

NEBRASKA

Ponca has a wheel club with twenty members.

Ord has arranged to have a telephone system.

Wymore will celebrate on the fourth of July.

The government snag boat McPherson is at work on the Missouri river between Sioux City and Pierre.

Bancroft people have petitioned the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road to build a new depot at that place.

The Ninth district Nebraska Christian Endeavor Union convention will be held at Gordon on June 16, 17 and 18.

The remains of a child were found in the refuse of a closet vault a half block west of the Burlington depot of David City.

The ministers of Dawson county have formed themselves into an association for mutual benefit. They meet once a month.

Manager Hedgecock of the Aurora stock yards states that about 200 cars of stock have been fed at the yards within the past month.

The people of Peru are worked up over the report that a mad dog had passed through town. Several dogs are reported to have been bitten.

People in Nemaha county recently had a picnic taking fish which had been left in the ditches when the Nemaha river retired within its banks.

Nemaha county voted \$40,000 court house bonds by about 770 majority. This is the fifth time an election has been held for voting court house bonds.

The finance committee for the Nebraska City Fourth of July celebration reports good success in securing subscriptions among business men and citizens.

Roy Cameron, an employe of the B. & M., was knocked from a car near Alliance by lightning and instantly killed. He was a prominent Woodman and Workman.

During a thunder storm at Sutton the German Reformed church, located upon the corner of Grace street and Way avenue, was struck by lightning, which resulted in damages estimated at \$100.

A team driven by Louis Cox, a resident of northeast Beatrice, ran away breaking Mr. Cox's shoulder blade, cutting a serious gash in the head of his four-year-old boy, and severely injuring his wife.

A force of B. & M. surveyors is in Oxford making a survey for the proposed round house and, also, several new sidetracks. The round house will accommodate five engines and will be a first-class structure.

A largely signed petition is being circulated among the merchants of Nebraska City agreeing to close their places of business evenings at 7 o'clock from May 30 to October 1, Mondays and Saturdays excepted.

Great interest is being taken in the annual grand musicale of the institute for the blind, which will be given at Overland theater, Nebraska City, contains fourteen musical numbers, and is one of great excellence.

While oiling a windmill mounted on a thirty-foot tower, Ora Brawner, living a short distance west of Oxford, fell from the top bruising him up considerably, but it is thought that the injuries sustained will not be serious.

Gay Sanders, the nine-year-old daughter of Mrs. S. S. Sanders, who lives on a farm near Adams, was drowned. She was alone playing around a pond on the farm and just how she came to drowned is not known.

The cannon cracker has already begun to get in its work. Henry Heller, of Hastings, had his thumb and forefinger nearly blown off his right hand by the explosion of one of the crackers. The accident happened during the Shriners' public parade.

Earl Green, a passenger brakeman on the Northwestern railway, was run over at the depot in Hastings, and it is thought he cannot survive his injuries. His right leg was cut off below the knee, and his left foot badly crushed.

The separator station of the Beatrice Creamery company was opened at Beaver City under most favorable circumstances. Over 3,500 pounds of milk was received. A. L. Hodeker and J. W. Cutler of Lincoln and A. Dillemand of Arapahoe addressed a large meeting of farmers at the court house in the afternoon upon dairy interests.

A sad accident occurred about seven miles northwest of Harvard in which the little 2-year-old son of Henry Warren was drowned in the North Blue river. The child and his sister, who is about two years older, left their home and wandered about twenty rods on the road to a bridge crossing the river. There the little girl says her brother looked over the side of the bridge into the water and fell into the stream.

The heaviest hail storm in the history of this section, says a Filley dispatch, came from the west at about 5 o'clock this afternoon, doing great damage to fruit and growing crops, buildings and also to stock. Nearly every window light in the west side of the buildings was shattered by the hail stones. They fell as large as hen eggs. Many buildings will necessarily have to be resingled. There were several runaways and a number of persons were injured.

An unknown man was killed near Union, in Cass county, by a Missouri Pacific train. He was stealing a ride on the train going south, it is said, and in attempting to leave the train there, as requested by the brakeman, fell and his body was horribly mangled.

Roy Ford of Gosper county was arraigned in county court charged with the crime of statutory assault. He waived preliminary hearing and was recognized to appear in district court, his bonds being fixed at \$1,500. The complaining witness is the respected daughter of a prominent citizen of Elmwood.

DISTRIBUTING OF WATER

Laws Bearing on the Matter of Irrigation.

THE ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS.

