HARKNESS BRO'S.

Dry Goods and Carpet House.

Have the arges stock and choicest patterns of—

CARPETS

Ever Brought to the City and at

LOWER PRICES

THAN EVER OFFERED IN THIS VICINITY.

Do Not Fail to Call and Examine Stock Before Purchasing. HARKNESS Bros.

401 BROADWAY, - - COUNCIL BLUFFS.

PALACE MUSIC HALL,

The Largest and Most Reliable House for

Music, Toys and Fancy Goods.

IN THE WEST.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Weber, Lindeman and Hardman Pianos, Western, Eastern, Cottage, Burdette Organs,

FOR CASH OR ON TIME PAYMENTS.

J. MUELLER,

COUNCIL BLUFFS, - - - - - - - IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

The following are the time of arrival and departure of trains from the local depots. The trains start from the Union Pacific depot about ten minutes earlier than below stated, and arrive at the depot about ten minutes later.

Trains on pool lines and K. C. run on Chicago time, a half hour faster than local. Wabash trains run on St. Louis time, twenty minutes faster than local. U. P. and Lincoln trains run on Council Bluffs time.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

Depart.	Arrive.
Atlantic Ex† ....5:30 p. m.	Pacific Ex† ....9:40 m
Ex and Mail* ..9:50 a. m.	Ex and Mail* ..6:55 p. m
Des Moines ac* ..7:15 a. m.	Des Moines ac..6:53 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago* Ex* .... 5:35 p. m.	Counail B'uffs ex.....9.45
Mail and Ex ....9:45 m	Mail and Ex* ..7:00 p. m.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

Depart.	Arrive.
Atlantic Ex† ....5:15 p. m.	Pacific Ex† ....9:15 a. m.
Mail and Ex* ..9:20 a. m.	Mail and Ex* ..6:15 p. m.
Accom (Sat)....5:50 p. m.	Accom (Mon)..1:45 p. m.

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE AND COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Depart.	Arrive.
Mail and Ex ....9:55 a. m.	Express.....5:35 p. m.
Express.....8:25 p. m.	Mail and Ex..6:45 p. m.

UNION PACIFIC.

Depart.	Arrive.
Overland Ex....11:30 a. m.	Overland Ex...4:00 p. m.
Lincoln Ex.....11:30 a. m.	Denver Ex....8:00 a. m.
Denver Ex.....7:00 p. m.	Local Ex.....6:30 a. m.
Local Ex.....7:25 a. m.	" Ex.....9:05 a. m.
Emigrant.....5:20 p. m.	" Ex...6:00 a. m.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC.

Depart.	Arrive.
Mail and Ex.....9:45 a. m.	Mail and Ex..4:30 p. m.
Cannon Ball...4:50 p. m.	Cannon Ball..11:05 a. m.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC.

Depart.	Arrive
For Sioux City.7:55 a. m.	Frm Sioux City6:50 p. m.
For Fort Niobrara Neb*.....7:55a. m.	Frm Fort Niobrara Neb.....*6:50 p. m.
For St. Paul....7:40 p. m.	From St. Paul..8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

Leaves Omaha.	Arrives at Omaha.
Mail and Ex.... 7:45 a. m.	Pacific Ex.... 9:45 a. m.
Atlantic Ex.... 3:40 p. m.	Mail and Ex.. 7:25 p. m.

All trains daily.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

Leaves Council Bluffs.	Arives Council Bluffs.
Mail and Ex....*9:20 a. m.	Mail and Ex..*6:55 p. m.
Atlantic Ex....15:15 p. m.	Atlantic Ex..19:10 a. m.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA STREET RAILWAY.

Leave Council Bluffs.	Leave Omaha.
8 a. m. 9 a. m 10 a. m. 11 a. m. 1 p. m. 2 p. m. 3 p. m. 4 p. m. 5 p. m. 6 p. m.	8 a. m. 9 a. m. 10 a. m. 11 a. m. 1 m. 2 p. m. 3 p. m. 4 p. m. 5 p. m. 6 p. m.

Street cars run half hourly to the Union Pacific depot. On Sunday the cars begin their trips at 9 o'clock a. m., and run regularly during the day at 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, and 6 o' clock, and run to city time.

"FOR TABLE USE."

The Natural Mineral

KAISER WATER,

From Birresborn onthe Rhine. Recommended b the highest medical authorities.

