each hundred votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for Governor William A. Poynter for governor at the general election of 1900. The representation of the various counties is as follows:

Adams	22	Johnson	13
Antelope	15	Kearney	12
Banner	2	Keith	3
Blaine	2	Key	3
Boone	1	Kimball	1
Box Butte	6	Knox	17
Boyd	8	Lancaster	58
Brown	4	Lincoln	13
Buffalo	2	Logan	2
Burt	1	Loup	2
Butler	2	McPherson	2
Cass	2	Madison	18
Cedar	1	Merrick	11
Chase	4	Nance	10
Cherry	8	Nemaha	19
Cheyenne	6	Nuckolls	16
Clay	2	Osage	24
Colfax	1	Pawnee	12
Cuming	1	Perkins	3
Custer	2	Phelps	11
Dakota	2	Pierce	10
Dawes	8	Platte	22
Dawson	1	Polk	15
Deuel	4	Red Willow	10
Dixon	1	Richardson	26
Dodge	2	Rock	4
Douglas	1	Saline	21
Dundy	1	Sarpy	11
Fillmore	2	Scotts Bluff	29
Franklin	1	Sevier	20
Frontier	1	Seward	8
Furnas	1	Sheldon	8
Gage	1	Sioux	8
Garfield	1	Stanton	9
Gosper	1	Thayer	16
Grant	1	Thomas	2
Greene	1	York	2

Hall	19	Thurston	7
Hamilton	10	Valley	9
Harlan	10	Washington	15
Hayes	1	Wayne	11
Hitchcock	6	Webster	15
Holt	1	Wheeler	3
Hooker	1	York	20
Howard	1	Total	1224
Jefferson	17	Total	1224

By order of the state central committee, people's independent party of Nebraska, J. H. EDMISTEN, Chairman.

August 14, 1901.

HORSE WANTED.
We will trade anything in the house for a good driving horse.
LINCOLN SUPPLY CO.

Closed by the Trust

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 23.—There is a feeling in Argentine, Kas., that the Argentine smelter, which is one of the largest plants owned by the American Smelting and Refining company, will close down permanently on September 13. It was announced on Tuesday last that the plant would shut down for a period to give it a thorough cleaning. Already 300 employees have been let out and many of the others profess to be sure that they will all lose their places and that the plant will be abandoned.

FOOTBALL CHANGES.

Several Slight Alterations in This Year's Rules.

This year's changes in the college football rules do not affect the general style of the game, but there are a number of points which claim attention, says the New York Mail and Express. In section D of rule 4 the definition of a safety is elaborated so as to make a kick by a player from behind his goal line, which sends the ball across the side line before it reaches the line of the goal posts, a safety.

Heretofore such a play would have given the opposing side a touchdown. The ball would have become theirs as soon as it crossed the side line, and upon bringing it back they would have touched it down behind their opponents' (who kicked the ball) goal line, thus making a touchdown. The rules committee deemed this unfair and for that reason decided that the misplay should only result in a safety.

A note has been added to rule 10, which deals with offside play. This more clearly defines "being ahead of the ball" and doing away with an inconsistency as to what part of the ball should be reckoned upon as the deciding line. Rule 12 is so altered that two minutes is the maximum time to be taken out for delay.

There is also a slight change in the wording of the rule regarding the position of the opposing players at the kick-out and kick from fair catch. In rule 14 an omission has been supplied in case of a kick after touching ball in at side lines, requiring a kick of at least ten yards. Section A of rule 17 regarding interference and delaying the other side from putting the ball in play has been changed to prevent pulling about in the rush line. Such tactics will now be regarded as delaying the game and consequently subject to a five yard penalty.

An addition has been made to section B of rule 21, dealing with downs, so that in case of a penalty the number of the down shall remain the same; if otherwise it should be to the profit of the offending side. Rule 22 has been changed so as to stipulate that a kick after the ball has been touched in, after going out of bounds, shall be at least ten yards.

To rule 25 a requirement has been added that the referee, when a team is about to try for a goal, shall signal with his hand as soon as the ball touches the ground. Heretofore this has been the general custom. Changes have also been made in rule 28, which deals with penalties. The wording in the section with regard to penalties for interference with a fair catch has been altered so that the official may now judge more easily what course to pursue.

