

Boone was organized in 1871, when only a baker's dozen of frontiersmon occupied the land. It is bounded on the west by Greeley and Wheeler counties, north by Antelope east by Platte and Madison, south by Nance, and is 100 miles west of the Missouri river. In 1830 the population was 4,170 and in 1890 8,683, an increase of 4,513 in ten years. In area it has 684 square miles or 407,700 acres. There are sixty-five miles of railway in the county. The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley enters the county at the center of the east line, making a devious course to Albion and then runs north, crossing the line of the county about the center. The Union Pacific has two branch lines, one entering about the conter of the south line of the county and terminating at Cedar Rapids, the other entering the county at its southwest corner, run-ning directly northwest, terminating at Al-bion, near the center. Thus the Fremont, Ekhorn& Missouri Valley furnishes an outlet Elkhorn & Missouri Valley furnishes an outlet for the rich and fertile Beaver valley, which stroam runs diagonally across the county, entering the county exactly at its northwest corner and leaving it at the southeast cor-ner. This is one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in the state. The shorter branch of the Union Pacific taps the Cedar river valley at Cedar Rapids. For beauty and fertility the Cedar valley cannot be ex-celled. There are other smaller streams— Sholl creek in the northeast and Pium creek between the Beaver and Cedar, so that every between the Beaver and Cedar, so that every portion of the county is well watered. The Cedar, which cuts across the southwest corner, is the largest stream, and the Beaver is next. The latter is a swift running, clear and sparking stream and is the most im-portant, as it runs diagonally across the country. The valleys are rich and valdes the country. The valleys are rich and wide and are flanked by rolling upland prairie, adapted to the growth of all crops known to temperate climates. The country is well adopted to the raising and feeding of stock, and many of the most accessful farmers never sell their grain but raise all ther gas and sell their grain, but raise all they can, and buy more to feed to stock which hnds a good and convenient market at Omaha. There were raised in the county in 1891, acres of wheat, 12,800; corn, 67,255; oats, 19,200; bar-loy, 900; rye, 1,700; flix, 1,500; millet, 1,200; tame grass meadow, 2,800. Wheat in 1891 averaged 21 bushels per acre, corn 42, oats 50, barley 25, rye 19, flax 17. Those are av-erages, not highest yields, as many fields of corn and dats went 75 or more pushels per good and convenient market at Omaha. There acre, and it was not uncommon for wheat to make 30 bushels per acre. Boone county has school districts, 120 teachers. The high school districts, 120 teachers. The high school building at Albion cost \$25,000, and the district schools all over the county com-pare favorably with the high standard set up at Albion.

The assessed valuation in 1891 was \$1,425,-000. The estimated real valuation was about \$9,000,000. Total bank deposits in 1891 was \$271,000, showing \$31.22 per capita. There

homesteaded in the Timber creek county, six miles southwest of Cedar Rapids. His little farm is handsomely improved, good build-ings, orchard, groves, etc., is worth at least \$0,000 and don't owe a nickel. Samuel McWilliams, living near Smith, came in 1877, has 160 acres which he keeps in a high state of cultivation, is worth \$6,000 and is out of debt. The above men all home-steaded and all began without means unless otherwise stated. n the last ninety days than in the past five He is Postmaster Now.

otherwise stated. A Boone County Nursery.

B. A. Roberts, the ploneer nurseryman of B. A. Koberts, the pioneer nurseryman of Boone county, was visited at his home a half mile west of Albion. He was very busy with a number of hands, filling orders for trees, but stole time to state the following facts, which will go to show that the day for swindling Boone county farmers with nurs-ery stock has gone by. Mr. Roberts said: "I came here from southwestern lows nine years are done browth the dow took years ago and began breeding fine stock, cattle and hogs. I bought an eighty just west of Albion. Six years ago I closed out most of my stock, but still keep a few regis-tered hogs. I saw that the time had come when fruit raising would become general in this part of the state so I had the founda.

