Celluloid.

Celluloid is a composition of fine tissue paper and camphor, treated with chemicals by a patented process. A rather common impression that it contains gun-cotton is a mistake, which arises from confounding it with collodion. Celluloid, it is said, is entirely non-explosive, and burns only when in direct contact with flame. When crude it looks like transparent gum, and its color is a light yellow-brown. It can be made as hard as ivory, but is always elastic, and can be moulded into any conceivable form. With equal ease it can be colored in any tint desired, the dye running through the entire substance, and being therefore ineffaceable.

Celluloid has made great inroads on the business of the ivory manufacturers. Its makers assert that in durability it is much superior to ivory, as it sustains hard knocks without injury and is not discolored by age or use. Great quantities are used for piano and organ keys. Billiard balls are made of celluloid at half the price of ivory, and are more durable and equally elastic.

Large amounts are used for combs of every variety, for the backs of brushes and hand mirrors, and for all kinds of toilet articles for which ivory has been employed. Among many other articles in which celluloid takes the place of ivory or india rubber, are whip, cane and umbrella handles, every kind of harness trimmings, foot rules, chessmen, and the handles of knives and forks.

The freedom of celluloid from sulphur, and the natural flesh color which can be imparted to it, have caused it to be extensively substituted for india rubber in the manufacture of dental blanks, or the gums and other attachments of artificial teeth, and is superior for pencil cases, jewelry, etc., where gold mountings are used, as it does not tarnish the metal.

Celluloid can be mottled so as to imitate the finest tortoise-shell, and in this form it is used for combs, card cases, cigar cases, match boxes, pocket books, napkin rings, jewelry, and all kinks of fancy articles. Instead of amber it is made into mouth-pieces for pipes, cigar holders and musical instruments, and is used as the material of flutes, flageolets and drumsticks. For drumheads it is said to be superior to parchment, as it is not affected by moisture in the atmosphere. As a substitute for porcelain, celluloid is used for dolls' heads, which can be hammered on the floor without danger of fracture. Beautiful jewelry is made of it in imitation of the most elaborately carved coral, reproducing all the shades of the genuine article.

One large establishment is employed exclusively in making optical goods, using celluloid in black of tortoise-shell, jet, etc., for frames of spectacles, eye glasses and opera glasses. It is also extensively used for shoe tips instead of metal tips, having the appearance of patent leather; is also used for insoles. Large quantities of thimbles are made from it, and it is said to be the best material known for emery wheels and knife sharpeners.

Another branch of celluloid manufacture has been developed which promises to reach enormous proportions. This is the use of celluloid as a substitute for linen or paper shirt cuffs, collars, etc. It has the appearance of well starched linen, is sufficiently light and flexible, does not wrinkle, is not affected by perspiration, and can be worn for months without injury, and is easily cleaned with soap and water. From six to twelve thousand dozen collars and cuffs are made each week, and orders are coming in from all parts of the country. It has been lately used for watch cases, and there seems to be no limit to uses of this most wonderful product.

An Awkward Messenger.

Once, when Mme. Rentz and her female minstrels were performing in San Francisco, a well-known front street merchant—one of the front orchestra-seat brigade, whose head was more clear than level—waited around the stage entrance to the Standard Theatre after the performance, trying to conceal a handsome bouquet under his ulster.

For a long time he kept peering at the different specimens of Mme. Rentz's sirens, as they put up their umbrellas and trotted away in the rain. After waiting patiently for about an hour, he approached an individual with a red scarf and a slouched hat, who stood smoking a cigar at the entrance, and said:

"Can you tell me, sir, if Miss Chlorine has gone home yet?"

"Oh, yes, been gone half an hour," replied the slouch-hat party cheerfully. "Those flowers for her?"

"Well—er—um—yes."

"I'll give 'em to her—see her later," said the obliging man.

"Will you? That's very kind, surely."

"Oh, not at all," said the man, smelling the bouquet with the air of a connoisseur. "Anything else?"

"Well—ahem!—yes. Just give her this pair of earrings."

"Certainly. What name shall I say?"

"Just say that 'Baby Mine'—she'll understand—sends love, and says 2:30, at the same place to-morrow."