KANSAS APPLE CROP.

High Prices Predicted by a Well Known Leavenworth Packer.

A. Smith, a noted apple packer, known in Kansas as "Apple Smith," arrived in Leavenworth recently to arrange for packing apples on an extensive scale. Mr. Smith first started packing apples in Leavenworth county for shipment twenty-four years ago. He has packed apples in eastern Kansas every season since except five, when the crop was too light to do so. Mr. Smith spends the summer months investigating the apple prospects throughout the country, and there are few men better posted on the fruit crop and incidentally the best points to ship apples to for marketing.

"Leavenworth county farmers will get a good price for apples this fall," was the opening remark of Mr. Smith when asked by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat correspondent about the apple conditions. "The crop is light all over the country. There will not be many apples in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or any of the eastern states. The crop is poor in Tennessee and throughout the south. Apples and all kinds of fruit suffered from the hot, dry weather. Eastern Kansas suffered less than most places, and the apple crop here will be about 30 per cent. The young trees seem to be doing well, and Kansas orchards promise to yield a fine quality."

"I noticed an Ohio apple buyer here on my arrival. Other representatives for eastern fruit firms will be in, and the price will be much higher than usual. The early apples will nearly all be shipped to northern points."

Taken Up
One Colt—gray—weight 200 pounds horse. Owner can have same by calling and paying for keeping, filing notices and expense of publishing this notice. PATRICK GRUBSON, Daver, Neb.

SELECTION OF COLUMBIA

Views of Yachtsmen on the Old Racing Queen's Chances.

THINK OUP CONTEST WILL BE CLOSE

Commodore Adams Says Sir Thomas Lipton Has an Even Chance to Win. Naval Architect Points Out How the Columbia Is Superior to the Constitution.

"Lipton has the best chance to lift the cup that the other side ever had," said Commodore Frederick T. Adams of the Larchmont Yacht club when seen the other day by a New York Times reporter shortly after it became known that the Columbia would defend the international cup. "The races, I believe, will be very close, the closest we have ever had. The chances, to my mind, are equal. It will be even money in the betting; but, of course, I have no criticism to make upon the action of the committee. It is composed of competent men, able yachtsmen, and I know they have carefully weighed every point before determining that Columbia is the better boat."

"The Constitution is a disappointment in that she has not come up to expectations, but I consider Columbia a much better boat than she was two years ago. She has been improved and has the grand advantage of a crew that works her to a nicety. I think I am stating the truth in saying that ever since Sir Thomas Lipton arrived here he and his friends have feared the Columbia more than the Constitution."

"I consider Shamrock II. a vastly superior boat to Shamrock I. The challenger is one of the handsomest boats of her kind that I have ever seen, and I think she has just as good a chance as the Columbia to win, but I do not believe there is any valid proof to base the assumption that the new boat is ten minutes faster than Shamrock I. Watson, the new Shamrock's designer, has said that Columbia is a better boat than the Constitution, and I do not think the Lipton forces were very much surprised at the decision. It practically guarantees the closest kind of yacht racing."

Commodore Adams has been a guest of Sir Thomas Lipton recently and has had ample opportunity to inspect the challenger, and his assertion that the chances are even is based upon actual knowledge of the good points of both boats. When asked if he believed Herreshoff had reached the limit of speedy yacht designing, he unhesitatingly replied that he did.

"Herreshoff had every means at his hand to do his best and unlimited capital behind him," said Commodore Adams, "but the Constitution has not shown any all around superiority over the old boat. The Columbia, therefore, stands as the best example of Herreshoff's yacht building."

Percy Chubb said: "I think the Shamrock's chances of winning are considerably brightened by selecting the Columbia. I am not yet ready to admit that the latter is faster than the Constitution, but under present conditions she is assuredly better fitted for the cup race than the new yacht. The trouble with the Constitution, I believe, has been with her sails. She never had such a set of sails as a boat of her style should have. Herreshoff has been sick and unable to give much attention to the boat, and he has not given her proper sails. It is a difficult matter, I know, to fit a boat like the Constitution. That trouble has been her great weakness. The Columbia is in fine shape now, and I expect her to win."

