CURRANTS FROM GREECE.

A Cheap and Dirty Food That Gets Mixed Into the American Pudding.

Currants are dried seedless grapes from Greece, produced from the black or white Corinth varieties, the word "currant" being an English corruption of the word "Corinth."

There are other forms of dried seedless grapes—such as sultanas, from the seedless sultana, and especially in California. also, the Thompson seedless and the seedless muscatels.

All such dried seedless grapes serve the same purposes—viz, they are used in cooking, in pies and pudding and cakes, being desired because the absence of seeds saves labor in preparing them for the kitchen.

Currants, however, have a technical trade name limited to the dried grapes of the Corinth varieties. They are filthy products which do not deserve any favor, being dried on the bare ground and gathered together with the dirt and gravel, which every housewife understands. If she is cleanly, she picks out the gravel and washes out the dirt. The slovenly cook saves the dirt and permits you to crack your teeth on the gravel.

"Raisins" are technically dried grapes of the muscatel and other varieties, recognized by size and appearance, having seeds, and sometimes with, sometimes without, the stems.

"Dried grapes" in our markets are usually the same as raisins, but from varieties which have little pulp—such as dried zinfandels, etc., not suitable for dessert purposes.

The terms "raisins and other dried grapes" might not be construed to include currants, but "raisins and all other kinds of grapes preserved by drying" would certainly include currants.

It costs as much or more to produce "currants" in California as it does to produce sultanas or seedless muscatels, because all our methods are clean. The Grecian dirty methods would not be tolerated with us. If Grecian currants are cheaper, it is because their methods are such that their goods should usually be excluded from our own markets. A low tariff on "currants" is a premium on dirt. The labor required to clean them makes them cost more than clean California goods—a consideration, however, not appreciated in trade.

A Free Trade Monument.

A STORY WITHOUT WORDS.

Street scene in New York, corner Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; Grover Cleveland, president; Jan. 31, 1894.—American Economist.

Free Trade Education.

The Republican and the Democratic voters are studying the lesson of Democratic national finance with much more personal and pecuniary interest than in 1892.

The lesson of 1893 closes with this handwriting on the blackboard:

May 4, 1893, to Oct. 3, 1893, withdrawn by the people from national banks, $378,000,000.

Loans called in by national banks, $318,000,000.

National banks and other banking institutions suspending payment in 1893, 585.

Railroad property gone into hands of receivers, over $1,200,000,000.

The money lost to thousands of men and women, representing every form and grade of labor, estimated by Mr. David Wells to be more than a thousand millions of dollars, or more than one-third the amount of the national debt at the close of the war.

At no previous time in the history of the United States have so many people been out of work.

Cause—Distrust. .

Distrust in banks? No.

Distrust of currency? No.

Distrust—widespread, popular distrust—in the legislative branch of the government, with its Democratic majority and possibilities.—Vermont Standard.

The Cuckoo.

What cares the cuckoo
For his country's weal,
When Grover's favor
Rewards his fawning zeal?

The shops are closed
And famine stares.
What cares the cuckoo
When his master dares?

The cuckoo doubts not
So that Grover guides
And dares not question
Aught that he decides.

But the people's wrath
Most surely will
Lay out the cuckoo
With November's chill.

—George A. Glahn.

AMERICA'S VINTAGE.

WINEGROWERS ARE FOR PROTECTION TO THEIR INDUSTRY.

Pure Grape Wines Are Undersold by Foreign Stuff Concocted With Cheap Alcohol and Poisonous Drugs—Low Prices Mean Ruin to American Vineyards.

The common enemy of pure native and imported wines is the producer of artificial and compounded or imitated wines. There are no laws in this country which prevent such competition, and all efforts to procure such have so far failed. Imitations are so cunningly made that only the experienced taster can detect them. Yet the medical profession notes the differences in effects on the consumer, as he does the differences between natural and artificial mineral waters. The chief constituent of value in imitated wines is alcohol. The present low price of our native wines has reduced the home production of artificial wines to a minimum because the cost of tax paid spirits precludes profit. When our business revives and our prices again become remunerative, we foresee the revival of bogus wines.

