IMPROVING COUNTRY ROADS

Estimates Furnished by City Engineer Rosewater to the County Commissioners.

FAVORS THE SANDSTONE PAVEMENT

Another Effort to Oust Clerk Stevens Flashes in the Pan He Still Holds His Job by a Small Margin-Routine Business.

City Engineer Andrew Rosewater sent to the county commissioners yesterday afternoon the following communication concerning the pavement of the county roads that are to be improved this year:

TO THE HONGRABLE COMMISSIONERS OF Douglas County: In conformity with your request I have prepared plans, specifications and estimates of costs for various pave-ments, suitable to the main roads from Omaha into the country, which you have decided to pave. To determine the essential features of these plans I have carefully considered all the requisites of traffic in connec-tion with the idea of permanency so far as that term can be ordinarily applied to such

To secure the best and most desirable road, the first essential aside from direct-ness of line and easy gradients is: First, that the road foundation be stable, unyielding and durable; second, the road covering or surface must develop the least resistance to traction, afford good and safe footing for horses and at the same time possess the greatest resistance to wear from traffic and the disintegrating influences of natural ele-

Points on Drainage.

The requisite under the first head, viz.: A suitable foundation upon our clay and loamy soils can be obtained by compactness of road bed and rency means of surface and sub-surface drainage. An earth road, under limited traffic makes the pest of roads, if it be kept dry to a depth below frost line. less kept free from moisture above and be surface it will readily cut up when soft-ened by summer rains and become almost impassable in the spring when the contained moisture is thawed out, and the heretofore frozen section assumes a mushy condition until a part of the contained moisture has evaporated from the surface and the re-maining part has drained through the

porous soil below.

In clay soils the moisture cannot readily go downward, and hence a large period of time elapses before complete evaporation is effected; hence the roads on clay soil remain impassable longer in the spring than those on loam or sand. In a paved road, the frost acting on the moisture below, expands the soil and upheaves the paving surface in irregular shape. It is thus clearly obvious that the moisture both beneath an earth road, as well as under: a paved surface, must be drawn away below the freezing line. In view of this common necessity, I have provided for subsurface drainage upon all the plans by the means of a central blind drain, in connection with drain tiles which have side outlets at convenient intervals.

Having disposed of the subsurface waters

it is easy to round off the surface and drain it by side ditches, with frequent outlets through culverts or otherwise Advantage of Hard Packed Boads.

The compacting of the road surface next needs attention. To have an unyiesling road bed, whether it be a plain earth road or supplemented with pavement, it is of prime importance that the bed be thoroughly compacted in the shape desired or else it will soon fail by settling unevenly and fill up with water holes and soft mud spots. Rolling with heavy rollers has become the

recognized method which experience has developed. Scarcely a county in the old settled states and in Europe is without one or more substantial road rollers. The best are operated by steam and weigh from ten to fifteen tons each. I therefore, in this connection, advise your honorable body to secure one or more first class steam road rollers, perhaps one of light and the other heavy tonnage, for use on not only the section to be paved, but in the building up of the earthen roads all over the county. By rolling over road embankments when being graded, in layers of one foot depth each, they will attain thorough compactness as soon as completed and not settle at points as they do now. With a compacted earth base prepared for a paved roadway and the necessary drainage provided for, the next subject for consideration is the character of pavement to be used. In considering this we have a large variety to select from. I have concluded to limit myself, however, to a road covering of what are termed perma-

nent materials, viz., stone or brick. Macadam as a Surface.

Macadam naturally from its universal usage on county roads during the past century is the first to suggest itself to our consideration. Briefly stated, this pavement is composed of a series of layers of broken stone rolled one upon the other over a prepared base, smaller stones and screenings being used on the upper layers than on the base. This requires little skill in laying, and when in good condition doubtless affords, next to natural compact dry earth, the best footing for horses with reasonably light resistance to traction. Excepting where it is not too expensive the blocks are of limestone. The objectionable features to limestone macadam are that in wet weather the dust resulting from traffic forms a pasty grouting, which spurts and splashes over vehicles and occupants in a most disagreeable manner. Another feature of macadam is the constant rutting

It has been truly said of this road that its excellent qualities are absolutely dependent upon perpetual excellence in its maintenance and repairs. In my plans and estimates I submit the more modern and improved form of broken stone road pavement known as Telford or Telford macadam. The improvement lies in the base layer of stone, which consist of a layer of stone blocks set on broadest edge at right angles to the roadway in regular even parallel courses. supplemented with broken stone as aiready

Other Materials Suggested.