There was no criticism of the committee among the yachtsmen who were spoken to on the selection of the Columbia. Most of them had made up their minds apparently that the Columbia was the better boat, but several had expected that in view of the Constitution's better showing in the second race, combined with her unfortunate sail accident, another trial race would be held. Still on this point there was scarcely any criticism, for it was acknowledged that the time was getting late.

One practical yachtsman who did not wish to be quoted said that it was quite likely the committee in making its decision before another trial had taken into consideration the handling of the boats, which has been vastly superior on the Columbia. Its crew has been better than the men sailing the Constitution, as several changes have taken place in the crew of the latter boat. On the other hand, the Columbia's crew know their boat perfectly and can be depended upon to get every inch of speed out of her. This, therefore, made a strong point in selecting the old boat, it was believed. The speaker was also inclined to believe that Herreshoff had done his best with the Columbia and could not improve upon her. "Watson has made the Shamrock a close copy of the Columbia," he added, "and if Herreshoff could not improve upon her I am sure Watson could not beat her."

That the coming races would be close every man admitted, and there was an unmistakable feeling of excitement about the outcome that had not been so apparent previous to the selection of a defender. The yachtsmen, however, were all inclined to believe that the Columbia would prove the winning boat again.

A. Cary Smith, J. Beaver-Webb and other prominent yacht designers would express no opinion upon the technical merits of either boat, nor would they say that they believed Herreshoff had reached his limit in bringing out fast yachts. A. Cary Smith is now engaged

on plans for a yacht for the emperor of Germany.

"It would be a violation of professional etiquette for me to say anything regarding the merits of the two boats," he said.

A prominent naval architect of New York city, a member of a large constructing firm, said the other night to a reporter of the New York Herald that the challenge committee in selecting the Columbia as the America's cup defender had probably come to the conclusion that she was a safer and more reliable boat than the Constitution. The architect, who did not care to have his name mentioned, added that the Columbia had won the majority of her races with the Constitution and that under the circumstances it was fair to presume that the Constitution's defeat was not due to the poor sails, but to the fact that she was inherently an inferior boat.

The Constitution had three mainsails and three complete sets of other sails, while the Columbia had but one set, and certainly one of the Constitution's three should be as good as the Columbia's one. The challenge committee, in reviewing the records of the two yachts, had probably been influenced by certain facts which did not admit of dispute. The Columbia had a much heavier hull than her rival and had proved herself to be sound and solid. As much could not be said for the Constitution. So far as known, it had not been necessary to make any repairs on the Columbia's hull. Repairs had, on the other hand, been found necessary on her rival, although the latter had only been in one seaway.

The Constitution had lost her mainmast, and it had had to be replaced. The Columbia had gone through one entire season with but a single mishap, and that had not occurred during a race. The construction of the Constitution, moreover, had been in the nature of an experiment, although it was true that she did not differ radically from the Columbia. The Constitution finally had not been thoroughly tested in heavy weather and in a bad sea, and on the whole, the Columbia had probably seemed the safer boat of the two.

The naval architect said that he did not care to discuss the relative merits of the Columbia and the Shamrock II, and explained that indeed it was impossible to do so, there being no data by which the two could be compared. Any attempt to forecast the result of the cup races would also be futile, and he believed it was but empty talk to say that the races would be close. No one could say what the yachting future held in store.

Incidentally the nautical expert observed that it would be interesting to know just what had been done about the Columbia's new mainsail. Now that she had been chosen to defend the cup a new sail had to be forthcoming.

OPEN AIR SLEEPING.

Benefits Derived From the Habit That Is Said to Be Growing.

The habit of sleeping in the open air grows. "With nothing between you and the sky" is becoming not only the healthful but the fashionable way to sleep, says the New York Evening Sun. Only in summer, of course, can most of us indulge in the practice, and not many of us then, summer hotels and cottages being still somewhat given to roofs. The number of persons who take to tents and other modes of sleeping out of doors each summer is, however, greatly on the increase.

