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 chilåren. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children.

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"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.'

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

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"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, Conway, Ark. | ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

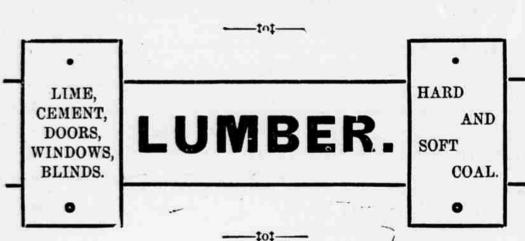
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When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria

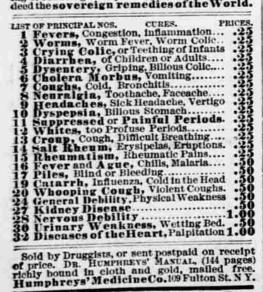
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over 'hirty years used by the people. Every single Speific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.



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VIGURANC For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD:
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ceive prompt attention.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, at the twenty-first session thereof, and approved February 13th, A. D. 1889, proposing an amend ment to the constitution of said state, and that said amendment shall read as follows

Section 1: That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1890, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for ap proval or rejection an amendment to the con-stitution of this state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage are for ever prohibited in this state, and the legislature shall provide by law for the enforcement of this provision." And there shall also at said election be separately submitted to the electors of this state for their approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of the state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Section 2: At such election, on the ballot of each elector voting for the proposed amendments to the constitution, shall be written or printed the words: "For proposed amend-ment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." or "Against the proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. There shall also be written or printed on the ballot of each elector voting for the proposed amendment to the constitution, the words: For proposed amendment to the constitution that the manufacture, sale and keeping fo sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in this state shall be licensed and regulated by law," or "Against said proposed amendment to the constitution that the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by

Section 3: If either of the said proposed amendments shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting at the said election, then t shall constitute section twenty-seven [27] of article || || of the constitution of this state. Therefore, I, John M. Thayer, Governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby give notice in accordance with section one III article fifteen 1151 of the constitution and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide the manner of proposing all amendments to the constitution and submitting the same to the electors of the state." Approved February electors of the state." Approved February 13th, A. D. 1877, that said proposed amend-ment will be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the 4th day of Nevember, A. D. 1890.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln this 26th day of July, A. D. 1890, and the 24th year of the state, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred fifteenth By the Governor, JOHN M. THAYER, BENJAMIN R. COWDERY. 10 3mo. [SEAL,] Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, at he twenty first session thereof, and approved March 30th, A. D. 1889, proposing an amendment to sections two, [2] four [4] and five [5] of Article six [6] of the constitution of said state, and that said section as amended shall read as follows, to-wit: 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 consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamas. ate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. Section 2: That section four (4) of article six (6), of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 4. The judges of the supreme court

large and their terms of office, except as here-inafter provided, shall be for a period of five 5) years."
Section 3: That section five (5) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 5: "At the first general election to be held in the year IS91, and after the adoption of this amendment to the constitution, there

shall be elected three (3) judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for the term of one (1) year, one for the term of three (3) years and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years. Provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1891, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term forwhich they were respectively elected under the present constitution."
Section 4: That each person voting in favor

of this amendment shall have written or print ed upon his ballot the following: "For the proposed amendment to the consti-tution relating to the number of supreme

Therefore, I, John M. Thayer, Governor of the state of Nebraska do hereby give notice in accordance with section one (1) article fif-teen (15), of the constitution, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide the manner of proposing all amendments to the constitution and submitting the same to the electors of the state." Approved February 13th, A. D. 1877, that said proposed amendment will be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the 4th day of general election to be held on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1890. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of

the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln this 26th day of July, A. D. 1890, and the twenty-fourth year of the state, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred fif-By the Governor. JOHN M. THAYER.
BENJAMIN R. COWDERY.
[SEAL.] Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas. A joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, at the twenty-first session thereof, and approved March 30th, A. D. 1889, proposing an amendment to Section Thirteen (13) of Article Six (6) of the constitution of said state; that said section as amended shall read as follows, to wit: Section 1: That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 13: The judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum and the judges of the district court shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, and the salary of each shall be paya

ble quarterly. Section 2: Each person voting in favor of this amendment shall have written or printed upon his ballot the following: "For the proposed amendment to the consti-tution, relating to the salary of judges of the

supreme and district court."

