

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment In use for over sixty years.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment for Man, Beast or Poultry.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment Best for Horse ailments.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment limbers up Stiff Joints.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures Frostbites and Chilblains.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures Sprains and Strains.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures Spavin and Ringbone.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment heals Old Sores quickly.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment Best for Cattle ailments.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment penetrates to the very bone.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment Best thing for a lame horse.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment is a positive cure for Piles.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures all forms of Rheumatism.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures Caked Udder in cows.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment Best for Sheep ailments.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment always gives satisfaction.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment drives out all inflammation.

325 ELECTORAL VOTES

ROOSEVELT HAS THAT NUMBER, WITH POSSIBLY MORE.

MAY GET MISSOURI'S 18, ALSO

PARKER AND DAVIS HAVE 151 AT THE VERY MOST.

LIST OF THE STATES' VOTES

Out of the 476 Votes Which are Necessary to Elect, Roosevelt Has 325 Clinched and May Add Enough to it to Make 343 in Electoral College.

New York, Nov. 9.—Roosevelt will probably have 325 electoral votes.

Late unofficial returns give a basis for this estimate which, however, may be increased by eighteen votes from Missouri when the returns from that state shall have been completed and which may, on the other hand, be decreased by seven votes when the count is completed in West Virginia.

Republican States.

A tabulated statement of indicated results gives the following states to Roosevelt and Fairbanks:

Colorado, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

On the Pacific coast republican success was general. In California, where the Roosevelt majority will be at least 50,000, the next legislature will be republican by a large majority. It will select a successor to Senator Barst.

Reports from Nebraska are incomplete as to the state ticket and the election of Berge is claimed by the democratic state committee.

The feature of the returns from Missouri is the probable defeat of Representative Cowherd, chairman of the democratic congressional committee.

The indications are that the next house of representatives will be heavily republican. The dispatches so far received show that 202 congressmen will be elected by the republicans, against 138 by the democrats. Of the forty-five remaining districts, thirty-two are now represented by republicans and thirteen by democrats.

Democratic States.

It is estimated that Parker and Davis have 151 electoral votes and have carried the following states:

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

The republican plurality in Nebraska was placed at 50,000 before morning, with later returns showing an increase in that estimate.

New York, Nov. 9.—Returns from Missouri and West Virginia are awaited with great interest. The first named is claimed by both sides although it is generally conceded that Folk was elected governor by the democrats. The republican state committee, however, asserts that figures indicate the election of Wallbridge by more than 2,000 and claim the state for Roosevelt by more than 20,000.

The general belief at Wheeling is that Roosevelt has carried West Virginia by more than 10,000 but the returns are extremely meagre. Those so far received show only a slight republican loss. It is thought probably that the legislature will be republican in both branches. This body will elect a successor to Senator Scott.

Missouri Republican.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—The Post-Dispatch is inclined largely toward the conviction that Roosevelt has carried Missouri and the republican state committee insists that figures indicate the election of Wallbridge by more than 2,000 and claim the state for Roosevelt by more than 20,000.

The general belief at Wheeling is that Roosevelt has carried West Virginia by more than 10,000 but the returns are extremely meagre. Those so far received show only a slight republican loss. It is thought probably that the legislature will be republican in both branches. This body will elect a successor to Senator Scott.

Minnesota.

Returns from Minnesota indicate the election of the democratic candidate for governor, Johnson, who ran especially well in the Scandinavian counties. Hiss success, however, had no effect on the national ticket, which went to Roosevelt by at least 100,000. Some of the republican newspapers claim that the state was not lost to their candidate.

Wisconsin.

It is thought that the election went to Dunn in Wisconsin for governor, while the republican national ticket went through with a heavy majority.

It is thought the legislature may be so divided between the republican faction that a deadlock may occur over the choice of a successor to Senator Charles.

Iowa.

Figures are lacking from Iowa but those at hand indicate the success of the republican ticket entirely, while the state gave Roosevelt 100,000 plurality. The result as to the state ticket is still in doubt. Scratched ballots were cast to the number of 40,000 and the counting is very slow.

