



ACME - STOCK - FOOD!

SOLD ON GUARANTEE

A Substitute For Oil Meal. Aids Digestion. Pays to Feed It. Increases Appetite.

Steers one cent per day. Horses, one-half to one cent per day. Hogs, three days for one cent. Milch Cows, one cent per day. Pigs fed 5 months for 21 cents.

COMPARING COST OF FEEDING.

Take twenty steers, feed two pounds per head, oil meal, takes forty pound per day, for one hundred days, 4,000 pounds at \$23.00 per ton, \$46.00.
 ACME FOOD costs for twenty steers, full feed, 1 1-10 cents per day each for one hundred days \$22.00. Difference in favor of ACME FOOD \$24.00.
 The advantage of using ACME FOOD over Oil Meal is: **FIRST**—Is fed for less than half the money. **SECOND**—Produces the appetite, **FINISH** and digestion. **THIRD**—Prevents scours.
 In feeding to hogs, gives an increased appetite and finish, will expel worms and stop a cough caused by worms; therefore is a Preventative from Disease by placing the animal in better condition. **BUT NO CURE.**

The following letters are from Prominent Feeders in Your Locality.

From the Live Stock Weekly Report of Clay Robinson & Co.
 CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11, 1898.—Short horns at \$5.60 and \$5.40.—Upon last Monday we handled for D. B. Smith, of Iowa City, Iowa, one of the most extensive cattle dealers and feeders in that section, two loads of Short-horn steers. One of these averaged 1,354 lbs and brought \$5.60, and the other 1,805 and sold for \$5.40. They were mixed pure bred, and high grades and were raised in the neighborhood of Iowa City by different breeders, being purchased last winter for Mr. Smith and put upon a feed consisting of ground corn (with the cob), clover hay, and ACME FOOD, the last being used as an aid to digestion and to put a good finish to the cattle. That the stock was well handled is evidenced by the fact that their average gain has been three pounds per head per day. They were fed in dry lot throughout the entire period. Mr. Smith was upon the market and was extremely well pleased with the prices he received.

SCALES PROVE THE PROFIT.

July 10 to August 10, 1897.

Mr. August Jensen, of Wheatland, bought 500 pounds of ACME FOOD to feed against oil meal on a guaranty that ACME FOOD could be fed at less cost and get equal gain. He divided his drove of 102 head of cattle and made a scale test with the following result:

53 head of steers were fed 100 lbs of oil meal	50 head of cattle were fed ACME FOOD
per day for 30 days	per day for 30 days
Weight on commencing..... 68,000 lbs	Weight when commencing..... 64,800 lbs
Weight after 30 days..... 71,000 "	Weight after 30 days..... 68,480 lbs
Gain in feeding..... 3,000 lbs	Gain in feeding..... 3,680 lbs
Being an average gain of 69.3-13 lbs for each steer.	Being an average gain of 71 lbs for each steer.

Cost of 3,000 pounds of oil meal at present price, \$18.00 per ton..... \$54.00
 Cost of 3,680 lbs of ACME FOOD @ 50¢ rate..... \$18.40
 Difference in cost..... \$35.60
 Value of additional gain of 90 lbs @ \$5.25 per cwt. the price cattle sold for..... \$4.72
 Net gain for ACME FOOD over Oil Meal..... \$41.88

Mr. Jensen says further that the cattle that were fed on oil meal were in condition to make the best gain, and that each lot were fed the same quantity of corn daily per steer. That the finish of the cattle fed on ACME FOOD was fully equal to that of the ones fed oil meal. I feed 500 to 600 head per year, and will feed ACME FOOD. AUGUST JENSEN.
 Has purchased 3,200 pounds since he made the test.
 We add: Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good.

ACME FOOD Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Gents:—The ton of Food we bought last season we fed with shelled corn in pasture to 250 head of steers that weighed an average of 915 lbs. the 5th of April. We marketed these cattle in Chicago on the 25th of the following September at an average of 1,408 lbs. We have never been able to make such gain, or as good finish, in our fifteen years experience, and we attribute it to the use of Acme Food. We will use it this season on 600 head of steers and 300 head of pigs. Please accept our order for 4,400 lbs. Ship it in 200 lb barrels.
 Yours respectfully,
HUFFMAN & ROLLINS.
 N. B.—The 14 car loads sold for \$5 15 on the Chicago market.

NELIGH, Neb., April 11, 1898.

ACME FOOD Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Enclosed find draft for Acme Food. Have just sold cattle that were fed your food. The cattle made a good gain.
 Respectfully,
HENRY M. WINSLOW.

CELEBRUS, Neb., July 23, 1898.

BOUGHT 4,000 POUNDS.

ACME FOOD Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Last winter I fed 2,000 pounds of Acme Food all told. I fed the Food to one lot of 90 steers, with old corn, and got a gain of 80 lbs. per head per month (Chicago weights) on a four months feed. Will order a ton more for summer feeding for about 140 head.
 C. W. BEEBY.

CHARLOTTE, Iowa, April 26, 1898.