"I'll just make a mem. of that," said the red-tie man, writing on his shirt-cuff. "2:30, same place, to-morrow. All right. Anything else?"

"No, that's all. Sure you'll see her this evening?"

"Oh, certain."

"And you'll get a chance to speak to her when there is no one around?"

"Oh, dead sure! You see, I'm her husband!"

'Baby Mine' fainted, and was sent to his home in a hack.

What Every House Needs.

One of the worst faults of our very faulty modern achitecture, as applied to houses, is found in the fact that our architects do not take into their plan the possibilities of sickness in the family. Now no house is properly constructed that has not in it a room or rooms expressly designed for the accommodation of the sick and infirm. This room should, in the first place, have a warm, sunny exposure. The window light should be ample, and command the widest possible view. The first essential in a sick room is a good, liberal fireplace. Through it, and by means of the warmth which it generates, the whole room is kept in its atmospheric conditions wholesome and pure. Not only so, but a slow, burning fire, with its lights and shades, its rising sparks and glowing brands, its curling and many colored smoke, and its changeful embers, furnishes ceaseless diversion to the sick one who lies watching it. Nothing is more soothing and quieting than the influence which subtly steals into the senses of him who gazes dreamily into the gentle flame. It is a companionship itself. The walls, too, should have their proper adornments. Pictures that suggest quiet and peace, and the free fresh life of nature outside, should be on them. A bracket, with its vases of flowers; a green clambering vine, clinging ambitiously to the ceiling; a library case filled with familiar books; curtains that soften the light while admitting it—all these are helpful to one who lies in weakness, and can take no more of life than what a little room reveals. The object of the construction and location of a sick-room should be to give perfect accommodation and protection to the invalid, while at the same time it suggests the beauty and freedom of being unconfined—the life and animation of the great out-door world beyond.

A clumsy foot may tread the right road. Also, may tread on your corn.

A Shiftless Farmer.

So long as it pays to have a suit of clothes to wear or a meal of victuals to eat, farming pays; and when I hear so many farmers (if they deserve the name of farmers) complain that it does not pay, I think there is something wrong somewhere.

Not long since I called upon a gentleman who claims to be a farmer. As he has lived on the same farm for over forty years, he ought to be one if he is not. On going into his barn, I found half a dozen native cows. I asked him how his cows thrived.

"Oh! very well; they are all I have to depend on, and if it was not for them, I could not get a cent from my farm." I asked him why he did not keep more cows. He said that was all he could keep with what other stock he had. So, of course, I wanted to see his other stock, supposing he had some young stock; instead of that I found three old horses, and a yoke of oxen. There was evidently something wrong here, and I could not help remarking to him that, as his farm was suitable for a horse team, if he could dispose of the lot, and get two good horses, they would do all of his work, and he would save enough for four more cows than he was now keeping, thereby adding over $200 yearly to his income.

Then we looked into the barn cellar, where he kept his hogs. There were two of them about fifteen months old, and they would dress about two hundred and fifty pounds each. He said it did not pay to raise pork.

"Confound hogs!" said he "they root so they can't grow any," and so saying he threw a stick at one of them that was in the act of rooting up a large stone from the bottom of the cellar. I suggested to him to put fifty loads of muck into the cellar, and the manure, as fast as it accumulated, for the hogs to work over; but he said he had no time, and could not get money to pay a hired man. That was enough to satisfy me that it did not pay him to farm.

It is just such men as this who always complain that farming does not pay. But why don't they give up the farm and engage in some other business, if it pays so poorly? The fact is they would make a failure of any thing they undertook, no matter what, for a man who is successful in one business will be in another if he understands it; and a man should never take the management of a farm unless he understands it in all of its branches; and one that understands and likes it, you will never hear say it does not pay. I have heard men say, "I would not give my farm for a whole city, if I had to live there, for you cannot breathe anything but coal gas, or see anything but brick walls." Such men will always make farming pay; and have no difficulty in raising steers that will dress from five to seven hundred at two years old, or pigs that will dress three hundred at six months old.

HAYESVILLE, O., Feb. 11, 1880.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take $100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M. D.

"I'm getting fat," said the tramp when stealing lard.

"Pray, Madam, why did you give your hen such a peculiar name as Macduff?" "Because, sir, I wanted her to 'lay on!'"