Therefore, I, John M. Thayer, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby give notice, in accordance with section one [1] article fifteen [15] of the constitution, and the provisions of an act entitled: "An act to provide the state of the constitution of the provisions of an act entitled: "An act to provide the state of the constitution of the provisions of an act entitled: "An act to provide the state of the constitution of the co the manner of proposing all amendments to the constitution and submitting the same to the electors of the state." Approved February 13th, A. D. 1877, that said proposed amendment will be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for approval or rejection, at the general election to be held on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1890.

In witness whereof I have bereunto set my of the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 26th day of July, A. D. 1890, and the twenty-fourth year of the state, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred. dred fifteenth.

By the Governor. JOHN M. THAYER. BENJAMIN R. COWDERY,
[SEAL.] Secretary of State.

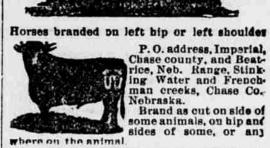


I am prepared to do all kinds of work. such as contracting and excavating, tree planting. Carpet-laying a specialty:ten years experience. All work guaranteed. Leave orders at this office.

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To cure Billousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy,

SMITH'S Use the SMALL Size (40 little Beans to the

bottle). THEY ARE THE MOST CONVENIENT. Suitable for all Ages. Price of either size, 25c. per Bortle. KISSINGATT-17-70"PHOTOGRAVURE J.F.SMITH & CO.Makersof"BILEBEANS," ST. LOUIS MO.

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House and Safe Moving a Specialty. Orders for Draying left at the Huddleston Lumber Yard will receive prompt attention.

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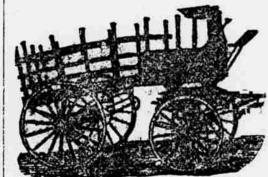
A stock of best grades of Hose, Laws Sprinklers, Hose Reels and Hose Fixtures, constantly on hand. All work receives prompt

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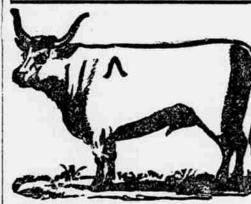
Why not have a suit that fits you, when one which is both stylish and serviceable can be bought for \$22.00 A pair of trowsers which are really elegant, DRYSDALE will build you for \$5. Fine fabrics cost but little at PRYSDALE'S now, less than misfits in et. Look him over. You will place your order. Save money. Feel better and look better. Buying for cash and light expenses does the business at DRYSDALE'S.

ALLEN'S TRANSFER, Bus, Baggage & Dray Line.



F. P. ALLEN, Prop. McCOOK, NEBRASKA.

Best Equipped in the City. Leave orders at Commercial Hotel. Good well water furmisked on short notice.



I will buy stock cattle of any age, from calves up. Also, stock hogs. At Brush creek ranch, 31/2 miles southeast of McCook, Neb. J. B. MESERVE.

R. A. COLE, Leading Merchant Tailor.

Will sell English, Scotch, French

and American cloths AT COST for the next sixty days. Come and get a first-class suit of clothes cheap. It is a rare chance. Shop two doors west of the Citizens Bank, McCook, Netraska.

Two Pairs of Shoes

Perhaps if I should tell about a Confederate pair of shoes-or rather two pairs of shoes -it would reveal some interesting incidents about my life as a prisoner of war, and of my escape from the Southern prisons.