Deciding on the Distribution of Water and Settlement of Perplexing Questions—How the Water is Measured—Number of Claims Filed, Etc.

Prior to 1889 Nebraska had in its statutes no law governing the distribution of water for irrigation and those who wished to appropriate water from public streams did so without restraint. The law of 1889 recognized irrigation and provided that all claims for water which had been perfected prior to the passage of the law should be respected and that all new claims should be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which the water is diverted from the stream. However, this law did not provide for supervision of the distribution of water or protection for the appropriator. Under this law, without reference to the claimant's need or to his ability to construct works, a person could claim all the water flowing in a stream. The subsequent appropriator saw the water going to waste and showed it all appropriated. If he made a claim and constructed works he was liable for damages. This state of affairs continued until 1895, when the present law came into force.

The fundamental theory of the irrigation law is that he who first receives beneficial use of the water shall be protected against later claimants so long as he continues such beneficial use. When the use of the water is abandoned the right ceases. The law provides for the settling of the priority and amount of each of the old claims, the determining of the amount of unappropriated water in the respective streams, the proper apportioning of what is still unappropriated and the supervision of the distribution of water from the streams to the various claimants.

The work of adjudicating the claims under the old law calls for very careful consideration of the rights of each claimant and of the rights of those who now seek to make appropriation. The complications growing out of the lack of supervision prior to 1889 and the inadequacy and imperfections of the law in force between 1889 and 1895 makes necessary a careful inquiry into the history of each claim, a thorough examination into the character and extent of the works constructed, a survey of the grounds covered and irrigated and a careful gauging of the streams from which water is diverted.

To attempt to make adjudications without taking these steps would only add to the confusion already existing. Since April 27, 1897, when Mr. Wilson was appointed secretary of the board, these inquiries and investigations have been pushed steadily in the Hat creek, White river and Upper Niobrara watersheds. Over 125 ditches were surveyed and platted during the last season. As the work progresses township plats, based on the government surveys, are prepared, showing the location of the stream and the ditches, with the irrigated land lying under them. As new lands are brought under irrigation the areas covered are so shaded on these plats as to make a complete graphic record of the extent and progress of irrigation in each township.

In addition to the adjudication of rights under the old law and the granting of appropriations under the new law, the distribution of the water in the streams in accordance with these adjudications also claims the attention of the secretary and his assistants. Perplexing questions arise when the supply of water is limited and the demand is great. Under the old law the claimant was a law unto himself and the aggressive and arrogant too often rode over the rights of the peaceful and law abiding. Under the new law provision is made for the protection of the right of each claimant. For this purpose measuring flumes are being arranged so that each ditch owner may know when he or his neighbor is receiving the proper allowance and so that a record may be kept of the water used. Each ditch owner is also required to provide a suitable gate for controlling the flow of the water at the head of his ditch. The maximum allowance which the cubic foot to seventy acres, but when experience indicates that that amount is not needed for the protection of the crops this allowance may be reduced. Excepting in extreme cases this maximum grant is more than sufficient for the proper irrigation of the lands. By irrigating in the fall and early spring many crops can be matured without further watering. This is especially true of winter wheat, early potatoes and all crops that ripen early. Observant farmers are finding that by deep plowing with fall and winter irrigation a supply of water can be stored and with improved methods of surface cultivation this moisture can be retained in the soil until needed by the growing plants.

Careful experiments made along this line show that with the normal rainfall of Nebraska and proper culture it would not be unreasonable to expect to see the duty of water increased much beyond the statutory allowance of one cubic foot per second for each seventy acres of land. Another portion of the work which has taken much labor to prepare is an abstract of the claims and applications. The important facts concerning the appropriations from each stream and brought together on a sheet under appropriate headings so that a glance reveals every important detail on record concerning the stream are brought together on a sheet. These abstracts with the township plats will, when completed, make a record of great value to the state.

A careful comparison of the crops in the districts where a portion of the land is under irrigation shows a difference of from 30 to 50 per cent in favor of the irrigated fields. New crops are being made every day as the office of the state board of irrigation clearly demonstrates. This increased interest is not confined to the western portion of the state. One of the most promising and successful irrigating plants in the state is located in the heart of one of the finest farming districts of Central Nebraska where a total failure of crops has never been known. The success of this enterprise is attracting the attention of farmers and is slowly breaking down the opposition growing out of lack of information as to the benefits to be derived and the cost and trouble of establishing a plant or system. Farmers are finding that the price of irrigating is a cheap insurance against the effect of prolonged drought.