New York, Nov. 9.—The Republican national ticket has been elected by a vote in the electoral college that will exceed that of 292, given for McKinley in 1900. The result of the balloting was astonishing even to the most sanguine of the Republican managers. Confident as they were of success, they were not prepared for the astonishing figures which followed the closing of the polls, bringing into the Republican column not only all of those states they had claimed as safe for their candidates, but, with the possible exception of Maryland, every state classed as doubtful.

Democratic successes are confined to the solid south, in which Kentucky is included, and Mr. Parker has not carried a single state which did not give its vote to Mr. Bryan four years ago. Unofficial returns indicate that he has lost some of those which the Nebraska candidate held for his party.

As a dramatic climax to the sensational majorities given him, came President Roosevelt's formal announcement that he would not be a candidate for re-election, lending the only exciting aspect to an election otherwise so one sided that it was impossible for the voters to attain that degree of enthusiasm which usually marks the occasion. This morning came an announcement from Melvin G. Palliser, manager of the campaign for Thomas E. Watson, the candidate of the People's party, that as a result of the overwhelming Democratic defeat steps would be taken to form a new party. To this end, according to the announcement given out, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Watson and William Randolph Hearst would hold a conference in New York in about a week's time.

Judge Parker acknowledged the situation by telegraphing President Roosevelt his congratulations. The perfect weather conditions which prevailed over practically the entire country brought out a vote which experienced politicians predict will be a record-breaker, and the ballots of the Republicans gained more than their share. It is not only a year of phenomenal votes, but of phenomenal Republican majorities as well.

Pennsylvania heads the list as the banner Republican state, with the magnificent plurality of 325,000; New York comes next with 185,000; Nevada, which was carried by Bryan four years ago, is Republican and the indications are that Montana, Idaho and Colorado, also Democratic in 1900, have gone back to the Republican column.

Delaware is estimated at about 5,000 Republican; Massachusetts about 9,000; and Connecticut, in which the more sanguine of the Democratic leaders claimed to have had hopes, is about 25,000 for Roosevelt.

While on the national ticket the Democrats have suffered a crushing defeat, they have retrieved themselves on some state tickets. They have reversed the national vote by electing governors in Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana and probably Nebraska, Colorado, West Virginia.

Roosevelt's plurality in this, his native state, is second only to McKinley's 268,000 in 1896. It exceeds McKinley's in 1900 by about 41,500. The late returns show that there were cast for him in New York state about 185,000 votes more than for Parker. Not only was his vote heavy in the country districts, where the Republican strongholds are, but in the greater New York, traditionally Democratic, he ran much closer to Parker than had been expected. It had been estimated that he would come down to the Bronx with better than 140,000 plurality, but the figures showed that this forecast would be exceeded by approximately 85,000. In the city Parker's supporters had expressed hopes that their candidate would have from 140,000 to 150,000 more than Roosevelt, but in this they were disappointed by more than 100,000 votes. So overwhelming was the Republican vote that the result was known positively early in the evening.

The earliest counties to report made it clear that the Parker vote everywhere fell below Bryan's in practically all up-state districts. The greater New York Parker plurality was from 12,000 to 14,000 larger than Bryan's, but in the state, according to the late reports, his total vote fell 16,000 short of Bryan's. The small plurality for Parker in New York city caused great astonishment, the lowest preliminary ante-election estimates

having figured that he would go to the Bronx with 100,000 or more. When the reports came in showing that he would lead Roosevelt by only 40,000, they were received with amazement. The Parker plurality in the city was \$5,000 less than that given Herrick (Dem.) for governor. There was a great surprise in the proportions of the vote for Higgins (Rep.) for governor, he running far ahead of the Odell vote in the counties, and winning by about 85,000. Herrick did not carry Albany, his home county, nor did Parker carry Ulster, in which he lives.

MET BURGLAR ON STREET

UNIQUE EXPERIENCE WITH A WOULD-BE HOUSEBREAKER.

ROBBER'S NERVE IS COLLOSAL

He Said He Preferred a Drink to a Penitentiary Sentence of Two Years and the Audacity of it All Made a Friend of Intended Victim.

[From Saturday's Daily.]

Face to face on the street with the housebreaker who had attempted to rob him on the night before, Former Councilman August Brummund of this city had an experience with a supremely audacious burglar yesterday which is unique in the annals of the craft.

