New the Parsees Dispose of the Bedies of Their Doad-Flowers for the Earth and Bones for the Air—The House of Prayer and the Pricets.

There recently returned to this city a Methodist missionary who twenty-three fours ago sailed from these shores for tadis, says the Philadelphia Press. The Sther day he visited Laurel Hill, and there, ng the monuments and graves, he told about the sacred burial-place of the Parsee **dead** upon the heights of Malabar Hill, some Ristance out of Bombay.

"I had heard so much about the 'Towers of Silence," he said, "that my curiosity was aroused to know what it was like. But I soon found that it was impossible for one not a follower of the great prophet Zo-roaster to ever gain admittance inside of

t

"This strange sect, the Parsees," he coutinued, "are so scrupulous in their cere-monials and customs, and so strict in the observance of their rites, that you can readily see how reluctant they would be to allow an outsider, especially one who was seaching the doctrines of Christ, to observe the ritual they practice.

"I had been the means of rendering a "I had been the means of rendering a favor to an intelligent and well-educated Parsee gentleman living in Bombay, between whom and myself there sprang up quite a feeling of friendship. When I thought I could safely make my request I made known to him my desire to visit the "Towers." He said he would see whether he could obtain permission for me from the priests who guarded the sacred portals. There the matter dropped. I did not hear from him for some weeks, until one day he came to me saying that permission had came to me saying that permission had been granted, and that we must be ready to start the next morning.

"I shall never forget," continued he, "the hot, cloudless day that we drove in our slosely curtained vehicle, or gharry, out of the dusty, noisy streets of Bombay to the cool and shaded and silent place of Malabar Hill. The whole place seemed a veritable garden of the dead. Here jasmine, crimson hybiscus and beautiful roses were spread in hamildaring profusion shout the walks swildering profusion about the walks pading to the entrance. The heavy, anguld air was filled with the most fragrant odors and the sweetest perfragrant odors and the sweetest per-fumes. I could hardly believe that I was in a burying-ground. After alighting from the gharry we ascended the low, stone chaps, which led to a closed iron gate. My Briend showed our permission to the old and renerable Parsee, who threw open the gate, and within a few moments we were within the sacred precincts. One of the first things that I noticed as I gazed around was some five or six solid-looking circular buildings, chaps eighteen or twenty feet in height. The walls of these structures were built of beavy blocks of stone and covered with a kind of white cement or plaster. The buildtags themselves stood in a shallow most, of various kinds, and herbage growing wild and uncultivated. These, then, were the famous 'Towers of Silence.' Truly, they were well named. Save for the clicking of our shoes on the smooth stone, the fitful swaying to and fro of the branches of the tall palms, and the occasional flapping of wings by crows and vultures on the trees, not a sound was heard in the languid, breathtess air. The hot tropical sun beat heavily down on the bare white walls, and everywhere stillness and silence reigned su-

"How do the Paraces bury their dead?"
"When you reach the top of the 'Tower' you will find that the entire circular surface is divided into three smaller circles, and between each circle is a narrow pathway. The circles are again divided into a great number of small, shallow spaces, or receptacies, as my friend called them, also separated by narrow pathways for the bearers of the body to pass. The top of the 'Tower' is surrounded by a sort of parapet, which hides the surface from outside view. Now comes the strange part of the Parsee burial custom. 'It was the teaching of our great prophet and master,' said my companion, that the dead should not defile the earth. Accordingly, no dead Parsee is laid in the earth, but his body is exposed to all the fowls of the air, to more quickly return to the dust and the elements from which it came. Here in the center of our 'Tower you see a deep well, down which we put together the dry bones of all the dead-men, women and children, rich and poor, great and small. For the dead there can only be

"We next went to what is known as the House of Prayer-s low, stone arched building with colonnades all around. This is the couse where the friends of the deceased remain while the body is placed on the 'Tower.' It is here that the sacred fire burns day and night, year in and year out, always watched by a faithful priest whose duty is to feed the flames with precious woods. The air in this House of Prayer is thus redolent with the pungent aroma of sandal wood. The corpse-bearers live separate from the outer residence, and after each funeral they go to the bathing-house, change their gar-ments, and purify themselves from the dedlement of having touched the dead. Just as we were on the point of taking our leave I saw a small procession of white-robed figures marching over the narrow stone bridge to one of the 'Towers' and disappear in the small square opening in the wall.