One day in September, 1864, I was sitting up against the brick wall some fifteen feet high, that inclosed the Charleston jailyard, and busily engaged in poring over a volume of Thomas Jefferson's works that belonged to our small prison library, and that had been given us by somebody in the South disposed in a friendly way toward us. Of course, I was inside of the wall. It afforded me something to lean against, while the ground was amply good enough to sit upon. The wall also afforded shelter from the sun, and the place I most frequently occupied was almost directly beneath a gallows that hadno doubt often done duty in punishment for the crime of murder. We prisoners of war were in the yard both day and night and at the same time in the jail itself were confined men under arrest for criminal offenses committed in the city. One night, on the occasion of a very severe storm, I spent in the jail, very glad to get its shelter. On the occasion to which I now refer, when I was communing with the literary remains of Thomas Jefferson, one of the city prisoners from inside the jail came among the Northern prisoners desiring to sell a pair of shoes. I had on a pair of boots pretty thoroughly worn out, but which still had a commercial value on account of the tops, which could be made into uppers for shoes. It did not take long for the city prisoner and myself to get into a negotiation for a purchase and exchange. The price of the shoes was \$30 in Confederate money. I finally took them, giving my boots and \$20 in Confederate money for them. They were of no great value, as the uppers were made from soft leather from bootlegs, but they served to tide me over some pretty trying circumstances. The weather soon began to get cool, and we could not habitually go barefooted as we had done during the hot weather.

When I got to Wallhalla on my esape, late in November, my shoes travel, besides having been a number of weeks in prison, they were in a condition for no further service. Water, and some snow that we had had, had as free access to my feet as though I had no shoes, the one purpose they were serving being that the soles, such as they were, kept my feet from being bruised. Our host at Wallhalla saw the dilapidated condition of what I had on my feet, and which were not in a condition to hold further together, and produced for me an entirely new pair of shoes, firmly made and of good leather. To be sure their size was tens, while my size was sevens, but in the incongruity of things inside of the Confederate States at this time no important note was to be made of this; and as I could tie them tightly around my instep, I thought, and I certainly had, obtained a great prize. On the first night out from Wallhalla there was either a heavy frost or a light snow, my memory not serving me now perfectly regarding it, and my heels would so ball up that it was very difficult for me to walk. Consequently I kicked away to get rid of the balls. Soon a heel came clean off one of the shoes. Now I was certainly in a very bad plight for walking, and so I kicked industriously with the other foot, and this was soon minus a heel. From this time on no one was more comfortably shod on the journey than was I.

Our host had given me the shoes in the kindness of his heart. I had a silver watch with me, which was a good one and which I had managed to keep through my prison experience. It needed a slight repair to set it going, but it was a valuable piece of property in the Confederacy in those days. I presented this to our host. It was a great source of congratulation between himself and his wife , as it was worth four or five hundred dollars in Confederate money and would relieve them of a pecuniary embarrassment by enemies which on account of known or suspected Unionism on their part was the more barassing.

Lost to Sight.

Gen. Sheridan was not a tall man, though he had a commanding presence. While he was an under officer he was one day drilling a company. and was annoyed by the unsoldierly appearance of a tall, round shouldered Irish recruit. "Don't stand in that way," Sheri-

dan finally exclaimed. "You look like a Chinaman doubled over a washtub. Straighten up-formerect, chest out and chin elevated. Like

Then the officer gave the man a superb exan.nle of the perfect soldier in parade movement, his eyes fixed unalterably away from earthly things.

An' its sthraight abid I'll be afther lookin' all the toime?" asked the recruit, glancing down at his superior other, with a twinkle in his

"Yes: if you mean to be a respec-

table sold er. certa nly.' The Irishman puned himself out like a nigeon, and stepping off the measured "Right!" "Left!" he exclaimed, "Well, good-boi to ye, leftenant: I'il niver see ye agin."-Youth's Companion.

The Age of Mules.