To illustrate: With the use of grain spirits it costs under our present internal revenue laws 2½ cents for each degree of alcohol in artificial wine. An imitation 12 per cent strong made with distilled spirits must start out with a cost of 30 cents plus cost of the other materials, not exceeding generally 2 cents a gallon if wholly artificial. If a small portion of natural wine is added, the compound escapes our internal revenue restrictions, but the cost prevents present competition with pure wines. The specific duty of 50 cents per gallon equally reduces the importation of artificial wines. So also does the present duty on cherry juice, prune juice, etc., reduce the evils coming from that direction.

An ad valorem duty on still wines would in effect permit foreigners to produce and sell in this country compounds as wines which our own people are prevented from doing by the internal revenue tax on spirits and would assail the legitimate interests of native producers of pure wines. In Hamburg proof spirits for exportation are untaxed and are worth only 15 cents per gallon, and being the chief element of cost in compounding artificial wines would enable foreigners to compete against home producers, who must pay, as is now proposed, $1 per gallon tax if the ad valorem duty on wines is agreed to. The same could be done in Canada.

It is evident that all articles containing alcohol, whether fermented or distilled, should bear no less a rate of duty than the rate of internal revenue on spirits, reckoned according to strength. At $1 per gallon for proof spirits, which contain 50 per cent of alcohol, the internal revenue tax would be at the rate of 2 cents for each degree. Therefore, if we are to have an internal revenue tax of $1 per proof gallon of spirits, the tariff law should provide in every instance where alcohol is contained in imported goods that the duty shall in no case be less than 2 cents for each per centum of absolute alcohol in addition to whatever ad valorem or specific rate is fixed for the product containing such alcohol. In many cases the tax on the alcohol should be the same as the tax on foreign spirits, as in the instances of cherry juice, prune juice, prune wine, cherries preserved in alcohol, etc., which largely enter into the compounding of spirituous beverages.

An ad valorem duty on fruits preserved in spirits is a prohibition against the production of similar articles in this country. So also would be a reduction in the duty on cherry juice if reduced below the internal revenue rate on spirits. Rectified spirits form the base of ordinary brandies and whiskies in common consumption, distinguished as such from "straight" goods. Rectified alcoholic beverages are mostly compounded from neutral spirits of very high alcoholic strength, flavored with various materials, among which are frequently prune juice, cheap sherry, angelica, muscatel, raisins, etc., reduced to standard proof with water, colored with burnt sugar and characterized by an addition of genuine straight brandies or whiskies, in more or less proportion as the product is to be relatively cheap.

Under an ad valorem tariff of 100 per cent on wines it will be possible to import foreign alcohol reduced to 25 per cent, or half proof, flavored to imitate certain kinds of fortified wines, such as sherries, malagas, madeiras, etc., of poor quality, containing nearly all the materials used in compounding and rectifying certain alcoholic beverages, including the water needed to reduce the strength. Such compounds can be made in Hamburg for 16 cents per proof gallon, would pay duty at the rate of 8 cents for compounds reduced to 25 per cent and could be sold to rectifiers, cost of transportation and fair profit included, duty paid, at the rate of 40 cents per proof gallon, the same material in this country that would be displaced being taxed $1 per proof gallon.—Charles A. Wetmore.

Textile Workers In Europe.

A national congress of textile industries was recently held at Roubaix, France, at which was a delegation from Burnley, England, representing 135,000 English textile workers. A very interesting report has been issued, from which we gather that the weavers of Manchester earn $6.63 a week on the average for 56 hours. The spinners average $8.53, and girls from 18 to 20 years old, $4.30 to $4.50. Piecers earn $4.38, and bobbin boys, $1.76 to $1.95. In France, in Cambresis and the Department of l'Aisne, the weavers earn 13¾ cents to 19¼ cents a day of 14 hours. In Germany, in one large weaving factory of 90,000 spindles employing over 1,500 hands, which is a fair example of the other mills, the girls and women earn equal to $1.45 for the week of 66 hours.

A CINDERELLA.

Lucia Caldwell had often seen and admired Mr. Laurence's portrait and had heard so much in his praise from Cousin Dick that she had quite expected to fall in love with him.

They met first at Mrs. Pickering's dinner, and she was led in to table by him. Unfortunately, during the progress of the meal, she had arched her instep in such a way as to lose her dainty little slipper. She tried in vain to recover it with the aid of the toes of the semidenuded foot, but had succeeded only in pushing it so far away as to lose it. She left the table without the slipper, and the result had been that Mr. Laurence had found himself bored in the company of a young woman who had fidgeted and appeared intensely preoccupied.