In addition to the Telford macadam, I bmit plans for a macadam upon a concrete se. The difference in cost per mile may range from \$1,000 to \$2,000 on these two classes. Either of them are the cheapest of stone payements for country roads in first cost, but, if selected, the fact that they require constant attention to be in a condition of continuous good repair should not be lost

sight of.
The plans for other paving material submitted embrace a road covering of Colorado sandstone on sand or sand and broken stone base, and also on a concrete base. These will be more costly, but the best and most desirable, requiring little attention, if once well laid, for many years, and being suscepti-ble to cleaning and sweeping without dis-turbing the road covering.

A plan for vitrified brick upon concrete base as laid in the city, is also submitted. The latter makes an excellent smooth road, its durability depending upon the character of brick used. In view of the difficulty of selecting brick thoroughly vitri-fied and of equal durability I suggest that nids on this be based upon a guarantee of five years maintenance.

Features of the Plan.

In the plans for each of these pavements you will notice that special provisions have been made to drain both the road as well as the surface under it, so as to prevent any action of frost upon the road when built. In connection with the subject of paving county roads I am aware that you will have innumerable advocates of cheap roads with all classes of covering. In most of them the very first principle of "firm foundation for firm road overing" is utterly ignored and the question f subdrainage lost sight of. It is natural for those who have seen fine macadam roads and drives in boulevards and parks to advo-cate macadam, owing to its cheapness, but a little investigation will show that where a smooth, clean macadam is maintained in public streets or park roads, the stone need is a broken granite or trap rock, neither of which materials are available here in Nebraska. Secondly, it is not generally known but is a fact that the annual cost of main-tenance of fine macadam streets of Paris and other large cities ranges from \$1 to \$3 per yard, or more than the entire first cost of

Another fact that must be borne in mind only the light carriages under the regula-tions are allowed over such roads whereas our main country roads must be used by all

kinds of loaded vehicles. Again the park roads are only traveled over in pleasant weather, when they are dry and less liable to rutting, whilst the country road must be available to loaded vehicles at all seasons. These facts must be borne in mind in determining the relative merit and value of a good state of the country was a season of the country good stone or brick block paving surface involving slight expense of maintenance or attention with the cheaper macadam road requiring perpetual repairs and mainte-

There is still one more feature to be cor sidered, namely, the tramway. The advocates of tramways have many strong reasons in support of this system. Pernaps no stronger could be pointed than the fact that the commerce of the world is now mainly carried over rails, which embody essentially the tramway principle. On a level road the friction of a wheel over an iron rall is so s ight that fully twenty times the load can be carried over it than on an earth road, but the moment the ground has a slope, the pull not only has to overcome the frictional resistance of the wheels, but it must add to this resistance the lift of the horse, the wagon and its entire load the full amount of the rise. For this reason steam railways must limit their gradients; hinety feet per mile is the maximum grade of the Union Pacific road over the steepest part of the Rocky moun-tains. This is only about one and eighttenths feet per 100, and usually two locomo-tives of an aggregate of 800 to 1,000 horse power operate the train. On streets and county roads such grades are and neces-sarily must be exceeded by from 200 to 400 per cent. A man starting out with a load has no stations at intermediate points of steep grades with a relay of horses ready to be hitched on to pull the load over the steep section. The load therefore must be such as can be pulled over the heaviest grade on and not what can be hauled on Again, a tramway for a steam the level. Again, a transway for a steam locomotive or electric street car needs no footing for horses, but a county tram road must be paved for horse traffic just as well as any other road, if it is to be in good passable condition at all times of the year, it follows that aside from the reduced exposure to wear and tear from wheel traffic, the road otherwise will need equal attention to any other form of roadysa. to any other form of roadway

Too Costly for Nebraska.