A grave-digger buried a man named Button, and brought in the following bill to the widow: "To making one Buttonhole, $5."

"When I die," said an editor to his better half, "I want to go where there are no more fires to make." She cheerfully replied that she presumed he undoubtedly would.

"Full many a rose is born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desert air; full many a pound of butter that seems clean is but a hiding-place for yellow hair.

A little boy was asked if he could tell the length of a whale, and replied that the whales he caught at home sometimes seemed more than an hour long.

Alcohol will clean out the inside of an inkstand. It will also clean out the inside of a pocket-book quicker and more thoroughly than anything else on record.

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove, the earth below and heaven above, but it never sewed a gray patch in the seat of your husband's black trowsers. That isn't love—it's revenge.

William Augustus to sleepy room-mate: "Come, John Henry, why don't you get up with the lark, as I do?" John Henry, grimly: "Been up with him all night. Smell'v my breath."

Before marriage a man is generally greeted by his sweetheart with "My darling, is it you?" But after marriage she generally rushes to the door and shouts: "John Henry, wipe yonr boots!"

"What are you about?" angrily said a country editor to his wife, who was touching up her complexion before the mirror. "Only getting up my patent outside, dear, was the reply.

There is nothing that so takes the starch out of a young man, who has been wedded about a year, as to have to go to a store where there is a girl clerk that he used to keep company with, and enquire for those large sized safety-pins.

A Boston paper says: "A butterfly was caught at the South End yesterday." It may be safe enough to catch a butterfly at the south end, but when you go to grasp a wasp, you want to catch it at the northeasterly end.

As two newly arrived Irishmen were walking up street in San Francisco, a pavement trap door opened suddenly, and a Chinese store-porter emerged. "Be gorra!" said one of them, "if the haythens haven't got a tunnel clane through from China, bad luck to thim!"

A country editor says it has agitated his curiosity to find out why a woman will spend six weeks putting scollops on the bottom of her dress, that nobody but herself will ever get a glimpse of, and then run about the neighborhood in an old dirty wrapper without any belt, and every other button burst off.

An unknown but evidently married paragrapher says that when a woman combs her back hair into two ropes, holds one in her mouth until she winds the other on her tuck comb, and then finds that she has lost her last hair-pin, she feels that her sex need two mouths—one to hold hair in, and one to make remarks with.

Carats of Gold.

As pure gold is so very soft—too soft, indeed, for any practical purpose—it is alloyed with copper or silver, the first alloy producing a reddish color, and the second a pale yellow gold. Our gold coin, like that of France, Belgium and Holland, contains one-tenth of both copper and silver, mostly copper. For jewelry, the alloy differs with the quantity, and is estimated by what are called carats. A carat is the 24th part of any given quantity. Thus, when gold is called carats, it means that it is all gold; when 20 carats, that of every 24 parts, 20 are gold. 18 carats is the most common alloy used by jewelers, and keeps as well as pure gold. 12 carats is only half gold, and is a low alloy, which is apt to tarnish more easily, and lose its luster, requiring more frequent cleaning.

Indian Trappers, Hudson Bay.

About the first of November, when the animals have got their winter coats, and fur is "in season," the Indian trapper lays out his trapping walk for the winter, along which he places a line of traps from ten to fifteen miles in length. Once or twice a week he makes the round of this walk, and gathers such furs as may be caught. Most of the finer furs are taken by means of the wooden head-fall and steel-traps of various sizes, the larger fur-bearing animals being either shot, caught in snares, or killed by the poisoned bait.

