For You, Madam,

Whose Complexion betrays some humiliating imperfec-tion, whose mirror tells you that you are Tanned, Sallow and disfigured in counte-nance, or have Eruptions, Redness, Roughness or unwholesome tints of Complexion, we say use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It is a delicate, harmless and delightful article, pro-ducing the most natural and entrancing tints, the artificiality of which no observer can detect, and which soon becomes permanent if the Magnolia Balm is judiciously

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

中国中华生的地名的特别特别美国英国



counterfeit or similar name. The Jistin-guished Dr. L. A. Savre said to a lady of the Hau Ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend Gouraud's Cream as the leas harmful of all the Skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Pendre Juetle removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

Mur. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop 49 Bond Europe.

Beware of base imitations. \$1,000 rews; for strest and proof of any one selling the same
14-weow-me 2t-ew-6m

& NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.



The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pini im, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human being say be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman, some of her correspondents love to call her. Sh recalously devoted to her work, which is the outcom resolvanty devoted to her work, which is the outcom t a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lad dustants, to help her answerthe large correspondent inch daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special arden of suffering, or joy at release from it. He segotable Compound is a medicine for good and not all purposes. I have personally investigated it are assisted of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country ne says: "It works like a charm and saves mud the lit will cure entirely the worst form of falling the upon the province of the proven merits, it is recommended in it will cure entirely the worst form of falling the upon the province of the

ert spinal weakness, and is especially adapted a

the Change of Life."

Is permeate every portion of the system, and give swilfs and vigor. It removes faintness, fix along entroys all craving for glimulants, and relieves weakfass of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches bervous Prostration, General Debility, Blooplessness expression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing pwn. causing pain, weight and backache, is always emanually cured by its use. It will at all times, an

nder all circumstances, act in harmony with the lavant governs the female system.

It costs only \$1, per bottle or six for \$5, and is sold n

s abur. dant testimonials show. ...am's Liver Pills," says one writer, " ar world for the cure of Constipation Torpidity of the liver. Her Bio-onders in its special line and bids fail pound in its popularity.

ther as an Angel of Mercy whom on

TORPID BOWELS,
DISORDERED LIVER,
and MALARIA.
From these sources arise three fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Head-ache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irvitability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Finttering at the Heart, Bots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONWTIPATION, and demand the use of a romedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S FILLS have no equal. Their action on the Ridneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S FILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect NTIDOTE TO MALARIA

stantly to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dyr. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.
Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

Nebraska National Bank,

OF OMAHA, NER.

Paid Up Capital Surplus Fund, May 1, 1883

DIRECTORS:

E. TOUZALIN, Vice President, of Boston.

J. M. WOOLWORTH, Counsellor & Attorney at Law. L. S. REED, of Byron Reed & Co.

THE ELMIRA BARRACKS.

How the Confederate Soldiers Were Treated in Captivity.

Desperate Attempts to Escape From Confinement-Writing Letters to Friends in the South-Rations and Amusements-Taking

the Oath.

ELMIRA, July 16 .- The thriving little city of Elmira lies on the picturesque banks of the Chemung River, a few miles North of the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. It contains a population of 25,000 inhabitants, and is bustling, busy trade centre, with nothing especially to distinguish it from other cities of like size but the fact of its being the Summer home of Mark Twain and the proposed site of a monument to our general ancestor, Adam. But twenty years ago Elmira occupied a prominent place in the eyes of the public. It was then an important military post, and its streets echoed to the tread of 30,000 soldiers. Lying at the intersection of the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad systems, it was one of the most important recruiting stations of the North, and thousands of troops were here equipped and sent out.

Here it was, too, that in 1864 was established one of the most famous rebel prisons. On the banks of the river in the northern suburb of the city, nearly two miles from the center of the city, lay Barracks No. 3. The enclosure contained about thirty acres, gently sloping toward the south, and was surrounded by a high tight fence. At the northern end were several large buildings used as officers' barracks. These, with one exception, have all been removed and the whole space built up with cottages. Some 12,000 confederate soldiers were confined here from the latter part of 1864 until the close of the war.