For little children the habit of taking their slumber as much as possible in the open is particularly recommended. "I saw a child the other day," said a woman, "who had never napped indoors. In summer it slept out, nights and all, but on the coldest days it napped on piazzas or balconies—well wrapped up, of course, but nevertheless exposed to the air in a way to make its night-draped ancestors turn in their graves."

"The appearance of this child was enough to convince any one of the benefit of open air slumber. Plump, ruddy, smiling, it had not only splendid health, but a charming disposition. It was never fretful, peevish nor cross, nor had it, evidently, any physical reason to be. It was a fine advertisement for the open air sleeping cure, if cure it may be called. I should say it was a scheme that worked both ways—as cure and as preventive."

Bought Rare Book From Junkman.

A rare find was made by a New Haven bookseller the other day among some old volumes purchased from a junk dealer, says the New York Times. The lucky dealer is John W. Cady, and the volume is a first edition, uncult, of Whittier's "Moll Pitcher," published in 1832, without the poet's name, by a Boston firm. The book is exceedingly rare and was sold in New York in the Foote collection in 1894 for \$90 and later for \$100. Mr. Cady has disposed of his find to Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York.

Pan-American's Effect on Churches.

Many of the Buffalo churches are seeking to "live up to" the Pan-American exposition by doing something for the spiritual welfare of their visitors, says The Church Economist. Speaking for the ministers of the city, a well informed Buffalo layman expresses the opinion that fully nine in ten of them either took their vacations early or not at all in order that they could be at home all summer to answer personal calls and keep their churches open.

In the German Universities.

Of the 2,606 unmatriculated students from abroad in the seventy German universities 325 are from America and these nearly all from the United States, says The Independent, while Asia furnishes 154, nearly all Japanese. Twelve are from Africa and two from Australia.

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COMING OF THE CZAR.

Frenchmen Will Over His Approaching Visit to France.
"The one thing talked of in Paris today is the approaching visit of the czar to France," said Daniel J. Healy, a prominent business man of St. Louis, at the Holland House the other day to a New York Tribune reporter. Mr. Healy had just returned from Paris and was talking about the preparations in France for the visit of the czar. "The French are a volatile nation," continued Mr. Healy, "and, to judge by their enthusiasm, they have no recollection of Napoleon's disastrous junket into Russia, which was the forerunner of the decay of France. As it may be, however, Paris is wild over the coming visit of the czar. The French regard the Russians as invincible allies in a complication with England, and every effort is being made to welcome the czar and give him a greeting that he will remember."

"The newspapers devote columns each day to the preparations for the royal visit. The whole army is to be turned out for review by the czar, and ships are being called in from the Mediterranean and other stations to make the naval display at Dunkerque the more imposing. Elaborate preparations have been made to insure the safety of the czar. All undesirable foreigners will be expelled from Dunkerque, and the chateau at Compiègne will be closely guarded by troops. The coming visit of the czar is reflected in the boulevards of Paris by peddlers and fakirs selling souvenirs of the visit and Russian flags and other articles commemorating the event."

LABOR TO TEACH ETHICS.

Will Establish a Professorship in Chicago University.
Labor men are to establish a professorship in the University of Chicago, founded by John D. Rockefeller, to teach ethics and moral philosophy, says the New York World. The new chair is to be established and its occupant chosen by Jan. 1.
This professorship will not be in the pay of the university, but will be supported by contributions, large and small, from labor men all over the country. Professor Walter Vrooman, founder of the Ruskin Labor colleges at Oxford, England, and Trenton, Mo., is back of the movement.

Paraffin From the Gulf.

For a long time coast dwellers reported there has been washed ashore in the Rockport country by gulf waves a white substance they knew nothing about, but which has the appearance of paraffin. This has been gathered up by some people, and a few days ago a brick of it was sent to A. C. Hall, an oil prospector in San Antonio, Tex. Mr. Hall pronounced it paraffin and went to the coast country to investigate, says the Galveston News. He is back and says that the reports are true that the paraffin is washed from the gulf, but from where he has no idea. At one place as much as 300 pounds was gathered up by coast dwellers, who knew nothing of its value. Hall is of the opinion that paraffin oozes from an oil deposit below the water and that it is practically refined by the action of the sea water. The coast dwellers claim that this stuff has been coming in from the gulf for several years.

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