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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osborn, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kincheloe, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

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New York Weekly Tribune

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QUEENS OF HAWAII.

PLAYED PROMINENT PARTS IN THE ISLAND KINGDOM.

How Queen Kaahumann Established "Woman's Rights"—Royal Processions. In One of Which a Dowager Wore Seventy-two Yards of Cashmere.

When the missionaries arrived at Hawaii, March 30, 1820, the condition of woman was that of a slave. She could not eat coconuts, bananas, oranges or fish, and one of the curious tabus, or interdictions, forbade her eating any kind of food with men.

Queen Kaahumann sent for the new king, Liholihoh, who was engaged in a drunken orgie out on the ocean in a canoe, and urged him to throw down the idols in the heiaus, or temples, and to clinch the matter by eating in public with a group of women who were feasting by themselves at a little distance from the royal abode. Staggering over to them, Liholihoh, who was a very different character from his famous father, sat down and publicly ate some of their food. The cry went up, "The tabu is broken."

The torch was applied to the idols, and woman's emancipation began. Queen Kaahumann was a huge, heavy mortal, and like all the chiefs she was proud and cruel. At first she treated the missionaries with disdain, offering only the tip of her little finger in salutation, but she became a zealous convert and remained to the time of her death, in 1832, at the age of 58, a firm and conscientious Christian, beloved by those who intimately knew her and universally respected for her abilities. She had ruled as consort of the great conqueror, as joint sovereign with his son, Liholihoh, and as regent during the minority of Kamehameha.

Kamamalu, the queen of pleasure loving Liholihoh, was fond of display. On a state occasion in 1826 she was carried in procession, seated in a whaleboat on a frame of wickerwork borne on the shoulders of 70 men.

The boat and platform, 80 feet long by 12 feet wide, were covered with costly broadcloth relieved by beautiful colored tapes (native bark cloth). The queen's dress was a scarlet silk mantle and a feather coronet. An immense Chinese umbrella, richly gilded and decorated with tassels and fringes of the same gaudy color, supported by a chief wearing a helmet, screened her from the sun. Chiefs held aloft kahilis, or royal staffs, 80 feet high, the handles surrounded by alternate ivory and tortoise shell rings, beautifully wrought and highly polished, the upper part being arranged so as to form a column or plume of scarlet feathers of 14 feet in diameter and from 12 to 14 feet long. A more magnificent insignia of rank, conveying at once the ideas of grandeur, state and beauty, as they towered and gracefully nodded above the multitude, was never devised by barbarians.

Another royal lady, Kinau, who afterward shared authority with Kamehameha III (Kauikouli), her title being Kaahumannu II, appeared in a scarlet pau, a long piece of silk wound round the body and limbs, with two long streamers. The pau is a very graceful costume, especially when worn by a wahine (native woman) on horseback, with the gayly colored streamers aloft in the wind. The two dowager queens appeared in this procession. One of them wore 72 yards of cashmere of double width, one-half being orange and the other half scarlet. This was wrapped about her figure till her arms were supported by the mass in a horizontal position, while the remainder, forming an extensive train, was supported by a retinue selected for that purpose.

The richness and variety of the dresses and colors, and the exhibition of the wealth and power of the chiefs, their hereditary symbols of rank, the stately kahilis, splendid cloaks and helmets, and necklaces of feathers, intermingled with the brilliant hues and deep green of the flowers and wreaths from their native forests, rendered the spectacle at once unique and attractive. Groups of singers and dancers, to the number of many hundred, ever and anon met the procession, enthusiastically shouting their adulation in the willing ears of the chiefs.

Queen Kamamalu and Liholihoh made a voyage to London in 1823. Before the ship weighed anchor at Honolulu the queen chanted a farewell:

"O heaven! O earth! O mountains! O sea! O my counselors and my subjects, farewell!"

The royal travelers created a sensation in London. Queen Kamamalu exhibited herself in loose trousers and a long bed gown of colored velvet, but Parisian modistes soon clothed the ladies in all the gear of fashion. Corsets for the first time encircled their ample waists, and the London ladies, in their rage for the new fashions, sought patterns of the turban that graced the brow of the queen.

But, alas, the royal pair caught the measles and died in London, poor children of nature that they were, far from the palm groves and bosky bowers of their native isles! The bodies, in lead coffins framed in wood and covered with crimson velvet, were sent to Honolulu in the frigate Blonde in charge of Lord Byron, a cousin of the poet.—Godey's Magazine.

Took the Train.