Toward the latter end of March the Indian trappers leave their hunting grounds, and make a journey to the forts with the produce of their winter's toil. Here they come, moving through the forest, a motley throng. The braves march in front, too proud and lazy to carry anything but their guns, and not always doing even that. After them come the squaws, bending under loads, driving dogs, or hauling hand-sleds laden with meat, furs, tanned deer-skins, and infants. The puppy dog and inevitable baby never fail in Indian lodge or procession. The cheerful spectacle of the two packed together upon the back of a woman is not of infrequent occurence. Day after day the mongrel party journeys on, until the fort is reached. Then comes the trade. The trader separates the furs into lots, placing the standard valuation upon each. Then he adds the amounts together, and informs the trapper that he has got sixty or seventy "skins." At the same time he hands his customer sixty or seventy little bits of wood, so that the latter may know, by returning these in payment for the goods for which he really barters his furs, just how fast his funds decrease. The first act of the Indian is to cancel the debt contracted for advances at the beginning of the season; then he looks round upon the bales of cloth, blankets, etc., and after a long while concludes to have a small white capote for his toddling boy. The price is told him, and he hands back ten of his little pieces of wood, then looks about him for something else. Everything is carefully examined, and with each purchase there is a contest over the apparent inequality between the amount received and that given. In the Indian's opinion, one skin should pay for one article of merchandise, no matter what the value of the latter may be. And he insists, too, upon selecting the skin. The steelyard and weighing balances are his especial objects of dislike. He does not know what medicine that is. That his tea and sugar should be balanced against a bit of iron, conveys no idea of the relative values of peltries and merchandise to him. He insists upon making the balance swing even between the trader's goods and his own furs, until a few light is thrown upon the question of steelyards and scales by the acceptance of his proposition. Then, when he finds his fine furs balanced against heavy blankets, he concludes to abide by the old method of letting the white trader decide the weight in his own way; for it is clear that the steelyard is a very great medicine, which no brave can understand.

When the trapper has spent all his little pieces of wood, and asks for further advances, he is allowed to draw any reasonable amount; for contrary to the rule in civilized life, a debt is seldom lost save by the death of the Indian. He may change his place of abode hundreds of miles, but he still has only a Company's post at which to trade. The Company has always been a good friend to him and his, and he pays when he can. He knows that when he liquidates his old debt, he can contract a new one just as big. No attempt was ever made to cheat him, and there never will be. When he is ill he goes to the nearest fort, and is cared for and attended until he recovers. When he does his duty well he gets a present, and he never performs any labor without receiving fair compensation. Such humane treatment strongly binds the Indian and half-breed to the Company.—*Harper's Magazine.*

EASILY PROVEN.—It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

About Water.

No water that has stood in open vessels during the night should be used for drinking or cooking. By exposure to the air it has lost its "aeration," and has absorbed the dust-germs floating in the apartment. If convenience requires water to be kept in vessels for several hours before use, it should be covered, unless the vessels are tight. Wherever practical, all distributing reservoirs should be covered. Filtering always adds to the purity of water. Drinking water should not be taken from lakes or rivers on a low level. Surface water, or water in lakes, pools, or rivers which receive the surface wash, should be avoided as much as possible. Do not drink much water at a time. More than two tumblerfuls should not be taken at a meal. Do not drink between meals unless to quench thirst, as excess of water weakens the gastric juice and overworks the kidneys. Excessive potations, whether of water or other fluid, relax the stomach, impair its secretions, and paralyze its movements. By drinking a little at a time the injury is avoided.

The worst thing that can be said of the house-fly is that it sometimes bothers the minister so while he is preaching that it makes it appear to the congregation that he is winking at one of the sisters in the gallery.

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS. NERVINE

"You claim too much for SAMARITAN NERVINE," says a skeptic. "How can one medicine be a specific for **Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Rheumatism, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and fifty other complaints?"** We claim it a *specific*, simply, because the virus of all diseases arises from the blood. Its Nervine, Resolvent, Alterative and Laxative properties meet all the conditions herein referred to. It's known *a world wide* as

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

It quiets and composes the patient—not by the introduction of opiates and drastic cathartics, but by the restoration of activity to the stomach and nervous system, whereby the brain is relieved of morbid fancies, which are created by the causes above referred to.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all those whose sedentary employment causes nervous prostration, irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, SAMARITAN NERVINE is invaluable. Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system. $1.50. **Sold by all Druggists.** (14)

For testimonials and circulars send stamp.

THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND MED. CO., PROPR'S, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefitted by BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. MRS. W. J. FLYNN, 30 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.

Brown Chemical Co.
Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE *Admiration* OF THE *WORLD.* *Mrs. S. A. Allen's* WORLD'S *Hair Restorer* IS PERFECTION!