"My companion must have seen the procession, for I noticed that his whole demeanor perceptibly changed as with bowed head he told me that a burial would take place only at sunrise or at sunset. Sudden-ly the place seemed to be astir with life and motion. The tall palms shook as under a gust of wind. The black bodies on the trees, hitherto motionless, raised their heads, spread out their wings, and, with a whir and a whiz, swooped down like avenging furies on the top of the 'Tower.' Although I could not see the dreadful sight, I knew that these birds of prey were doing their ghoulish work of picking the flesh from off the skeleton. Instinctively I put up my hands as if to shut out the sight, and, takg hold of my friend's arm, we quietly retraced our steps to the iron gate through which we had made an entrance.

"Since that memorable visit to the Tower of Silence' I have often asked myself whether my first feeling of partial arched and disgust was not one of sentiment enther than one of reason. I am frank to say that the impression of repulsion has almost wora off, and I remember that the birds only did quickly what decay does so slowly; when I remember that every thing ne with such care, tenderness and reverence by the ciean, walte-robed priests, smid the giorious garden of roses; when I remember the saying of my Parsee com-

Reduced to Sed Straits. Bridget," said the mistress to the new irl, "you can go now and put the it in sock." "Sure, ma'am, air yo to that?" soked Bridget, sympa-

MAKING FIRE-WORKS.

& Methodist Missionary Describes The Process Described by an Argus-Eyed Correspondent.

> How Roman Candles Are Constru Balloons of Various Shapes and Sizes-Catherine Wheels and Other Grotesque Devices.

It would seem to many that the manufacture of fire-works is a simple and easy matter, writes a correspondent of the Albany Argue. But as no machinery of any kind is used the manual work necessary makes it much more laborious than where all the process is performed by perfected machinery. A knowledge of the laws of chemistry is also essential. In order to give the reader some alea of the process let us select the Roman candle as the most ordinary of fre-works, and follow it in its journey from room to room and from building to building.

The first department we enter is that where the cases are made. This is done in the following manner: Cartridge paper is cut into the length and size required and laid on a marble slab, where paste is spread over one side, care being taken that the paste does not get on the side touching the relier round which the paper is then wrapped, for if the roller is wet it will tear the paper in drawing it out. This roller is of brass or wood and the case comes off it looking as though it had been made from per of one thickness, although every boy paper of one thickness, although every boy who has dissected a Roman candle knows to the contrary. After this operation one end of the case is closed. An expert work-man can make from fifteen hundred to three thousand a day of these, according to size. After rolling the cases are placed en shelves and sent to the drying room to be thoroughly dried. In this same department is a machine for trimming off the rough ends so that the possibility of any accident happening from unnecessary friction is lessened. These cases beside being used for filling have also various other purposes, such as mailing, etc. While the Roman candle is progressing thus far on the journey let us peep in at the laboratory door, where chemicals are being mixed. The performance of the principal part of fireworks depends much on the composition being very fine and well mixed; therefore great care is taken in this part of the work and particularly for the composition of aky rockets and also in all fixed works from which the fire plays regularly. The chemical mixtures are then distributed to the workmen, who in turn take them to the moulding room, where, with little manipula-tion, they are placed in moulds and made into "stars" or "bails' as they are more commenly termed. These are all colored, for the pale white lights have given place of late years to those of beautiful tints. The color of the stars seen in this department would deceive one as to that which they display when fired. The green produce a blue light and the blue turn to green. White is made from red stars, red from gray, and so on until every color of the rainbow is catalogued.