The tramway on county roads is preva-lent in Italy and other foreign countries where granite is cheap. There slabs of granite two feet wide and six feet long are set at proper distances apart for a double trackway, with a paved surface between. Such a road, even if the blocks were only eight inches in width, would be too costly to admit of its use here. The iron plate on wooden stringers would be cheaper. With a plate six inches wide, weighing thirty-six pounds per yard, and stringers 6x8 inches a touble track would add about \$6,000 per mile to the cost of the road. In other words, on the sixteen feet roadway it would increase the cost of the macadam pavement 50 per cent. Colorado standstone nearly 25 per cent and brick 30 per cent.

Aside from this extra outlay experience has shown a very strong tendency to rut along the lines of the stringers, a decidedly objectionable feature which would be unavoidable on macadam roadways, and to a certain though much less extent even on stone block payements. Considering the disadvantages of construction, maintenance and cost, and the further fact that a stone pavement will practically

would not advise its use for county roads.
Very respectfully. Andrew Rosewater.
Consulting Engineer. Mr. Rosewater's plans were approved by

the board. Routine Work. There was another attempt made to lift Oscar Stevens from his position as secretary

of the board, but, like one made a week ago, it was a failure. Mr. Williams called op the resolution looking to the firing of Stevens, and moved its adoption. There was no talk, but when the votes had been counted it was apparent that there was a tie as Williams and Stenberg had voted to behead the clerk, while Paddock and Livesey had voted to continue him in the

The position of farmer at the county poor farm was created, with a salary attachment of \$30 per month. The job was given to William Daily.

After a lengthy discussion, which was participated in by all of the members of the board, it was decided to tax all of the coun-

try dogs at the rate of \$1 each.

County Treasurer Irey asked to be allowed to keep his extra clerks for a few weeks longer, he stating that he was still behind with the work of making out the delinquent tax sales. The commissioners will investi-gate the work and report their findings. It was intimated that there was considerable soldiering in the office and that there was no

prospect of the men catching up with the tax saies.

Bids for doing the grading on the county line road between Washington and Douglas counties were opened and referred to the committee. There were two bids and each of the bidders bid is cents per cubic yard for the removal of the earth.

The Spring.

Of all seasons this year is the one for making radical changes in regard to health. During the winter the system becomes to a certain extent clogged with waste and the blood loaded with impurities, owing to lack of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated shops and homes, and other causes. This is the cause of the dull, sluggish, tired feeling so general at this season, and which must be overcome or the health may be entirely broken down. Hood's Sarsaparilla has attained the greatest popularity oll over the country as the favorite spring medicine. It expels the accumulation of impurities through the bowels, kid-neys, liver lungs and skin, gives to the blood the purity and quality necessary to good health and overcomes that tired feel

HAYDEN BROS.

Fruit Department.

Finest fard dates, 71c per pound; figs, 121c and 15c; best bananas, 15c per dozen; fancy Palermo and Messina lem-ons, 15c and 17±c. We carry all kinds of Florida and California oranges: the very finest Florida oranges that grow, large size, only 28c per dozen: California redland oranges, 24c, 22c and 20c. Now remember we can sell you oranges for 10c, 12%c and 15c and very good ones, too. Call and see our fruit department down

BUTTER AND CHEESE. Country butter, 15c, 17c and 19c; creamery, 20c, 22c and 24c; separator creamery, 26c. Buy your butter here where you can get the best at lowest

Wisconsin full cream cheese, 7±c. and 124c; brick cheese, 10c, 124c and 14c; Young America full cream cheese, 10c; Swiss cheese, 16c, 18c and 20c; in fact we can give you any kind of cheese you

MEAT DEPARTMENT. Finest sait pork, 10c per pound; finest sugar cured No. 1 hams, 14c; pienic hams, 10c; California, 11c; boneless, rump and plate corned beef, 74c; bologna liver sausage and head cheese, all 5c per pound; breakfast bacon, 11 c; ham sausage, 7 c; blood sausage, 5c; frankfort boneless ham, 13ct; tripe and pigs feet, 34c per pound; dried beef, 10c; com-pressed cooked corned beef, 10c per pound. Don't forget to call at our fish department. Our motto, every article guaranteed to be as represented or

money refunded. HAYDEN BROS., Promoters of home industry.