FRED'K HOLLENDER & CO.,
Sole agents for the U S. and Canada, 115, 117, 119, Elm street, New York. a23-3m

A BOON TO MEN

All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are weak, nervous, low spirited, physically debilitated, and unable to perform life's duties properly, can be actually and permanently cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by doctors, clergymen and the press. The Medical Weekly says: "The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, &c., is wholly superseded by THE MARSTON BOLUS." Even hopeless cases yield to certain restoration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Send for pamphlet. Consultation with physician free.

MARSTON BOLUS CO., 44 & 46 4th St., New York.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague, and all disorders of the Digestive Organs. A few drops impart a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, and to all summer drinks. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

J. W. WUPPERMANN, Sole Agent.
Successor to J. W. Hancox,
51 Broadway, N. Y.

Western Cornice-Works,

IRON AND SLATE ROOFING.

C. SPECHT, PROP.

1111 Douglas St. - - Omaha, Neb.

MANUFACTURER OF

Galvanized Iron Cornices

Dormer Windows, Finials, Tin, Iron and Slate Roofing, Specht's patent Metallic Skylight, Patent adjusted Ratchet Bar and Bracket Shelving. I am the general agent for the above line of goods. Iron Fencing, Crestings, Balustrades, Verandas, Iron Bank Railings, Window Blinds, Cellar Guards; also general agent for Peerson & Hill patent Inside Blind.

DR. WHITTIER,

617 St, Charles St,, St. Louis, Mo,

A REGULAR GRADUATE of two medical colleges, has been engaged longer in the treatment of CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN AND BLOOD Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know. Consultation free and invited. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent by mail or express everywhere. Curable cases guaranteed; where doubt exists it is frankly stated. Call or write.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Mercurial and other affections of Throat, Skin and Bones, Blood Impurities and Blood Poisoning, Skin affections, Old Sores and Ulcers, Impediments to Marriage, Rheumatism, Piles. Special attention to cases from overworked brain. SURGICAL CASES receive special attention. Diseases arising from Imprudence, Excesses, Indulgences,

MARRIAGE GUIDE. 200 pages; the whole story well told. Many receipts; who may marry, who may not, why, causes, consequences and cure. Sailed for 25c; postage or stamps. 8d&wly

RE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST BY ALL WHO HAVE PUT THEM TO A PRACTICAL TEST. ADAPTED TO

Hard and Soft Coal,

COKE OR WOOD.

MANUFACTURE BY

BUCK STOVE CO.,

SAINT LOUIS.

Pierce & Bradford.

SO AGENS'T FOR OMAHA

J. HARRIS.

S. E. Cor. Farnam and Tenth Sts

BUYS CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID

3m Call or send

IOWA ITEMS.

Mr. L. F. Mansfield, of Marne, was struck and killed by lightning on the evening of the 4th. He was engaged in breaking prairie for Hans Jensen, a Dane living 12 miles north of Marne, in Shelby county. He had taken his team of three horses to the barn, and had taken two of them in and tied one, and was passing to the stall of the other when the lightning struck the comb of the barn and passed into the stable, killing Mr. Mansfield and the two horses in the stable, the one outside escaping.

The Chicago, Burlington & Pacific is the name of the Central Iowa line between Oskaloosa and Keithsburg. The line between Oskaloosa and Council Bluffs mentioned is doubtless Governor Merrill's projected line, a line on which 40 miles of grading is to be done this year. But the Central Iowa has no line to Newton. Its only line pointing this way ends at Storey City, about 40 miles southeast of Fort Dodge.

A Red Oak hoss doctor, named Dolson, has sued a Mrs. Hornady, of that place, for $10,000 for slander, because she said he was a gambler, etc., and refused to have him doctor her horses. The Record says Mrs. Hornady has money, and everybody is watching her to find a chance to get some of it, and hence this suit of the hoss doctor.

There is a railroad company organized by capitalists of Onawa and Decatur which propose to bridge the Missouri near Decatur, cross the Sioux City and Pacific at Onawa and run up the Little Sioux river, intersecting the various roads until it shall reach the St. Paul road some distance to the northward.

A horrible accident occurred in the yards of the C. B. & Q., at Burlington, on the evening of the 10th, whereby O. E. Hyter, a brakeman on the Quincy branch was instantly killed, and mangled almost beyond recognition.

The new telephone company that has got control of the Burlington exchange promises to have connection with Mt. Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa and Des Moines within sixty days.