It is at this point where we meet the case icals thus prepared. This is called the charging department. Before the work man is a frame capable of holding twelve cases upright, which he places in position, having first ascertained that the insides are entirely free by passing a rod through them. This precaution is necessary be-cause any obstruction would cause the piece to miss fire. On one side of him, in separate compartments, are clay, composition, powder and stars of various colors, and on the other a mallet of considerable weight and several rammers of different lengths. the longest being about the same size as the case he is to fill. Taking in his has ! an instrument consisting of twelve sec_u scoops, connected in a line and exactly the same stance spart as are the cases on the frame, he fills them with clay and skillfully empties them into these cases. The same is done with the powder, the compos (which is used as a wad) and the stars. All these he then packs down by means of the longest ramrod. Repeating the same process again and again, except the clay is itted, he uses a shorter red each time until the case is fully charged, and pours in at the end more clay, as this material guarantees safe handling and packing and pro-tects the explosives inside. The fuse is then inserted and lastly the outside colored paper is wrapped around for beautifying the Roman candle thus made. The whole operation described here also applies to

Fire-crackers come from China, where the country people manufacture them as a postime, as the Germans do toys. They are imported in boxes similar to tea chests, the hieroglyphics on them representing advertisements of different firms, and they are used as ballast for the ships that bring them over. An idea may be obtained of the utter impossibility of competition when one is informed that it costs but two cents to make a pack of fire-crackers there. The Chinese were acquainted, as we all know, with the uses of gun-powder long before its introduction into Europe in the thirteenth century, and the peasants have been for so many generations adept in the art of making fire-erackers that it has become, we might say, second nature. Of course, in the fire-works, where a thorough under standing of the mysteries of chemical action and artistic skill are remired, those manufactured in Brooklyn are a fair sample of the higher excellence of American productions. But when neither of these ualities is requisite we are ontirely out of

Balloons of various sizes and shapes are also made here. Passing through this department a predominance of the fair sex mong the hands is noticeable, which is accounted for by their superior definess, quickness and accuracy in cetting and pasting. The devices in use for balloons are very amusing, often grotesque, representing figures of almost every animal, from the elephant to the frog, and also several fishes, some gigantic in size. It looks ludicrous to see a huge whale or a mammoth pig rise in the air and gracefully float away. But the most striking of all seen in this department are the imported Japanese bomb-shells. What makes them still more wonderful is their insignificant appearance before being fired. appearing to be about the size of a baseball, but much lighter in weight. When thrown from the mortar, however, to a considerable height, they suddenly burst, and, amid a shower of falling stars, a large, beautiful figure, made of Japanese paper, sails far away. The effect is brilliant and unique. Another interesting thing of this kind is bomb-shell upon which the company prides itself. It consists of shells made of different sizes, so as to fit one inside the other and to contain colored stars. As the whole affair flies upward, one after another of these shells bursts and produces e long train of variegated stars, which, in turn, shoot off and burst until the entire

eavens is illuminated Besides those arready mentioned, there are many other forms of fire-works, such as Catharine wheels, tourbillions, giran-doles, pastiles and a variety of the rotating and ascending kind that produce the most pleasing somic effects.

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There are Two Distinguishing Characteristics

Which, more than anything else, have contributed to the phenomenal growth of The Chicago Daily News, giving it a circulation larger than that of all other Chicago dailies combined. It seems strange that the first practical, combined application of two such common sense principles in iournalism should have been left to a paper as yet only twelve years old. And yet true it is that in this fact lies the real secret of the unparalleled success of The Chicago Daily News. Briefly stated these principles are:

Second. THE DAILY NEWS

Is an Independent, truth-telling newspaper.

truth to prefer it to the misleading, the truth-discoloring dishonesty

NEWS has to-day a circulation of over "a-million-a-week."

THE DAILY NEWS, although I am a 'bred-in-the-bone' Re-

publican with a carpet bag experience in the South ending in

1872. The extreme fairness of THE DAILY NEWS, giving

The reader can count on one hand the known newspapers

THE DAILY NEWS First.

