NOT A VERY PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

The Employes of Uncle Sam Find Plenty of Hard Work and Very Little Pay-An Elevator Victim.

Yesterday the day on which the taking of the eleventh United States census was ordered commenced.

A reporter started out bright and early to intercept some of the enumerators and note the result of their inquiries as to the condition of the people in the several local dis-

Several bottles of liniment and rolls of bandages were carried to be used in case of

P. J. Barrett, the ex-failer, bad been appointed to canvass the Fifth district, lying between the river and Thirteenth street, and Hickory and Doreas streets.

Thinking that this district would be a source of interesting information, Mr. Barrett's residence was visited where it was ascertained that the gentleman was in Cheyenne carning as honest living and there was no probability of his returning to court death at the hands of his neighbors. Nat J. English, living at 1207 Martha street, had been assigned to the district next north

of Mr. Barrett's. A call at his house revealed the fact that he

had received his appointment only yesterday morning and had gone up town to ascertain what were the duties devolving upon him. Arthur H. Briggs, the hatter on Fourteenth street, had been assigned to the district bounded by Ninth street and the river and Douglas and Jackson streets.

It was learned that Mr. Briggs had de-clined to be sacrificed on the altar of his country and had refused the lucrative position of census enumerator to assume the more onerous one of collector for himself, a duty upon which he entered with some interest

yesterday morning.

An attempt was made to find Thomas Cook, the supervisor of the census in this district, but that gentleman was in Lincoln.

At the postoffice it was learned that the documents and blanks for the enumerators had been received by mail this morning and thirty-eighbof these gentlemen had called for their packages. As there are instructions enough in these packages to keep a man busy reading for three or four days it is not likely that much work in the way of canvassing will be done before the latter part of the A few of the enumerators received their

papers last week, but the majority did not re-

papers last week, but the majority did not receive theirs until yesterday.

Nearly all of those who received their blanks
went to work at an early hour yesterday
morning. Among those was Seth Cole, who
has been assigned to District 16, bounded on
the north by Cass, cast by the Missouri, south
by Douglas and west by Ninth street.

"How much are you going to make out of
it?" was asked of the general enumerator.

"There isn't a tendolar bill in it for me."

"There isn't a ten-dotlar bill in it for me." "How sof Don't you get a certain amoun for every name and every manufactory?"
"Yes, but I can't populate the bottoms.
You know how many people there are down there. Besides I've just received an order that I shall not be held responsible for enumerating the manufactories in my district because it has been decided not to re-

Mr. Cole showed the order, which also stated that it had been decided not to make inquiry into social affairs.

The meaning of the last clause could not be definitely ascertained in the absence of the instructions and Superintendent Cook who, it seems, has no representative in this city. This gentleman stated a week ago that his headquarters would be at Lincoln but that he would probably visit this city twice a week at which times he would stop at the

Millard.

The experience of Lee Hartley, the enumerator who has charge of the Twenty-lirst district, which is bounded on the north by Douglas street, on the west by Fifteenth, on the south by Jackson and on the east by Twelfth, was somewhat varied.

When the clock in the tower of the high school building rounds the school building rounds the second street.

school building pointed its index finger at the figure seven, Mr. Hartley was on his way to list the people of his district, thinking that by starting early he would find them at home starting early he would find them at home.

To get his hand in his first stop was at Drexel & Maul's, where Eli Gish was just preparing a corpse for shipment east. Mr. Gish answered all the questions in a highly satisfactory manner, and now enjoys the honored distinction of being the first Omaha man whose name was put upon the census roles of 1890. Having broken the ice Mr. Hartley next tried Orchard's carpet store, but as no next tried Orchard's carpet store, but as no one was at home he journeyed southward, trying the offices of the professional men in Granite block, but these men were out and after climbing to the top of the building and then down again he was inclined to throw up his job and return to his printing. In this frame of mind he sat upon the steps of the Ramge building during the space of ten minutes, when upon looking up, he spied Judge Julius Cooley commer down space of ten minutes, when upon looking up, he spied Judge Julius Cooley coming down the street. Cooley was halted, and after answering the questions regarding his age, birth, nationality and future prospects for a hereafter, the question, "What is your occupation!" was propounded. This struck the judge in a tender spot, but striking a tragle attitude, he braced up and responded, "An actor, be gad," and so it was recorded, and so it will go into the archives of the nation.

