

30 DAYS TRIAL

DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BELT

BEFORE - AND - AFTER

DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BELT

FOR MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD

W.H.O. are suffering from NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BELT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT WILL BRING THEM TO HEALTHY AND PAINLESS CONDITION.

DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MISS.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS

The Only Perfect substitute for Mother's Milk. The most nourishing and healthful food for infants and invalids. Sold by all Physicians and Chemists in all climates. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Send for the pamphlet.

DR. T. METCALF & CO., 41 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Its drawings are held in the presence of the Louisiana State Lottery Commission, and the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties.

INCORPORATED IN 1865 BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES - WITH A CAPITAL OF \$1,000,000 - TO WHICH A RESERVE FUND OF OVER \$200,000 HAS SINCE BEEN ADDED.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present state constitution adopted December 24, 1878.

The only Lottery ever voted on and adopted by a free people.

It is a State or Postage Place monthly.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. Eighth Grand Drawing, Class B, at New Orleans, Tuesday, August 14, 1883 - 15th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH. - 200,000 Tickets in Proportion.

USE OF THE MONEY:

1 CAPITAL PRIZE	\$75,000
1 do	25,000
2 PRIZES OF \$10,000	10,000
1 do	5,000
1 do	2,000
1 do	1,000
1 do	500
1 do	200
1 do	100
1 do	50
1 do	25
1 do	10
1 do	5
1 do	2
1 do	1

APPROXIMATE PRIZES OF \$150

8	\$150	6,750
10	100	12,500
15	50	2,500
20	25	1,250

1907 Prizes, amounting to \$25,000.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly giving full address. Addressed to C. Money Order or Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

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DR. HENDERSON'S

A regular graduate in medicine, over sixteen years' successful practice in Kansas City, Mo.

Authorized by the state to treat Chronic, Nervous and Private diseases, Asthma, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Piles, Tape Worm, Urinary and Skin Diseases, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all the ailments of the human system.

Secondarily (does not act on the system), etc. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Charges low. Thousands of cases cured. No injurious medicines furnished even to patients at a distance. Consultation free and confidential - call or write; age and experience are important. A BOTTLE FOR BOTH SEXES - Illustrated and circulars of other things sent sealed for two cent stamps. FREE MUSEUM.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. M. FELIX OR GUERAUD'S Oriental Cream or Facial Beautifier.

The Oriental Cream Beautifier will be beautiful to the skin, remove Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-patches and blemishes, and give softness to beauty and delicate complexion. It has stood the test of 20 years and is so famous that we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit or imitations. Inguished Dr. L. A. A. is a specialty of the medicine.

HAIR TONIC (to patients): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gueraud's Cream' as the best hair tonic I ever used. It keeps the hair from falling out, and makes it grow again every day. One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also 'Peanut Juice' makes me superlatively hair, without injury to the skin."

Prep. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop. 45 Bond St. N. Y.

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

Beware of cheap imitations. \$1.00 per bottle and grand of any one selling the same.

JAS. H. PEABODY M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Residence, No. 107 1/2 Jones St. Office, No. 107 1/2 Jones St. Office hours, 12 to 1 p. m., 4 to 5 p. m. Telephone for office, 97. Residence, 36.

G. W. ROSE, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon

OFFICE - 10TH AND WEBSTER STS. WHITEHOUSES' DRUG STORE.

Office open all hours day and night. Calls attended to both city and country.

IMPORTANT INSTITUTION.

"The Nebraska Cornice and Ornamental Works."

A Manufacturing House Which Will Win Favor With All.

Among the latest enterprises inaugurated in Omaha is the starting of a new manufacturing establishment at the northwest corner of Ninth and Jones street.

The company to whose energy and confidence in the future growth and prosperity of this city the investment of a large amount of capital, is due, will do business as the "Nebraska Cornice and Ornamental Works."

The head of the firm is Mr. Wm. Gaiser, who for the past three years has been with the Western Cornice Works, of this city. Mr. Gaiser is an expert at his trade, and is a sober, steady and industrious man with unbounded ambition in his business and tireless energy. That his good qualities are known is proven by the fact that he is backed by unlimited capital and will start into business with everything in first class shape for doing good work and satisfying his patrons.

The building is now in complete order and the machinery is of the latest and most approved character. A large amount of money has been invested to fit up the factory so that it shall rank second to none and a force of skilled mechanics from the east will be put on from the outset.

The work done at this institution will include the manufacture of galvanized iron cornices, downer windows, finials, window caps, tin, iron and slate roofing, patent metallic sky-lights and iron fencing, together with erections, balustrades, verandas, office and bank railings, window and cellar guards, etc.

The new house is warmly welcomed to a place among the live establishments of this growing city, and they may be sure of securing a large patronage in the state at large which will warrant their investment.

Very Well Put.

Why do we defer till to-morrow what we should do to-day? Why do we neglect a cough till it grows into consumption, and consumption brings us to the grave? DR. Wm. HALL'S BALSAM is sure to cure if taken in season. It has never been known to fail. Use it thoroughly according to directions. Preserve till the disease is conquered, as it is certain to be, even if it should require a dozen bottles. There is no better medicine for Pulmonary disorders. Sold everywhere.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A Valuable Nerve Tonic.

DR. C. C. OLMSTEAD, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I have used it in my practice ten years, and consider it a valuable nerve tonic."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record in the county clerk's office August 3, reported for THE BEE by Ames' real estate agency:

Geo. P. Bemis and wife to M. C. Gilmore, w. d., lot 1, block A, Lowe's 1st add., \$125.

