

# The Columbus Democrat.

VOL. XIX.—NO. 3.

COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 939.

## COLUMBUS STATE BANK.

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Cash Capital - \$75,000.

DIRECTORS:  
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### ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

A Columbus cobbler has commenced, on a large scale, the manufacture of shoes with wooden soles. We hope he will so construct his pedal protectors so that his soul will go marching on to glory, bearing with it the thanks of those who have been the victims of the paper-cobblers of the east. [Nance County Journal.]

A carpenter of Genoa, Nance county, migrated to Georgia thinking to find a climate more suited to his taste and a happier lot generally. He found that carpenters received only \$1.00 a day instead of \$2.50, that there was little for them to do, and things generally were out of joint, so to speak. He returned to Genoa satisfied to there abide.

The Hastings Gazette-Journal is eminently correct in saying: "A hearty move of citizens towards getting factories built on real estate bound to death. One comes to stay and makes the latter a perpetual thorn." Talk, talk, talk all the time and everlastingly without doing something besides amounts to nothing except to disgust any one who may be induced to listen. One little cunning factory giving employment to one or two hundred hands during a portion of the year, and using some thousands of dollars worth of product, is better to a community than all the wind that blows in the upper regions of the atmosphere.

The canning factory at Seward has made the land there (no better than ours) worth \$7.50 an acre a year, as rental, and no wonder when \$25 an acre, clear, can be made from it by raising tomatoes. Before another season comes Columbus should have a first class canning factory established on a sound, working basis.

A well-to-do farmer in the eastern states, with a growing family, which will soon be too large for his hundred and sixty acres, would do well to consider the advisability of coming west. Selling his land at \$50 an acre, he can re-invest, all the way from \$10 up and have a surplus for improvements, purchase of stock, etc., and this without going to the frontier and helping to build up a country from the raw prairie. In any part of Platte and many other counties of Nebraska there are farming lands yet obtainable, near to railroad stations, post-office, market town, school-house and church, lands more fertile than you now live upon, in good communities, of which you would have the immediate advantage. There are plenty of men here on farms, now improved and valuable, taken up by them as homesteads or pre-emption years ago. Some of these are situated here like you are in the east and are ready to go further west on to cheaper lands again. This they can do to their advantage, just as you can advantageously purchase their lands of them.

### NEBRASKA NOTES.

William Craig, a brother of John Craig of Colfax precinct, is fencing in quite a large ranch in Stanton county, a few miles north of Leigh. [Herald.]

Some ill disposed persons or persons entered the Catholic church at the town of Roseland near Hastings, the other night, and broke and tore and destroyed the ministerial robes, altar ornaments and light property. Strong efforts are being made to ferret out the law breakers and bring them to justice.

The new brick yard is now in operation, one moulding crew having been put to work yesterday. A second will be put on next week, and when everything gets to working smoothly it is expected to mould 16,000 bricks a day. With two yards in full blast the prospect is good that the brick famine will soon be raised. [David City Tribune.]

Last Saturday morning at 8 o'clock the residence of Mr. Newton Wheeler in Shell Creek precinct was destroyed by fire. Mr. Wheeler who is a blind man was at home alone at the time, and in escaping from the building burned his right hand badly. The loss on building and contents about three hundred dollars, and no insurance. His friends are raising a fund for his benefit. They have already raised nearly two hundred dollars. [Schuyler Herald.]

A Baltimore electrician, Prof. Reis, was yesterday granted a patent for the production of heat from electricity, by a new method. The heating of houses, churches, cars, etc., it is claimed, will be rendered possible by this new method, cheaply and safely. If the professor's invention can be put to practical use, the question of the future fuel of the country would seem to be solved. The importance of the invention equals that of any other yet made in the electrical field. [Lincoln Journal.]

The Law of Nebraska regarding the liability for damages from the sale of intoxicating liquors by licensed persons, as expounded in a decision of the supreme court just rendered, gives the widest scope for redress to persons damaged. All persons who by the sale of intoxicating liquors contribute to the damage of any one and severally and jointly liable, as also are the sureties on licensed bonds, and such sureties are liable not only for damages directly resulting from the acts of their principals, but for all damages to which such acts contribute. Furthermore, the liability of sureties is continuous during the disqualification of the person to support his family by reason of his intoxication, regardless of the termination of the license year, so that an habitual drunkard to whom liquor is sold may become a life charge upon the sureties who sell him the liquor. The termination of the responsibility of sureties is reached only when there is an end to the disqualification of the drinker. This far-reaching liability of liquor license bonds must induce great caution in assuming so serious an obligation. [See.]