Once more Hartley started on his weary

Once more Hartley started on his weary rounds, this time going to the topmost floor of the Ramge block, where thirty telephone operators had just congregated. In making this trip Mr. Hartley's idea was to make money, and as he is paid 2 cents for each name he enumerates he counted on 60 cents as the re-sult of the venture, but again he was doomed to another bitter disappointment, for none of the operators were residents of his district, and down five flights of stairs he wearily trudged, fully realizing that if he made any money he would be compelled to work for it. The next stop was made on Jackson street, and walking up to the front door of rather a fine looking house, he rang the door bell. This fine looking house, he rang the door bell. This brought the servant to the door, and in a boiler factory tone of voice she informed the employe of Uncle Sam that map peddlers were not allowed on the premises, and if he did not get out the bull dog that had not tasted blood for seven days would be untethered. Hartley vainly tried to argue the point, but it was no use, and was about to give up in disgust, when the man of the house came to the rescue, and five names were recorded on the sheets, each individual answering correctly, though one young answering correctly, though one young woman, who might have passed for thirty,

averred she was only sixteen past.

Down the street a bearding house was struck, and at this point Hartley captured twenty-five persons, whose ages ranged from twelve months up to sixty years. Every question was answered according to the schedule laid down in the printed form, though one young man stated he would not answer a question, if the \$300 he had in the bank was going to be assessed. He was assured that it would not be, after which he talked treely and are more than the terms of the state o talked freely and even went so far as to ten-der the information that while he was not the head of a family just then, he expected to be before the end of the month, if the girl's parents did not object. Hartley was not dealing in futures, so the

young man, whose name might be James C. Hatter, was recorded as single. The balance of the day was put in by working the block, and at six o'clock the enumerator roturned to his home hungry and footsore, and in casting up his accounts for the day he figured out that he had carned just

\$1.85.

The questions regarding the various diseases to which flesh and blood sometimes become subject were touched upon very lightly, and the usual question, "Are you in good health?" covered the entire ground.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

A Bag of Gold and How It Was Obtained-A Laboring Man Proves His Ownership-What He

Will Do With It, He was of slender build, medium height, slightly stoop-shouldered, black hair, small black eyes, dark complexion, a black beard of four or flye days' growth, and dressed in monocle after a time and joined the consult a dozen or more times a day, and therefore, a man not apt to attract more than an not have a similar effect on him." he garb of a steady going laboring man-just such a man, in fact, as any one might most talf a dozen or more times a day, and there-

ordinary amount of attention from the chance passer-by. There was colerity in his move-ments and a mingled look of expectancy and anxiety in his face. He bounded up the steps anxiety in his face. He bounded up the steps of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, took a good look at the clock, which marked the hour of 7:45 a. m., reflected awhile on the tale it told, and then came out on the sidewalk. Here he began to march and countermarch the entire length of the building on Fifth street. More than an hour was thus consumed. On the stroke of 9 his march came suddenly to an end. The arrival of a strong box seemed to have occasioned it. At any rate a few min-utes later he presented himself at the cashier's window, signed a receipt, paid over a few dollars for charges, and received in re-

turn a bag of gold. The young man of the Journal was with him in a moment, introduced himself and then asked the occasion for the actions already noted. His statement was substan-tially as follows:

"My name is David Oliver. I live at 1723 Charlotte street, in this city. I am a laborer, and, for the past three years, have been employed by the Missouri Valley lumber company. Early in the month I paid 50 cents for a full ticket in the Denver state lottery sought the ticket at the branch office of the company, corner Central and James streets, company, corner Central and James streets,
Kansas City, Kansas. This office is managed
by Steinhaus & Co., for Mr. B, F. Rhodus,
the Denver manager. The number of my
ticket was 35,287. On the 13th of this month
the drawing took place. My ticket drew
the third capital prize of \$1,250. I knew of
my good fortune two or three days after the
drawing. This was the second lottery ticket
Lever hought. Leave my ticket to Wells. I ever bought. I gave my ticket to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express for collection. They gave me a receipt for \$1,250, the amount my ticket called for. This they forwarded to Denver, and by return express they brought me the cash, which you saw me receive. No, I am not going to perform the dissolving view act on my roll, but shall see to it that it proves a nucleus for what must grow into a competency for myself and family. Oh, yes! I have one ticket, for the June drawing yes! I have one ticket for the June drawing of the Denver State Lottery; bought it of Steinhaus & Co., Kamsas City, Kan. Fortune, good or ill, never comes singly, you know, and then this company was very prompt in cashing my lucky ticket. What! you must get off here! Well, good morning," and on he went to show his wife his substantial evidence of real wealth. Kansas City tial evidence of real wealth.—Kansas City

South Omaha Notes.

The Bre office in South Omaha has removed to No. 2623 N street.

Theodore E. Saunders, cattle buyer for the G. H. Hammond packing company, injured his hand by falling off a moving car.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Feil of Cleveland, O., Mrs. Singer and Dr. Rosewater of Omaha have been the guests of Mr. Charles Singer. Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Broncel of Eau Claire, Wis., Mr. and Mrs. William Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Natalie Bernstein and Mr. M. Rypinski of Omaha were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Heyman.

The high school memorial exercises, post-oned Saturday evening on account of the storm, will be held this evening.

Mrs. John A. Briggs, aged twenty-eight after a lingering illness, died at 3:30 Sunday norning. Funeral services were held at the Exchange hotel at 3 o'clock this afternoon the Rev. Mr. Samuel Stephens, officiating The remains will be forwarded to Tona panied by the bereaved husband and Mrs. John Wakely, sister of the deceased.

A HORRIBLE INCIDENT OF WAR. What One Man Told and What More May Silently Remember.

"I had just sold my commission as lieutenant in the British army when the Franco-Prussian war opened," said an Englishman a few days ago to some friends at the bar of the Hoffman house, says the New York Sun. "I had still some pretty strong hankerings after an active military career, and, as I had been disappointed in the business project that had induced me to relinquish the hope of seeing further service with the red coats, I joined the Foreign Legion of the French army, and in the following half year any craving I might have had for fighting was amply gratified. I had many adventures, some of them startling enough, but one, to which no personal danger was attached, stands out at times with unpleasant distinction in my memory.

"A few weeks before all French hopes of final success were buried at Sedan a portion of my corps was detached to engage a party of Prussians that had been harrassing some villages near Metz. We found the enemy readily enough, but they had been strongly reinforced, and though we drove them back after sev eral hours of very hard fighting, we suf-

fered severely. "Night had fallen before the firing ceased, and I was sent with an order to an officer on a distant part of the field. The moon was shining as I returned, and I was walking my horse, as the animal was very tired, when I reined him in quickly, because a feeble voice called to

me.
"Sir,' it said, in very good English, 'I recognize you as an officer of the foreign legion. You are an Englishman, I think. Will you do me a very great favor and a last favor.

"I dismounted and found a young French officer lying at my feet. His sword and pistols were gone and he was desperately wounded. His eyes were almost closed, the death damp lay cold and heavy on his forehead, and little specks of foam and blood were on his lips. One bullet had passed completely through his body, tearing his lungs in its passage, and he was gashed and per-forated in half a dozen other places.