Employer—You are late again. Didn't I tell you to take the train because it would bring you much faster than you could walk the distance?

Boy—Yes, sir, and I did.

Employer—Then how do you explain your lateness?

Boy—I had to loaf around the station for half an hour waiting for the train, which was away behind time.—Philadelphia Times.

Great Feat.

Mr. Grogan (telling the story of the argument)—An I had to stand there lakin at him, shmoilin th' best Oi cud, an all the time I was so mad Oi was grinnin me teeth behind me boick.—Indianapolis Journal.

Afraid of Pneumonia.

Mrs. Catherine Black, of Le Roy, N. Y. took a severe cold. The physician feared pneumonia. She took one bottle of Parks' Cough Syrup and says: "It acted like magic. Stopped my cough and I am perfectly well now. I recommend it to everyone for Throat and Lung Trouble as I believed it saved my life." Sold by C. L. Cotting.

Only thirty votes were polled in Hardy at the election.

What makes a house a home? The mother well, the children rosy, the father in good health and good humor. All brought about by the use of DeWitt's Sarsaparilla. It recommends itself. C. L. Cotting.

Water bonds carried in Fullerton and the boys voted for beer at the same election.

Honesty, perseverance and skill cannot improve Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure, because it fully cures Indigestion, Biliousness and Kidney difficulty. Sold by Deyo & Grice.

Laurels is to have an elevator that will hold 25,000 bushels of grain.

You will never know positively what a wonderful remedy Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure is until you try it. It will cure you of a sour stomach. Sold by Deyo & Grice.

The town of Miller in the Wood River valley wants a tonsorial artist badly.

The Prettiest Girl in Town

Has been using Parks' Tea and she says: "My complexion is very much improved. That muddy look is all gone. I take a cup of Parks' Tea three nights a week, and feel just 'elegant.'" Sold by C. L. Cotting.

The Norfolk News has commenced to talk about celebrating the Fourth of July.

Nonpareil Hair Curler

Will keep the Hair in curl the dampest weather. Every bottle positively guaranteed by Deyo & Grice.

The new school house at Startton will cost the district \$4,300.

Cough! Cough! Cough!

If you want to, but if you desire to stop get a bottle of Begg's Cherry Cough Syrup. It will stop your cough in five minutes. Sold and warranted by Deyo & Grice.

The Russian thistle has made its appearance in Nance county.

Money and experience cannot produce a better family medicine than Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure. It Cures difficulties of the Stomach and Liver. Sold by Deyo & Grice.

The Manynuk philosopher says can make any one blind to your faults if you have the dust.

Do not suffer with pain on top of the head and in the back when Dr. Sawyer's Pastilles will absolutely and positively cure you. For sale by Deyo & Grice.

If you are twenty-four inches around the bust buy fifty inch underwear.

Ladies—Remember that disease becomes incurable. Dr. Sawyer's Pastilles will positively cure long standing cases. It heals and cures. Sold by Deyo & Grice.

What has become of the old-fashioned "mother" in vinegar?

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, Ulcers, Salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Cotting.

Jim Baker of Oteo county snared twelve wolves in one day.

Why Do You Cough?

Do you not know that Parks' Cough Syrup will cure it? We guaranteed every bottle. There are many Cough Syrups but we believe Parks' is the best and most reliable. Sold by C. L. Cotting.

W. H. Eller, editor of the Blair Courier, has been elected manager of the jg cure at that place.

Begg's Cherry Cough Syrup.

The greatest and best Cough Syrup. It will relieve a cough, quicker, surer and more effectually than any thing on the market. Sold and warranted by Deyo & Grice.

The First National bank of Columbus donates seed to all who will agree to raise tobacco.

I Does Not Cost Anything

To try Parks' Sure Cure. A specific cure of all diseases peculiar to women. Ask your druggist our guaranteed plan, sold by C. L. Cotting.

The old garbage box is frequently an offal nuisance.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotine nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by C. L. Cotting.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago office, 45 Randolph St., New York, 10 Spruce St.

The man who is willing to do as he would be done by wants to be done by first.

J. W. Hailey of Batavia, N. Y. Conductor on N. Y. C. Railway, and one of the best known men on the road says of Parks' Tea: For ten years I have found nothing of lasting value. Hearing so many talking of Parks' Tea I tried it without much hope. The first dose moved my bowels easily and now I am cured. It works like magic. Sold by C. L. Cotting.

AGONY.