Is a daily paper for busy people. Of all mankind the people of Chicago and the busy northwest are the busiest. And yet perhaps no equal number of peo- whose statements in matters of politics can always be accept ple are to be found who appreciate so keenly the necessity of an as at least intentionally truthful, and commonly so in fact. intelligent knowledge of the world's daily doings. They recog- On the other hand, it is the all-but-universal rule to praise nize that they, more than anyone else, are the world's providers one's party and candidate to the skies, and to cry down the in many of the most important necessaries of life. How im- opposition party and its candidate to the verge of the discountable. portant, then, that they should have their daily intelligence of So common have such silly and reprehensible methods in jourevery event, the world over, which by any possibility can affect | nalism become that they pass unnoticed, and are accepted as a their diversified commercial holdings. And in all the higher matter of course—as an evil inseparable from practical politics. Interests of life where can be found a like number of people But this is only another mistake of the thoughtless. The Amerimore keenly appreciative of all that contributes to progress in can people are intelligent enough, thoughtful enough, fair enough art, literature, science, religion, politics, and the thousand and to appreciate and endorse honest, truth-telling journalism—to one things which make up modern civilization.

And yet, strange to say, right here in this great, busy north. of the "organ." west, in its busy metropolis Chicago, there has taken place the creation and development of that most cumbrous, unserviceable, pendent newspaper which give the reader all the news, and gives time-destroying thing, the "blanket-sheet" newspaper. With the it absolutely free from the taint of partisan bias. This done, an blindness of very fatuity this monstrosity of journalism, this breeder expression of opinion, based upon facts, will commend itself to of mental dyspersia, has steadfastly imposed its mountain of un- the thoughtful reader even when he may not find himself in threshed straw to the demand of the people for the winnowed grain agreement with the conclusions deduced from the premises. of fact. It was out of the very incongruousness of such a condition Disagreements are of small moment if only confidence in honesty of things that THE DAILY NEWS had its birth. People wanted the of purpose remains. With no mere political ambition to gratify, News,-all the news-but they demanded it apart from the over- no "ax to grind," the impartial and independent newspaper may powering mass of the trivial and inconsequential. It is because truly be "guide, philosopher and friend" to honest men holding THE DAILY NEWS satisfactorily meets that demand that its circula- every shade of political faith. And this is why THE DAILY

R. M. LAWRENCE, Williamsville, Ill., says: "The 'big daily' is M. WYGANT, Sibley, Iowa, writes: "I am well pleased with too much for me. Not that a person is obliged to read everything printed in the 'blanket-sheets,' but one having anything else to do doesn't have time to hunt through the long-drawn twaddle for a few grains of digestible food."

credit where due regardless of party, meets my approval." When to two such comprehensive elements of popularity THE DAILY NEWS now adds a third in its unparalleled price reduction to One Cent a day, it offers a combination of attractions at once unique and unapproachable by any other American newspaper, and one which will surely multiply its friends throughout the Northwest by the thousands.

The Chicago Daily News is for sale by all newsdealers at One Cent per copy, or will be mailed, postage paid, for \$3.00 per year, or 25 cents per month. The farmer and mechanic can now afford as well as the merchant and professional man to have his metropolitan daily. Address VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher The Daily News, Chicago.

A DESPERATE OUTLAW.

Ilis Pursuit and Capture by a Nervy,

story of an adventure with a desperate whisky-trader: "I have had some close calls with whisky-traders in my time, and still," he added, meditatively, "I never had to shoot one yet." After a mom pause he continued: "One of the most desserate men I ever arrested for having whisky in his possession was Blank. It was in the fall of 1886. He had a four-in-hand load of whisky, gin and brandy that he was running across, and he and his partner were both riding in the wagon, Blank having no saddle-horse. This cargo was all be possessed in the world, and he knew that if he was caught he could not pay a fine of \$400, for this was his second offense, and, of course, his four horses, wagon and liquor would be confiscated. When I first caught sight of them they were about three miles off, and I at once rode towards them to see who they were. As soon as they saw that I was after them they whipped their horses up to a gallop, but my horse was fresh and a fast runner, and before they had gone far it was plain to see that I was gaining fast on them. As soon as Blank saw this he stopped, cut off the leaders, and mounting one of them, galloped off; but by this time I was within half a mile of the wagon.

"When I rode up alongside I saw at a glance that it contained whisky, and also that the man who remained with it was not its owner. I dismounted and made him my prisoner, telling him to remain there with the wagon until I returned. 'Look here, stranger,' said he, 'don't follow that man, he won't be taken alive. He is armed with a Winchester and a Colt's revolver, and to prove to you that he won't be taken alive, I'll tell you who it is. It's Blank.'