Meeting the nocturnal robber, whom he had seen closely enough to identify at any time, Mr. Brummund approached and asked why the fellow had tried to burglarize his home. He asked the stranger how he would enjoy a penitentiary sentence of a couple of years, the fellow decided, after deliberating, that he would prefer a good drink, the boldness of it all won the heart of the Norfolk citizen, the drink was bought and the two parted pretty good friends.

The Attempt at Burglary. On Thursday night Mr. Brummund was suddenly aroused by a noise at the door, just outside his window. He could distinctly hear the shuffle of human feet. Lifting the curtain he saw the fellow, tall and thin and garbed in light grey, trying the door.

"What are you doing here?" asked Mr. Brummund.

"What is that to you," retorted the stranger burglar.

"Get out of here, or I'll break your head," said the man within.

"Oh, don't do that," pleaded the robber. "Let me in, I'm cold. Open the door and let me in."

"Scat!" shouted Brummund, and the fellow disappeared into the darkness. But not until his features had been indelibly marked on the memory of the resident.

Meets the Burglar. On the street yesterday afternoon, Mr. Brummund met the robber. You are the man who tried to get into my house," he said.

"Well?" asked the burglar, puffing a cigarette.

"Well, what will you do now if I have you arrested and sent up? You'd get two years at least."

"Now that wouldn't do you any good," said the burglar. "And it would work a hardship on me. Rather give up ten cents and buy me a drink."

Astonished at the colossal nerve, the Norfolk man produced, forthwith, the essential dime and the housebreaker of the night before went on his way rejoicing.

INDIANA FOR ROOSEVELT

Republicans Have Almost Doubled the McKinley Plurality.

Indianapolis, Nov. 9.—Indiana has been carried by the Republicans by from 45,900 to 55,000. The legislature will be Republican by nearly fifty, probably more. All the nine Republican congressmen are re-elected by increased majorities and the Republicans claim also the Second and Twelfth districts, now represented by Representatives Miers and Robinson, both Democrats. They are in doubt. The legislature, which will meet in January, will elect two United States senators, one to succeed Vice President-elect Charles W. Fairbanks. Senator Beveridge will be re-elected.

The Republicans have almost, if not quite, doubled the McKinley plurality in the state of 26,467 four years ago. In Marion county, which includes Indianapolis, 132 precincts indicate the Republicans have carried the county by 11,900, which is almost double the McKinley plurality of four years ago.

Vice President-elect Charles W. Fairbanks received the returns at his residence from private wires, which connected his home with the white house at Washington. He and President Roosevelt early exchanged congratulations, and Senator Fairbanks was given a reception at the Columbia club.

RECEIPT OF ELECTION NEWS

CROWD GATHERED AT THE OFFICE OF MAPES & HAZEN.

RETURNS ALL FOR ROOSEVELT

From the Start There Were Indications of a Republican Landslide in all Parts of the Country—State and County News Slow Coming.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

A large number of people gathered at the office of Mapes & Hazen last night to hear the election bulletins, and found much entertainment in sizing up the figures as they came in from political headquarters. The bulletins were a little slow in starting owing to a disarrangement of the wires, and lacked comparative figures to estimate the trend of sentiment in many particular instances, but quite early in the night indications of a republican landslide toward the Roosevelt column were shown and it grew in magnitude during the night until it seemed that there were no doubtful states in the country, except Missouri, which showed an indication of going for Roosevelt. Colorado was in some doubt at first, but later returns indicated that it was safely for the popular president. The one state of Nevada was the only one north that seemed to indicate a Parker tendency.

The state and district and county returns seemed to be slower than the national news. There was a continual wavering between the outcome on governor. At one time it looked like the vote had gone strong for Mickey and the next instant it seemed to change toward Berge. From the start of the congressional returns things looked favorable for McCarthy, and they improved constantly, until there was no doubt in the mind of Secretary Koenigstein that the republican candidate had won by an increased plurality.

Indications were that Richardson was elected state representative from Madison county over Newhall by a majority estimated as high as 400.

Returns on state senator were hardly complete enough to justify an estimate, but the general trend seemed to leave no possibility but that Dr. Williams would be elected with the general avalanche toward republicanism.