Building Permits. The following permits to build were issued resterday by the inspector of buildings: A. P. Tukey, Forty-second and Grant,

cottage \$ 1,000 John Guild, 3027 California, dwelling 1,000 William Muthall 2524 Poppleton avenue, repairs C. L. Wright, 1605 Howard, addition. Peter Coggins, 2417 South Twentyfourth, repairs. John W. Lytie, 1918 Capitol avenue,

Sixteen minor permits Twenty-two permits, aggregating. \$ 5,425

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Satisfaction Demanded for Outrages Upon American Oitizens.

PROMPT REPARATION MUST BE MADE

Complications Which Have Grown Out of the Burning of the American College at Marsovar by a Mob of Turkish Fanatics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7 .- The United States has taken vigorous action in regard to the outrages on American citizens at Marsovar in the Turkish dominions and the violations of the mail of the United States legation. The facts of the case are as fol-

On the 10th of January last a number of seditious placards were distributed throughout the region of Marsovar and Caesarea in the center of Asia Minor. On account of alleged seditious movements existing among the Armenians the Turkish authorities ascribed the authorship of these placards to the students of Anatoba college, an American educational institution of Marsovar. On the night of the 2d of February the girls seminary of the institution was fired and burned to the ground. There was strong circumstantial evidence that this was done with the full knowledge, if not by direct act,

of the Turkish officials. Demands for redress made to the Turkish authorities were met by counter demands of their side that the alleged seditious movements of the American students should be first investigated and determined upon before any efforts were made to discover the perpetrators of the outrages complained of.

Demands Reparation. Secretary Gresham Las cabled to the minister at Constantinople a strong expression of the president's view on the outrages and gemanding not only prompt reparation the burned seminary, but the punishment of an parties found guilty in the matter.

Minister Thompson is instructed that
no alleged prior acts of students are
to affect the rights of this government
in the premises. Minister Thompson is charged to give renewed attention to the matter and to dispatch a special messenger, if necessary, to consult Jewett and see to the invioliability of the correspond-ence. The minister is to act promptly and advise the department by cable. No effort is to be relaxed in securing the legal rights of our citizens in Turkey.

It is understood to be the policy of the United States to make this Marsovar inci-

ican citizens residing in the Turkish empire who have the management of property to the value of over \$2,000,000. Further advices from Mr. Thompson are looked for very

dent a test case in our relations with Tur-

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Good Democrats Rewarded-Yesterday's Confirmations by the Senate. Washington, D.C., April 7.—The president sent the senate the following nominations: Caleb W. West of Utah, governor of Utah.

Dominica Murphy of Washington, D. C., first deputy commissioner of pensions. Ambrose W. Lyman, the new collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana, is well known here as former correspondent of the New York Sun. Mr. Lyman has a wide acquaintance and high standing among public men and his appointment gives great satisfaction to his newspaper friends in

Washington The president has signed the commission of Mr. Max Judd of St. Louis as United States consul general at Vienna. It is said at the State department that no communications, verbal or written, have been re-ceived by the secretary to indicate that the Austrian government has any objection to the new consul general. Mr. Judd will go to Austria and enter upon the discharge of the duties except for the unlooked for refusal of the Austrian government to receive him.

The senate has confirmed the following

nominations: Meline of the District of Co mbla, to be assistant treasurer of the

United States.
T. Stobe Farrow of South Carolina, to be second auditor of the treasury.

James J. Willie of Florida, to be deputy fifth auditor of the treasury. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell today appointed 117 fourth-class postmasters. Of this number eighty-three were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths and fourteen by removals. Of the postmasters removed twelve served for

ANXIOUS TO GET HOME.