It was several months later, when they met as members of a yachting party to the Bermudas, that they came together again. And now a Mr. Arthur Stephenson was Lucia's inseparable gallant.

At last Laurence understood why Lucia was admired. He could not be on board ship many days without seeing that she was not only beautiful, but very charming and interesting as well—the only thing that puzzled him was her lack of wit and sparkle the night he first met her. She was so very ordinary then—except for her beauty, of course.

Now it was all so different, and he would give a good deal to feel sure of her favor and friendship, but she seemed to repel all advances.

She was the life of the party. She played the guitar and sang Spanish love songs on deck moonlight nights. She arranged impromptu dramatics in the saloon when the weather was not suitable for sitting up stairs. She knew all sorts of games, was the most graceful partner in dancing and the best sailor he ever knew, and she grew more beautiful each day.

The mutinous feeling against Arthur Stephenson grew. They were only three days out from Bermuda, and they decided to sail for Nassau. Happy opportunity! Now he would succeed! But she was always surrounded.

One night the skipper came up and said a few hurried words to Mr. Jackson, the owner. No one noticed it until the yacht seemed to go slower and slower. Then a shock came, and it was known that she had struck a bar.

Fortunately Cape Fear had been passed. Then something went wrong with the engines, and the skipper had steered for some near port, but had gone aground. There was nothing to fear. The sea was calm, and plenty of ships passed near every day.

But two days had gone by, and they had seen no vessel. The clouds were growing black. A storm was near. It broke in fury at midnight, and those on board the yacht could only watch and wait and hope.

The waves dashed over the deck and beat heavily against the sides. Then some way they saw the yacht had been driven off the bar and they were drifting helplessly out to sea.

It was a fearful night, and it seemed as if morning would never come—that every moment the yacht would be wrecked—when a shock came, and they knew they were either driven upon some reef or had collided with an ocean ship.

Mr. Laurence went swiftly to Lucia and took her by the arm, saying:

"Come with me—the boat is filling with water!"

The confusion was horrible; the sailors were shouting, running to and fro; the women were pale and weeping.

Lucia alone was calm.

Mr. Laurence half carried her to the deck, and in the darkness they saw a great ship—the one that had run them down. But, oh, joy! it had stopped, and even in the fury of the storm was sending boats to rescue those on board the yacht.

It was none too soon, and it was a perilous journey in the lifeboats, but in spite of wind and wave all were saved and taken on board the ship, which proved to be a steamer from Jacksonville to New York.

The rest of the journey it was no longer Mr. Stephenson who was always at Lucia's side, but Mr. Laurence.

The last night before home was reached Lucia was standing by the side of the vessel when Mr. Laurence came toward her.

Her color rose, and she only asked:

"Are you sorry the journey is over?"

He was struck by her new expression. Her eyes had a dreamy look, and there was a touch of sadness in her face.

The moonlight was shining upon them—then suddenly a cloud veiled the light, and he bent near, looking down at her tenderly.

"It has been the happiest and the most wretched month of my life, as indeed has the whole year since I met you," he whispered.

Her head drooped a little.

"Look at me, Lucia; I love you so! Look at me. If I could hope—do not treat me so proudly. I have loved you from the first."

But her light laugh rang out.

"No, no! Do not perjure yourself!"

"But I did! I do!" he cried, impetuously taking her in his arms.

"Oh, do not speak of that first night; it was dreadful. I lost my slipper and was so stupid," she exclaimed a little later.

"What?" he asked in astonishment, and then the story was all told, and he calls her his Cinderella and keeps the slipper safe in a little glass case in his smoking room.—New York Journal.

The Other End.

An Irishman who served on board a man-of-war was selected by one of the officers to haul in a towline of considerable length that was towing over the taffrail. After pulling in 40 or 50 fathoms, which had put his patience severely to proof as well as every muscle of his arms, he muttered to himself:

"Surely, it's as long as today and tomorrow! It's a good week's work for any five in the ship.

"Bad luck to the leg or the arm it'll leave at last. What! more of it yet? Och, murder! the sa's mighty deep, to be sure!" After continuing in a similar strain, and conceiving there was little probability of the completion of his labor, he suddenly stopped short, and addressing the officer of the watch exclaimed, "Bad manners to me, sir, if I don't think somebody's cut off the other end of it!"—London Punch.

The Cat Came Back.