The great temperance jubilee at Clear Lake, July 20th-25th. Ex-Gov. St. John, Supreme Judge J. M. Beck, Rev. J. H. Rhea, D. D., and others will be among the speakers.

The difficulties between the Northwestern railway and the town of Manning has been mutually settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

The paper mill at Lyons will establish straw presses at neighboring stations, where the straw will be baled for the paper mill.

The Knights of Labor have been holding their annual conclave in Creston for the past three or four days.

Dr. Maxfield, of Indianola, has a thriving colony of silk worms subsisting on osage orange leaves.

The Monona county soldiers will hold a reunion at Mapleton, September 12th and 13th.

There is talk that the Burlington will double track its road across Iowa.

Thomas Marshall, of Missouri Valley, has secured $1,714 back pension.

The Onawa creamery has turned up its toes and gone out of business.

Northwood is to have a combined creamery and cheese factory.

Since last fall Ben Corbin, of Monona county, has killed 81 wolves.

Sewers and other street improvements are being put in at Algona.

The prospect for a large crop of honey is good about Iowa Falls.

The Webster City waterworks are completed all ready to test.

A great many dwellings are going up in Storm Lake.

Numerous new buildings are going up in Calliope.

Cedar Rapids pays $2,000 per month for gas.

Iowa City has inaugurated a new fire alarm.

Sac City people talk of exploring for coal

A Smokeless Engine.

One of the results of the Chicago Railway Exposition which will be hailed with delight by travelers on railroads where the soft coals are used for fuel is the discovery of an engine that will burn coke, and thus avoid the nuisance of smoke and soot. The engine is the one that the Reading Railroad company had on exhibition at Chicago, and was constructed for burning the refuse of the anthracite coal mines. The test with coke was made on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, when it was demonstrated that with this fuel—which is the most economical that can be used by western roads—the engine can be run without any greater labor or inconvenience than are caused by the use of soft coals. In Chicago, where the soot and smoke of the engines have become such a nuisance that an ordinance has been passed preventing engines using such fuel from entering the city, the Reading engine would prove of great value.

Gen. Butler.

One of the late sensations at Fleetwood Park, Chicago, was the appearance of Harry W. Genet's horse, Gen. Butler, driven by Charles Lavinus to a road wagon. The old fellow, to the surprise of all, trotted a quarter of a mile in forty-five seconds, and a half mile in 1:30. Gen. Butler is the hero of many a hard fought race, famous among them being his trots in 1862, with Chas. Baker's b. g. Panic; Eph Simmon's b. s. Geo. Wilke's; Commodore Vanderbilt's Rockingham; with George M. Patcher for $30,000, and against Dutchman's time of 7:32½ for three miles to saddle, which he lost by an accident. The old horse is in his thirty-first year and looks pretty well worn, but when he got on the track his nostrils expanded and his ears flew up, and he seemed as eager for a trot as in days gone by. Gen. Butler is the same horse that trotted against Cooley in Chicago in 1867 when William McKeaver, his driver, was killed while driving him in a heat. The above facts are furnished us by a well known Omaha horseman, who knows the circumstances well.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists."

A Heavy Failure.

BUFFALO, July 14.—It is currently reported that Fred Smith, of Tonawanda, one of the largest lumber dealers there, and recently interested to a considerable extent with J. A. Bliss, who failed and disappeared, is insolvent, authoritative statements being to the effect that his creditors will be unable to raise 25 cents on the dollar. It is stated that different banks are in for $261,000. Smith left about two weeks since and it is said he has fled.

A HALTER'S HELP.

Through the Ingenuity of a Denver Young Lady.

It Saves a Chicago Drummer from Dreaded Death.

Denver Tribune.

James Beeso, a Chicago drummer, had a narrow escape from death last evening, and but for the courage and presence of mind of a Denver young lady, the coroner would doubtless have had another case to investigate. Mr. Beeson, accompanied by his girl, had driven over to North Denver, and when near the Boulevard, he ascended an embankment near the artesian well, leaving the young lady to drive the horse and buggy. When Mr. Beeson had reached a point where the bank stood perpendicularly thirty-five feet in height he approached the edge to see how the young lady and horse were getting along. The earth beneath his feet gave way, and together with several tons of earth he was percipitated to the roadway below. The falling rocks frightened the horse somewhat, but the young lady soon reined him in and returned to see how her escort had fared. She found Mr. Beeson insensible and covered with earth to above his shoulders. Pieces of the embankment continued to fall about his breast, threatening to hide him completely from view. Notwithstanding the great danger she ran from the falling earth, the young lady, with great bravery, removed the falling earth until Mr. Beeson's armpits were reached, when with the ingenuity peculiar to western girls she tide one end of the halter strap around the body of Mr. Beeson immediately below his arms and tied the other end to the axle of the buggy, and with the aid of the horse soon had dragged the inanimate form of Mr. Beeson out of the dirt and danger. He soon recovered consciousness and was found to be but little the worse for his fall. The plucky young lady had scarcely completed the work of removing Mr. Beeson before several tons more of the embankment fell where he had been buried alive.