GUARDING THE BARRACKS.

Along the top of the fence surrounding the prison ran a platform several feet in width. Along this, at stated intervals, paced armed sentinels, while guards were side. The barracks were in the western end of the enclosure, and were made fully as comfortable for the prisoners as they had previously been assumed that we had previously been as they had previously been assumed that we want the admiration of the prisoners as they had previously been assumed to the prisoners as they had previously been assumed to the original transfer as they had previously been assumed to the prisoners as they had previously been assumed to the prisoners. as they had previously been for the sol-

About sunset on the sultry evening of to take each other's lives. July 7th, 1864, the first detachment of rebel prisoners arrived at Elmira, via the Eric railroad, from New York. They had been captured at Point Lookout, and were mostly from North and South Carolina and Virginia. They were tall, hardy-looking men, ragged and travel-stained, but in general good spirits. They were mainly from the rank and file, few offi-cers ever being consigned to Elmira. They showed great muscular and mental development; a majority of them being from the lower classes of the south. Every few days for the rest of the year. saw additions made to the first detachment of 700 on the 7th of July, and the beginning of the new year found above 8000 men in Barracks No. 2. On Saturday, July 16, the third consignment of Confederates arrived, over the Erie road. The train which bore them had met with a frightful accident. Between Lacka-waxen and Shohola, the train, laden with

hospitals and well cared for.

RIGID PRISON RULES. The rules and regulations governing the prison were of the most rigid character. As fast as they arrived at the barracks a careful comparison of their numbers with the rolls which accompanied them was made, and the men divided into companies for the better preservation of order. A "prison fund" was created to be used in the purchase of additional table delicacies, defraying the expences of washing and mending, etc. This fund was disastrous to the fleet. After sult was disastrous to the fleet. After sult was disastrous to the fleet. After sult was disastrous to the fleet. After ships which pass to and fro from hemisphere to hemisphere. Thus it has perfectly the first than the fort and in the Federal navy. A few minutes after noon the fleet of gunboats steamed up the fleet of gunboats steamed up the first the morning. A few minutes after noon the fleet of gunboats steamed up the first the morning. A few minutes after noon the fleet of gunboats steamed up the fl was principally made up from the difference between the prison rations and those allowed United States soldiers. The rations allowed each prisoner was as follows: Pork or bacon, fourteen ounces; fresh beef, fourteen ounces; flour or soft bread, sixteen ounces; hard bread, six along the Federal line and it became teen ounces; corn meal, fifteen ounces; known that preparations were making for and to every 100 rations beans or peas, a general attack. There was a gap of half a mile between the Rebel extreme left twelve and one-half pounds; rice or hominy, eight pounds; soap, four pounds; vinegar, three quarts; salt, three and three-fourth pounds; potatoes, fifteen pounds. Tea, coffee and sugar was only issued to the sick and wounded, and then upon a surgeon's certificate; also those employed upon public works near those employed upon public works near the camp. Each man could draw a small amount from the pison fund weekly for the purchase of taken and taken and the purchase of taken and taken the purchase of tobacco, etc.

In their prison life the confederates

friends, subject always to the inspection of an officer. Many of these letters were of course withheld, and some which were not were copied for their very quaintness. A portion of one from a captive written to a woman friend in Dixie read as fol-

The quarters in camp are passable, but the quarters in my pockets are not. Last night I had a mud-puddle for a pillow and covered myself with a sheet of water. I long for more whisky barrels and less among them at that time being very bit-gun barrels, more biscuits and less bulter against the north. In a letter writ-