tered hogs. I saw that the time had come when fruit raising would become general in this part of the state, so I haid the founda-tion for a nursery. It took several years of hard labor to get started, but this year I have sold 27,000 apple trees alone, besides cherries, plums, pears, small fruits and or-namental stocks, including 400,000 forest trees. I fitted out one fifteen-acree orcnard in Greeley county this year. Greeley is planting sixty-eight acres of orchard from this nursery this spring. What varieties do I recommend for this soil and climate! Well, in apples the Jonathan, Ben Davis, Wine Sapp, Jenneting, Missouri Pippin Wallbridge Mann, G. G. Pippin and some others. Pears do fine here and we consider the Keifer, Bartiett and Idahe the best varieties for this country. Plums, Pottawat-tamie Miner and Wild Goose. This is a great cherry country. I have sold 3,000 cherry trees this season. The English Morrello and Early Richmond are the surest. I have acres who has farmed and attended to his business with half the attention a business man is forced to pay his affairs, but what has be-come independent. The only class of farm-ers in this country who have not done well are those who stand around on the street corners or sit on drg, goods boxes talking polities or complaining of hard times to the neglect of their business at home. I could are induction induction to work what I say Early Richmond are the surest. I have acres forchard and an planting twelve more now. To give you some idea of the extent of our To give you some idea of the extent of our plant I will state that I am planting this year 150,000 grafts. Last spring 08,600. Have now a bed of 4,700 two years old. These are all apples. My trade extends to adjoining counties, although I have barely made a start. I know this is a good fruit country and as farmers find that they can get healthy trees, true to name, there will be hundreds of across of orchard planted in this section of the state. give you individual cases to prove what I say but it is not necessary.

George A. Fenton came from Connecticut to the Codar valley thirteen years ago and secured a homestead and tree claim near Ceof orchard planted in this section of the state. Hon. Loran Clark, While Mr. Clark is not a farmer now, he

secured a homestead and tree claim near Ce-dar Rapids. Said he: "After I paid the fee of \$14 each on my two pueces of land. I had just a \$100 bill left. Then I bought 160 acres of railroad land of Adam Smith for which i agreed to pay \$640 with interest on long time. I paid \$40 interest in advance and the \$100 and then worked for enough more to pay for a team, which took the last cent. So was a year ago, and besides he and Mrs. Clark together homesteaded the land a portion of which is now occupied by the county seat, Albion, Mr. Clark came to Boone in 1871 and secured a half section, as stated above, and in 1873 laid out the town of Al-biou. He has since been identified with al-I had three quarters of a section of land and not a centof money and owed \$540. I built a blot. He has since been identified with al-most every enterprise connected with the growth of the city and in fact has reached out over the county and adjoining counties. For the first nine years Albion had no rail-road and Mr. Clark lived on his farm and cultivated it for ten years. He recently sold out ble import ward, but cause adjusted and not a cent of money and owed \$340. I built a sod house on the homestead with a dirt roof and broke ten acres and improved the tree claim as required by law, and then traded both quarters for the same number of acres adjoining and got \$1,000 in cash to boot. I then traded one quarter of that for another and got \$600 to boot. I now own 320 acres with botter than the average buildings, and have from \$1,500 to \$2,00 worth of stock out out his lumbor yard, but owns elevators and continues in the grain business. He is a stockholder in the Albion National bank, and have from \$1,500 to \$2,000 worth of stock out I owe some on it. And right here let me say that the high rate of interest us farmers are while the growth of Albion has made some of his wealth, it was all built up on the homestead foundation by hard work and close economy when all men were poor alike in this portion of Nebraska. Mr. Clark is not an enthusinst, but he prodicts great progress for Boone county in the near future compelled to pay is the worst and only bad feature about farming in Nebraska. The country is all right, in fact there is no place in the world where the natural advantages are equal to those of Nebraska. I have been

and thinks it is a good place for homeseekers o come. First Man in the County. Albert Dresser was the first man to settle