Public Benefactress. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN has justly earned this title, and thousands are this day rejoicing over a fine head of hair produced by her unequaled preparation for restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair. Her World's Hair Restorer quickly cleanses the scalp, removing Dandruff, and arrests the fall; the hair, if gray, is changed to its natural color, giving it the same vitality and luxurious quality as in youth.

COMPLIMENTARY. "My hair is now restored to its youthful color; I have not a gray hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of becoming bald." This is the testimony of all who use Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

"One Bottle did it." That is the expression of many who have had their gray hair restored to its natural color, and their bald spot covered with hair, after using one bottle of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It is not a dye.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½lb and 1lb) by grocers, labeled

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homœpathic Chemists, London, England.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

The Oriental Cream Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin, Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-patches and every blemish on beauty and defies detection. It has stood the test of 30 years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit or similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the Haut Ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Juvenile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop. 48 Bond St., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

☞ Beware of base imitations. $1,000 reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

14-wsow-nc 21-cw-6ha

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHTING THE CITY OF OMAHA.

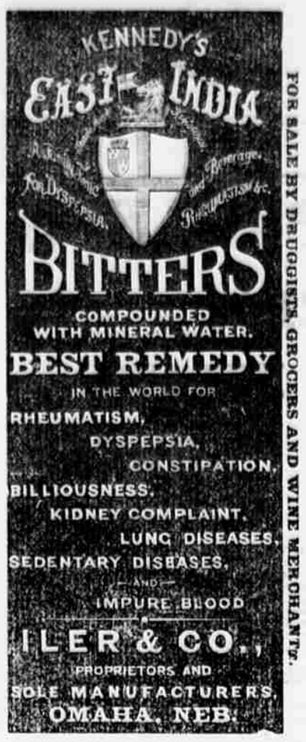
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the city clerk until Friday, July 6th, 12 M., for lighting the city of Omaha by electricity with electric lights, of not less than 2,000 candle power. The location of said lights to be determined by the city council. Said lights shall burn from twilight every night to 12 o'clock midnight. Said proposals to be for a term of one, three, four and five years, separately.

Also sealed proposals will be received as above for lighting the streets of Omaha with gas, with not less than 5 foot burners. Said lights to burn from twilight to 12 o'clock midnight every night, and also proposals for lights to burn every night from twilight to daylight. Said proposals to be for a term of one, three, four and five years.

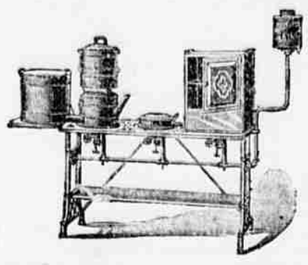
The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Said proposals must be accompanied by the signatures of proposed sureties who, in case any contract be awarded, will enter into bonds with the city of Omaha for the faithful performance of contract.

je 28-1t J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk.



HULL VAPOR COOK STOVE!



The Pioneer and only Vapor Cook Stove that has stood the test of years and given entire and perfect satisfaction.

Over 100,000 Now in Use!

New Patent Hull Oven.

Patent removable and interchangeable Jet Orifice, rendering our burners indestructible. New One Valve Burner on two New Stoves. New Safety Reservoir.

For Summer use these stoves are indispensible. For terms to agents, price list and catalogue, Address

HULL VAPOR STOVE CO.,
je 26-d m&e 2m-w10t Cleveland, O.

Railway Time Table.

U. P. R. R., MAIN LINE.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Daily Express	12:15 p m	Daily Express	3:25 p m
Denver Express	7:40 p m	Denver Express	7:35 a m
Emigrant	6:00 p m	Emigrant	5:20 a m

OMAHA AND LINCOLN LINE.—U. P. DEPOT.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Lincoln Ex	11:45 a m	Lincoln Ex	1:08 p m
Mixed	8:15 a m	Mixed	4:45 p m

DUMMY TRAINS—BRIDGE DIVISION.

Dummy trains leave Omaha as follows: 8:00 a m, 9:00 a m, 10:00 a m, 11:00 a m, 2:00 p m, 3:00 p m, 4:00 p m, 5:00 p m, 6:00 p m.

Dummy trains leave Council Bluffs as follows: 8:25 a m, 9:25 a m, 10:25 a m, 11:25 a m, 1:25 m, 2:25 p m, 3:25 p m, 4:25 p m, 5:25 p m, 6:25 p m.