Many were the devices put into execution in their attempts at escape, some of them showing a daring and shrewdness worthy of success. Most of these were futile, owing to the closeness with which the carry was granded. Two daring North Carolinians, brothers, worked a month on a tunnel, carrying the dirt away in their pockets and boots. It was finished one night about 9 o'clock and the astonished tunnel workers found that an angle had been rade in their hole and they had been rade in their hole and they had been made in their hole and they had

deadly kind. Suddenly the roar and red had it not been for the bravery and crash of the cannon ceased and a painful humanity of several private citizens of silence followed. Then suddenly there burst from the margin of the woods across the field a solid blue line, which advanced steady, swift and straight toward the battery on the small. Hierography brigada because awars that want is brigada because a constant of the patients to all place of safety. But the exposure was to much for many of the patients, and then extra believes to constant of the patients to all place of safety. But the exposure was to much for many of the patients to all place of safety. But the exposure was to much for many of the patients to all place of safety. But the exposure was to much for many of the patients to all place of safety. But the exposure was to much a place of safety. But the exposure was to much the patients to all place of safety. But the exposure was to much the patients to all place of safety. But the exposure was to much the patients to all place of safety. But the exposure was to much the patients to all place of safety. But the exposure was to much the place of safety. But the exposure was to much the patients to all place of safety. But the exposure was to much the place of safety was the patients to all place of safety. But the contagion, they helped carry the several private citizens of the contagion, they helped carry the several place of the contagion, they helped carry the several place of the contagion of the contag man's brigade became aware that upon it day upwards of forty breathed their last, was conferred the honor of opening the battle of Fort Donaldson, and as the enemy approached nearer and nearer the Irishmen set up an eager yell. On came the solid double line of Union braves, broken only by the obstructions of fallen timbers. Here their progress in places became difficult. The knoll was the semicircle on the rebel line. To cover the efit. ground the federal right must sweep around to the right. Their flanking movement was made before the eyes of sus brigade and within range of the rifles, yet they were permitted to have their own way unmolested. When their line for the charge was complete all round, the command was given and the blue line moved steadily up the hill. The Irishmen poured forth their first volley with deadly effect, but unwavering the enemy came on, breasting a terrific fusil-ade till they nearly reached the works, but feeling naught before them but death they fell back for protection among the branches of the timber. On the left of the battery the advance was made with better advantage. There was no felled timber and the advancing army found protection among the trees under the brow of the hill until within fifteen yards of our works. Simultaneously a volley was given from Federal and rebel side, the assailants clinging to the ground and the assaulted protecting themselves behind the breastworks. For half an hour the battle raged fierce on this side of the hill. The federal bullets lodged in the rebel breastworks or passed harmlessly overhead, while the rebel bullets did little execution. A small number of dead and wounded was the result on the

A DEADLY CONFLICT.

Federal side. But not so behind the bat-

Three times the scattered ranks of the federals were closed into solid phalanx and the brave men marched up the hill to their certain death. At last the com-mander realized that the assault could result in nothing but disaster and reluctantly withdrew, leaving many dead and wounded on the field, some of them within a few yards of the breastworks. This in gray for the boys in blue, whom they had never seen until they met face to face

THE WOODS ON FIRE. After the battle followed a woeful scene, that stirred the hearts of this rebel brigate with pity. From the bursting shells the woods in front caught fire and the flames spread over the battlefield, where lay many a wounded soldier who could not save himself. Piteous cries for help came to our ears. We would save them, but we could not. There was no truce, and the woods in front were thick with sharp-shooters. They might have appreciated our movement to the front under such circumstances, but they did not, and seeing that it was certain death to leave the works we were obliged to remain in the ditches and listen with a genperished in the flames.

The fire raged until near nightfall,

THE BOMBARDMENT. at the fort and in the Federal navy.

That night there was a movement all

were generally cheerful and good natured, spending their time in wood and bone carving, reading, writing and a thousand and one ways those in confinement while away the weary hours.

WRITING HOME LETTERS.

was given and 0,000 men.

was given and 0,000 men.

was given and 0,000 men.

the breastworks and moved in line toward the breastworks and moved in line toward the external the breastworks and moved in line toward within the limited space of an industrial exhibition, but that electricity is to be put to practical and daily use on the electricity is to be put to practical and daily use on the electron t minutes of steady firing. Both armies stubbornly held their ground, and the shots were exchanged with murderous effect on both sides. Then began the scene of swaying to and fro as each side would successively endeavor to break the ranks of the other. ranks of the other. THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

At first very few of the prisoners would uses of life. take the oath of allegiance, the spirit among them at that time being very bitgun barrels, more biscuits and less outlets. How I wish you were here. The farther I get away from you the better I prisoner who escaped by digging a tuning farther I get away from you the better I

the camp was guarded. Two daring North to Elmira than in the confederacy. I

Shortly after the first consignment of come out on the inside of the fence. They prisoners arrived in Elmira, they were were discovered and closely watched for attacked with chronic diarrhoa, and in a time, but in about two months did make the winter of '64-5 the dread scourge of A E TOUZALIN, Vice President, of Boston.