have the one drawback named. If capitalists could only be induced to lower the rates of interest on those old obligations, especially In Boone county, except two or three who came with him. In speaking of his experience since money has become cheaper it would give poor farmers who are in debt a chance to pay out and would be better for the capihe says: I came here in 1871, from uortheast-ern Iowa, and located a homestead a haif ern lows, and located a homestead a half mile cast of the present site of Albion. Of course there was nothing here then, and it did not look as if there ever would be. I have never bought any more land, but I have made a good living off of my farm besides improving it. Have a good house and barn, an orchard and a grove of bearing walnut trees. I had but little to start with and never had any hows to help me. The talists in the long run. This country would outgrow any one in the world if this was done. Last season If this was done. Last season I had 40 acres of corn that averaged 50 bushels per acre and 35 acres that went a little less. I do a general farming business, raise corn and hogs, but have from the start tried to establish myself in the dairy business. I have read with much interest the interviews published in THE BEE, but have and never had any boys to help me. The grasshoppers were the worst thing we ever had to contend with. Last season a year business. The Bez is acquainted with my business. The Bez is acquainted with my brand of butter and i am now shipping to Council Bluffs. If i could sell the quarter section which has no buildings at \$10 an acre, i could pay every dollar I owe and have ago was the lightest crop we over had, but it was fair. That is the only season that drouth seriously hurt the crops since I have been here. Tame grass does well. We have not made much of a success at raising orchards, but I am convinced it is more the fault of nurserymen than of soil or climate. all the rest, stock and all left. You can say that my interest has, some years, cost me more than my living, and that is the only thing I have to complain of, but I am making it loss enough way. Traveling agents could always sell us a dozen or more varieties out of the same bunch, and sometimes the root and stalk of the tree was dried through when delivered. We now have a good nursery at home, and a great many

bon. This ribbon jeweiry is shown in charm-ing little bows and knots for the hair, collar, watch and fan chatelaines, and girdles tied in a bow.

Some very chic round hats in Gainsbor-ough style are mide of a soft erinkly fibre which many suppose to be manufactured of India grasses or ef limp palm leaves; but they are in realisy the unirpe cover to the maize. maize.

Recent patents granted to women include a grass-catching atlachment for iswen mow-ors, a flexible fire escape ladder, a rein sup-port, a machine for hanging wall paper, a foot support for telegraph poles and a street sweeper. sweeper

A velvet bodice made slightly open at the throat, with elbow sleeves also slightly open, is a most useful addition to a woman's ward-robe. Net or lace sleeves set in full below the velvet sleeve can be changed at will to match various styles and tints of neck-dressing.

Slik organdies, gauzes and crinkled creps, fleecy as a summer bloud, with dots and lozenges of flowerettes or pin point spangles are shown in a profusion and variety which is bewildering and makes one long to be a fashionable butterfly and have forty summer freeks. frocks.

The pretty capes to be worn at the seaside and in the mountains this summer are as a rule made of French camel's nair, very light and soft to the touch, but slightly rough in appearance. The handsomest of these capes are lined with shot slik and trimmed with slik cord passementories. silk cord passementeries.

Large revers are still appearing on every kind of costume. The sketch shows a pretty way to make a summar silk or crepon uress, with large revors faced back with white slik, a chemisette and cravat of white gauze or silk and a wide beit of the dress goods wrinkled around the waist.

Whatled around the waist. Basques are quite passe and coats of the same material as the dress little worn, but tall and stately women are wearing black satin coats with Wattau designs over plain black skirts. The coats have no cross seams at the hips, but are cut in princesse style, and so long as to reach quite to the knees. Shoe buckles and garter buckles are in-cluded in the dressy out if of the little beaux, buckled suspenders are worn over her pic-

buckled suspenders are worn over her pic-turesque dress by the stylish little lassie, and the belt and bonnet of every fair lady are resplendent with buckles of gold and silver, even of diamonds and other precious stones tones.