In the report of the secretary of the board, dated November 30, 1896, it is stated that the total number of claims under the old law and cases growing out of these claims, entered on the records of the board for adjudication at that date was 940, of which 340 had been disposed of. Since the date referred to in his report of November 30, 1896, twenty-one additional cases have been filed, making a total of 965 cases of this kind on the records of the board since its organization. Of these 947 cases have been passed upon by the secretary, leaving on November 30, 1898, forty-eight cases on which no action has been taken. In addition to the above, there are twelve cases for rehearing before the secretary and one appeal to the board from the decision of the secretary.

There were on file on November 30, 1898, 361 applications for appropriations of water under the present law, of which nine had been acted upon at that date by the secretary. Since November 30, 1896, 125 new applications have been filed, making a total of 486 applications under the present law up to November 30, 1898. Of these 103 have been allowed and twenty-four have been dismissed or abandoned, leaving 359 applications yet to be examined and disposed of.

Since the last report thirteen cases have come before the board on appeal, all of which have been passed upon, except one, which was received after the last meeting.

The Lincoln dispatch: Attorney General Smyth will probably take up the case against the bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer Bartley in Omaha early this week unless the petition asking for a restraining order is granted by Judge Frost of the district court in this city. A decision in the injunction suit was expected this week but this afternoon Judge Frost stated that the case would be decided at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The case was argued in district court last week and a decision would be rendered this week. A number of important points are involved in the suit and the attorney general is anxious for an early decision, hoping to complete the case against the bondsmen next week. Judge Frost will return a written opinion in the case. If the decision is in favor of the bondsmen of the ex-state treasurer the attorney general will be compelled to postpone prosecuting them until after the liability of the Omaha National bank for \$201,000 of Bartley's shortage is determined in court. However, in the event of an adverse decision the injunction case may be appealed by the state.

NEW SPANISH MINISTER

Official Relations Broken Off During the War Finally Restored.

HONORS FOR THE REPRESENTATIVE

Meeting With the President at the White House a Memorable Occasion—Expressions of Satisfaction at Return of Peace—Incidents of the Day.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Diplomatic relations with Spain, broken off April 21, 1898, were formally resumed at 11 o'clock Saturday, when President McKinley greeted Duc d'Arcos, the newly accredited minister to the United States, in the Blue parlor of the White House. Simultaneously in Madrid, the program arranged was carried out, Bellamy Storer, the new United States minister to Spain, was being presented to Christiana, the queen regent, during the legal minority of his Catholic majesty, Alfonso XIII. It was a notable occasion in the world's history—the resumption of friendly relations between two nations which had been at war and in the brief struggle had changed the map of the world.

The speeches were especially notable. They were plain spoken and devoid of the usual high diplomatic phraseology. The ceremony was exceedingly simple. Promptly at 11 o'clock, the hour set, the two carriages containing the Duc d'Arcos, Secretary Hay and the secretaries of the new Spanish minister, Senors Riano and Pastor, reached the White House. Quite a crowd had gathered to catch a glimpse of the new minister. The party was immediately ushered into the Blue parlor.

The duke was attired in his resplendent diplomatic uniform. Across his coat he wore a scarlet sash and on his breast sparkled the insignia of half a dozen orders, the dazzling cross of the Order of Catholic being the most conspicuous. He carried his plumed chapeau in his left hand and the copy of his address in his right. The secretaries were likewise attired in their gorgeous diplomatic uniforms.

On reaching the Blue parlor they were presented by Secretary Hay to Colonel Bingham, who remained with them while the secretary of state retired for a moment. He immediately reappeared with President McKinley, to whom he presented the Duc d'Arcos and Senors Riano and Pastor. The president was cordial but dignified in his greeting and Duc d'Arcos then read his address in Spanish. He stood a little in advance of his aides, facing the president, while to the rear and right of the president, stood Secretary Hay, Colonel Bingham and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou stood upon the left. The minister said:

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your excellency's hands the royal letter by which her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Don Alfonso XIII, accredits me near this government in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

I have come to renew the relations of friendship which have existed from of old between Spain and the United States and which were interrupted by the war of last year. The treaty of peace which Spain has signed put an end to that war, and now, looking only to the future, Spain desires that her relations with this republic may be as friendly as they were in times past and from the days in which this country was struggling to gain its independence. It is my task to contribute to the renewal of these relations, to strengthen them and to draw them closer, and in the discharge of it I hope to be aided by the kindness and co-operation of your excellency and of your government.