W. W. MORSE, of W. Y. MORSE & Co.

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J. W. W. ALORSE, of W. W. More and the weather of the winter of 64-5 the dread scourge of small peace and before the insuing spring had made terrible cravation of the state show a total peace in Winter of 64-5 the dread scourge of small peace with the county auditors of the state show a total peace in Winter of 64-5 the dread scourge of small peace with the county auditors of the state show a total peace with the winter of 64-5 the dread scourge of small peace with the county auditors of the state show a total peace with the winter of 64-5 the dread scourg

Don't Hurry, Gentlemen, Said a man on his way to be hanged; "there'll Said a man on his way to be langed; there is be no fun till I get there." We say to the dyspeptic, nervous and debilitated, don't hurry thoughtlessly for some remedy of doubtful merit, uncertain of relief, when you can get at the druggists for one dollar Burdock Flood Bitters almost sure to cure and certain to benefit.

THE DELIGHTFUL CACTUS.

Some Uses to Which the Arizona Indians Put the Plant.

All the varities of cacti bear fruit, which is valued by the Indians for food. They also cook the fleshy leaves of the prickly pear when young, which are said to resemble string beans in flavor. The Indians also use the head of the maguey, or century plant, for food. It is found everywhere in the territory and is cultivated for revenue in Mexico. It contains a large amount of saccharine matter. The century hypothesis in regard to its blooming is a myth, however, long since exploded. Instead of requiring a hundred years to attain maturity and blossom, the plant blossoms in seven years from making its appearance.

It then dies, its mission ended. The leaves, which are fleshly and stiff, with the height of three or four feet. centre of the plant consists of a large head, something like a cabbage. From this springs a pole, eight to twelve feet high, which branches near the top, bearing a yellow flower. The Indians pre-pare the head for food by roasting in an oven made of stones sunk in the ground. We had an apportunity to taste a piece of the maguey so prepared, and found it death, saying that delicious, sweet and nutritions, tasting to raise the brat. very much like old-fashioned home-made molasses candy. If that was a specimen morsel, the Indians deserve no sympathy on the score of their diet, as it was really

The juice of the plant is also converted into syrup and a fermented drink, called tizwin by the indians, and Mexicans disburnt on an onelet, aud found it as good as brandy for that purpose. In its natural state, unburnt, it has a strong, smoky taste, resembling Scotch whiskey. Many useful articles are made from the fiber of the maguey, ropes and even paper having been mrnufactured from it.

How Much Will do it? How much of Thomas' Eclectric Oil is required to cure? Only a very little. A few drops will cure any kind of an ache; and but a triffe more is needed for sprains and lamenesses. Rheumatism is not so readily affected; an

ounce and sometimes two ounces are required. No medicine, however, is so sure to cure with the same number of applications. Electricity in Place of Steam. "The age of steam is past!" Such was the somewhat oracular and startling anuine sorrow to these agonizing cries. It nouncement made by Dr. Siemens, of was concluded that many a poor fellow. London, the president of the British was concluded that many a poor fellow, London, the president of the British who othe wise would have been saved, Scientific association, in his opening address at its last annual meeting. waxen and Shohola, the train, laden with 800 prisoners and their guards, had been run into by a coal train and wrecked. Fifty men had been killed outright and one hundred others badly wounded. The sufferers were brought and placed in the been specifically when a storm came and the rain poured down like a deluge. Suddenly during the night a shifting wind brought sleet and snow, and before morning the drenched clothing of the soldiers were sufferers were brought and placed in the been spoken by way of paradox. But Dr. Siemens is a man of too great a learning, and his position in the scientific world is too high, for him to deal in sensational absurdities. The "June rise" in the Missouri has lasted learning the drenched clothing of the soldiers were frozen to their bodies.