A Happy Family.

Pulled from the breast, squeezed from the bottle,
Stomachs Will sour and milk will curdle;
Baby hallelujah all that night,
Household bumping heads in awful fright.
Don't deny, 'twas thus with Victoria.
Night was hideous without CASTORIA;
When colic left; for peaceful slumber,
All said their prayers and slept like thunder.

Why Soldiers Desert.

N. Y. Times.

Renewed complaint is made of the growing evil of desertions from the military service of the United States. There is nothing in the statistics, nothing in the reports of military commanders to afford a clue to the trouble. It is clear that army service is no longer to the enlisted man what it was when private soldiers enlisted and re-enlisted as long as life endured. Officers of the highest rank have thought it worth while to discuss this question from the official point of view. The officers are at fault. They confess themselves unable to fathom the mystery, if it be a mystery. The Times has received a statement from a private soldier who deserted from one of the fronteir posts, and who asks that the circumstances in his case shall be considered as being generally true of enlisted men on the frontier. He deserted for what seemed to him good and sufficient reasons. Being denied the privilege of appealing to a court of last resort, this man appeals to the unprejudiced opinion of his fellow citizens. His description, let us say, is John Smith, private soldier, company L, Twenty-sixth Infantry. He was brought before a court-martial, on charge of desertion, at Fort Ginger, Montana Territory.

Private Smith, then, enlisted in New York, April 1, 1882, to serve five years in the infantry army of the regular army. He was forwarded, with other recruits, to his regiment, stationed at Fort Ginger, Montana Territory, and he reported for duty May 1, 1882. When he came before the recruiting officer in New York he was shown a poster which stated his pay. He was asked a few questions, was examined and accepted, and took the required oath. He entered the service as a soldier, to do a soldier's duty. He was not informed that he would be required to work at his trade, which was that of a carpenter, or to act as a laborer. Had he known this he would not have enlisted, for he could get better wages working fewer hours, as carpenter or laborer, than he could as a private soldier. Neither was Private Smith informed that the duties of an enlisted man included wood-chopping, hay-cutting, bridge-building, road-making, and other employments incidental to the life of a common laborer. These conditions of military service were neither expressed nor implied in the contract which was entered into between John Smith and the United States, although Private Smith says that he understood that in time of war circumstances might require extra and unusual service. Smith enlisted in a period of peace.

But during the first year of Private Smith's service he cut hay, chopped wood for post consumption, helped to build a bridge, made and mended roads, and was on special duty as carpenter in the quartermaster's department. While thus employed he was put over several civilian employes, as a good workman, to superintend the erection of barracks. His regular pay as an infantryman was $13 per month, to which was added an extra allowance of $9.10 per month. The citizens working under him were paid $75 per month. While on these different Private Smith overdrew his allowance of clothing, his work making this necessary. If he had performed military duty this would not have happened, but instead of overdrawing he would have been entitled at his discharge to an allowance of nearly $100 in lieu of clothing. During the fifteen months of his service, Private Smith performed about four months' duty as a real soldier. The rest was spent in wood-chopping, road-making, carpentry, and as a common laborer. When his company was inspected by the inspector-general, Private Smith was ordered to fall out of the ranks as unable to perform properly the manual of arms or the evolutions of the company. His company commander told the inspector that he had seen Private Smith only at Sunday morning inspections and at drills semi-occasionally.

Is it surprising that Private Smith, at the first convenient opportunity, ran away? Is it any wonder that other enlisted men who have been employed as barbers, menials, pot-walloners, and servants have deserted now and again? Private Smith's story is a true one. He might have said that, as an American citizen, he knew that when two parties enter into a contract by which one of the parties binds himself to observe and carry out certain rules, and where a penalty is affixed to his violation of his part of the covenant, the departure from the terms of the contract by the other party will, if brought to the notice of competent authority, effect the abrogation of the contract and the penalty. Private Smith broke his part of the contract because he believed that the Government first broke its part. He deserted because he had no other recourse.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering with debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them,
J. C. STOETZEL, 683 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

JAPANESE GARDENS.