LEE CENTRE, Ill., May 13, 1898.
 Have fed the past year 1,300 pounds of Acme Food principally to cattle. It equals oil meal for less money, gives the appetite and finish.
ASHENBRENNER BROS.

AMBOY, Ill., May 14, 1898.

I have fed the past year about 1,000 pounds of Acme Food to sows and pigs, and feed to sows before farrowing and then to pigs from birth to maturity.
JARVIS LEAKE.

The above facts back our claims, and the merit of our food substantiates them. Manufactured by
ACME FOOD Co., 170 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
 For Sale by H. E. GRICE, Red Cloud, Neb.

HOG CHOLERA.

Anti Toxin The New Remedy for Hog Cholera and How It is Secured.
 Mr. V. C. Barber, assistant to Dr. A. T. Peters of the U. S. experiment station of the State University spent Wednesday and Thursday in and about Red Cloud investigating the outbreak of hog cholera, and making some experiments with the antitoxin treatment. The Department of Animal Diseases under the able directorship of Dr. Peters has been working along this line for the past three years with very gratifying results.

The antitoxin used is taken from a horse that has been artificially immunized against hog cholera.
 The various steps in the manufacture of this material are as follows:
 A drop of blood containing the germs of hog cholera is introduced into a flask containing sterilized beef broth. The flask is then placed in an incubator at body temperature, and in a few hours the germs begin to propagate, and become so numerous as to give a cloudy appearance to the broth. The virus thus obtained is what is used in inoculating the horse. The virus is injected hypodermically in small doses at first, which are gradually increased.

The effect upon the horse is an accelerated pulse, high temperature and increased respiration, together with a generally depressed feeling. These symptoms appear after each injection, the horse being allowed to recover perfect health before the dose is repeated. After a certain time, the animal is capable of receiving an indefinite amount of this virus without evincing any of the above symptoms. He is then pronounced "immune" or "proof" against hog cholera and is ready for use.

Four quarts of blood are taken from the jugular vein every month. The horse seems to show no ill effects from this latter treatment, but on the contrary is brighter and livelier the next day. The blood is collected in bottles devised for that purpose and placed in a refrigerator, where it is allowed to clot. The serum or water of the blood containing the white blood corpuscles, rises to the top and is siphoned off into flasks. This serum is the so called "antitoxin," used in the treatment of hog cholera.

The serum is injected beneath the skin on the inside of the thigh. This place is chosen because of the softness of the skin and convenience when the hog is thrown. The dose for an ordinary sized hog is ten cubic centimeters. This may be varied according to the size and development of the animal to be treated.

On account of the difficulty encountered in collecting the report of the experiments made the data is not all at hand so that it is at present impossible to state the exact percent of the treated hogs that have been saved; suffice to say that the death rate has been reduced by a very large percent. Dr. Peters has found in the three years work that the best results are obtained when the treatment is used in fresh outbreaks.

The antitoxin treatment has been used for some few years in diptheria with undoubted success, as shown by statistics collected both in this country and abroad. Other diseases of the human family are receiving like treatment and much may be expected of it in the future.

The theory of the treatment may be summed up somewhat in the following words: An animal having once had the hog cholera possesses what is termed an "acquired immunity," that is, the immunity is acquired from having lived through the disease. Now it is an acknowledged fact that hog cholera is a blood disease, and that the deleterious effects are produced by the action upon the blood, of the poison eliminated by the hog cholera germ.

If the animal is capable of withstanding the disease after he is once attacked he is "proof" against all further attacks. After much careful investigation and many years of close observation it has been discovered that this property of immunity lies in the white blood corpuscles, which in an immune animal have the absolute power of counteracting the effects of the germ

entering the system through the usual modes of infection. Since the antitoxin contains the white blood corpuscles from an immune animal, it is evidently probable that these "immune corpuscles" when injected into another hog will impart to his blood the same property and render him immune for a certain length of time. The practical application of this shows the theory to be correct and time alone will tell how long an immunity can be produced and what percent of sick and well hogs can be saved.

Resolutions.

Resolutions of respect from the Eckley Epworth League.
 WHEREAS, God in His all wise providence has seen fit to call one of our members from active duty home to Himself, and
 WHEREAS, death has for the second time entered our little band and has this time claimed our beloved brother and fellow worker Elmer Woodside, therefore be it,
 Resolved, that we the members of our chapter extend our sympathy to the members of the bereaved family and that we pray God to comfort them now in this their hour of trial, and be it further,
 Resolved, that we renew our zeal and effort in the work of the Master, knowing that soon life's sun will set and then we shall realize the language of the poet.

"There is no death! What seems so is transition.
 This life of mortal breath
 Is but the suburb of that life elysian,
 Whose portals we call death.
 There is no death! The stars go down
 To shine upon some fairer shore,
 And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
 They shine forever more."
E. H. VANCE,
MISS CORAL HUBBARD,
JAS. H. GREENHALGH,
 Committee.

Resolutions.