The president responded as follows: Mr. Minister: I receive with the greatest gratification the letter by which her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Alfonso XIII, has accredited you near this government as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

You will find, Mr. Minister, a cordial welcome in this country, not only from those whose friendship you acquired during your former residence, but from all our people, who rejoice as I do at the renewal of the ancient bonds of amity which, with a brief interruption, have united our nations for more than one hundred years. That these friendly relations may be confirmed and strengthened, to the advantage of both people, is my earnest wish and I can assure you that every member of this government will heartily co-operate with you to that desirable end.

It was noticeable that Duc d'Arcos, in referring to the gratification with which Spain resumed the friendly relations with the United States that had existed over 100 years, plainly said that these relations had been broken by war, while the president spoke only of the relations interrupted for a short time.

At the conclusion of the address, the president stepped forward and shook hands cordially with the new minister and they engaged in conversation in a low tone for a minute or two. The president gracefully inquired after the health of the queen regent and the king. He courteously referred to the duke's former residence in this country and his many friends here, and repeated the assurances of the concluding words of his formal greeting, that every one here would unite in making the minister's stay in this country pleasant and satisfactory.

The party then retired and was driven to the Arlington hotel.

High Prices for Iowa Horses. NEW YORK, June 5.—High class saddle and harness horses under the hammer brought out a large crowd of bidders to the sale at the American Horse Exchange. The animals were brought from Iowa by W. C. Bryant, but only a part of the lot were sold. The remainder, with those owned by Douglas Brothers, also of Iowa, will be sold tonight. The star of the sale was Little Bonnie, a brown gelding, 14 hands, by Bonnie Wilkes, 2:14, for which T. W. Lawson, of Boston, paid \$2,800.

COL. BRYAN AT LOUISVILLE.

What He Said in His Talk Before the Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 5.—When Col. Bryan arrived here a great crowd met him at the depot. He was escorted to the hotel by mounted police and three bass bands and accompanied by J. P. Altgeld, George Fred Williams and bimetallic organizations, Colonel Bryan held a reception for half an hour and shook hands with hundreds of Louisville's leading citizens. After luncheon he was driven to the auditorium, where he spoke to an audience which was packed to the doors. His talk was along the lines followed by recent speeches made by him. He said:

"The object of a party is to give force and effect to the political principles entertained by the members of that party. The policy of the party is determined by the majority of its members. The democratic party adopted at Chicago principles to the conditions then existing. The conditions existing today require the application of the same principles. No question brought to the attention of the people by the last campaign has been settled since the close of the campaign. The republican party did not declare the existing gold standard satisfactory, but declared that it should be continued until foreign nations would join in international bimetallicism. The demand for the restoration of bimetallicism does not mean that there are no other issues before the people, but it means that this issue can not be laid aside or surrendered until the financial policy of the American people is determined by the American people themselves, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

In reference to the gold democrats Mr. Bryan said: "I wish to say that the men who withdrew from the party in 1896 are mistaken, in a large measure, and if I can help them to see the light and regain them as supporters of the party, I feel that the time will come when they will thank me for it."

The remainder of Mr. Bryan's remarks were confined to a condemnation of trusts, the gold standard and the so-called imperialistic policy of the republican administration, along the same lines as laid down by him in speeches in other sections of the country.

Preceding the address of Mr. Bryan the Hon. Matt O'Doherty, of Kentucky, addressed the convention and directed his remarks chiefly to the financial question. He dealt briefly, however, with the Filipino matter, and contended that the congress of the United States had not declared war against the Filipinos, but that President McKinley has usurped the authority vested in the congress of the United States by the constitution, which provides for such action in cases of exciting hostilities with any other nation. His contention was that the Filipinos had, like the Americans, an aversion for the tyrannical ruling of the Spanish government, and that they have been fighting to throw off the yoke of tyranny.

ESTERHAZY MAKES A STATEMENT. The Chief Says the Army Has Abandoned Him.

LONDON, June 5.—The Daily Chronicle says that Major Comte Ferdinand Esterhazy called at its office last evening (Friday) with a confidential friend, and, after declaring that the time had arrived when the whole truth should be told, although hitherto both reason of constant orders and inducements he had kept silence on the essential point, made the following statement:

"The chiefs of the army have disgracefully abandoned me. My cup is full and I shall speak out. Yes, (raising his voice and glaring) it was I who wrote the bordereau. I wrote it upon orders received from Sandherr."