A Mikado's Device to Have a Suggestion of Cool Weather on a Broiling Hot Day.

N. Y. Sun.

In July everybody in Tokio crosses the river to Horl Kirl to see the irises that bloom there. In the grounds of the principal temples around the city, and in each of the public gardens, some particular flower is cultivated; the gardeners pride themselves upon their specialties, and crowds are drawn in February to see the sleeping dragon plum trees at Kameido, covered with double blossoms, and in April to view the cherry blossoms at Oji, and at the beginning of May to see the peonies bloom at Hiro, and in August to the moat of the castle in the centre of the city to take a look at the lotus flowers. The chrysanthemum shows take place at Dango-Zaka in November. The flowers are trained to form the drapery of groups of figures illustrating scenes of history and romance.

The gardens of the Shinto temple in Kameido, besides the cherry trees, are noted for their wisterias, trained on trellises, almost covering the temple pond, which, from its similarity in shape to the Chinese word for "heart," is called "the lake of the heart." The five hundred plum trees, so old that their branches creep for yards along the ground, or are supported by stone props, engraved with stanzas of poetry in praise of their flowers, are said to be descended from a tree which followed its owner by flying through the air when he was exiled from Kioto in the year 903.

It is not only certain places in the capital that are noted for particular flowers, but insignificant villages in distant provinces are celebrated through all Japan for the same reason. The little town of Joshino, thirty miles from Naro, would probably never be heard of but for its plantations of flowering cherry trees. These are considered to be incomparable for beauty in the month of April, when the hillsides are covered with their delicate pale-pink blossoms. The cherry trees of Mount Arashi, in Kioto, were transplanted from here, and even the two miles of plum trees of Tankigase, though almost as widely celebrated, are considered inferior to them. But it is a poor place in Japan that is not famous for some natural beauty. Biwa lake, near Kioto, has no fewer than eight distinguished beauties, and it may be averred that the ingenuity with which the catalogue is made up would find something to admire in any situation. People go to Ishiyama, on this lake to see the autumn moon, to Hirayama (yama mountain) to admire the snow scenes, to Seta for the sunset, to Mudera to hear the evening chimes, to Yabase to see the boats sail by, to Awadza when there is a bright sky with a breeze, such a conjunction being pleasanter than anywhere in Japan; Kutada is famous for its flights of wild geese, and Karasaki, having nothing else to brag of, boasts of the beauty of its rainy nights.

It is this fanciful way of regarding nature and dwelling upon particular effects that has developed the peculiar style of land-scape gardening in miniature that is common to China and Japan. For this a sharp and poetic observation of nature is necessary, and a whimsical determination on to get around her ordinary laws, and to produce something more extravagant than her wildest vagaries. The gardener of the extreme Orient is a great fellow to make use of honeycombed rocks, the hollows of which he fills with flowering plants. If he cannot get real rocks from some neighboring seacoast he has them made of baked clay at the nearest pottery kiln. Out of a cupful of water, so to speak, he will have a stream with a cascade, a lake with islands and a bridge or an arm of the sea with its junks and rocky coasts. He delights in old trees, dead or living, and turns them to all sorts of uses. At Shimo Zebaka there is a hollow keyaki tree of immense age, and 27 feet in circumference. The hollow is the result of artistic processes, by which a tree has been trained to grow around a well which is sunk between its roots. At Nara, the ancient capital, a huge old tree trunk is shown, on the dead branches of which a whole grove of camelia, cherry, wisteria and other bushes are growing. The art of dwarfing trees is practised with great success. The pine, the cherry and the willow are the favorable subjects. The young tree is taken in hand, and for many years its branches are bandaged and twisted, its buds are nipped, and it is kept on a starvation allowance of soil and water. The stunted tree is quite a costly object, and when a large number are used to form a miniature landscape the work of art represents a considerable sum of money. Toy-houses, bridges and temples are accessories in these curious reproductions of natural scenes; models of celebrated mountains, promontories and ravines are made in pottery, covered with turf, and finished off with rock work; streamlets supplied from hidden conduits, groves of dwarf trees, bridges and reductions of all the more remarkable features of the real scene.