### Word reached here Monday from

Leigh that the station known in these parts as the "Man Eater" had one day last week killed his owner, Peter Moran, a former resident of Shell Creek precinct, this county. At the time of his death Mr. Moran was a resident of Custer county. It appears that after the station had killed his owner the neighbors clubbed together and killed the horse. This is something that should have been done a number of years ago. The horse was brought to this county a little less than four years ago by Babcock Bros. of this city, and at that time was considered a very valuable animal. While in that firm's stable he killed a young man by the name of Greenleaf who was taking care of him, and a short time afterward badly injured Will Madras, who was also taking care of him. In a short time after this he was sold to Mr. Moran, and at Leigh about a year ago he killed a tree agent, whose name we do not know. Shortly after he was taken to Creston, Platte county, where he badly injured his owner and also came very near killing a man named Torry, who now resides at Leigh, this county. It is also said that he killed two men before he was brought to this state. Mr. Moran was at the time of his death about thirty-six years of age, and leaves four motherless children to mourn his loss, the oldest of them being but four years of age. [Schuyler Herald.]

Terz Humphrey Independent produces a type-picture of a candidate for the legislature, giving his characteristics as faithful to the trust imposed in him, true to honest convictions, etc., and saying: "Platte county contains this man, and what we want is the farmers to search and bring him out of their ranks."

Now there is no doubt but in the body of Platte county farmers there are a large number who would answer all these requirements, but you might find one bearing the faintest resemblance to the Independent's picture made of type, which has these peculiarities: the neck severed from both head and body; no ears; and besides, the stowpale hat is not now becoming. With these suggestions to aid him our artistic friend of the Independent may be enabled to come nearer the mark the next time.

LINCOLN, Beatrice and other Nebraska cities are agitating the question of putting in brick pavement. Where it has been used it is universally pronounced a success. Better than wood, better than asphalt, and cheaper than granite. Another point urged in favor of brick pavement is that every cent of money put into it is expended at home. If the city of Omaha should decide to put in this kind of pavement, Omaha brick-borders would make the brick, Omaha laborers do the work. Hard burned brick put to a test have been found to resist a pressure of 4,930 pounds to the square inch. The matter is one which the city officials might investigate with profit to the taxpayers. Council Bluffs is already looking into the matter, and her experience will, no doubt, be watched with interest from this side of the river. [Omaha Republican.]

Hang Them Together. The tariff on agricultural products is, with few exceptions, only a sop thrown to the farmer to appease him and mislead him into the belief that he enjoys equal advantages with the manufacturer. It is in those respects a delusion and a snare. Thousands of bushels of potatoes, cabbage and beans have been imported this year to supply the domestic markets. [Omaha World.]

"It is not complimentary to human nature that most men, as soon as they get more power, become overbearing. The more power men have the better, if their power be used for good. The less power men have the better, if they use it for evil." [Talmage.]

The David City Tribune is doing its best to secure the nomination of John Harper as candidate for state treasurer on the republican ticket.

As a Turkish Wedding. Turkish wedding festivities last several days, during which Gypsy dancing girls and musicians entertain hosts of women at the home of the bride's parents. Much frivolity is indulged in, such as cigarette smoking and coffee drinking, swarms of beggars are fed and habesbed at the door, and many presents received and given. But all this time the expectant young Turk has never set eyes on his intended. At the beginning of the festivities porters come to his father's house bearing the bulky trousseau of the bride, and the Turkish custom is for the bride and her belongings to be brought to the home of her husband. GUESTS begin at once to distribute the articles of the trousseau about the bride's chamber, so as to show everything off to the best advantage. Festivities are continued at both houses. On the third day friends of the bridegroom proceed in a body to the house of the bride, and on the sixth the bride is conducted to the house of her husband, where he stands at the door to receive her. [Thomas Stevens in New York Sun.]