Most of the bodices for slender, youthful women are sharply pointed, and are still made to fasten under the arm or else at the back. On other corsages, passementerie trimmings cover the darts, or else the bodice linning alone has darts, with the outside laid in close surplice pleats. The sleeves are very full, but not excessively high.

There is a sort of witch air to most of the new hats. The peaked and "Weish" round crowns, combined with the "poke" brims and noading plumes and feathers which accompany them, have much more snap than the intle crowned hats with their wreaths of roses, last year, which were more suggestive of ballads and shepherdesses than of Mephistos and witches.

There is a practical value in the millinery this season. Every one may be her own mil-liner if she would be economical. The straws are so handsome in themselves that they require almost no trimming, and the shapes are so varied and so ernamental that a few bows and some pretty bunch of the myriads of slik blossoms in the sheaveases and a Rhinestone buckle is all the trimming necessary.

The jacket with double revers is a very bandsome coat. The body of the coat is of light beige colored cloth. The effect of an under coat and a top coat are simulated by having the under revers of beige, while the second ones turn back over them and are of a soit, harmonizing shado of tera cotta. The effect of an under Gat is cut down the front also by a second flap of beige cloth showing beneath. Large blanked gauntlets trim the sleeves to correspond with the neck.

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla destroys such polsons as scrofula, skin disease, cozoma, rheug matism. Its timely use saves many lives.

SHORTHAND LESSON. By F. W. Mosher. - シッチョーントッ

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GRAND MAY FEST

Commencing Monday morning, May 2, and continuing throughout the entire month, at CORNER FARNAM AND 16TH STREETS.

Admission Free to All. REFRESHMENTS.

This is to be a FEAST OF BARGAINS, such as the Omaha public has never indulged in. DIAMONDS will be served on STERLING SILVER PLATES, with a SOUVENIR SPOON thrown in.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS, solid gold mountings, from \$2.50 up to \$1,000.00 each. DIAMOND STUDS, solid gold mountings, from \$5.00 up to \$1,200.00 each. DIAMOND LACE PINS, solid gold mountings, from \$7.50 up to \$1,500.00 each. DIAMOND EAR RINGS, solid gold mountings, from \$10,00 up to \$5,000.00. Our superb stock of Diamonds and other precious stones must be seen to be appreciated. Visitors are always welcome whether wishing to purchase

One Thousand Fine Watches

TO BE SLAUGHTERED FOR THIS FEAST.

Ladies' or gents' fine solid gold American stem-winding jeweled watches, warranted, at \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50 and upward to \$500. Ladies' or gents' fine gold filled American watches, from \$10 upwards.

Silver watches, all kinds, from \$5. Big cut in the prices of Clocks for this sale. Styles

are too numerous to mention in detail.

Latest spring novelties in rich jewelry, gold and silver headed canes. umbrellas, fine stationery, etc., etc.

Our Optical Department

Is one of the (eye) sights of the city. Practical optician in charge,

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Solid gold spectacles or eyeglasses, from \$3 up. Finest steel spectacles or eyeglasses from \$1 up. Colored glasses for shading the eyes from 50c up. Opera and field glasses, and all other optical goods.

are six banks in the county with an aggre gate capital of \$175,000, and deposits of twice that amount, most of which is held by farmers, some of whom came to the county early, with nothing, and have become independent. In 1891 the assessors returned stock as follows: Cattle, 18,765 head; hogs, 25,972; horses, 7,135; sheep, 1,015; mules, 356. It is well known that farmers and faders all event the count of the states of the st and feeders all over the country make it a point to reduce their stock to the minimum before April 1, the date set by law from which to date assessments, consequently the number of head of stock returned by the assessor for tazation is always below the ac-tual number at other portions of the year.