One of the finest in Japan is the public garden of Mito, the capital of the province of Hitachi. It was laid out about half a century ago by the old lord of Mito as a retreat for himself after he had resigned the government of the clan. The gardens occupy the summit of a hill, and surround the old lord's summer residence. Dwarf plum trees in groves, artificial mounds covered with springy turf and fenced off with rustic hedges of bamboo, and a lake with stepping stones and bridges are among the principal attractions of the scene. There is a little arbor on one of the slopes, where the old daimio used to sit in the evening By the door are two small stone tables fixed in the ground, one marked with lines to form a chess board, and the other arranged for a similar game much in vogue in Japan. In a grove below is a well, the upper portion hollowed out of a single block of marble, over which the water flows evenly on all sides.

In the Mikado Uda's garden in Kioto are islands in the form of tortoises standing up out of the water, and a pine tree trained in the shape of a boat in full sail. A large hill at the end of the garden was once covered all over with white silk, by the ex-mikado's orders, one boilding hot day in July, so that he might at least have something to look upon that would suggest winter and cool weather.

At Temioko, near Yokohama, in the tea-house attached to the temple, is a fine example of the more ordinary sort of miniature garden, which, though very small, is yet more wonderful to the foreigner than the more ambitious ones described above. Into a space of about six feet by four is compressed a landscape with hills, dales, a mountain stream and lake, groves of tiny bamboos and pine trees, a road that may be walked over, an artistic stone bridge with stone lanterns at either end, and at the rear a model of Fujiyama itself, the great extinct volcano, whose outline may be seen upon countless paper fans and teacups. Another pretty example of the art was seen in Tokio in the house of fan-maker, who had it built for the pleasure of his old mother, who was unable to go out of doors. This consisted of a grove of dwarf willow trees, very old, and worth several hundred dollars. A little stream ran through it, with its rustic bridge, from which a path led each way, disappearing among the trees. It was raised upon a platform so as to bring it on a level with the window.

The dwarf trees are often planted in bronze vases, with huge peonies and grotesque rock-work for the decoration of a room. One of the ancient emperors is said to have carried a little old pine tree about with him in his carriage when he travelled. They and the factitious scenery of the gardens furnish the subjects of the Japanese landscape artist, who, like the Chinese, seldom go to nature directly. Most of the curious and unnatural forms that we see on Japanese ware and so forth are the inventions of the gardeners, and not of their brother artists who work with brush or chisel.

DID SHE DIE?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years.',

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery.

"From a complication of kidney, liver rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility.

"Under the care of the best physicians.

"Who gave her disease various names.

"But no relief.

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using. —The Parents.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are glad that he used your Bitters."—A Lady of Utica, N. Y.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRRY.

The Experience of a Lancaster County Farmer.

Lincoln Journal.

Mr. D. W. Kauffman, who lives a short distance from Lincoln, is one of the prosperous farmers of the county. Enterprising and industrous, he speaks upon agricultural matters from the standpoint of one who has given the subject thorough consideration and a fair trial, and his interest in educational matters is evidence that he brings to the study of all practical questions a well-stored and discriminating mind.

Mr. Kauffman has been engaged to some extent in sheep raising, and we learn from him a number of interesting facts relative to his experience in this somewhat neglected branch of stock raising. His experiense shows what can be done by judicious management in the business and illustrates a fact that is too frequently lost sight of, that it pays big to raise high grade sheep.

"I am keeping nearly one thousand high grade Merino sheep purchased from W. E. Kennedy, of Somerset, Michigan," said Mr. Kauffman, "and to show that it pays to keep good sheep, I will give you the weight of some of the fleeces.

Yearling lambs sheared from 6 to 10½ lbs. and ewes from 8 to 14 lbs, and 13 bucks sheared as follows: Three, 18 lbs. each, two 19 lbs., one, 19½ lbs., two, 22 lbs. each,, one, 23¾ lbs., and one 36 lbs, making an average of 19½ pounds each. All my sheep were sheared early in May, only eleven months from their last shearing.

My Michigan sheep, exclusive of the bucks, averaged 8¼ pounds to the fleece. I consider this an excellent country for sheep raising, more especially our fine rolling prairies. One thousand sheep can be kept on less than a half section of land, and the result is decidedly more satisfactory in a financial point, than raising grain. If Nebraska had ten times as many sheep as it has now, the state would be by far more wealthy.

A Georgia Woman's Nerve.