Senators Ready for Adjournment-Yester-

day's Proceedings. Washington, D. C., April 7 .- Each day's recurring session of the senate shows a diminishing attendance of senators. At the opening today the vacant chairs were much more numerous than occupied ones. A call of the senate, however, had the result of gathering into the chamber forty-seven senators-four more than a quorum. The resolution for a trip of the committee on commerce to the Pacific coast, for the purpose of deciding on the relative advantages of San Pedro and Santa Monica for a deep water harbor, was taken up and agreed to.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Voorhees and referred to the committee on interstate commerce instructing that committee to inquire into the subject of the Ricks' decisions at Toledo, as to the rights and duties of railroad employes, and to report whatever legislation may be necessary to protect the natural and inalienable rights of working

The speech begun by Mr. Hoar yesterday against the proposed constitutional amendment for the popular election of senators of the United States was concluded by him to-day. It was a scholarly, historical and statesmaplike argument, and was listened to with profound attention. During his speech Mr. Hoar turned his attention to the argument of Mr. Palmer in favor of the



Afraid of Her Breath. A bad breath spoils the beauty of a

There is a way to cure this affliction. It arises from a disordered stomach. Read what the celebrated Doctor Hof-meister said before the Medical Society of London:

The unnatural motions of the stomach, causing pressure and belchings, the irritation of the intestines, resulting in catarrh of the bowels, and the inflamed mucous membranes, are the most fruitful of all known causes of disease. "I have found that the unnatural mo-

tions of the stomach cease, the intestinal troubles become soothed, and health results from the use of Carlsbad Waters or Sprudel Salts. The diuretic effect of these remedies, its quiet action upon the lining of the stomach and its healing power upon the inflamed intestines are be-yond all praise."

The genuine have signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Agents, New York," upon the bottle.

proposed amendment, and called the names of the men which the state of Illinois had sent to the senate—Douglass, Shields, Davis, Logan and Culion—and asked whether popular elections would have improved on these.

In the Case of Mr. Palmer. There remained to be considered, Mr. Hoar said, the senator himself (Mr. Palmer) from whose autobiography he quoted this sentence: "After a career of brilliant civil and military service, and after having been tried for four years in the office of governor. to which he was elected by the people, he was nominated as governor again in 1888." And that ungrateful people. Mr. Hoar continued, defeated him by a majority of 38,000 on the great popular vote. And then he was elected to the senate by the legislature. If the senator from Illinois means to affirm that this (the latest result of choosing senators Illinois he had been accounted by the legislature). in Illinois by the legislature; is unsatisfactory to the people. I think that all of us on
both sides of this chamber, who know the
great value of his service, must be permitted
most respectfully to dissent from it.

In conclusion Mr. Hoar spoke of some of
the great men who had shed juster on the
sentle of Webster Clay Calbon Someor

senate—of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Sumner and Seward. We do not, he said, excel and it may be we do not equal other people in arms, but the greatest victories of constitu-tional liberty since the world began are those where the battleground has been the American senate and whose champions have been the senators who for 100 years have resisted the popular passions of the hour, have led, respect, guide, obeyed and made effect-ive the liberal will of a free people. After an executive session the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

CABINET MEETING.

Arranging for the Presidential Junket Washington Notes.

Washington, D. C., April 7.—The cabinet meeting today lasted nearly three hours Most of the time was spent in the discussion of the forthcoming visit of the president and the members of the cabinet to New York to witness the naval review and to Chicago to open the fair. It is understood that the details of the trips have about been arranged The Treasury department is in an easier condition than it has been for several months past, due largely to the increased re-ceipts from customs. With this condition the tightness in gold has somewhat disappeared and where no gold was received in payment of customs duties gold in considerable quantities is now paid. The net gold today in the Treasury department is \$6,292,012, and it is being received daily exchange for small notes, for which the emand still is good. There are no additional facts relating to

the assault upon a United States consulate in Peru, reported yesterday, in possession of the State department today. Efforts to lo-cate the scene of the trouble have thus far

M. Patenotre, the French minister to the United States, has received the credentials promoting him to the grade of ambassador and raising the legation to the rank of an

In Quest of Information.

Washington, D. C., April 7.-Secretary Carlisle has received from Edwin Walker, esq., chairman of the committee on legislation of the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, a letter raising certain questions in regard to the sundry civil act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, approved March 1893, in which is included the appropriations for the expenses of the World's Colum bian exposition, and has asked Attorne General Olney to construct the law as to th points in question, which treat mostly of the disposition of the Columbian coins and congress's right of interfering with the fair peo ple after they have complied with the re-quirements attached thereto. It is expected that a decision will be given in a few days.

Lumber and Its Way Out.