The music ceased, the curtain rose, I did not heed the play. But gazed upon her lovely face— She sat two seats away. Her cheeks like tinted apple bloom. Her teeth like gleaming pearls. Her eyes as blue as summer skies. A wealth of golden curls.

And as I gazed upon her face There came a look of pain. Like cloudy shadow o'er the land It passed, then came again. I saw the teardrops in her eyes. The rose tint fade away. And that fair cheek grew deathly pale In speechless agony.

She turned and touched her escort's arm. Then slowly went away. My heart beat fast with sympathy. I did not heed the play. He soon returned and took his seat. I gazed in great surprise. He read the question I would ask. Flash from my eager eyes.

And as the music died away His lips this answer bore: "My sister's feet are number five. Her shoes are number four."

—Boston Globe.

Crests.

"You will not find one woman in a hundred who is familiar with the rules of heraldry," said a fashionable stationer. "Ladies insist on having crests embossed on their writing paper, even when I tell them that they are permitted by the usages of centuries to use only the arms. A handsome woman came in the store one day and said, 'Mr. B—, I wish you would put a crest and arms on my paper.' I knew it would be useless to argue about the crest, and so I asked her, 'Have you any crest with you?' 'Oh, no! I haven't any,' she answered. 'You can make a nice one, can't you?' I learned that her husband was a grain dealer, so for a crest I designed a sheaf of wheat. For the arms I designed some hawk heads on a shield, and she was delighted."

Women who are interested in these things should observe the regulations set down for the use of spinners, married women and widows. A specified frame for the arms should be used by each. The spinster is required to put her family arms into a diamond frame, with very simple adornment. When a woman marries, the arms of her family must be put on the same shield with the arms of her husband. The shield is impaled, the wife's arms occupying one position and the husband's the other. If she becomes a widow, the frame for her arms again assumes the form of a diamond, symbolizing her unmarried state, while her arms and the arms of her deceased husband remain impaled as formerly.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

In Duplicate.

Gus de Smith came down Harlem avenue with his chin cut in several places, so that it looked as if a drunken barber had been practicing on it.

"Merciful heaven, Gus!" exclaimed Pete Amsterdam. "What did you do to the barber? You ought to have murdered him. That was the least you could have done."

"I didn't do anything of the kind. After he was through shaving I invited him across the street and treated him to a cocktail and a cigar."

"Well, you are a fool."

"No, I ain't such a fool, after all," responded Gus, "for you see I shave myself."

"Oh, that's a different thing. You are a kind of a double barreled fool."—Texas Siftings.

Felling Trees by Electricity.

Trees are felled by electricity in the great forests of Galicia. For cutting comparatively soft woods the tool is in the form of an auger, which is mounted on a carriage, and is moved to and fro and revolved at the same time by a small electric motor. As the cut deepens, wedges are inserted to prevent the rift from closing, and when the tree is nearly cut through an ax or handsaw is used to finish the work. In this way trees are felled very rapidly and with but little labor.—London Tit-Bits.

Growth of the English Language.

In the year 1794 the habitual users of the English language did not number over 15,000,000; in 1892, 105,000,000. If these figures are correct (and they are from a recognized authority), by the end of the present century not less than 120,000,000 people will use the language in their everyday conversation. If the same ratio of increase holds good, English will be spoken by at least 840,000,000 of people in the year 2000.—St. Louis Republic.

One Child's Vocabulary.

The statement that a child 54 years of age would not have more than 150 words in its vocabulary that it was able to use understandingly led a careful mother to note for a month the number of words used by her child. All the parts of speech used were recorded, with the result that in this case the child appeared to have a vocabulary of 1,528 words.—New York Post.

At the winter palace, St. Petersburg, there is a room full of diamonds, pearls and other precious stones. The empress of Russia is allowed to borrow from this room after giving a receipt for what she takes, and generally the grand duchesses are allowed to borrow from it also.

Jewelers are fervently wishing that the styles prevalent in France in the tenth century might be revived for the sake of business. Judith, the wife of Caipuchin, wore a solid girdle of gold that weighed four pounds, and all the fashionable dames followed her example.

Hoopskirts, which came into vogue in the year 1830, weighed between 30 and 40 pounds, but it was the "fashion," and they were lugged about by the belles of the period despite the discomfort.

Professor Karl Pearson pronounces the Monte Carlo roulette wheel, as viewed from the standard of exact science, "the most prodigious miracle of the century."

The Thlingit tribe of Alaska numbers 4,800 persons. For generations they have spent the greater part of their time in caves.

HOW AN AX IS MADE.

