PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D., 1896;

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5,) of article six (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska; relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-Islature of the State of Nebraska:

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:
Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (6) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to promounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 2. That section four (4) of article wix (6) of the Contsitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

cf Nebrasks, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:
Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court with the supreme court of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, That the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1893, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned. tney were respectively commi-

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

Re it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section thirteen (*2) of rucle six (*) of the Constitution of the tate of Nebraska be amended so as to

read as follows:

Sec. If The judges of the supreme and district courts shall reactive for their services such configuration as may be provided by law, parable practicals.

The legislature shall at its first season after the adjuster of this intendment, three-bittes of the configuration elected to cash have seen arrange, sensible their companions that Their companions that Their companions that The respective as a sensitive as a sensitiv

As present Marrie 23, Ac D. 1805.

amend section twestry-four (24) of article flow (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

the term for which they shall have been a commissioned and they shall not receive to Their saw mer and they shall not receive to Their saw mer and they could not receive to Their saw mer and they could hards or under their central, perquisites of office or other compensation and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first seadon after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature coacurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be compensation so established shall not be Approved March 15, A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Ne-

braska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each bouse renour.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section eleven (11) of ar-ticle six (6) of the Constitution of the State f Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

Section II. The legislature, whenever wothirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1835. Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-

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Re it resolved and control by the Leg.

Islature of the State of Nebrasca Section 1. That section six (0) article

One (1) of the Constitution of the State of municipality, or other subdivision of the

Nebraska be amended to read as follows.
Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men, in courts inferior to the district court.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1885.

amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive depart-

A joint resolution proposing to

He it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section one (i) of article five (i) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutemant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general, sommissioner of public hords and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of two years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; Provided, however, That at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of the provided at the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 25, A. D. 1855. Section 1. The executive department shall

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers,

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-Islature of the State of Nebraska:
Section I. That section ewenty-six (25) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 26. No other executive state offi-

cers except those named in section one (i) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof; Proyided, That any office created by

act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the mem-bers elected to each house thereof con-

Approved March 39, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Ecction I. That section nine to of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be assended to read as fol-lows:

Section 9. All (units belonging to the state for clucational persons, the interest and income whether only are to be used, shall be decided trust funds both by the state, and the state shall samply all to see there of that may it any manner accure, so that the same shall remain forever involving and mallaritabled, and shall not be invested or board execution United States interest and income ther of are hereby schemity phoned for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other

tive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the Scate of Nebruska:

Section 1. That section twenty-four (20 of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebruska is amounted to read as follows:

Section 21. The efficient of the executive department of the state accompensation to be exactly as a compensation that they shall have been cannot be succeeded by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall receive it is the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such as a compensation that they shall have been cannot shall find the shall hold said warrant as an in-other compensation that all feet that may hereafter be payable by law for services. Approved March 39, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution to be numbered section constitution to be numbered section changed oftener than once in tour years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature consur therein. poittan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are

> He it resolved and enacted by the Leg-Islature of the State of Nebraska:
> Section I. That article tweive (12) of the
> Constitution of the State of Nebraska be
> amended by adding to said article a new

amended by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2) to read as follows:

Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority votes east in such city and also a majority of the votes east in the county exclusive of those east in such metropolitan city t such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legslature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (3) of article given (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

Section 6. All votes shall be by ballet, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of veting be preserved. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

State of Nebraska, he amended to read as

state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, unless a proposition so to do snall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of law; Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county; Provided further. That any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote, increase such indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

1, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foreging proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday the 3d day of November, A. D., 1896.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 17th day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-First, and of this state the Thirtieth. (Seal.) J. A. PIPER,

Secretary of State.

DOING THINGS QUIETLY.

Even When the Old Man Was Killing a Bear He Didn't Want Any Noise.

From the San Francisco Call: 'Bear" said Mr. Ottinger. "Bear? why, I helped kill a 1,146-pound grizzly just a week ago at Wawaona. Old Jim Duncan, the slayer of ninety-four bears, and I, went out on horseback about ten miles from town after grouse. We walked five or six miles in the hottest weather, and after getting six grouse and a hundred mosquitoes we thought of turning back. But I was so thirsty that I said: 'Wait here, in the clearing, Jim, till I go down the canon to get a drink.' I went down about 200 feet and had to lay sprawling over some rocks to get a drink. I only took one swallow when two gunshots rang out. Startled at the sound I rose up and ran as well as my weight would let me, back to the clearing. Puffing and blowing I leaned up against a tree and witnessed and the old hunter was just about to soud stoop over it to jab his Bowle-knife into it when the bundle rose up like a pearly 154 dogrees as possible. When flash and let out a blow that sent 3 m's the seed is first put in the tempermusker spinning fifty feet in the sir. ature of the water will fall rapidly With that there was the most exciting but by adding hot water it can be fight I ever saw.