A remarkable story of a cat is told by Dr. W. O'Neill of Lincoln. The owners of the animal took it with them in a basket by train when they moved to London from Lincoln, where it had been born and reared. In about a month's time it disappeared, and eventually turned up at its former residence at Lincoln. It is computed that pussy performed the journey of 140 miles in about eight days, traveling at the rate of over 17 miles per day, and, although the cat was travel stained and rather thin in flesh, still it was in fairly good condition when it reached Lincoln.—Gloucester (England) Citizen.

ARTISTIC COTTON GOWNS FOR LADIES.

The materials for these gowns are the Scotch ginghams, light weight Zephyrs, heavier Chambray and the Madras cottons. The new patterns show small figures, corded lines, stripes small dots. Some of the ginghams are more elaborate and have interwoven white designs to imitate tambour embroidery, raised silk or linen dots or stripes and some a crepe-like surface. Colors are light and dainty. Their style of making is similar to that of the cloth dresses, and very frequently the elaborate ginghams are shown with the dark color used as trimming. Dimity muslin, too, is in vogue this year, in striped and fancy patterns. The McDowell Fashion Journal, from which these fashion items are taken, contain a great variety of models for the use of these materials. Their coupon patterns, moreover, which are so popular, show many new designs which are unique in point of artistic taste, style and practicability. Of these fashionable publications, "La Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" cost only $3 50 each per year or 35 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $3.00 per annum or 30 cents a copy. "La Mode," a family journal which has no superior and no equal in this country, only costs the trifling sum of $1.50 per year or 15 cents a copy. The three first mentioned publications offer $1.00 worth of coupon patterns, and "La Mode" fifty cents worth of patterns as a premium for a yearly subscription. If you are unable to procure any of these journals from your newsdealer, do not take any substitute from him, but apply by mail to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street, New York.

What's the difference between a good boy and an elephant? Why, good boys always take Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup and elephants don't. For sale by McConnell & Co.

A life of crime is often the result of running in debt.

The Prettiest Girl in Town

Has been using Parks' Tea and she says; "My complexion is 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 McMillen.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before Hon. D. T. Welty, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 7th day of July, 1893, in favor of Harry S. Bartholomew as plaintiff, and against George W. Bede et al., as defendants, for the sum of ten hundred and ninety-six ($1096) dollars and thirty (30) cents, and costs taxed at $21.23, and accruing costs. And Burton & Harvey on their cross petition obtained a decree for the sum of $38.40. I have levied upon the following real estate taken as the property of said defendants to satisfy said judgments, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section 13, town. 4, north of range 27, west of the 6th P. M., in Red Willow county, Nebraska. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 11th day of June, A. D., 1894, in front of the south door of the court house, in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

Dated May 2d, 1894. E. R. BANKS,
W. S. MORLAN, Attorney. Sheriff of said County. 51-5t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before Hon. D. T. Welty, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 19th day of March, 1894, in favor of the Hartford Theological Seminary, a corporation, as plaintiff, and against Stephen Goucher et al. as defendants for the sum of seven hundred sixty-eight ($768.00) dollars and (48) cents, and costs taxed at $36.93, and co-defendants Burton & Harvey the same date having obtained a decree for the sum of $40.00, and accruing costs, I have levied upon the following real estate taken as the property of said defendants to satisfy said judgment towit: The southwest quarter of section 31, township 1, north of range 30, west of the 6th P. M., in Red Willow county, Nebraska. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1894, in front of the south door of the court house in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M. of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

Dated May 2, 1894. E. R. BANKS,
W. S. MORLAN, Attorney. Sheriff of said county. 50-5t.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage executed on the 22d day of April, 1893, and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 15th day of May, 1893, executed by James M. Starr to Winnie D. Stoddard to secure the payment of the sum of $175.00 and interest at seven per cent. from date, and upon which there is now due the sum of $187.75, default having been made in the payment of said sum, and no suit or other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, therefore I will sell the property therein described, viz: One bay mare six years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, and one brown mare seven years old, weight about 1,200 pounds, at public auction at the intersection of Main and Dennison streets, in the city of McCook, in Red Willow county, Nebraska, on Saturday, the ninth day of June, 1894, at one o'clock p. m. of said day.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1894.