"What can I do for you? I asked. "'I am suffering horribly,' he gasped 'and I may live for an hour yet. Will you have the great kindness to blow out my brains and end my agony?'
"I looked very closely at the poor fel-

low, I knew something about gunshot wounds and it was as clear to me as as is the sun at noon that he had no earthly chance of living until the dawn.
"'I cannot take your life,' I said, 'but if you desire it I will lend you my pistol

and turn my head awny.'
"Thank you,' he muttered, gratefully; 'that will do just as well. I have still enough strength left to pull the trigger. You will find a flask of eau de vie and a bundle of cigars in the pocket of my cloak. They are yours, mon ami. Take them, I entreat you. Adieu!'

"Silently I handed him the weapon and turned away. A sharp report rang out. When I looked again at the Frenchman he had ceased to suffer. I took the pistol from his hand and rode away

"I have been condemned for the part I played in this tragedy, but I have never blamed myself."

Dr. Birney, practice limited to catarrhal diseases of nose and throat. Bee bidg.

Banged Hair for Men.

"We've a sheriff with banged hair in New York," said a well known politician the other day to a Sun reporter, "and he is the first one who ever held that office crowned with such a handicap. W. Walter Phelps, our most popular minister abroad, bangs his hair, and it begins to look as though there might be an epidemic of this sort of thing. Perry Belmont parts his hair in the middle and so do a dozen more of our popular politicians. There was a time when a man who indulged in any of these eccentricities would have been doomed to instant defeat in American political life.
The public is growing more and more liberal now every day. In England the man who posed as a rank radical for many years—Joseph Chamberlain, towit-parted his hair in the middle and wore a single glass, and yet the work-men simply worshipped him. No man could wear a single glass, however, and still be a radical. Mr. Chamberlain succumbed to the influence of the

ANOTHER MURDERERS' DAY.

The Chronister and Nistel Suspects are Brought Into Court.

ONE THINKS HE MAY GET MONEY.

The Other Has Money Thrust Upon Him, as Also a Lawyer Who is Retained by a Cablegram.

Yesterday was an alleged murderers' day in listrict court, with Judge Clarkson presid-

Tony Frank, the love-brained young fellow with a bronze of hot foreign skies upon his face, was arraigned on the charge of murder in the first degree.

As the county attorney went through the formality of reading the information, chargng him with premeditatedly taking the life of William Cronister, the peddler, Frank's treacherous looking eyes watched his darkskinned fingers play nervously with an old straw hat which he had worn from the jail to

the court house. When information had been read and the court asked the prisoner what would be his plea, Frank glanced up in a startled way and

O, I plead not guilty-not guilty you "Have you any money to employ counsel?"

asked the court.

asked the court.
"No," replied the prisoner, and then after
considerable hesitancy he added: "That is,
I haven't no money now, but—then—oh—you mow—but you see, judge, I expect some."
The court then told him that the best thing he could do was to arrange his matters as speedily as possible. If he knew he would get money from somewhere he had better employ counsel immediately, the judge said, as it would be necessary to try the case

at no very distant day.

The county attorney said that he had set the case for June 11 Frank was then led back to his cell, and James Reynelds took his place before the bar. Reynolds is the young chap charged with shooting Nistel, the faithful young clerk of Mr. Bamberger on South Thirteenth street. It was a matter regarding counsel that Reynolds was brought into court to discuss. County Attorney Mahoney addressed the judge and said that the attorneys which the court had appointed to defend Reynolds, had declined in favor of Judge Baidwin and that the latter would explain. the intter would explain.

Judge Baldwin then came forward and

said that it had been discovered that Rey-nolds' parents resided in London, Eng. Through a London attorney of well known rarough a London attorney of well known standing the parents had cabled retaining him, Judge Baldwin, to take the case. He said that he had no idea how his name had reached London and he was very sure that he had no cappers in the county jail. that the cablegram also stated that although Reynolds' parents were in but moderate circumstances, yet he had been assured that his se would be paid promptly.