The principal towns in the county are Al-bion, the county seat, near the center, with a population of 1,200; Cedar Rapids, in the southwest, population 700; St. Edwards, in the southeast, population 700; Petersburg, in the north, population 300. These are all railroad towns. Albion has three news-papers, three banks, five churches, and one of the finest high school buildings in northern Nebraska. St. Edwards has a flouring mill of seventy-five barrels capacity, four churches, a costly high school building and Petersburg has one two grain elevators. bank, two newspapers, three churches and a school building which cost \$7,000. The town which opens in the Beaver valley. Cedar Rapids has four churches, a school building ich cost \$11,000, two banks and two elevators.

There are nineteen townships in the county, all of which are good, only a small portion of the land being too rough for farming purposes, add a portion of two townships in the northwest corner of the county bordering on the sand hills. There are in the county 130,502 acres of improved lands and 244,826 acros of unimproved lands. The average price of farm lands is \$20 to \$25 per acre. Wild land can be bought from \$5 to \$15 per acre, ac-cording to quality and location, and culti-vated and incomend farms from \$25 acres \$25 vated and improved farms from \$15 to \$40 per acre. Nearly 2,000 quarter-sections of good land are lying idle in Boone county awaiting homeseekers. The following inter views with representative farmers will show what actus: practical farmers have accomplished in Boone county :

J. E. Green.

The first homestead in Boone county was filed in April, 1871, and in May following J. E. Green filed on 160 acres two miles west of

bion, and still lives on it. Mr. Green says: "Yes, sir, I was one of the first here and began at the bottom. I first built a sod house, with dirt floor and roof, which cost me \$10 in money besides my work. I had a team of horses, but could get no feed for them, so I went to Fremont and no feed for them, so I went to Fremont and traded them for oxen. Corn was 70 cents per bushel and would have to be hauled from Fremont and besides I had no money to buy with. Worked hard for fourteen years before I got ahead enough to think of buying more land, then I bought a forty of raw land for \$250. Later still I bought another quarter section of pasture and hay land down on the river bottom for which I paid \$2,000. My place is well interoved, as you see. I have a good house and barns, fifty bearing apple trees and 150 more planted. I have a row of forest trees clear around the home place and have fifteen acres of grove which furnishes all the fuel and fonce posts I want. Only ransed forty acres of corn last senson. It averaged fifty-five bushels per acre by weight. I hired fifty-five bushels per acre by weight. I hired it husked so I know exactly. I had forty acres of cats that made 2,500 bushels or soventy bushels per acre, and twelve acres of rye that made 330 bushels. I feed all my grain and buy more. I have never sold but one crop of grain. The Omaha market gives us a convenient outlet for the product of our farms. Some men think that because we old fellows got our land for publics as they sold fellows got our land for nothing, as they call it, that we had the advantage, but I want to It, that we had the advantage, but I want to tell you that a man can come here now with land at present prices and make a home a great deal easier and quicker than we did. Every one of us who began with nothing, and we nearly all did, had to work hard and undergo privation and exposure which no one would be willing to submit to now, for twelve to fourteen years before we began to exist. That is a long time for a man to work for the prior of

Joing time for a man to work for 160 acres of raw land. There is only one class of men here who are not contented and happy, and that is the men who are paying interest on big mortgages. The interest seems to eat up

A. L. Steriing, formerly from near Avoca, a., has 350 acres of Sam Alierton's land rented four miles north of Cedar Rapids Allerton owns eight or ten sections there in one body. and about twelve sections ten miles farther west, all in Boone county. Mr. Sterling raised last season 200 acres of corn. averaging 40 bushels per acre: 100 of oats. averaging something over 50 bushels per acre. He fed in all about 125 steers. Mr. Storing gives one-third the grain for the use of the farm, Allerton buys the other two-thirds and pays his tenant for feeding it to the cattle. Mr. Storing simply farms the land, gives one-third of all he raises, has a market on the place for what he has to sell and gets paid for feeding cattle beside claims that he can make more money in that way than he could if he owned the land.

Has It Leased.

it less overy year.