"The bear reared up again and Duncan barely dodged its claws. But Bruin caught his clothes at the neck and leaned against the tree, to weary from shoot the bear. I could see Duncan slip cure." torn clothes. He fell fighting with the bear stop; but the bear's throat was cut ! from ear to ear. The old man extricated himself and sliding on the carcass called to me through his nose: 'Wall, my time hasn't come yet. Young man, I give you credit for a great deal of coolness for a greenhorn. I'm glad you didn't open your mouth in this fracas, so many of these fellows think they have to talk when I'm killing a b'ar.' '

Valuable Bookmarkers in Old Books. It is told of Xavier Marmier that he one day discovered a one-thousand franc note between the leaves of a ished to find between the pages no less successful orchard management. than forty bank notes, amounting to the handsome sum of 40,000 lire. This incident will no doubt give rise to a most interesting case in the Turin courts. Although Dr. Giordani undoubtedly bequeathed his books to the library of the faculty, his other heirs will hardly be disposed to admit that he intended to leave it his monetary savings as well. Possibly, however, the library trustees are quite prepared to prove that the deceased doctor was in the habit of utilizing his thousandlire bank notes as bookmarkers.

A Natural Financier. A group were talking a few evenings ago about some remarkable exhibitions of "nerve," when one said: "I think I saw about as 'nervy' a display of impudence as I ever heard of in a cigar store in this city a few days ago. A young man came in and asked for two ten-cent cigars, throwing a half dollar on the counter. The clerk gave him the goods, and tendered him in change thirty cents-a nickle and a Canadian twenty-five cent piece. The customer object to taking a Canadian coin when the clerk said: 'Well, sir, I am perfectly willing to give you American money, if you prefer it, but suppose you for this Canadian fifty-cent piece you

gave me." Frank Wallace, a street car cutincloy in Lexington, Ky., believes, in B'ty thousand dollar windfall recently, coated, constitution, yellowish cyclalls the would make almost any one have At Drogotte, 50 centened \$1.00 size. faith in luck.

To Prevent Smut in Oats.

The Michigan experiment station estimates that the loss to that state last year in the oat crop alone.caused by smut, was not less than \$1,000,000. The station claims that the smut can be entirely prevented by the use of the hot water method of treatment, which is as follows:

The farmer may use his ingenuity in regard to the treating of his wheat and oats, and use whatever convenience he has at hand-anyway so that he accomplish the desired result.

One way we find convenient is to have a kettle in which to heat the water quite hot, say 165 degrees.

Near this kettle place a barrel in which to treat the seed. Fill this barrel about one half full of hot water from the kettle and then by adding either hot or cold water, the temperature of the water in the barrel may be kept at the desired height.

It will be found very convenient to have the barrel in which the seed is to be treated sunk into the ground so that the top is only a foot or so above the surface.

Into this barrel dip the seed. The dipping is easily done by placing about a bushel of seed into coarse gunny sack, and fasten this sack to one end of a long pole ased as a lever hung across a notched post. The seed should be keps moving and by using the pole this is easily done.

Oats may be treated just before sowing.

After taking them out of the barrel of hot water it is best to throw cold water over them to cool them off, and then let them stand and drain two or three hours after which they may be sown broadcast.

Wheat dries more readily, so it spread out immediately after treating and left to dry a few hours, it can then be sown broadcast or in a force feed drill.

As the grains will be considerably swollen after their treatment it is well to regulate the drill to feed from one to two pecks more per acre than with dry seed.

It will be readily seen that thi. method is in the reach of every far-

All that is required is one kettle. one or two barrels, and a coarse sack Two men in one day can treat enough oats to sow 20 acres or enough wheat to sow 40 acres.

One caution to be observed is that of using no bags or dishes for treated seed that have been used for the untreated seed, unless they have first been scalded.

The water should be at 135 degrees when the wheat or oats are put in. Allow the grain to remain in the water five minutes and keep the temperature above 130 degrees. Keep the seed moving all the time it the strangest sight I ever saw. A big is in the barrel by means of the pole pile of fur lay in a heap on the ground. to insure thorough treatment of the

Aim to keep the temperature as ruled quickly to 134 degrees.

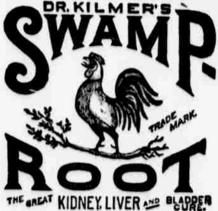
Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes, "I have been suffering from piles for twentyfive years and thought my case incurable. ripped them down to his boots. I still DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pils cure, so I bough my run and too surprised to go up and a box and it performed a permanent This is only one of a thousand of around and his feet got tangled in his similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases yield quickly when it is used. C L. Cotting.

> The Raspberry,-The raspberry, in one form or another, is found growing wild in many parts of the world. Its name is supposed to be derived from "rasping," in allusion to the roughness or prickliness of its wood. In some parts of Scotland the term "raspis" is still used. Its botanical name, Rubus Idacus, or the Mount Ida bramble, is obtained from the fact that it was first introduced into Southern Europe from Mount Ida.-Ex.