Central America's Table Manners. When traveling in a foreign country it is discreet never to praise or criticize but if I do let the cat out of the bag, as has so far to run that has starting point cannot be traced. Table manners in this country are villainous. A long rectangular table is set; the cups, saucers and extra dishes are arranged in line down the center. When any individual is ready for the next course, he pushes his dirty plate away from him, takes another from the center of the table, hands his knife and fork to the servant, who wipes them off on a dirty towel, he has tied to his waist, and returns them. All others seem to be in a hurry. In other countries, when anything is desired from another dish, it is customary to help yourself by using the spoon that belongs to that dish, but here it is pressing, and it is a common sight to see four or five men striking their own individual forks into the same dish at the same time. [New York Times.]

### PRICKED BY PUBLIC OPINION.



During the first year of Grover Cleveland's administration as president of the United States—before he had had time to make a move—he was looked upon by his country, by the European nations, by some Republicans even, as an honest, straightforward, well-meaning man and singularly far from narrow partisanship. He was generally regarded as better than his party. But as time went on and one blunder after another was committed, a record was finally made, and it was one of conspicuous failures. Then when his first fair promise was broken and he became a candidate for renomination and began a shameless trading for public office, which he had declared to be public trusts, for political patronage, public opinion began to assert itself, and the result is that the man who, in the eyes of a large proportion of the people, was all that was fair to look upon a few years ago, is now regarded as one of the eyes of a still greater proportion of the people. He has been pricked by public opinion. The hollow shell, inflated by self-esteem and schemes for self aggrandizement, has collapsed. What remains is not the proper figurehead for this government during the next four years.

Free Trade and English Workmen. Our American free traders who are wont to point to England as a country where, under the economic theory they advocate, everything is done for the benefit of the busy and contented and all manufacturing industries are in active operation, despite the lack of a protective tariff against the cheaper labor of the continent of Europe, have few of them, we fancy, ever seen and studied the English workmen and the working people. Our free traders are great philosophers, but they are not so strong on facts. They will be interested, as well as the friends of the American protective system, in a letter from an English workman recently received by the secretary of the Home Market club. It does not paint things in England in the rosy colors which our own free traders lavishly employ when they point to the English example as one which we should imitate. The letter reads:

DEAR SIR—Thanks for the papers you have sent me. I was in America for two months last summer, sent over by our association, to see for myself whether the working classes of your country were doing as well under protection than we are under free trade, and the conclusion I came to was this: That any person who has to earn a living in America as a producer must first become crazy before he becomes a free trader, and that any person who is the craziest of the whole lot to think of such a thing. Before any of your workmen (either engaged in manufacturing or agriculture) talk about free trade let them send one of their number over here to see what it is doing for this country; let him walk about for six months looking for a job until his coat gets ragged and his shoes get thin, and he gets the thinnest of all, and everywhere he asks for work he will be told that the Germans and Belgians are doing better than he, and that he can do it, then let them send for him home again and hear what he says about free trade.

If it is the surplus revenue that is causing the trouble, send it to some free trade country, and let them have it, and if there is a surplus, or if you don't like to do that, take it out to sea and sink it or bury it or burn it, or do anything in fact rather than adopt free trade, that is to say, if you do not want foreign competition to ruin your own conditions here, stop it by doing ruin your farmers by robbing them of their home market. Yours truly, H. J. PETTIFER (Electric Plate Worker), Secretary Workmen's Association for Defense of British Industry, 186 Waterloo Road, London, England.

American free traders are, many of them, as has been said, skilled in philosophy and versed in the best schools of foreign political economy, but for all that this letter of a simple English mechanic, who knows by his own experience the operation of the system about which they can only theorize, deserves to have, and will have, a weight and influence with the masses of our people which no amount of mere philosophy can shake. [Boston Journal.]

Another Record of Failure. Secretary Bayard's List as Long as that of His Worthy Chief. Recently The New York Sun printed the failure record of President Cleveland. The "heads of departments" are men of the highest caliber, and, like such men, it is but natural that they should all be great failures in their respective lines as their chief. All their failures are simply a part of his, and when all are put together they make a big volume. The failures of Whitney in the navy are fully equalled by those of Vilas in the treasury. The new postmaster general, Don Dickinson, is making a run which astonishes the older heads. He has already nearly outstripped them all. These will all be compiled in time for handy reference. The Cleveland List has supplied the Sun's failure record in the department of state as follows: Under Secretary Bayard's management of that department the United States has been disgraced and made the laughing stock of the diplomatic circles of every country with which we have had any extensive negotiations. What Mr. Bayard has tried to do and what he has done is shown in the following: He has unnecessarily prolonged the settlement of the North Atlantic fisheries trouble, and finally effected a "settlement" that really settled nothing except the honor of the United States.

