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UNCLE SAM ON GUARD

WILL CONTROL FISCAL AFFAIRS OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Acts as Receiver for the Creditors. Action is Taken at the Request of the Local Government—Necessary to Stop Intervention.

Washington, Jan. 22.—After a consultation with Secretary Hay the following statement regarding the situation in Santo Domingo was issued by Assistant Secretary Loomis:

"The Dominican republic, after mature consideration of existing conditions, has formally and freely invited the government of the United States to assist it in the administration of its customs revenues and to aid it in putting its fiscal system upon a firm and business-like basis. The government of the United States having been repeatedly and emphatically informed by more than one of the great powers that it ought either to try to evolve some order out of the financial chaos in the Dominican republic or assent to certain European creditors of that republic doing this and to the administration of the Dominican custom houses by them, supported by their warships, has deemed it advisable, in view of the unfortunate financial conditions in Santo Domingo, which for the last ten years have been rapidly growing worse, to accept the invitation of the Dominican government and, therefore, representatives of this government and of Santo Domingo have signed a memorandum of a proposed agreement looking to the American control of fiscal affairs upon the request and with the consent of the Dominican government. The United States proposes to guarantee the territorial integrity of the Dominican republic. It is not the purpose of this government to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws and the adjustment, through properly constituted tribunals, or commissions of its foreign claims and put its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis."

Proceedings of the House.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The session of the house was devoted entirely to consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia. There was an echo of the disturbances in St. Petersburg when Baker (N. Y.) moved that an adjournment be taken out of respect to those who were killed in the clash with the Russian troops. The only affirmative vote was recorded by Baker himself. A little later the proceedings were interrupted by Pearre (Md.) being seized with a nervous convulsion, necessitating a brief recess. He soon rallied and was conveyed to his home. The proposition to control the railroads in the matter of rates was discussed at length by Burgess (Tex.) and briefly by Hepburn (Ia.).

No Change in Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 24.—The fifth ballot for United States senator to succeed Francis M. Cockrell in joint session, resulted in no change in the deadlock, and was as follows: Niedringhaus, 80; Cockrell, 79; Kerens, 9; Pettijohn, 1. There was one pair in the house and two in the senate. One Democrat, Erickson of Genery, was absent. Kerens received his same nine votes. Richardson of Jackson continued to vote for Pettijohn. Brown of Grundy, who had been absent on account of illness, was present and voted for Niedringhaus.

Adams Files Answer to Peabody.

Denver, Jan. 23.—The answer of Governor Alva Adams to the allegations of former Governor James H. Peabody, contestant for the office, was filed. It makes a general denial of Peabody's allegations, and specifically charges fraud. It alleges "divers corporations and mine owners' associations" conspired with the Republican state central committee, and spent large sums in securing fraudulent registration lists, padding registration lists, corrupting election officials, and buying votes for the purpose of electing Peabody.

La Follette Named for Senator.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 24.—Governor Robert M. La Follette was, in the Republican caucus, chosen for United States senator to succeed Joseph V. Quarles. The governor received 65 out of 107 votes on the informal ballot, which on motion was made formal. Upon a motion to make the nomination unanimous, a few members rose to their feet and voted against it. Senator Quarles received 26 votes, the other 16 being divided between three candidates.

Senate Passes Fortifications Bill.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Beveridge made another ineffectual effort in the senate to have a time fixed for voting on the statehood bill. The opposing senators expressed an unwillingness to vote on the bill until the amendments shall have been disposed of,

and Beveridge would not consent to a vote on them without an agreement extending to the bill itself. The fortifications bill was passed after rejecting the amendment seeking out the provision for lunar fortification.

Rioting Occurs in Hungary.

Budapest, Hungary, Jan. 23.—The gendarmes were called out to quell a disturbance in the village of Turpola. The gendarmes fired on the mob, killing four and wounding one of them.

SENATOR SMOOT ON THE STAND.

Makes Favorable Impression on Members of the Committee.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Interest in the Smoot investigation before the senate committee on privileges and elections was stirred by the unexpected determination to put Senator Smoot on the stand in his own behalf, without waiting for other witnesses now en route from Utah. The senator was under direct and cross-examination all day, and frankly answered most of the questions asked. He appeared to make a favorable impression on the members of the committee. At 4:30 o'clock an adjournment was taken out of consideration for the witness, who has been suffering of indigestion for several weeks.