Necessity for Spraying .- The fact book which he had picked up for a few that insect and fungous enemies of the sous at a street stall. A similar, but orchard may be held in check by caremuch more increelous, adventure has ful attention to spraying with certain happened to a young doctor in Turin, materials, has been so often and so While turning over the leaves of a book | plainly demonstrated that further which had been bequeathed along with proof seems unnecessary. By our others to the medical faculty of Turin more progressive farmers the practice by a certain Dr. Glordani he was aston- is now looked upon as a necessity in

Beggs' German Salve.

The Perfect Ointment, Cures where all others fail. Its extraordinary curative power has been proved in the thonsands of cases of piles, for which we hold testimonials. Your pupular druggist C. L. Cotting sells it.



Pain in the Back joints or hips, sediment in urine like brick-dust frequent calls or retention, rheumatis

Kidney Complaint first give me an American half dollar Diabetes, dropsy, scanty or high colored urine Urinary Troubles

Stinging sensations when voiding, distress pressure in the parts, methral irritation, stricture. Disordered Liver not. It struck him in the shape of a Blost or dark or assunder the eyes, tongue

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

What is

CASTORIA

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 Diarrhœa 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."

Da. G. C. Osgood, 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 foreing opium morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful its down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves.

DR. J. F. KINCHELOR, Conway, Ark.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ABCHUR, M. D.

Castoria.

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,

ALLEN C. SEITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

When you see a wheel with handsome red tires,

it's the

LIGHT RUNNING VICTOR.

The Victor has ball-retaining devices, and is the quickest and easiest to keep clean,

When you buy a Victor, to loosen from the rim. you know you can get repairs hab where they are a saltened by a curve. Victor spokes have a direct pub. the years to come.

VICTOR POINTERS.

Crank Hanger positively cannot work

Handies', quickest, and the most simple crank axle on the market.

of post to the other without being removed, and no burr it sight. The inner tube can be removed in an

instant when deflated. No outer cover 90 spokes out of 100 break near the

L. E. TAIT, AGENT,

from felling out or turning gray. This is a positive fact, and we guarantee Beggs' Hair Renewer to do it. It cleanses

Nebraska State Fair, Omaha, R. W. Furnas, Sec., Aug. 31 to Sept. 5.

Hall County, Grand Island, Geo. T. Ryan, Sec., Sep. 8-11.

Sec., Sep. 8-11. Thayer Cou nty, Hebron, B. D. Ash brook, Sec., Sep. 9-11.

bell, Sec., Sep. 14-16. Nebraska and Kansas Interstate Fair. Red Cloud, Neb., D. J. Myers, Sec., Sep.

Jefferson County, Fairbury, W. W. Watson, Sec., Sep. 15-18. Hamilton County, Aurora, L. W. Shu-

secretary, Sept. 16-18. Sheridan county, Gordon, H. G. Lyon. secretary, Sept. 22-24.

Foster, secretary, Sept. 22 25. York county, York, L. D. Stilson, secretary, Sept. 22-25.

Butler Grange, Buffalo, Butler county D. A. Travelpiece, secretary, Sept. 29 to Red Willow county, McCook, L. M.

Diarrhea and Dysentery

are dangerous, and you should not be without a bottle of Beggs' Diarrhea Balsam in the house at this season of the year, as it relieves at once. No bad results follow. Sold by C. L. Cotting.

With the new seat post, it is impossible for the seat to turn and beceme crooked. Seat can be set from one end

RED CLOUD, MEB.

Your Hair Can Be Saved

the scalp, leaving the hair glossy and lexuriant. Sold by C. L. Cotting.

List of Nebraska Fairs for 1596.

Butler County, David City, Ed. G. Hall, Sec., Sept. 8-11.

Seward County. Seward, T. H. Waite,

Antelope County, Neligh, Wm. Camp.

14-19.

nan. secretary, Sept 15-18. Kearney county. Minden, Sept 15-18 Burt county, Tekamah, E. B. Atkinson, secretary, Sept. 16-18.

Lancaster county, Lincoln, William

Richardson county, Salem, W. W. Allen, secretary, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2,

Copeland, secretary, Oct. 6 9. Washington county, Blair, F. M. Claridges, secretary. Oct. 7-9.

Ripans Tabules cure nausea.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, abo oried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Costoria

Ripans Tabules.

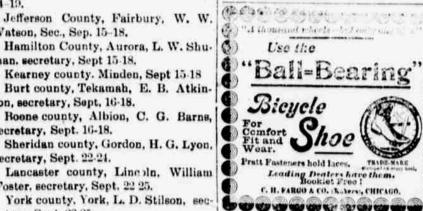
Ripans Tabules: at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure bad breath. Ripans Tabules cure billiousness. Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.

Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver. Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tabules cure constipation. Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative. Not one part but every part of HIRES Rootbeer tends toward making it the perfect temperance and healthgiving drink.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c, package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.



PARKER'S CINCER TONIO to Lung Troubles, Debility, distressing stomach et ale ills, and is noted for making tures when all strength falls werey mether and invalid should have it.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for NNYROYAL PILLS