George A. Fenton.

in twenty-one states of the union and I never saw anything better than Nebraska, but we

One of the First.

Michael Trafz is one of a quartette of homeseekers who came to Cedar Valley in May, 1872, being the first settler in Boone county. The entire party are still neighbors and all are in good circumstances, although there was but little moves in the avert there was but little money in the crowd when they squatted. Mr Trafz kindly related his farming experience to The Bas man the other day. He said: "I came here with a teem, six cows, eight sheep, and \$300 and took a bomestead a short distance west of where Cedur Rapids now stands. Nearly all my \$300 went for farming tools and a few things to live on. 1 lived in a tent the first summer and then built alog house covered with soil. I made some money the first winter trapping which helped meout very much. There was plenty of deer and anteiope to kill for meat and I got my share of them. To be brief, I prospered after the first few years and made the best improved place in the val-ley and it still holds its position, I tived in the log house until 1884 and then built a frame house costing \$1,200 besides a good barn. The following year, 1885, I sold the place for \$36 per acre cash, but think now that I had better kept it. I went to Wash-ington, Oregon and California, but finally came hack bare and heath an eight a case brief, I prospered after the first few years

came back here and bought an eighty acre farm near my old farm which I still own and on which I live. Have put lots of meney in improvements, have two sets of buildings, 200 apple trees and small fruits of all kinds My corn last year averaged fifty bushels, per acre and oats sixty eight bushels, Land is raising in price here now. I think a man

come here they can farm easy. A Number of Others.

n brief and we will close the list.

Rapids.

with.

proved

gan with \$250.

is raising in price here now. I think a man can make a start in life here now much easier than when I came, i whether he has money or not, because he can get work at good wages, a thing we could not do. Good unimproved farm land can be bought for from \$13 to \$15 per acre, because here \$25 to \$25 per acre, are belowed for from \$13 to \$15 per acre, and improved farms for \$25 to \$30, according to location. Land is comparatively cheap and this is as good farming country as there is in the United States. We have the Union Davids Ford which gives an author to the thinks that farming pays in Nebraska. Pacific road which gives us an outlet to the Omaha markets and have all the conveniences enjoyed by older states. The soil is rich and

easily worked. There is no sticky soil and the latest improved farm machinery can be used on any of our farms. Even the vacant voman. prairie land is improving every year, as we can cut hay on land now which a few years ago was bare. If those eastern fellows will

arrangement. aldom has to go to the club to find a little

The attempt to give in detail the experi-ence of even a tithe of the successful farmers of Boone county would fill a paper much larger than The BEE A few more examples the waves of hair.

William Dobson was one of the first mon a his precinct five miles west of Cedar Taplas. He owns a fine farm of 320 acres, is woith \$15,000, has lots of stock and his farm well improved, and had not a dollar to start safe for the landlady to take to board. From Paris comes the rumor that shorter

John Maxwell lives in the same section with Dobson, came at the same time, has the same amount of land, a half section, began with the same amount of money, viz, noth-ing, is worth about the same amount skirts are made for walking gowns. Dotted Swiss muslins with floral printings

of money, \$15,000, and his place nicely im rimmings most used. Hubert Reid corners with Maxwell, owns

a section of land highly improved, heavily stocked and is worth at least \$15,000. He beittle markings in dull blue or black make charming house dresses. A. C. Casper lives in the same neighbor-hood, has 320 acres well improved and stocked and is worth about \$10,000. He

began with \$500. David Primrose came at the same time

with all the above mentioned men, had noth-ing to start with, now has 330 acres highly improved and is worth \$10,000. Isaac N. Smith came to Boone in 1879 and

young orchards are being planted. Small fruit yields abundantly and is easily raised. This is a good country to live in. The country roads are the best natural roads I have ever seen. Our schools and churches compare favorably with older counties. The climate is healthy, and adapted to farming and feeding operations. While lands are no longer cheap, good improved farm land can be had reasonably. Bought Railroad Land. Z. A. Williams is one of the rustlers who