WINNIE D. STODDARD, Mortgagee.
By W. S. MORLAN, her Attorney. 52-3ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before Hon. D. T Welty, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 8th day of May, 1893, in favor of Mary T. Hyde as plaintiff, and against John Girens et al., as defendants, for the sum of ten hundred and seventy-five ($1075) dollars and eighty-four (84) cents, and costs taxed at $19.43, and accruing costs. And co-defendants Burton & Harvey, on their cross petition obtained a decree for the sum of $72.00. I have levied upon the following real estate taken as the property of said defendants to satisfy said judgments, to-wit: The east half of the northwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 8, town. 2, north of range 27, west of the 6th P. M., in Red Willow county, Nebraska. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 4th day of June A. D., 1894, in front of the south door of the court house, in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

Dated May 2d, 1894. E. R. BANKS,
W. S. MORLAN, Attorney. Sheriff of said County. 50-5t.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

SPECIALISTS

(Regular Graduates.)

are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you **help.**

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many **years** of varied and successful **experience** in the use of curative methods that we **alone** own and control for all disorders of **men** who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and **impotent,** the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to **guarantee** to all patients, if they can possibly be **restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.**

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that **weakness** with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has **cured** others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete **Cure Guaranteed.**

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds **cured** where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly **cured** in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have **cured** cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

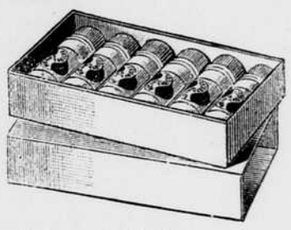
Address or call on

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

N. E. Corner **Sixth and Felix Sts.,** Rooms 1 and 2 (Up Stairs.) **ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.



Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.

The County Fair

affords an excellent opportunity for the pick-pocket to get your watch. If you would be proof against his skill, be sure that the bow (or ring) is a

Non-pull-out

This wonderful bow is now fitted to the

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases,

which are made of two plates of gold soldered to a plate of composition metal. Look equally as well as solid gold cases, and cost about half as much.

Guaranteed to wear 20 years.

Always look for this trade mark.
None genuine without it.
Sold only through watch dealers.
Ask any jeweler for pamphlet or send to the manufacturers.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

IF

YOU HAVE
BACK-ACHE
CONSTIPATION
LOSS OF APPETITE
FAILING EYESIGHT
LOSS OF FLESH
SCALDING PAINS
COLD FEET
BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH
BAD DREAMS
IRRITATION OF BLADDER
BRICK DUST DEPOSITS
A NERVOUS COUGH

USE

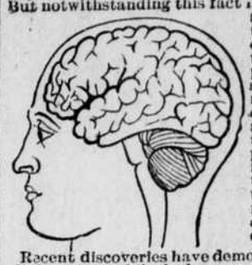
OREGON KIDNEY TEA.

THESE SYMPTOMS INDICATE
KIDNEY DISEASE.

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.

No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the seat of life is located in the upper part of the spinal cord, near the base of the brain and so sensitive is this portion of the nervous system that even the prick of a needle will cause instant death.



Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of the nerve centers, located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great mistake of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organ rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied this subject for over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, chief among them being the facts contained in the above statement, and that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong. All headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, mania, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, etc., are nervous diseases no matter how caused. The wonderful success of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

CHASE CO. LAND & LIVE STOCK CO.

Horses branded on left hip or left shoulder.

P. O. address, Imperial, Chase County, and Beatrice, Neb. Range, Stinking Water and Frenchman creeks, Chase Co., Nebraska.

Brand as cut on side of some animals, on hip and sides of some, or anywhere on the animal.

CANCER

Subjects need fear no longer from this King of Terrors, for by a most wonderful discovery in medicine, cancer on any part of the body can be **permanently cured without the use of the knife.**

MRS. H. D. COLBY, 2307 Indiana Ave., Chicago, says: "Was cured of cancer of the breast in six weeks by your method of treatment." Send for treatise. Dr. H. C. Dale, 365 34th St., Chicago.

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ONLY FURNITURE VAN
....In the City....

Leave orders for Bus Calls at Commercial Hotel or our office opposite depot.

J. S. McBrayer also has a first-class house-moving outfit.

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.

SPEEDY and LASTING RESULTS.

FAT PEOPLE

You can get thin. No inconvenience. Simple, sure. ABSOLUTELY FREE from any injurious substance. LARGE ABDOMENS REDUCED. You can stay thin.

We GUARANTEE a CURE or refund your money. Price $3.00 per bottle. Send 4c. for treatise. TREMONT MEDICAL CO., Boston, Mass.