Judge Baldwin then asked the court that

the trial be postponed until next September, as it would be impossible for him to prepare for it in the short time remaining in this The request was granted, Mr. Mahoney

also being of the opinion that a postponement would be well as, in the meantime, R eynold's companion on the night the crime was committed, might be caught.

It was learned that the arguments for a new trial for Neal would not be made until the last of June or first of July, Mr. Gurley.

of counsel for prisoner, going away to be George Brown, charged with snatching purse containing a small sum from Mrs. Anna M. Kenan's hand on May 6, was put on trial before Judge Clarkson and a jury.

United States Court.

Judge Groff occupied the bench with Judge Dundy this morning for a short while, and after the criminal cases had been disposed of went among his friends in the court shaking hands.

Morris Robinson of Lincoln, was arraigned for sending obscene matter through the mails. Robinson, it seems, suspected his wife's fidelity and sent her letters accusing her of it, which embodied some rather racy language. Since the receipt of the letters, the wife has sued and obtained a divorce from him. Robinson did not deny the charge and was fined \$100 and costs.

Peter Sweeney of Chadron, a youth, accused of selling liquor to Indians at the Rosebud agency, pleaded guilty to the charge. He was fixed \$10 and costs and remanded to the custody of the marshal for five days' imprisonment.

District Court.

Judge Doane heard the case of John Thomas against Thomas Kirk. This was a case in which Kirk had given Thomas a note for \$90 in 1887 for money loaned. Kirk paid interest at the rate of \$10 per month for nearly two years on this note and then concluded he had paid enough. Thomas did not agree with him and foreclosed a mortgage on Kirk's team of horses. The horses were re-plevined and Thomas brought suit to recover the team. The case was given to the jury last evening and a verdict returned giving Kirk possession of the horses and assessing his damages at \$1.

Judge Hopewell is engaged in hearing the case of Churchill Parker against the Rock Island plow company for \$5,000 damages for violating a contract. Mr. Parker had a contract with the plow company to act as their exclusive agent in this territory, the contract expiring October 31, 1888. In September of that year Lininger & Metcalf closed a contract with the plow company to act as their agent, after the expiration of Parker's contract. Lininger & Metcalf made a display at the state fair in September, advertising that they were the agents of the plow company, whereby Parker claims to have been dam-oged in his business to the extent of \$5,000.

Fits, spasms, St. Vitus dance, nervousness and hysteria are soon cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free sampless at Kuhn & Co., 15th

PERSECUTED GERMAN EDITORS. How the Imperial Authorities Punish

Holders of Offensive Opinions. New York Sun: German editors are so accustomed to being arrested, fined and imprisoned that they usually accept their share of imperial discipline with out protest or complaint. The German journalist, said the Vossische Zeitung

recently, is constantly doing an egg dance between "gross misdemeanor" on the one side and "insult of majesty" or disrespect of state institutions" on the Two cases of brutal abuse of editors imprisoned for political offenses in Germany have, however, aroused a storm of indignation in all the radical newspaper offices of Germany and Aus-Herr Boshart was editor-in-chief of the Gotha Gazette, a radical daily in Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha. He was a keen and courageous writer, and consequently

had no end of trouble with the little princeling of his province. Some time ago he was condemned to imprisonment for the fifth or sixth time, and was incarcerated in the Ichserhausen penitentiary, near Erfurt. There he was barbarously maltreated. A few weeks after the be-Ichserhausen ginning of his confinement his wife was admitted to him. She found him with head and face close shaven and in the cast-off, patched, and unwashed prison suit of the previous occupant of his cell. When he perceived the horror of his wife on account of his pitiable appearance he began to weep. She begged him to dry his tears. He answered that he could not, as the jailer had taken all his handkerchiefs. He had also been deprived of all his linen, underclothes, and overgarments, as well as of soap, towels, brushes and slippers. Although he had an abundance of money the privilege of all other prisoners to buy a place at the keeper's table was denied to him. Frau Boshart was carefully watched through out her visit in her husband's cell in