The Numerous Processes It Undergoes in the Course of Manufacture.

On entering the main workshop the first step in the operation which is seen is the formation of the ax head without the blade. The glowing flat iron bars are withdrawn from the furnace and are taken to a powerful and somewhat complicated machine, which performs upon them four distinct operations, shaping the metal to form the upper and lower part of the ax, then the eye, and finally doubling the piece over so that the whole can be welded together. Next the iron is put in a powerful natural gas furnace and heated to a white heat. Taken out, it goes under a tilt hammer and is welded in a second. This done, one blow from the "drop," and the poll of the ax is completed and firmly welded. Two crews of men are doing this class of work, and each crew can make 1,500 axes per day.

When the ax leaves the drop, there is some superfluous metal still adhering to the edges and forming what is technically known as a "fin." To get rid of the fin the ax is again heated in a furnace and then taken in hand by a sawyer, who trims the ends and edges. The operator has a glass in front of him to protect his eyes from the sparks which fly off by the hundreds as the hot metal is pressed against the rapidly revolving saw. The iron part of the ax is now complete. The steel for the blade, after being heated, is cut by machinery and shaped. It is then ready for the welding department. A groove is cut into the edge of the iron, the steel of the blade inserted, and the whole firmly welded by machine hammers.

Next comes the operation of tempering. The steel portion of the ax is heated by being inserted in pots of molten lead, the blade only being immersed. It is then cooled by dipping in water and goes to the hands of the inspector. An ax is subject to rigid tests before it is pronounced perfect. The steel must be of the required temper, the weight of all axes of the same size must be uniform, all must be ground alike and in various other ways conform to an established standard. The inspector who tests the quality of the steel does so by hammering the blade and striking the edge to ascertain whether it be too brittle or not. An ax that breaks during the tests is thrown aside to be made over.

Before the material of the ax is in the proper shape it has been heated five times, including the tempering process, and the ax, when completed, has passed through the hands of about 40 workmen, each of whom has done something toward perfecting it. After passing inspection, the axes go to the grinding department, and from that to the polishers, who finish them upon emery wheels.—Philadelphia Record.

The Way to Get Old.

To the banale and eternal question, "How are you?" the wise old man allows himself but one answer, "I am very well." He knows perfectly well that his innocent deception, if deception it be, deceives no one. Perhaps it is well that he does not realize, for of self-consciousness we have enough and to spare, that the remembrance of his fortitude, pigeon-holed and forgotten perhaps for long years in the mind of the listener, may come forth one day to hear that same listener along the cruel way when it shall be his turn to tread it.

For so are accounts carried forward and not always to the wrong side of the page, and if it is true that the sins of the parents are visited on the children it is equally true that the luster of their virtues shines on long after the darkness has covered them. Is he of those who desire pity for their falling power? The surest way of getting it is to keep silence.

Almost as important and almost as much neglected is the care for personal appearance. After 60 years of the person should be carefully cultivated. After 60 coxembry in a man and coquetry in a woman become cardinal points. Can it be said that the old as a rule so consider them?—Contemporary Review.

What a First Class Fare Means.

There are some people who imagine that wealth entitles them to privileges not accorded to the general public and exempts them from obligations and rules that others are disposed to obey. An incident which occurred on one of our ocean steamers conveys a wholesome lesson to the purse proud contenters of the rights of the majority. A family of unlimited wealth had secured the best accommodation the steamer afforded.

The gentleman and his wife kept themselves secluded most of the time, but the children were allowed to run wild over the steamer until they became such intolerable nuisances that the captain was spoken to, and he gave the youngsters a severe reprimand. This roused the indignation of the mother, who remarked to the captain that as she paid first class fare she thought she was entitled to first class privileges.

"Madam," said the captain, "first class fare means first class conduct." There was no further protest.—London Tit-Bits.

Florida Style of Eating Oranges.

There are many ways of eating oranges, but the Floridian has probably the most common sense way of disposing of the fruit. He uses a sharp knife and pares the orange much the same as one would peel an apple, taking care not to cut through the white rind that protects the pulp. Then holding the orange at the poles and cutting through the center the seed pods are removed. The rest is easy. As a colored boy in Jacksonville said, "Put yoah face in it and eat till you come to the rind."—New York Sunbeam.

Ahead of All Other Men.

"See that man?" said one of the two people who were talking about success in life.

"Yes."

"He has left behind lots of people who struggled to overtake him."

"Who is he?"

"Conductor on a cable car."—Washington Star.