North Galveston, Tex., April 6.—One third of all of the uncut trees of the United States lies within forty miles of North Galveston, and this immerse belt of timber is in itself a resource sufficient to make the industrial city a lumbering metropolis of no small importance. Two saw mills are now being established here, and the owners will raft the logs direct from their timber tracts The demand in North Galveston for lumber for building purposes is enormous, and these mills will fill a pressing want.

HEALTH RESTORED.

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa Cures a Severe Stomach Touble.

Cains Thirty 'ounds in Weight

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa has been a good friend to me. In the Spring of 1892 It Cured Me of Castritis, from which I had been a sufferer for overa dozen years and had vainly sought relief both from

the medical profession and various reme-When I began taking Kickapoo

Indian Sagwa I was all run down. After using the medicine a short time I grew Stronger, Regained my Appetite, and Increased my Weight, gaining over Thirty Pounds in a few months, and I have never had any recurrence of my troubles. It not only cured the Gastritis, but Improved my Ceneral Health. my General Health.

It gives me great phasure to say a good word for Kic you Indian Sagwa and Endor its Curative Powers. THOS. FLANAGAN.

Clurlestown, Mass.

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa, \$1 Per Bottle, 6 Bottles for \$5. Sold by All Druggists and Dealers.

> Just in-Our Importation of Exclusive Styles in Spring Woolens. THE AMERICAN **TAILORS**

> > Paxton Hotel Building.

EXPANDED

Furnishes the Best and Cheapest Method of FIRE-PROOFING HOUSES. Stable Fixtures, etc. N. W. EXPANDED METAL CO., No. 402 Twenty Sixth S ..

AYER'S

Has no equal for the prompt relief and speedy cure of Colds, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Preacher's Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, La Grippe, and other derangements of the throat and lungs. The best-known cough-cure in the world, it is recommended by eminent physicians, and is the favorite preparation with singers, actors, preachers, and teachers. It soothes the inflamed membrane, loosens the phlegm, stops coughing, and induces

AYER'S

stages, checks further progress of the disease, and even in the later stages, it eases the distressing cough and promotes refreshing sleep. It is agreeable to the taste, needs but small doses, and does not interfere with digestion or any of the regular organic functions. As an emergency medicine, every household should be provided with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Having used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for many years, I can confidently recommend it for all the complaints it is claimed to cure. Its sale is increasing yearly with me, and my customers think this preparation has no equal as a cough-cure.' -S. W. Parent, Queensbury, N. B.

AYER'S

Prompt to act, sure to cure

18888 W BEEKE EXTRACT OF BEEF As a medical comfort and stimulant. The Medical Profession recommends highly the use of

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract

in all cases of weakness and digestive disorder Try a cup when exhausted and see how re-freshing it is This is a facelimile of the you Liebig on the jar.

BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.



Medical Co., 56 Plymouth Place, Chiengo, Ill. SOLD by Kulin & Co., Cor., 15th and Douglas Sts., and J. A. Fuller & Co., Cor., 14th and Douglas Sts., OMAHA, NEB., by Paul G. Schneider, 52th Broadway and 6 Pearl St., COUNCIL BLUFFS.

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TREATMEN T.



FOR ALL Chronic, Nervous, Private and Special Diseases. 25 years experience. DISEASES OF WOMEN

Treated at \$5.00 a month and all medicines furnished. All other troubles treated at reasonable charges. CONSULTATION FREE. Call on or

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EYECLASSES ELEGANT FITTING PARLORS SKILLED OPTICIANS O CHARGE for Testing the Eyes Lowest Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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The Mercer.

Omaha's Newest Hotel COR. 12TH AND HOWARD 3/3.

er Rooms at \$2.50 per day. follooms with Bath at \$3.0) partur. 10 Rooms with Bath at \$3.0) to \$1.5) per 417 OPENED AUGUST 1st Modern in Every Respect. Newly Furnished Thronghour

C. S. ERB. Prop.

Tabi-and dining room service unsurpassed RATES \$2.50 TO \$4.00.



MCGREW THE SPECIALIST. PRIVATE DISEASES 18 years experience. Write for circulars and question list free. 14th and Farnam Sta., Omaha, Neb.

B. SILLOWAY, Prop.

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

Men's Department.

Light Overcoats on Saturday, Price \$10.