Sundays—The Dummy trains leave Omaha at 9:00, 11:00 a m; 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 and 6:00 p m.

Leaves Council Bluffs at 9:25 and 11:25 a m, 2:25, 4:25, 5:25 and 6:25 p m.

THROUGH AND LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS—BRIDGE DIVISION.

LEAVE OMAHA.		LEAVE COUNCIL BLUFFS.	
Pass. No. 2	7:45 a m	Pass. No. 5	7:25 a m
" No. 10	5:45 p m	" No. 15	11:20 a m
" No. 4	3:40 p m	" No. 3	11:30 a m
Emigrant No. 6	6:15 a m	" No. 19	7:20 p m
" No. 7	6:00 p m	" No. 1	7:00 p m

SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC—DEPOT N. 15th Street.

Leave Omaha for O'Neill via St. Paul Line for Blair ..... 8:30 a m
Arrive from Neligh ..... 5:30 p m

C., M. & ST. P. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail & Ex	7:45 a m*	Mail & Ex	7:25 p m
Atlantic Ex	3:40 p m†	Pacific Ex	9:45 a m

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Omaha	7:45 a m	Omaha	11:30 a m
"	3:40 p m	"	5:20 p m

C., B. & Q. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
Mail*	7:45 a m	Express	9:45 a m
Express	3:40 p m	Mail*	7:25 p m
N. Y. Express	Leaves Council Bluffs at 3:17 p m†		
" "	arrives " "	"	8:20 a m†

*Sundays excepted. †Omaha time.

C., R. I. & P. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
Mail	9:45 a m	Express	7:45 a m
Express	7:20 p m	Mail	3:40 p m

C. & N. W. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

Mail	7:45 a m	Express	9:45 a m
Express	3:40 p m	Mail	7:20 p m
*Sundays excepted.		*Sundays excepted.	

S. C. & P. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

Mail†	6:00 a m	Express	9:50 a m
Express	6:00 p m	Mail†	7:20 p m

†Sundays excepted.

ST. PAUL & OMAHA—NEBRASKA DIVISION—DEPOT N. 15TH ST.

No. 2	8:00 a m	No. 1	4:50 p m
No. 4	12:45 p m	No. 3	11:45 a m

Sundays excepted.

K. C., ST. JOE & C. B. R. R.—B. & M. DEPOT.

Mail	8:25 a m	Express	6:00 a m
Express	7:20 p m	Mail	6:50 p m

B. & M. IN NEBRASKA.

Denver Express	8:15 a m		5:35 p m
Lincoln Express	6:35 p m		9:40 a m

MISSOURI PACIFIC—U. P. DEPOT.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Express	6:50 a m	Express	7:25 p m
Mail	6:15 p m	Mail	8:05 a m

Trains leaving at 7:25 p m and arriving at 6:50 a m will have Pullman sleepers.

Opening and Closing of Mails.

ROUTE.	OPEN. a.m.	OPEN. p.m.	CLOSE. a.m.	CLOSE. p.m.
Chicago & Northwestern	11:00	9:00	5:30	2:40
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	11:00	9:00	5:30	2:40
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	11:00	9:00	5:30	2:40
Wabash		12:30	5:30	
Sioux City & Pacific		5:00	7:20	
Union Pacific		4:00	11:40	
Omaha & Republican Valley		2:00	11:10	
B. & M. in Nebraska		6:00	7:40	5:30
Omaha & Northwestern		5:00	7:20	
Missouri Pacific		6:30	5:30	

Local mails for State of Iowa leave but once a day, viz: 4:30 a. m.

A Lincoln mail is also opened at 10:30 a. m.

Office open Sundays from 12:00 m. to 1:00 p. m.

THOS. F. HALL, Postmaster.

JOHN M. CLARKE.,

Oldest Real Estate Agent.

Notary Public and Practical Conveyancer.

Clarke sells Houses and Lots, Residence Lots and Business Lots all over the city, and all additions, besides improved and unimproved farms lower than any other agent. mar 16-

E. L. Morse & Co.,

REAL ESTATE,

AND LOAN BROKERS.