WHEREAS, Our sisters, Emma B. Knight and Maud M. Knight have been suddenly called to mourn the death of husband and father, who was a special friend to the W. R. C. and a loyal comrade, therefore be it,
 Resolved, that we extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family and that as a Corps we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this their time of sorrow.
 Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our corps, a copy sent to the family, and local papers for publication.

Suffered 20 Years.



MRS. MARY LEWIS, wife of a prominent farmer, and well known by all old residents near Belmont, N. Y., writes: "For twenty-seven years I had been a constant sufferer from nervous prostration, and paid large sums of money for doctors and advertised remedies without benefit. Three years ago my condition was alarming; the least noise would startle and unnerve me. I was unable to sleep, had a number of sinking spells and slowly grew worse. I began using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills. At first the medicine seemed to have no effect, but after taking a few bottles I began to notice a change; I rested better at night, my appetite began to improve and I rapidly grew better, until now I am as nearly restored to health as one of my age may expect. God bless Dr. Miles' Nervine."
 Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, **DR. MILES MEDICAL CO.**

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.
 The presidential train left Washington this morning for the Omaha exposition, but the president was not aboard of it. The president and Mrs. McKinley left Saturday night for Canton to attend the funeral of Mrs. McKinley's brother, who was killed. After the funeral, the President will join the Washington party, consisting of members of the Cabinet, other officials, and ladies of their families, and proceed to Omaha, in accordance with the printed programme, but when she left Washington, Mrs. McKinley expressed her intention of remaining at Canton.
 Secretary Alger has gone to Omaha, and he left Washington in an excellent humor. Whatever may have been his expectations of the evidence that would be given before the Commission that is investigating the war, he could not have expected anything more complimentary on the whole to the War Department than the witnesses thus far examined have said. There isn't the slightest doubt that the general public has been greatly surprised by the evidence. It was expected that some mismanagement would be shown by the testimony of almost every witness, but such has not been the case, and the witnesses have included men, who certainly should have known of the existence of anything that was very bad

such men as Gens. Lee, Wheeler, Boynton, and Greene, the last of whom said he thought that the only trouble was caused by the army regulations, which had been adopted in time of peace, not being adapted to the exigencies of war.
 The difficulties in the way of securing any mutually satisfactory tariff arrangement reciprocity between the U. S. and Canada, have been strikingly brought to the front, while the joint commission, which has been sitting in Canada, and which after a short recess, will reassemble at Washington, Nov. 1, has been dealing with the subject. First it was the lumber men who were alarmed at the favors that were being asked of the Commission by Canada, and now it is the coal men who have become frightened and called upon their Congressional friends to save them from Canadian free coal. Chairman Dingley and Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio who represents a coal mining district, have had their heads together, devising means to impress upon the minds of the U. S. Commissioners that Canadian coal must not be admitted free, no matter what is offered as an offset. It is just as well to bear in mind that the work of the joint Commission will not bind this country until it has been approved by the president and ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.
 "Bishopville" is the name that has

been given to Washington since the assembling of the triennial general Convention of the P. E. Church in America last week, because of the large number of Bishops in attendance upon the Convention.
 That "truth is stranger than fiction" may be, but politics is stranger than either. The talk of some politicians around Washington in New York, is the latest proof of this assertion. For instance, it is asserted by some republicans that there is a large element in their party who desire Col. Roosevelt to be defeated for Governor, because, if he wins, he might be a troublesome candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1900, and it is as equally as strongly asserted by democrats that their party in the South and West want Roosevelt to win, because, if Van Wyck wins, the New York delegation to the next democratic National Convention would suppose themselves to have prestige enough to keep the silver issue out of the platform, just as it has been kept out of the New York State platform, and to insist upon the nomination of an anti-silver man for President.
 Bishop Whipple, of Minn., who is attending the Episcopal Convention at Washington, says of the Indian uprising in his state: The Indians at Bear Island have always refused civilization. The whole difficulty has been due to

fire water which was smuggled to them. The Indian police are good fellows, but they appear to be unable to prevent the introduction of whisky among their brethren, and when these Indians become drunk they are veritable devils. The punishment for smuggling liquor to them should be made more severe, and then the practice might be broken up. There is not the slightest cause for the belief that a general uprising will occur. There are six thousand Chippewas in Minnesota, and they have always been friends of the whites, and as a rule they are honest and law-abiding." War Department officials say the trouble is now all over.
 President McKinley has shown upon more than one occasion that he has moral courage of a high order. Just before the war began an order was prepared exempting several thousand positions placed under the civil service rules, by Mr. Cleveland's blanket order but the war came on and the order was laid aside, because the President had more important affairs to look after. Several days ago, several prominent republicans called on the President and asked him to issue that order at once to help his party in the Congressional election. The President told them that he has made up his mind to issue the order, but would not do so until after the Congressional elections, because he had no intention of engaging in such small politics as many would consider the issuing of the order in the midst of a campaign. A politician deserves more credit for displaying moral courage than an ordinary man, because such displays are rare.