He has mixed things up inexplicably in the Behring sea seal fisheries dispute and seems disposed to maintain a policy that will eventually force us to give up our rights in the North Pacific. The extradition treaties with Russia and England have been neither compr-

ensive nor equitable. By the Sandwich Island treaty he was securing the right in perpetuity to the Pearl harbor, when, in fact, the grant is measured by the life of the treaty—seven years. In the Samoan difficulty, he allowed himself to be wretchedly browbeaten and bullied by Bismarck, and failed to maintain our rights in the Samoan Islands against German aggression. Supported by the ruling secretary of the treasury, he allowed the Canadian Pacific railroad to compete, at a ruinous rate, with American Pacific roads. He refused to assert the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuela troubles, thereby allowing England to secure valuable territory in South America. He disgraced the country by a cowardly attempt to bully Mexico in the Cutting case and by sending his cockney pet, the United States steamer, to the City of Mexico as a special envoy. He has failed to secure any satisfaction from the sultan of Morocco for confining American citizens, a gross insult. He has negotiated a new Chinese treaty that is a disgrace to the United States on the Pacific coast to be incapable of effecting relief from the grievous evils of Chinese immigration. In every important diplomatic relation, he has shown himself incapable of directing the foreign affairs to the honor of this country. Thank goodness there will be an end of all this on the 4th of March next.

Plain Facts and Figures. In reading the argument of the majority of the committee of ways and means on the tariff bill they have agreed upon, everything is done for the benefit of the busy and contented and all manufacturing industries are in active operation, despite the lack of a protective tariff against the cheaper labor of the continent of Europe, have few of them, we fancy, ever seen and studied the English workmen and the working people. Our free traders are great philosophers, but they are not so strong on facts. They will be interested, as well as the friends of the American protective system, in a letter from an English workman recently received by the secretary of the Home Market club. It does not paint things in England in the rosy colors which our own free traders lavishly employ when they point to the English example as one which we should imitate. The letter reads:

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Englishmen Well Pleas'd. The Pall Mall Gazette finds that the iron manufacturers of South Staffordshire, England, are greatly pleased with the Mills free trade bill and that the details of the measure are all they could desire. This information should be particularly gratifying to Chairman Mills. He is doing his level best in behalf of British interests, and it will tickle him to learn that his efforts are appreciated. [Philadelphia Press.]

The Ghost Will Not Down. Cleveland's friends don't like to have him called a free trader. They prefer to call a spade by its proper name. They are afraid of the spirit they have raised. If free trade is the right thing, why should they fear it? As a matter of fact, they fear their own prescription, except in homeopathic doses. [San Francisco Bulletin.]

### FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

#### MODES OF AGRICULTURE PRACTICED BY PROGRESSIVE FARMERS.

Seasonable Advice in Relation to Injurious Insects and Insecticides—The Most Effective Treatment for the Potato Bug. Root Bug and Web Worm.

It has been proven over and over again that the larvae of the potato beetle may be effectually destroyed by the application of either Paris green or London purple. Farmers understand this fact, but many are puzzled in regard to the exact amount of poison required. Repeated trials at the New York experiment station to determine the minimum amount of Paris green, mixed with lead plaster, make it appear that one part of the poison to 100 parts of the plaster is sufficient when the two are thoroughly mixed. This represents a much less amount of the poison than is generally employed. Not a few growers use as much as one pound of the Paris green to twenty pounds of pulverized plaster.

As some growers prefer to use water as a dilutant from the poison, attempts were made at the station to discover the minimum amount of the latter that proved effective when used in this way. The results justified the belief that one half ounce of Paris green mixed with five gal. of water would do the work satisfactorily. London purple used at the same rate as the Paris green proved about equally effective. As it is considerably cheaper than the latter, the cost of the Paris green is somewhat less, but as little of the poison is used in either case, the difference in the expense is slight.