The examination of Senator Smoot related to matters intimately connected with church policy and his duty toward the church as compared with his duties as a senator. He said he had not taken any oath that would interfere with his loyalty to the United States government. His recollection of the endowment house ceremony was indistinct, he said, but he was sure there was no obligation taken to avenge the blood of the prophets on either "this nation" or "this generation," as had been testified to by witnesses for the prosecution.

LIVE STOCK RATE RULING.

Discrimination in Favor of Packing House Products Illegal.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The interstate commerce commission announced its decision in the Chicago Live Stock exchange case, sustaining that organization's complaint of discrimination on the part of the railroads that exact higher rates for transporting cattle and hogs than for carrying live stock products to Chicago from points west, including Missouri river points. The exchange made the complaint against the Chicago Great Western and other railways engaged in this traffic. The commission holds that the discrimination is not justified in anyway and that it subjects the live stock interests to unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage, giving to the traffic in the products of live stock unreasonable preference. The commission reaffirms its previous decision in the Chicago board of trade case and extends the principle therein announced to the transportation of cattle and their products.

President Sends Message to Senate.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The president sent a message to the senate recommending favorable action upon a suggestion made by Assistant Secretary Loomis for co-operation by the departments of state and commerce and labor in collecting information concerning trade conditions in foreign countries. The president recommends that provision be made for the appointment of six special agents, to be called commercial attaches, who shall visit the different countries and make a study of industrial conditions with a view to suggesting modifications and changes in the existing plans of our foreign commerce.

End of Trainmen's Troubles.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—The strike situation on the Pennsylvania railroad has been amicably. There will be no strike. A nouncement was made after a conference of less than an hour's duration between General Manager Atwood of the Pennsylvania railroad and Grand Master Morrissey, Vice G. Master Lee and the board of adjustment of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Features of the Day's Trading and Closing Quotations.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Fear of developments in the Russian situation restricted trade in wheat today. The result was a decline in wheat. Corn and oats were down 1/2¢ and provisions were up 2 1/2¢ to 1 1/2¢. Closing prices: Wheat—May, \$1.14 1/2; July, 93 1/2; Sept., 91 1/2. Corn—May, 44 1/2; July, 45 1/2; Sept., 45 1/2. Oats—May, 30 1/2; July, 30 1/2; Sept., 29 1/2. Pork—May, \$13.95; July, \$13.10. Lard—May, \$7.10; July, \$7.25. Ribs—May, \$6.90; Jan., \$6.70. Chicago Cash Prices—No. 2 hard wheat, \$1.13 1/2; No. 3 hard wheat, \$1.05 1/2; No. 2 cash corn, 43 1/2; No. 2 cash oats, 30 1/2 to 30 3/4.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; steady; good to prime steers, \$5.55 to 5.75; poor to medium, \$3.35 to 5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.30 to 4.15; cows, \$1.25 to 4.40; heifers, \$2.00 to 3.90; canners, \$2.75 to 3.75; bulls, \$2.10 to 3.90; calves, \$2.75 to 7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; strong; mixed and butchers, \$4.90 to 8.00; good to choice heavy, \$4.80 to 4.87 1/2; rough heavy, \$4.60 to 4.70; light, \$4.60 to 4.75; bulk of sales, \$4.70 to 4.80. Sheep—

Receipts, 600; strong; lambs were to choice wethers, \$4.00 to 5.67; western choice, \$4.10 to 4.85; western choice, \$4.35 to 5.00; active lambs, \$5.75 to 7.00; ewe lambs, \$5.75 to 6.65.