1622 Capitol Ave. Omaha, Neb.
HOUSES RENTED. RENTS COLLECTED.

HAS THE BEST STOCK IN OMAHA, AND MAKES THE LOWEST PRICES.

Important Improvements.

Have now been finished in our store, making it the largest and most complete

FURNITURE HOUSE!

In the west. An additional story has been built, and the five floors all connected with two

HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS.

One exclusively for the use of passengers. These immense warerooms, three stores, are 66 feet wide, are filled with the grandest display of all kinds of Household and Office Furniture ever shown.

All are invited to call, take the elevator on the first floor and go through the building and inspect the stock.

CHAS. SHIVERICK,

1206, 1208 and 1210 Farnam Street, Omaha Neb.

T. SINHOLD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Finials,

Skylights &c. Thirteenth Street, Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA

CORNICE WORKS,

RUEMPING & BOLTE, Proprietors.

TIN, IRON AND SLATE ROOFERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ornamental Galvanized Iron Cornices. Iron Sky Lights. Etc., Etc.

310 South Twelfth Street, OMAHA, NEB.
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WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

Our Ground Oil Cake.

It is the best and cheapest food for stock of any kind. One pound is equal to three pounds of corn. Stock fed with Ground Oil Cake in the Fall and Winter, instead of running down, will increase in weight and be in good marketable condition in the spring. Dairymen, as well as others, who use it can testify to its merits. Try it and judge for yourselves. Price $25.00 per ton; no charge for sacks. Address

o4-eod-mo WOODMAN LINSEED OIL COMPANY, Omaha, Neb.

PERFECTION IN

Heating and Baking

Is only attained by using

CHARTER OAK

Stoves and Ranges,

WITH WIRE GAUZE OVER DOORS.

For sale by

MILTON ROGERS & SONS'

OMAHA.

E. B. CHAPMAN & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers!

1213 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

A. H. DAILEY,

MANUFACTURER OF FINE

Buggies, Carriages and Spring Wagons,

My Repository is constantly filled with a select stock. Best Workmanship guaranteed.

Office and Factory S. W. Corner 16th and Capitol Avenue, Omaha

A. M. CLARK,

Painter & Paper Hanger

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL

WALL PAPER

WINDOW SHADES & CURTAINS,

Cornices, Curtain Poles and Fixtures.

PAINTS, OIL & BRUSHES,

107 South 14th Street,

OMAHA, - - - NEBRASKA

W. F. CLARK,

WALL PAPER, PAINTER, PAPER HANGER AND DECORATOR, KALSOMINING GLAZING

And work of this kind will receive prompt attention.

CORNER SIXTEENTH AND DOUGLAS - - OMAHA, NEB

THE

J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE

Company.

JUNE 6th, 1883.

In order to protect the public against the imposition of Mountebanks in our line, we have concluded to offer

BILLIARD MATERIALS AT COST.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

2¼ Best Zanibar Ivory Billiard Balls, per set $22.00

BILLIARD CLOTH.

Especially and solely manufactured for Ivan Simonis & Fils at Verviers, Belgium.

No. 1, 74 inches wide, per yard ..... $8.50 No. 2, 74 inches wide, per yard $5.50
No. 3, 74 inches wide, per yard ..... $5.00.

Nominal Size of Table.	Exact Size of Bed of Table		First Quality.	Second Quality.	Third Quality.
5x10 ft	5x9.5 ft	For Bed	$17 00	$15 00	$12 50
		For Cushion	5 00	4 00	3 50
		Both	22 00	19 00	16 00
4½x9 ft	4x 8.5 ft	For Bed	$13 00	$13 50	$11 75
		For Cushion	4 00	3 50	3 75
		Both	20 00	17 00	15 00
4x8 ft	3.7x7.5 ft	For Bed	$14 00	$12 50	$11 25
		For Cushion	3 50	3 00	2 75
		Both	17 50	15 50	14 00

BILLIARD CHALK.

Best French Billiard Chalk, per gross ..... $ 50

CUE TIPS.

Best French Cue Tips, 100 in a box $1 00

POCKET NETTINGS—Fringes, Leathers, finest worsted, per set (6) ..... $3 00.

Orders must invariably be accompanied by remittance, and same be directed to our principal manufactories.

THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO.,

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