has fought his way from poverty to affluence on a Nebraska farm. He came to Boone county in 1881 without a second suit to his back and went in debt for 160 acres of rail-road land, for which he promised to pay \$4 an acre on ten years' time, and he paid it, too. He says: "I went in debt for my first horses and wagon as well as land, and ss soon as I got fairly started was taken sick and my wife was also taken sick and died. I paid out hundreds of dollars for doctors' services, but I never got discouraged. I sold my quarter section of railroad land and invested the money in draft horses, which I still deal in. Bought a stallion today weighing 1,800 pounds and paid \$1 a pound for him. I have on hand twenty head of horses, all as good as can be found. I built a sod house on my first farm and lived in it five years. I only own eighty acres now, but I farm my father's place of 160 acres. I have twenty head of eattle, among them a Durham bull which is considered the best in the county. The poorest crop of grain I ever raised was twenty-five bushels of corn per acro and same of oats, which we call a failure here. I have never seen the time after the first three o four years that i could not pay cash for what I got, and I know that an active man can ne hero today without a rag and go right to making money-not a more living, but lay up money. I know this, because I have gone up money. I know this, because I have gone through it all when the conditions were not as favorable as they are now, and I never had any windfalls except adverse ones.

It is known by a few persons that Mr. Williams has recently put about \$3,000 of cash into securities which he failed to men tion. W. H. Stout, One of the men who came to Boone in 1871 with Mr. Dresser was W. H. Stout, who secured a homestead, which is now about half covered with the town of Albion. Mr. Stout's residence stands just outside the line of the incorporation. He has since acquired a half section three miles east of town Th town has never drove him from his favorite purstit of farming and feeding stock, which has made him plenty of money. He is one of the hard working, successful farmers who

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

No one ever saw a perfect man, but every man who is really in love knows one perfect Watteau pleats are seen everywhere, but

with something of an improvement in their The man who tries to make his home happy

happiness himself. One of the new French bonnets in black is mercly a very large butterfly of real lace, a' pair of spreading lace wings lying flat upon

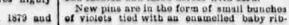
The man who is perfectly satisfied with the first proof of his picture that the pho-tographer sends home is the man whom it is

sleeves are to be worn in day dresses, fin-ished with flowing rufiles of lace, and shorter

are among the summer novolties, and are made up over colored silicia or Chasese silk linings. Lace and moire ribbons are the

New cashmercs are shown with printed designs in colors, something decidedly new. Soft shades of gray or dove color with quaint

The princesse gowas open at one side to show an underskirt of different color, and the bodices and sleeves are slashed with puffings of the same color, or opened in some odd fashion and laced across with cord.





1866

handle the CRIPPLE CREEK MINING STOCKS, and can fill telegraphic orders on short notice. My list comprises the following Cripple Creek stocks. Bull Mountain, Beuna Vista, Work, Washington. Anaconda, Cold King, Blue Bell, Alamo,

And all other reliab's stocks, of these mines, as well as many stocks of the Leadville, As-pen and Creed mines. Many of the Cr ple Creek stocks have more than doubled within three months. The Ana-

conda stock sold tour months ago at 10 cents and sells now for over \$1 per share. Other new mines are opening every few days with just as good prospects. A gentleman of Council Bluff's bought some of this stock at 35 cents, the latter part o March, and has since refused \$1 for it. In-vestments made at low rates. All correspon-

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TRADE MARK.

J. S. CIBSON, 10 Pikes Feak Avenue, IN THE TREATMENT OF ALLFORMS OF PRIVATE DISEASES GONOR-RHOEA, STRICTURE, SYPHILIS, GLEET AND ALL WEAKNESS AND DISORDERS OF YOUTH AND MAN-HOOD. IMMEDIATE RELIEF WITH-OUT LOSS OF TIME FROM BUSINESS. With for crounts Write for circulars. N. E. Cor. 14th and Farnam St., Omaha.

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