Henry County Weekly.

A Spalding county lady, living in the vicinity of Double Cabins, went out one morning recently to gather flowers, and, while bending over a bush, her hand came in contact with a moccasin snake, which lay coiled up under the leaves. Simultaneous with the discovery, and before she could remove her hand, the snake ran up the sleeve of her dress, and protruded its head from a small rent in the garment just below the shoulder. Quick as thought she grasped it by the neck, and held it securely until she could summon her husband to her aid, who soon dispatched the reptile.

It seems impossible that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do: but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer.

FURNITURE!

—THE—

CHEAPEST

PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY

Furniture

—IS AT—

DEWEY & STONE'S

They always have the largest and best stock.

NO STAIRS TO CLIMB ELEGANT PASSENGER ELEVATOR TO THE DIFFERENT FLOORS.

SHORT LINE.

The use of the term "Short Line" in connection with the corporate name of a great road, conveys an idea of just what is required by the traveling public—a Short Line, Quick Time and the best of accommodations—all of which are furnished by the greatest railway in America.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE And St. Paul.

It owns and operates over 4,500 miles of road in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota; and as its main lines, branches and connections reach all the great business centres of the Northwest and Far West, it naturally answers the description of Short Line, and Best Route between

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Chicago, Milwaukee, La Crosse and Winona.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Aberdeen and Ellendale.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Eau Claire and Stillwater.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Wausau and Merrill.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Beaver Dam and Oshkosh.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Waukesha and Oconomowoc.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison and Prairie du Chien.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Owatonna and Fairibault.
Chicago, Beloit, Janesville and Mineral Point.
Chicago, Elgin, Rockford and Dubuque.
Chicago, Clinton, Rock Island and Cedar Rapids.
Chicago, Council Bluffs and Omaha.
Chicago, Sioux City, Sioux Falls and Yankton.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Mitchell and Chamberlain.
Rock Island, Dubuque, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Davenport, Calmar, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Pullman Sleepers and the Finest Dining Cars in the world are run on the main lines of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY and every attention is paid to passengers by courteous employes of the company.

S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. T. CLARK, Gen'l Sup't. GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

SOLID SHOT AGAINST

BLOOD POISON.

ATLANTA, GA., April 17, 1883.

In 1878 I was the victim of a terrible Blood Poison and after being treated by three physicians was confined to my bed, not able to raise my hand to my head—spitting clots of blood, and reduced in weight from 185 pounds to 132 pounds. I then began the use of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC, and in less than three months I was entirely well, weighed 196, and have never had a symptom of the disease since. If it had not been for Swift's Specific I believe I would have been in my grave. JOHN Y. BISHOP.

TRIED THE HOT SPRINGS TWO YEARS WITHOUT RELIEF

Mercurial Rheumatism made me a cripple. After trying Hot Springs two years, and the Mercury and Potash treatment until I was a skeleton and unable to do anything, I was prevailed upon to take a course of S. S. S. After taking three bottles my appetite began to improve, and I gained flesh rapidly. When I had taken twelve bottles I felt as well as I ever did. It is now twelve months since I took S. S. S. My health and appetite are good, and I am able to attend to all the business I can get. CHAS. BERG.

Hot Springs, Jan. 1, 1883.

$1,000 Reward.

Will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on Analysis of 100 bottles S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide Potassium, or any mineral substance.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Write for the little book, which will be mailed free.

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S

G AND G

PREVENTIVE AND CURE

FOR EITHER SEX,

This remedy being injected directly to the seat of the disease, requires no change of diet or nauseous, mercurial or poisonous medicines to be taken internal. When used as a preventive by either sex, it is impossible to contract any private disease; but in the case of those already unfortunately afflicted we guarantee three boxes to cure, or we will refund the money. Price by mail, postage paid, $2 per box, or three boxes for $5.

WRITTEN GUARANTEES

issued by all authorized agents.

Dr. Felix LeBrun & Co

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

C. F. Goodman, Druggist, Sole Agent, for Omaha, Neb. m&w w1y

Health is Wealth.

Dr. E C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused bx the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses Spermatorrhœa caused by over exertions of brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not affect a cure. Guarantees issued only by C. F. GOODMAN, Druggist, Omaha Neb. m&w w1

JAMES McVEY,

Practical Horse Shoer.

Makes a specialty of Roadsters and tenderfoot horses. Shops, Dodge street bet. 11th and 12th, Ot Believe House.