Esterhazy, the Chronicle says, then proceeded to explain that for months before 1893 moral proofs had been obtained of leakages which were only possible through officers belonging to the ministry of war; and it was necessary to catch the guilty party by material evidence. Hence the bordereau. When asked what the chiefs of the French general staff would say to this confession Esterhazy, shrugging his shoulders, disdainfully replied:

"They will lie as they know how to lie, but I have them right. I have proofs that they know the whole thing and share the responsibility with me and I will produce the proofs." He then denounced the chiefs as "a set of scoundrels who have abandoned me basely," and added:

"But at one time they used to come to thank Madame Pays for her assistance."

Esterhazy asserted that, quite recently, the chiefs sent M. Lagasse, a former deputy, to London with seductive offers to him to keep silence. "Now they are using threats," he shouted, "but I will not be deterred."

The Daily Chronicle got Esterhazy to sign the notes of the interview.

Ministers Sued for Damages. LEAD, S. D., June 5.—Four ministers of this city have been sued for \$5,000 damages by the managers of a female minstrel show traveling from the city. Recently the minstrel troupe was billed for an entertainment in Lead, when the pastors of the four leading churches secured an injunction preventing its appearance. The manager of the company claims his reputation has been damaged in the sum of \$5,000 damages, which he seeks to recover in the courts.

Kaiser of a More Hopeful Mind. BERLIN, June 5.—Replying to congratulations tendered him by the Hamburg-American Steamship company on the acquisition of the Spanish islands, Emperor William sent the following dispatch:

"Your warm congratulation shows me that the importance of this acquisition for German trade and commerce and my own incessant struggle to further the same have been rightly appreciated. I, therefore, thank you most heartily and wish that upon its voyages to the new German island German shipping may continue to be accompanied by God's blessing."

PLAYWRIGHT DAVID BELASCO

Entering the Garrick Theater in New York when a diminutive newsboy rushed up and shouted: "Wuxtry! Terrible accident to President McKinley!"

"Dear me!" said Belasco, fumbling in his pocket for change, "what kind of an accident did he meet with?" "Nearly drowned, sir!" replied the urchin, his eyes dancing; "he fell through a mattress into the spring." Belasco gave him a nickel.

A man walking a day and night without resting would take 429 days to journey around the world.

"Pride Goeth Before a Fall."

Some proud people think they are strong, ridicule the idea of disease, neglect health, let the blood run down, and stomach, kidneys and liver become deranged. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will prevent the fall and save your pride.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Russia has four universities, at Kharkof, Jureff, Warsaw and Helsingfors, each attended by more than 1,000 students. The university at Kiel has 2,260 students, that at St. Petersburg 2,600 and that at Moscow 3,400.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Paste?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Paste, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Drugists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

God will not trust the church with souls that is not honest in its stewardship of His money.

Read, Laugh and Learn.

When buying a package of "Faintless Stars" ask your grocer for the book that goes with it free. It will afford you lots of amusement and add to your stock of knowledge. All grocers sell it, 10c.

We Pay \$15 a Week and Expenses

to men with ripe throats our Penitentiary Compound. Address with stamp, J. J. M. Co., Boston, Mass.

The question of the real estate of your soul is more profitable than the price of city lots.

Coak's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will cure a cold faster than anything else. It is always reliable. 75c.

Some preachers aim to make plain things mysterious instead of making mysteries plain.

Some people are like the clocks; they show by their faces what sort of a time they are having.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y. For sale by all Druggists—Price 50c. per bottle.

Thousands Killed.

EVERY SHEET Dutcher's Fly Killer kills the house of thousands of flies, thus affording you the comfort of a nap in the morning. Ask your Druggist or Grocer for FRED LUTCHER DRUG CO. ST. ALBANS, VT.

CANDY CATHARTIC

REGULATE THE LIVER

CURE YOURSELF!

The Big 48 for intestinal ailments. It is the best remedy for all irritations of the bowels, indigestion, flatulence, constipation, biliousness, and all other ailments of the bowels. THE LANS CHEMICAL CO. S. O. R. A. Sold by Druggists. In express packages, 50c. Retail, 25c. per box. Circulars sent on request.

GET RICH! A COPPER MINING COMPANY

JUST ORGANIZED offers their stock in small amounts at a low price. A few share will enable investors. Send for prospectus and full information. Stock 25 cents share. 100 shares \$25. We believe this stock will be worth \$100 a share inside of one year. Write for prospectus to J. W. CAVANAGH, 11 Wall St., New York City.

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm

For coughs, colds, and throat disease

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