Until recently the only practical means of destroying the root bug appeared to be gathering them by hand, or shaking them off, or brushing them from the plants into tin vessels containing a little water. Mr. Carman, editor of The Rural New Yorker, states that for three seasons he has successfully subdued this pest on his bushes with Bordeaux or pyrethrum powder. In order to make the work effective, however, the powder must be pure and fresh.

About two table-spoonfuls of powder were used to two gallons of water. It is better to wet the powder first with warm water forming a paste, and then mix it with the desired quantity of cold water. In from five to ten minutes after the bugs receive the spray they begin to fall to the ground, where most of them wriggle about until they die, though a few may remain alive for a few days. In great numbers it is necessary to repeat the spraying every day, or even twice a day. The liquid was sprayed upon the infested plants by the employment of a hand pump, rubber hose and lead tubing, or by mixing with a cyclone nozzle. It ought to be added that Buchach is a desirable insecticide for many garden plants, and, as it is not poisonous to the human family, ought to have the preference over all other remedies wherever it is effective.

Attention is called to the fact that emulsions of kerosene or mineral spirits on fruit as well as ornamental trees, have proven destructive to different injurious insects. The web worm, so troublesome to the apple tree, may be destroyed by an application of a dilute emulsion of kerosene.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Kentucky blue grass, prostratus, is entitled to a front rank among pasture grasses and has given to that state and "blue grass region" a well deserved distinction as the breeding ground of horses of the finest description as well as for producing cattle that are nowhere surpassed. This grass is ornamental as well as useful for yards and lawns, and ought to be better known to the farmer and stock raiser. It is a native of the British Isles, and its cultivation has been widely extended into other states in a word blue grass thrives over a large extent of country, and especially on rich upland limestone soils.

The "mangel" marks often found on the other varieties of the oranges the effect of impregnation of navel pollen. Do such crossings and hybridizations ever effect the fruit of the flowers in which they occur? Does fertilization in any form of life effect the parent to the extent of inducing structural changes? These are the questions raised by Professor Mehan in Florida Dispatch, and all of which he seems to find scientific investigation answers in the negative. If this be the true solution it overthrows many of the accepted beliefs of practical horticulturists. We can plant squashes among the melons with impunity in defiance to the time honored axiom of the gardeners that "squashes spoil the melons."

There are three distinct breeds of polled or hornless cattle—the Galloways, polled Angus or Aberdeen, and the red poll. The Galloway is a pure black, with long shaggy coat. The polled Angus are black, with white markings on the belly generally around the udder. They are shorter haired than the Galloways and lighter colored. Both these breeds are of Scotch origin. The red polled are deep red in color, originated in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, England, and resemble the Devon, except that they are hornless. One cannot be certain, says Michigan Farmer, of having bred from these three breeds come hornless except by using a thoroughbred sire each time.

What a Time. People formerly had, trying to swallow the old-fashioned pill with its film of magnesia vainly disguising its bitterness; and what a contrast to Ayer's Pills that have been well called "medicated sugar-plums"—the only fear being that patients may be tempted into taking too many at a dose. But the directions are plain and should be strictly followed.

J. T. Teller, M. D., of Clifton, N. Y., expresses exactly what hundreds have written at greater length. He says: "Ayer's Cathartic Pills are highly appreciated. They are perfect in form and coating, and their effects are all that the most careful physician could desire. They give supplication and relief. Pills formerly popular here, and I think it may be long before any other can be made that will all compare with them. Those who buy your pills get full value for their money."

"Safe, pleasant, and certain in their action," is the concise testimony of Dr. George E. Walker, of Martinsville, Virginia. "Ayer's Pills fulfill all similar preparations. The public having once used them, will have no others." Berry, Venable & Collier, Atlanta, Ga.

Ayer's Pills, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

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DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in the form of Ayer's Pills. Those who are in need of profitable investments should at once send their addresses to Hallett & Co., Portland, Me., who will send them full information free either sex, all ages, can earn from \$10 to \$25 per day, upwards, wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. \$100-250

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We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or colic, or other ailment, cured by Ayer's Pills. The medicine is sold by all druggists, or sent by mail, for sale by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations and imitations. The genuine is manufactured only by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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