"That's the very man I want,' said L I jumped on my horse and put the spurs to him and rode after Blank. I caught up to him about half a mile further on in a coulee, where he had dismounted and was trying to hide. I galloped up to him so fast, and pulled up so quiet, that, in stepping back toavoid my horse, he caught his heel on the ground and feil. Before he could regain his feet I had dismounted and covered him with my revolver. He sprang to his feet. and tried to draw his. I laid my hand on his shoulder, telling him that he was my prisoner, at the same time holding my revolver close to his head. By this time he had his partly drawn, and, seeing this, I pressed the trigger until the hammer of my self-cocker was as far back as it could go without snapping. He told me to shoot and be cursed, and at the same time sprang forward, so that the barrel of my pistol caught him on the temple, tearing a deep gash back into his scalp about six inches leng. This partly stunned him, but in two

or three seconds he recovered. "His revolver was a Colt's 45 singleaction, and therefore it recuired to be socked before it could be fired. By this time it was drawn, and he attempted to cock it. I caught hold of the hand in which he held it and turned it to one side, and at the same time told him that I would count ten, and if he did not drop his pistol when the number was counted I would blow out his brains. He called out: 'Blow away.' I counted up to nine, and pressed the trigger so that the hammer rose, and on seeing this he dropped his weapon and gave himself up. I got him mounted on his horse and brought him back to the wagon. Every thing was as I had left it, but the prisoner who had been there was gone, and I did not blame him for going.

"Of all the men I ever arrested this was one of the most desperate. If I had given him the least chance he would have shot me. On the other hand, had I been in the least excited I should have shot him. But I am not of an excitable nature, and beside I never want to take away that which I can never return." "Well, yes," said I, "I think a good many men would have lost their heads

trigger." "I suppose some might have done so," said Simmons, as he scratched a match to light his pipe, which had gone out while he was talking. Then he added thoughtfully: and other equally reliable pianos.

"What puzzled me most is that when he ran with such force against my revolver when my finger was pressed against the latest find of the profession. when my finger was pressed against the by Sada J. Builey trigger it didn't go off and shoot him."

LCOK HERE.

A Canadian officer at Calgary, N. W. T., patronizing a strictly first class line, tells a New York Post correspondent this The Chicago, Kanada & Naharaka Raile The Chicago, Kanson & Nebraska Railway, "Rock Island Route"

To is thoroughtare is the people's to vorite, because it is reliable, safe and peasent and with its limited flyer to Chreago, and connection with all the 6 and 20, and Dedember 4 and 18: a-t trams to St. Lonis make it univerweil posted travelers take.

Its jassenger trans were built expressly for this time by the Pullman Polace Car Co., which is a guarantee hat they are as perfect and complete in every detail as the lest taste and anest thorough - xperience can suggest, d no convenience for the comfort egular passenger anipment, there is as service a line of superb reciping shair ears; no pains-or expense having been spared to make these cars the most pestial and comfort-assuring vesicles of their class in America. Holders of first classwickets can occupy sents in these cass free. A colored porter accompanies each car to adminseer to the wants of the patrops, which amkes them especially desirable for adies and children traveling without a-cort. In fact, the C. K. & N. is the Great Free Reclining Chair Car Line west of the Missot river. When you travel to be absolutely comfortable, rake the Chica Kansas & Nebraska Railway, "Rock is and Route." Pullman's Palace Sleering Cars on all

A Through Sleeper to Chicago. Every afternson at 3:55 o'clock, upon arrival of trains from the west, a magnificent Fullman Sleeping Car leaves Topeka for Chicago via the Great Rock Island Route, making close connection with the famous "limited flyer' running through without change, arriving at Chicago the following merning. This is certainly the quickers and most convenient means of transportation between points in Kansas and the city of Chieago. For accommodations in this car, please notify your local agent, and he will be glad to make such telegraph.

Anniversary Celebration.