"How long do mules live?" repeated the major, as he placed his feet on the railing of the hotel veranda and blew into the air, slowly and reflectively, a vast cloud of fragrant tobacco smoke; "well, I don't know. I never saw a mule die, and I never saw a dead mule. But for all that I'm hardly prepared to say that they

live forever." "Tell us about Colonel Waterman's mule," broke in the doctor, extracting a beautiful meershaum from its case. "I think none of the others have ever heard that story, and I assure you, gentlemen, it is as good as a fish story.'

"It's not much of a story and it's true. At the beginning of the war Colonel Waterman had an old mule by the name of Jenny. As the colonel had an opportunity to sell the animal at a good figure, he did so. To be sure, Jenny had been in his family so many years that she seemed like a member of it, but \$30 is not to be sneezed at for an old mule, so the colonel put all sentimental feelings aside and let her go

"That was just before the war?" queried the landlord, standing in the

"Yes, just before the war," coninued the major.

"In the exciting times which followed of course old Jenny was entirely forgotten. About ten years after the war was all over the colonel concluded he would like a young. lively mule. After a great deal of experimenting he bought one that just suited him. Among other good qualities it looked just as Jenny did when she was young. The colouel's son Frank happened to come home on a visit a day or two after the purchase. The morning after his arrival he wandered out to the stable to see the new mule. In about 10 minutes he returned and asked: Father, what did you pay for that

mule?' "Seventy-five dollars," replied the colonel.

"Frank burst out laughing and exclaimed: 'That's just \$45 more than you sold her for!'

"And sure enough the colonel's young mule was none other than old Jenny." "I never thought to ask you," said

the doctor, re-lighting his pu having served me for 180 miles foot | whether Jenny is still alive or not." "She was a year ago," replied the major promptly, "but was beginning to look a little weary. There's no way," he added, moralizingly, "of telling the age either of a mule or a negro."-Chicago Herald.

Getting Back on a Practical Joke.

Next to a dog that amuses himself by barking all night a rooster that persist in exercising his voice is nature's own nuisance, especially when the rooster lives in town. A banker who used to live next door to Dr. Jim White, in Richmond, Va., owned two little bantam roosters that he had taught to crow for a grain of corn. He would take a doublehandful of corn out into his back porch, lift his hand and the chickens would crow. Then he would give a grain to each of them. This would be continued until all the corn was exhausted and the roosters were hoarse. This sort of thing annoyed Dr. White. He didn't mind the quality of the noise, but he objected to the quantity. One day a medical student dropped into his office about the time the serenade began.

"I'd give \$5 to shut off that infernal noise," said the doctor.

"You can do it for less than that." said the student. "Why don't you entice them into your back yard some time when old Rufe is down town, eatch them and cut their vocal chords?"

"By Jove! That's the thing. Come around to-morrow at eleven o'clock and assist me in the operation.

The next day at the appointed bour the student was in the office on time: so were the roosters.

Within two minutes one vocal chord of each chicken was cut and then the birds were tossed over the fence to their home. At noon the owner came out on his porch for his daily amusement. White and the student watched him through a crack in the fence. He lifted his hand and the little squallers reared back and went through the motions, but did not utter a sound. The banker lifted his hand again, with the same result. He went out into the yard and walked around his pets, but he couldn't see anything wrong. Then he called his wife and the two made a critical examination. He made them go through their pantomime for an hour and got disgusted. He tried it every day for a week and then killed the roosters and ate them. When he found out six months afterwards what White had done he bought two large donkeyvoiced parrots, trained them to say -Dr. White' and "White is an ass" and hung their cages in his back

White moved in a week,-Pioneer

A World's Fair Curiosity. m the Chicago Times.

Some one suggests that if Chicago wants an attraction for the World's Fair she should raise the old Monitor, now lying sunk off Cape Hatteras, and set it up on the exposition grounds. Not so bad an idea, perhaps, but by ar the greatest enriosity which could be procured for the fair would be a man who has not advised Unicago what the greatest attraction she could get would be.