The fire raged until near nightfall, statement appears so extreme that it seems as if it might have been spoken by way of paradox. But Dr. Siemens is a man of too great a learning, and his position in the scientific world is too high, for him to deal in sensational absurdities. He supports his position by proofs, if the supports his position by proofs, one from Helena, and one from some point of the soldiers were frozen to their bodies. statement appears so extreme that it they do not convince the most skeptical, must at least set them to thinking. Ac-It was then Friday, the 14th. All that day both armies of infantry lay at rest in the snow. But there was great activity single and a great day it has been—a day of and a great day it has been—a day of and a great day it has been—a day of single and wonders, and of mighty changes signs and wonders, and of mighty changes the morning. A few minutes after noon the fleet of gunboats steamed up the river close to the fort and formed a line under a terrific fire from our guns. Then a terrific fire from our guns. Then a terrific fire from our guns. Then a terrific may battle ensued. The result was disastrous to the fleet. After and hour's desperate fighting two of the vessels, becoming disabled, floating down vessels, becoming disabled, floating down the river. But for this circumstance the entire fleet would have passed the ished occupation for millions of human growth of the Capital. hands. Thus it has been the greatest It is stated that \$3.0

permitted to be drawn out of the ele- down to the new camp. ments, to be the servant of man and the instrument of civilization. But while so and proposes also to have a \$10,000 hospital. beneficient, it is yet a very destructive power. It consumes mighty forests with its ever-burning fires, and mining beneath the ground, it literally feeds on the bowels of the earth. Now there are signs that captive with little fighting. Anticipating this design, General Pillow put the entire left wing of the rebel army under marching orders as early as four o'clock in the morning.

SATURDAY'S GREAT BATTLE.

Just at dawn the order, "Forward!" was given and 5,000 men bounded over the breastworks and moved in line toward.

We trust the vision there are signs that the levers and had to be driven fover with sledges, after bending the rails."

Seven convicts escaped from the penitentiary at Deer Lodge last week. The government bridge across Tough river, and with the levers and had to be driven fover with sledges, after bending the rails."

Seven convicts escaped from the penitentiary at Deer Lodge last week. The government bridge across Tough river, at Miles City, broke down on Sunday, July 1st, while a herd of cattle was crossing, and that 150 of the animals fell into the river and were drowned.

> *Many a sickiy woman, whose sad experience had demonstrated alike the failure of conceited doctors and poisonous being robbed of everything movable. Whole wagon loads of machinery are hauled away and sold for old iron. for a few dollars worth of the Vegetable

Summer Boarders. New Orleans Picayone.

Keepers of swell watering place hotels could make something by charging the dudes a fee for registering their names at the hotel when they are boading at cheap restaurants and boarding houses in

The returns from the county auditors

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

A big oak tree on Chico creek, is twenty-seven seet in circumference, stands about 100 feet high, and spreads its branches over a cir-cle of 100 feet in diameter. The drooping branches touch the ground on all sides.

"Black Bart," the much sought stage rob-ber, was seen in Oakdale last week and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s detectives were telegraphed for ut got there too late to capture the man. Joshua Porter, a clerk of General Crook's during the late Indian campaign, attempted to steal 50,000 pounds of barley left at the supply station at Silver Creek. He is in

Idaho.

Ferry, or half a mile below the stage station on Little Canyon creek. Business on the road s quite lively.

The school census of Eagle Rock district, hows 186 children of school age and a population in the town of 550.

Two men named R. W. Blackledge, a level: er, aged about 22 years, and hailing from New-ton, Iowa, and Martin Love, a chainman, aged 20 years, hailing from Oil City, Pa., were carried over Snake river rapids and drowned

It then dies, its mission ended. The leaves, which are fleshly and stiff, with thin edges covered with thorns, branch from the root in long lances, growing to the height of three or four feet. The

The Piute Indians on the Pyramid Lake Reservation have dug five nailes of ditch for irrigating purpose this year, and they will raise 1000 bushels of wheat this summer. A number of the children are attending the boarding-school which was begun last fall by

Wyoming.