The crowd remained until long after midnight and went home with no doubts in their minds over general results, and most of them were satisfied with the returns from the state.

PERFECT MAPS ARE MADE

There Has Been Wonderful Progress in Presenting Details of Country.

Robert Louis Stevenson, one of the most notable English writers known to the present generation, was wont to say that nothing interested him more than the perusal of a good map; and without doubt, a map that is well made and accurate catches the eye and arrests the attention of many people as few other things can do.

The men in charge of railway traffic possess a most positive appreciation of this fact and a large expenditure of time and skillful thought is made on this feature of railway publicity, so that such portions of the country as the mystic and interesting region of the Black Hills in South Dakota, the wonderful mountain ranges compactly rising tier upon tier throughout the central and western portion of Colorado, the rich valleys and hillsides of California, covered with vineyards, orchards and grain fields, Yellowstone park, the Yosemite, Alaska, and those regions of interlocking lakes and water courses which mark that portion of the great north-west located in upper Wisconsin, southern Minnesota and that part of Michigan known as the Upper Peninsula, have been mapped in detail and given to the public gratis, far and wide.

Said an official of the Chicago & Northwestern railway recently, while talking on this subject: "There is no doubt that the American railway map engraver has carried his art well nigh to the borders of perfection. I do not know of any road maps or other detailed data for the state of Wisconsin, for instance, that equal those published by our passenger department, showing the haunts of summer tourists and fishermen. They are on file in public libraries as part of their reference records. Other portions of the western country have been similarly taken up by our people and maps of a most complete character made for them; in fact, the western lines are fully alive to the value of a good map in the hands of the traveler. The map publishing business of the large rail-

way systems is today reduced to scientific principles and handled in a most systematic manner. The Northwestern line prints thousands of maps, running all the way from large wall maps of the world, down to the smallest details of sections and quarter sections of government land open for settlement in the west, and from an atlas containing a series of maps of the seat of war in the far east to the most carefully worked out portrayal of Colorado's winter resorts, or the summering places that abound along the line throughout the west and north-west."

PIERRE REMAINS THE CAPITAL

South Dakota Defeats Proposition to Move by 15,000 to 20,000.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 9.—Roosevelt has carried nearly every county in the state by pluralities of from 100 to 2,000, indicating that his plurality will not be far from 50,000. Returns from the rural precincts are slow, but all indicate a landslide for Roosevelt. The largest previous Republican plurality was in 1880, when they carried the state by 30,000. The entire state and congressional tickets and nearly every Republican county ticket, as well as members of the legislature, was elected. "It was a magnificent victory," said Senator Kirtledge. The contest for the removal of the capital was an exciting feature of the day and the proposition is probably defeated by from 15,000 to 20,000.

It is economy to use want ads if you have anything to sell, exchange or give away; or if, on the other hand, you want to rent, buy or borrow.

WORLD'S FAIR COACH EXCURSIONS.

Via The North-Western Line.

Very low rates to St. Louis will be in effect on several convenient dates in September, October and November for coach excursions to St. Louis via the Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Only round trip from Norfolk, return limit seven (7) days. A great opportunity to visit the world's fair at a minimum of expense. Other favorable round trip rates are in effect daily, with liberal return limits, stop-over privileges, etc. Full information as to dates of sale, train schedules, checks of baggage and other matters of interest to the intending traveler on application to Ticket agents of the Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Manchesters Coming Over.

London, Nov. 9.—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, formerly Miss Helen Zimmerman of Cincinnati, sail today for America with their 2-year-old son, Lord Mandeville. They are accompanied also by Mrs. Rhineland Stewart and her two sons, as well as James Henry Smith. While in New York and later on at Tuxedo the Manchesters will be the guests of James Henry Smith. Their plans are to tour around the world as guests of Mr. Smith.

Republican Landslide in Michigan.

Detroit, Nov. 9.—Michigan was the scene of a veritable Republican landslide. Roosevelt and Fairbanks have carried the state by an unprecedented majority, variously estimated at from 100,000 to 150,000. Fred M. Warner and the Republican state ticket are elected, at least eleven of the twelve congressmen from Michigan are Republican and the legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, insuring the re-election of United States Senator J. C. Burrows.

Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Nov. 9.—It is generally conceded that Roosevelt has carried Wisconsin by a plurality estimated at between 60,000 and 75,000. Both Republican and Democratic state chairmen claim the state respectively for LaFollette and Peck. Eight Republican congressmen have been elected and two districts are still to be heard from. In the Third district the race is close, between Babcock (Rep.) and Gratothorst (Dem.).

ESTABLISHED 1867 HIDES-WOOL-FURS ETC.

SHIP YOUR GOODS TO US AND GET HIGHEST MARKET PRICES. D. BERGMAN & CO., ST. PAUL MINN. THE LARGEST AND MOST RELIABLE DEALERS IN THE NORTHWEST IMMEDIATE CASH RETURNS. WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

The Practice of Medicine

Becoming Specialized

The Physicians of the Large Cities the First to Adopt it and There are Now Many Throughout the Country.

Specialism is the idea of the day. Not that every physician can be a specialist, nor would it be justifiable in every doctor becoming one, but there are advantages that can be derived only by a special practice which is applicable to certain communities even though the physician himself is not a bona fide resident of that immediate vicinity. Small towns and the country are the principal communities in which a specialist could scarcely prosper, but as practiced by some specialists, that of going from one city to another, making his visits and seeing his patients at regular appointed intervals, one can derive advantages far superior to those received in many instances by a visit to the cities.

We cite, for instance, that of Dr. Caldwell, a specialist of Chicago, who is and has been making regular visits to our community for the last two years. Dr. Caldwell came well recommended and has succeeded in establishing a practice far beyond her expectations. She has made many cures and has succeeded in building up a reputation and practice among those whom she has cured that would be hard to get away from her. Dr. Caldwell is a lady from the new school. Her experience and training have been gained by many years of practice and the treatment of a vast number of cases. She confines herself to the treatment of chronic, lingering and deep seated ailments. She pretends to cure only such diseases as she has had sufficient experience in handling, and does not go into that class of incurable diseases which in many cases are useless to bother with.

As a result of long experience, Dr. Caldwell is thoroughly familiar with her specialties. In the treatment of cancer, consumption, heart disease, nervousness and female diseases, there are very few specialists better qualified than Dr. Caldwell. Some of her cures seem almost like miracles. People from far and near consult her as she makes these regular visits and she is always busy from the time she arrives until the time of her departure. It is claimed by Dr. Caldwell's friends that she can diagnose a disease without a question. This being

the case, she is not likely to doctor her patient for the wrong ailment, which is many times done by physicians of inexperience. Dr. Caldwell does not treat typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, and those acute diseases which the local home physician is called upon to treat. It is not her desire to antagonize nor to take from the home physician that part of the business which really belongs to him. Many times Dr. Caldwell is in consultation with the home physician and the kindest of feelings should exist between them.

Dr. Caldwell is charitable. In many instances where people are devoid of funds to pay for their services she charges in such cases for the medicine only and no person, no matter how humble, has she ever turned away without seeking to give them relief.

By permission we are pleased to publish a few of the cures she has made throughout the state of Nebraska:

Mrs. Oscar Lange, Tekamah, Neb., cured of stomach trouble and female trouble of long standing.

Mrs. Maloney, West Humphrey, Neb., cured of nervous trouble, kidney and liver trouble, and female weakness.

Mrs. John Connelly, Akron, Neb., cured of cancer, had been healed by a number of doctors, without any benefit, cured with five injections.

Mr. Pete Hible, Columbus, Neb., cured of kidney and bowel trouble.

Mrs. John Swain, Clarks, Neb., cured of female trouble, catarrh and nervous trouble.

Mrs. Henry Hart, Kearney, Neb., cured of tumor.

Mrs. Henry Caskell, Cozad, Neb., cured of nervous and stomach trouble.

Mrs. H. Sloan, Akron, Neb., cured of consumption.

Mrs. Jacob Puff, Cozad, Neb., cured of nervous disease, female weakness and tumor.

Miss Eva Cole, Sutherland, Neb., cured of catarrh.

Richard Underwood, Bancroft, Neb., cured of stomach trouble and nervous trouble of long standing.

I will be in Pender at the Palace hotel, on Tuesday, May 17.