On the first day of October, 1888, the citizens of Lebanon, Kansas, are BATH making preparations to celebrate the First Anniversary of that thriving young city in grand style. Reduced rates of fare have have been secured from all points on the C. K. & N ... joy the exercises of the day.

Tribe assessment, tar | escape being hart St. Louis Globe 15:00 good organic

When traveling north, east, south or | The Illinois Central Railroad will west, make yourself confortable by sell cheap excursion tickets to Jack- The only guaranteed cure for catarri, son, Tennessee, Holly Springs, Aberdeen and Jackson. Mississippi, Ham- stores the serve of taste and smell wond, Jennings and Lake Charles, Louisiana, Tuesdays, September 11 and 25, Odtober 3 and 23, Novemeer all druggists. Send for circular to

Cheap Excursions South.

Agents west of Blairsburg to Sionx | \$1 sent ment by \$1.10 saily popular, and the route which all City, Sioux Falls and Onawa, will sell SANTAABIE AND CAT-R-CURE for for the evening train on Mondays previous to dates given above Take the morning train from Dubuque and Chicage, Tuesday Jul, 31, and each succeeding Tuesda: during the months of August. September .. October. November and December. For Home-seeka d service of the traveling public has ers' Guides and printed matter, giving been overlooked. In addition to its rates, dates and full information, adply to nearest coupon ticket agent, or address the undersigned at Manches J. t. MERRY. ter. Jowa G. W. P. A.

Direct from the Front.

KNOXVILLE, TENM., July 2, 1888. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.: Gentlemen-I can citeerfully and truthfully say that S. S. S. is the greatest blood purifier on earth. In 1884 I contracted blood poison. Physicians treated me with no good results. I took a half dozen differ-ent kinds of blood medicines, but, without receiving any permanent relief! I was induced to try S. S. S. I began the first bottle with the gravest doubts of success. I had been so often deceived. But improvement came, and I continued its use intil perfectly well. I have since married, and have a healthy family. No trace of the disease is seen. Swift's Specific did all this for me, and I am grateful. Yours truly, J. S. STRADER. 118 Dale Ave.

KEMP, TEXAS, June 23, 1888. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.: Gentlemen-A sixtem-year-old son of mine was afflicted with bad blood, and broke out with an eruption on various parts of his body. I put him to taking S. S. S., and a few bottles cured him entirely. I live at Lone Oak, but my post-office is at Kemp. Yours truly, W. S. ROBINSON.

Three books mailed free on application. All druggists sell S. S. S. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. New York, 756 Broadway.

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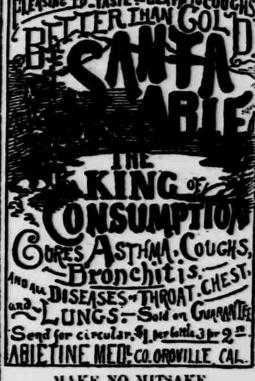
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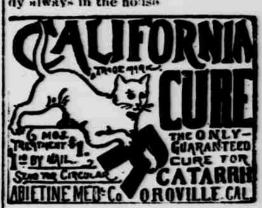
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Phy agent. or to P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l T'A't Agi. DMAHA, NEE

Notice to Creditors.

State of Nebraska, county court for Webster county, in probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob H. Walstend deceased, John R. Willcov administrator.

Notice is heavily given to all persos aving claims and departies gainst Jacob H. Walstend late of Webster county, deceased, 221 to time found for films.

late of Webster county, deceased, and the time fixed for filing chains against said estate is six months from the 2th day of August. Low, All persons are acquired to present their chains with the vouchers, to the county unage of said county, at his office in the city of Red Coud in said county on or before the 2th Gay of February 1889, and all chaims so filed will be heard before the said jurige on the 2th day of February 1889, and all chaims in it so filed will be forever barred. Witness my hand and official scalety, 3th day of August, 1888.

FEANX A. SOLDEY, County Judge.

Ass. McNENT.

O. C. CASE, CASE & McNENY, *TORNEYS AND CONSELORS AT LAW

Will practice in all courts of this state
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A TYORNEYS AT LAW. Agents for the E.

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