The government has called for transporta-tion for 100,000 pounds of freight from Meeker to Rawlins, preparatory to the abandonment of that post.

The county assessor's rolls show the number tizwin by the indians, and Mexicans distill it, making an intoxicating liquor called mescal. We also tested this liquor burnt on an onelet, and found it as good

> There has been recently a fine strike in the Mountain Lion lode, situated in Hartville district and almost west of the government farm and about two miles distant. At the depth of 35 feet they have struck splendid ore —copper and silver. The ore is of superior quality.

Cheyenne banks now refuse the trade dol-

The Snake river round-up is over. No dead cattle were found on the ranges, and the calf crop is unusually large. Grass is in splendid condition and cattle are fat. The assessed valuation of Albany county shows a decided increase over 1882, and proves conclusively that not only Laramie is growing but the county as well. The grand total is \$3,-

A disputed section of land near Laramie caused the death of George W. Bailey. He was shot by James Carr. The assessed valuation of Cheyenne is near-two million dollars, from which \$25,600 will

lowstone National Park Improvement com-pany to run a line of stages from the terminus to the National Park branch road through the

hands. Thus it has been the greatest mechanical force which the creator has permitted to be drawn out of the ele-Benton this year will build a fine court house

> Benton Metropolis expects to ship in all about 1,500,000 pounds of wool this season. The intense heat last week so expanded the rails at the Mullan Pass siding and Blackfoot switches that they could not be worked with the levers and had to be driven gover with

Hughes county. The commissioners of Sully county have decided that there is \$70,000 worth of personal property in that county upon which they will levy a six mill tax. The government lands in Walworth county

fore very long, this crowning miracle in the application of science to the practical to late the hospital to be built at Jan A site has been purchased for the terri This year Plankinton expects to improve

\$200,000 worth. Among other betterments will be a \$12,000 grist mill. The idle mine mills in the Hills country are

Dakota, north of the forty-sixth parallel Compound and has gone on her way rejoicing and praising Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass.

Dakota, north of the forty-sixth parallel, claims 14 national banks, 21 private banks, 19 flouring mills, 76 churches, 254 school houses, 12 daily papers, 40 weeklies, 714 miles of railroad. Its assessed valuation is \$34,744,000; population, 198,526.

The assessment of Lawrence county is 82,426,585; personal 81,255,031; total, 83,-771,617. Two hundred and fifty thousand Texan cattle is expected will be driven in to the cat-tle ranges of western Dakota this summer.

Miscellaneous.

The Olympia (W. T.) Courier of a recent date says: There are now not less than 12,000 Chinamen in British Columbia and the num-

DURING THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

I will close out Fifty Patterns of

Fine Chamber Suits

Near Salinas City last week a swarm of bees attacked a team of horses attacked to a freight wagon and stung one of the animals to death. The driver and his remaining horse

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Greatest Bargain ever Offered in Omaha for such Goods.

CHAS. SHIVERICK.

The Oregon short line is now running passenger cars 52 miles this side of Shoshone, at a point a mile and a half this side of Glenn's 1206, 1208 and 1210 Farnam Street, Omaha Neb.

E. B. CHAPMAN & CO. Wholesale Grocers

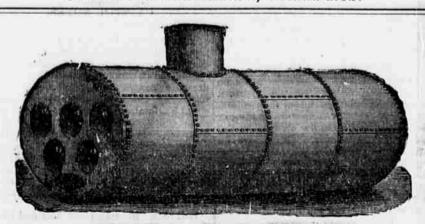
1213 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Double and Single Acting Power and Hand

It is reported in Truckee that a squaw died in childbirth near that town last week and the mother of the woman chocked the infant to death, saying that it would be too much bother to raise the brat.

Engine Trimmings, Mining Machinery, Belting, Hose, Brass and Iron Fittings, Steam Packing at wholesale and requil. HALLADAY WIND-MILLS, CHURCH and SCHOOL BELLS.

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