In tans, grays and brown Meltons, silk or cloth faced, at\$10,00 on Saturday.

> Light Overcoats, Price \$5.

We will sell on Saturday 75 overcoats, same as we sold last week, in three handsome shades of all wool Meltons at...... \$5.00

they are worth \$10.

Clay Diagonal Suits, Price \$15.

Men's 3-button cutaway frock suits, elegantly made and trimmed, worth \$22. Our price Saturday will be \$15.00

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

Boys' Department.

Saturday Bargain. Boys' Short Pant Suits, \$1.75.

Absolutely all wool cheviot suits, new spring shades,

Worth \$3.00. \$2.50 boys' double-breasted two-piece suits, in medium shade fancy cheviots, on Saturday at ... \$2.50

Boys' reefer suits, over twenty styles to select from, Junior Suits, Ages 4 to 8-50 styles of popular-priced

junior suits on Saturday at \$3.50 to \$5.00

Boys' Long Pant Suits—Special sale of nobby doublebreasted suits on Saturday at......\$10.00

Boys' Hats, 25c.—Cloth hats for the boys, same as last Saturday, at..... Just half price.

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE Hat Department.



Our Great Success "The Tourist"

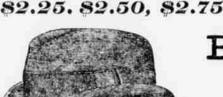
In black, nut brown, Nutria and

Java. Price \$2.50 and \$3

"The Carlsbad

In black, English brown and brown

mixed.



Boys' Tourists

\$1.25 and \$1.50,

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE, DrDOWNS

Corner Douglas and 15th Streets.

1316 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb. registered graduate in medicine, as diplomas and cerifficates will show, is still treating with the greatest success catarrh, lost manhood, seminal weakness, night losses all and forms of private diseases. No mercury used. New treatment for loss of vital power. Parties unable to visit mamay be treated at home by correspondence. Medicine or instrumints sout by initi or express sentrely packed, no marks to indicate contents or sender. One personal interview preferred. Consultation free. Correspondence s ricity rivate, Book (Mysteries of Life) sent free. Office hours, 2 a.m. to 2 p. m. Sundays 10 a.m. to 12 m. Pad stampfor circular.

COLUMBIA VARNISH CO.-St. Louis, Mo.

COLUMBIA GLOSSIT FLOOR GLOSS The most durable and beautiful finish for floors and wainscoting. Easily applied. Dries instantly. Makes tiresome scrubbing unnecessary. All dirt and stains from grease, ink, tobacco and blood, easily removed by simply wiping it with a damp cloth. Made in ten brilliant shades. \$1.00 per can.

The ideal polish for Furniture, Planos and String Instruments. Prevents the varnish from cracking and imparts a brilliant finish. A few drops on a soft cloth is sufficient; then rub well over the varnished surface until dry. Case of 36 bottles, \$6.00, Single bottles 25 cents.

AN FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. TO

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CERTIFIED CHECKS.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank in the vicinity of the residence of the bidder, made payable to the order of the commissioner of Indian affairs, for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United states in case any bidder or hidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be re-urned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of a certified check will not be considered. For any further information apply to CAPT GEO. LERGY BROWN, U.S.A., Acting United States Indian agent.

Middle

PROPOSALS FOR FIELD SEEDS. U.S. INdlan Service—Plue Ridge Agency, S. D.,
March 30, 1893. Sealed proposals, endorsed,
"Proposals for Field Seeds," and addressed to
the undersigned at Pine Ridge Agency, Shannon county. S. D., will be received at this
agency until 1 o'clock p. m. of April 20, 1893,
for furnishing and delivering at this agency
about 25,360 lbs. seed onts. 20,556 lbs. seed
corn, 57,000 lbs. seed onts. 20,556 lbs. seed
corn, 57,000 lbs. seed onts. 20,556 lbs. seed
wheat, 730 lbs. alfalfa, 3,000 lbs. German millet, 730 lbs. timothy, 737 lbs. blue grass, 500
lbs.sugar best and 500 lbs. sugar cane seed.
Said seed to be grown in the section of country contiguous to the place of delivery. Bidder will be required to state specifically in
these bids the proposed price of each article
officred for delivery under a contract. The
right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or
any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interest of the service.