order that she she might be prevented from leaving with him any articles of

The Elberfelder Freie Presse tells a story of similar abuses in the case of August Bolger, editor and proprietor of the Westphalian Workingmen's Gazette. Bolger was imprisoned last summer inder the drag-net press law, which contemplates "gross misdemennor." his term was about to expire he was brought in chains to court in Dortmund to get another dose of im-perial justice. The insulting of a policemen and disrespect of state insti-tions were the new charges against him. He was found guilty and sentenced to one month more. Herr Bolger has been unable to tell anyone outside of prison concerning his life in confinement, and so, despite the protests of the court, he partly freed his mind of the complaints that had been accumulating in it ever since he began "doing time. shaved clean, he said, his hair was cut close, and he was put into a convict's unwashed suit, although men in the same prison for felonious assaults were permitted to wear a beard and their own clothes. He was kept in solitary confinement, without a word to read When he complained the turnkey would give him a pile of stockings to darn. Letters that he wrote to his wife were overlooked by prison officials, and every line referring to the maltreatment he was receiving was stricken out.

The most aggravated feature of the maltreatment of Boshart and Bolger was that it was unlawful and could take place only with the confivance of high officials who could have no interest in aiding and approving such acts of bar-barity unless they had been inspired by superior authority.

General Dix's Famous Order.

Concerning General Dix's famous dispatch; "If any man attemps to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot!" General Sickles said to a re porter a day or two ago: "On receipt of the news from New Orleans that an attempt had been made to seize a reve nue cutter, General Dix impulsively wrote that splendid dispatch with the true ring of patriotism and fight in it But he no sooner saw it in black and white than he began to hesitate and doubt. He first consulted the attorney general, and the result of their delibera tions was approval by the latter, but final resolve was had on Dix's part to submit the message to the presi dent before sending it. On the way to the white house I met the two officers and General Dix showed me the dispatch as he had written it, and, stating the circumstances, added that the attorney general approved it. 'Then send it at once. I said. 'The attorney general's approval s sufficient.' Still General Dix hesitated, when I said to him; 'General, if you send that dispatch the president will approve of it as highly proper and in the right key. If you show it to him it will never be sent. It was sent, Buchanan did approve it and the north was wild over it for weeks. General Dix narrowly escaped imperishable fame on

A Second "Bleak House" Tale. This week there died and was buried here a character that would make the story of another "Bleak House." This was Mr. Samuel Strong, an old man who spent his life, from sixty to eighty, bat-tling with the worst of debtors—the United States government, says a New York letter. He was a contractor here for many years, and under the pictur esque regime of Governor Shepherd when Washington had a local govern ment, a legislature, etc., he performed much work for the government. The amounts alleged to be due went way up into \$500,000 and \$600,000. The old man had to put up with the law's delay. General Butler got mixed up in it, and his last act against the old man was an indictment for forgery. Mr. Strong-then over eighty years of age, for it only occurred a few months ago-stoutly re fused to give bail and went to jail. After spending several weeks in prison, hi family and friends induced him to give bail and come out. But this last blow was too much for him. He broke down and died after a brief illness. In his wil he left instructions that the suits should be prosecuted by his heirs to the bitter end. A great crowd of the most respectable citizens attended his funeral. Nobody believed him to be a forger.

A Wonderful Transformation. A tadpole, the larva of a frog, has a tail and no legs, gills instead of lungs, a heart precisely like that of a fish, a horny beak for eating vegetable food and spiral intestines for digesting it. With the approach of maturity the hind legs appear, then the front ones; the beak falls off, the tail and gills waste away, the lungs are created; the digestive apparatus is changed to suit the animal diet; the heart becomes reptilian in type by the addition of another auricle; in fact, skin, muscles, nerves and blood vessels vanish, being absorbed atom by atom, while a new suit is being substituted.