Omaha Live Stock

South Omaha, Jan. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,700; steady; native steers, \$4.75 to 5.75; cow and heifers, \$2.75 to 5.25; \$1.50 to 2.25; stockers and feeders, \$1.50 to 2.25; mixed, \$1.50 to 2.25; heavy, \$4.50 to 4.75; mixed, \$4.25 to 4.50; higher, heavy, \$4.50 to 4.75; pigs, \$4.75 to 5.00; 4.87 1/2; light, \$4.62 to 4.70; sheep—Bulk of sales, \$4.62 to 4.70; sheep—Receipts, 8,000; steady; western, \$3.50 to 6.35; wethers, \$3.00 to 5.00; ewes, \$4.25 to 5.50; lambs, \$3.00 to 7.50.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Jan. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400; steady to 10¢ lower; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$4.75 to 6.00; fair and good, \$3.50 to 4.75; western fed steers, \$3.50 to 5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to 4.25; cow, \$1.75 to 4.00; heifers, \$2.00 to 4.25; bulls, \$2.37 1/2; calves, steady to 10¢ lower. Receipts, 19,500; steady to 10¢ lower. Top, \$4.87 1/2; bulk of sales, \$4.62 to 4.70; heavy, \$4.87 1/2; packers, \$4.62 to 4.70; pigs and light, \$4.62 to 4.70; sheep—Receipts, 12,000; steady; lower; lambs, \$6.70 to 7.00; ewes, \$5.00 to 6.70; wethers, \$4.70 to 5.00; lambs, \$3.00 to 7.50.

His Faith Unshaken.

One day the chodja prayed alone. God would send him a thousand dollars. "A full thousand! I could take less!" said he in concluding prayer. A rich man who had the chodja praying thought he would try his consistency and next day sent a bag containing 999 dollars in his way. The chodja found the bag and counted the money, but as he was turning to carry it home the tempter stepped from behind a wall and cried: "Yesterday in your prayer you said you could not take less than a thousand dollars, and I wished to show you young inconsistency. Leave that money. It is mine." "Oh, no," said the chodja. "This money God sent me in answer to my prayer, and I shall take it home, trusting that he who sent me 999 dollars will some time surely send me the one outstanding dollar. There is no inconsistency, but plenty of faith in me!" And he walked away well satisfied, carrying the bag. —Good Words.

A Roman Butcher's Shop.

The Museum of Antiquities at Dresden has an interesting marble relief from Rome which represents an ancient butcher shop of oblong shape divided by a pillar into two unequal parts. In the greater stands the butcher, with a high chopping block resting on three substantial legs before him, while behind him hang the steaks and a cleaver, he himself being occupied in dividing a rib of meat with another cleaver. On the wall above him just as with us, is a row of hooks next to each other, on which hang pieces of meat already dressed—a rib and a leg of meat, a pork joint and udders (a tidbit of the Romans); also lungs and liver, and last of all the favorite boar's head. On the left, in the smaller division of the shop, the wife of the butcher sits in an easy chair, with an account book on her knees, engaged in assisting the business of her husband by acting as bookkeeper.

Tender Hearted Butcher.

One who has been employed these thirty years in slaughter houses as bookkeeper, salarman, etc., tells me: "To say that butchers are hard hearted is far from the truth—that is, in most cases. Let me explain how the shedding of human blood affects them. I once saw a butcher cut his hand very severely, and not one of his twenty or more associates could be induced to go near to assist him. I had to bandage him up as well as I could and send him to a hospital. Another butcher, who had helped slaughter from 2,000 to 4,000 hogs a day for years saw a woman throw herself before a freight train, which mangled her fearfully. He promptly flinched. I have seen more than a hundred fights at slaughter houses, but never yet saw a butcher attempt to use a knife."—New York Press.

The Widow's Cap.

A very ancient origin, dating back to the time of the old Egyptians, has the widow's cap. The Greeks borrowed from the later the custom of shaving the head and beard in time of mourning. The Romans copied, but, being a smooth shaven people, had only the head upon which to operate. This, when shaved, they covered with a wig. The women did not necessarily shave their heads, but they were careful to hide their hair beneath a cap. The use of crapes upon the arm is a naval and military emblem of bereavement, coming down to us from days of chivalry, when ladies fair bound scarfs upon the arms of their champions as they went to test their skill and courage in the tournament.

Right Work.

One's rightful work is often sought by fear of what others will say about it. This may be even more a barrier to the work than the fear of not doing the work at all. It takes courage to do what we believe we ought to do when we think we shall be criticised for misunderstanding or scorned. But the real calamity lies in not doing what we ought. Of this it is well to have a strong fear that we shall have courage to face whatever others may say of our right doing.—Maxwell's Tailor.