Sick Headache

S a complaint from which many suffer and few are entirely free. Its cause is indigestion and a sluggish liver, the cure for which is readily found in the use of Ayer's Pills.

"I have found that for sick headache, caused by a disordered condition of the stomach, Ayer's Pills are the most re-liable remedy "-Samuel C. Bradburn, liable remedy."—Samuel C. Bradburn, Worthington, Mass. "After the use of Ayer's Pills for

many years, in my practice and family, I am justified in saying that they are an excellent cathartic and liver medicine sustaining all the claims made for them."

-W. A. Westfall, M. D., V. P. Austin
& N. W. Railway Co., Burnet, Texas.

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine "Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered stomach and liver. I suffered for over three years from headache, indigestion, and constipation. I had no appetite and was weak and nervous most of the time. By using three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured."

— Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kansas.

"I was troubled for years with indi-

"I was troubled for years with indigestion, constipation, and headache. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, used in small daily doses, restored me to health. They are prompt and effective."—W.H. Strout, Meadville, Pa.

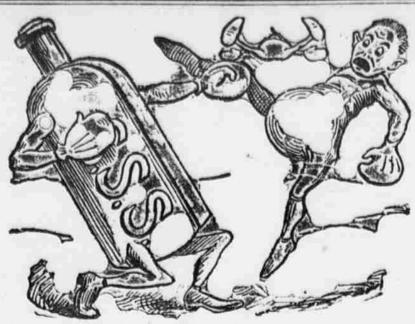
Ayer's Pills,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Symptoms of Torpid Liver.

Loss of appetite and nausea; the bowels are costive, but sometimes alternate with looseness or diarrhea; pain in the head, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part; pain in the right side and under shoulder blade; fullness after eating, with a distinctination to exertion of body or mind; irritability of temper, low spirits; loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty; general wearmess and debility. If these warnings are unheaded, serious diseases will soon be developed. No better rumedy can be used than Tutt's Pills. A single dose produces such a change of feeling as often to astonish the sufferer.

Tutt's Liver Pills Cure Bilious Diseases. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.



Knocked Out!

Has Never Failed to "Knock Out" Blood Poison, Scrofula, Blood Humors and Rheumatism from the System.

AM NOW twenty-eight years old, and from the time I was seven years of age until 1885, I suffered with a severe case of scrofula. During that time I took every known remedy, but to no purpose. My father took me to North Carolina, where I was put under the treatment of an eminent physician. The medicines given me had only a temporary effect, for shortly after my return the scrofula broke out in a more malignant form, and I was worse off than ever before. In 1883 I discontinued taking all other medicines and commenced taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) I took a number of bottles and it cured me. I have been free from Scrofula from that time until now.

T. A. SIZEMORE, Pledmont, S. C.

THATE S.S.S. MATE

I have been using Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) for blood diseases, and in every instance with the best results. About twenty-five years ago I had my leg hurt in an accident, and the wound never entirely healed. I tried various remedies without success. I was finally induced to try S. S. The medicine healed it up—healed it after twenty-five years of suffering had been endured and much money had been thrown away in the purchase of worthless medicines.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. Copyrighted by S. S. S. Co.)

"When slovens get tidy they polish the bottoms of the pans:-When SERVANTS are given SAPOLIO they are never tired of cleaning up.

Two servants in two neighboring houses dwelt, But differently their daily labor felt; laded and weary of her life was one, Always at work, and yet 'twas never done. The other walked out nightly with her beau, But then she cleaned house with SAPOLIO.

UNLIKE TEA & COFFEE -- GOOD FOR THE NERVES. The claims of cocoa as a useful article of diet are steadily

winning recognition. Unlike tea and coffee, it is not only a stimulant but a nourisher; and it has the great advantage of leaving no narcotic effects. Hence it is adapted to general use. The strong may take it with pleasure, and the weak

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

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