R. S. Hall to C. Nash, w. d., lot 7, block 140, \$10,000.

E. W. Nash to R. S. Hall, w. d., lot 7, block 140, \$10,000.

N. B. Fernald and wife to J. DeVine, w. d., lot 12, block 7, Parker's add., \$550.

E. O'Neil and wife to P. E. Her, w. d., part lot 4, block 169, and lot 8, block 1, Koutzke & Ruth's add., \$9,000.

I. Behm and wife to H. Williams, q. c. d., parcel sec. 26-15-12, \$1.

United States to E. D. Evans, patent, parcel sec. 4, 10.

R. W. McMahon and wife to A. S. Padcock, w. d., block 13, Smith's add., \$2,000.

A Disgraceful Abuse of Authority.

The new postmaster general has been made the tool for a gross piece of injustice, and for what cannot be considered as an unwarrantable interference with the freedom of the mails. General Gresham has such a high reputation for purity of purpose and uprightness of conduct that it seems impossible that he can be cognizant of the circumstances under which the order of the late Postmaster General Key, relative to the Louisiana Lottery company, was suspended.

The facts of the case, as they are found officially recorded, are not in any doubt. In November, 1879, Postmaster General Key charged M. A. Dauphin, the president of the lottery company, with "being engaged in fraudulent schemes and devices," and ordered the no letters should be delivered or money orders paid to him.

Mr. Dauphin denied the charge and demanded an investigation, at the same time instituting a civil suit against the postmaster-general. While the suit was pending Postmaster-General Key instituted the investigation, which resulted in his decision that he was not satisfied that the lottery was a fraudulent scheme. He thereupon issued a new order, countermanding his first, as he had no power to interfere with the mails unless he was satisfied that there was fraud. When Garfield's administration came in the new postmaster-general's attention was called to the lottery by interested persons, and he referred the matter to Attorney-general MacVoght, who found himself constrained to admit that the mails could not be interfered with except upon proof of fraud. Another investigation of the company's affairs was made, and the conclusion arrived at that there was no fraud.

The same busy schemer who have thought to avenge themselves on the government, on an account, it is alleged, of its refusal to buy off opposition, got a member of congress to order an inquiry, in reply to which the late Postmaster-General Howe, as conscientious and honest a man as ever lived, declared that he could not interfere with the company's mail.

No proof has been submitted to the Department since the order of suspension, tending to establish the fact that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting any scheme that would bring him within the contemplation of the statute.

Upon the assurance of the department that there should be no interference with his mail unless fraud was demonstrated, Dr. Dauphin consented to a dismissal of his suit, and took no further proceedings.

Three postmasters in succession having been vainly importuned to aid a certain well-known ring to act unjustly, they turned their attention to the department of justice and succeeded in getting Assistant Attorney-General Freeman to interfere, not alleging fraud, but insisting upon the enforcement of Postmaster-General Key's order, under the technical

BORN TO BURY PEOPLE.

Delighting in Attending the Dead--An Undertaker Who Enjoys His Calling.

The Hard Work in Managing Funerals--Folks Who Go From Curiosity--Styles in Coffins.

Chicago Herald.

"No man can be a successful undertaker who is not in love with his business," smilingly remarked a south side "funeral director," as he smoothed his hand along the sable surface of a casket and looked with loving eyes at the intricate beanie in his show-window.

"Do you mean that you like to handle the dead and attend funerals?" asked an interested listener.

"That is just what I mean," replied the vendor of grave clothes. "I was born to be an undertaker. The room in which I was born overlooked a graveyard. My father sometimes helped dig the graves. I was always interested in the funeral processions. I knew all the regular undertakers and had a sort of awe and reverence for them. I used to count the plumes on the hearse and hunt in the grass after the gilded stars which were sometimes scraped from the coffin as they were taken out and placed on the bier. I had a passion for anything that was dead. When I found a dead mouse or bird, I always had a funeral and had great fun in acting as nearly like the real undertakers as I could. I made up my mind earlier than I can remember that I would never be anything but an undertaker."

"How long have you been in the business?"

"Ever since I have been doing anything. I always saved all my money with the idea of investing it in this business, and for more than twenty-five years I have been at it." And the undertaker looked with a proud eye over the rows of coffins arranged about the room.

"I should think you would get tired of seeing so much sorrow and spending so much of your time in scenes of mourning."

"Sometimes I do; but it is only for a short time. I don't think there are any more tenderhearted set of men in the world than undertakers. I often attend a funeral where I feel like weeping all the time; but, of course, it won't do. I have to pull down my face and try to look as if I had no thought but that of keeping the coffin right side up. If I stopped a minute I should boo-hoo like a child."

"There is great deal of hard work, too," he went on to say, "that the public don't seem to appreciate. Of course it don't do to have any mistakes at a funeral, and we only have one chance to try it. If a man in any other business gets into it in one day, he can try the same thing the next and have the benefit of his previous experience. In our business if we try to put a stranger in one of the mourners' carriages it creates a scene; the near relatives talk it over among themselves, tell all their friends, the whole range of acquaintances hear of it and begin to blame us, not that they are right, but to make a man unpopular, and his business is gone."

"Where does the hard work come in?"

"The trouble is in the little things. The gloves for the pall-bearers must be looked after, the carriages properly numbered and arranged, the friends must be notified in their proper places, the burial service kept track of, the wraps of the mourners put where they can be found, the casket got ready to be opened in a moment, the crowd of curious strangers kept from the mourners' places, and a thousand and one things which cannot be foreseen. All this when the parties are almost total strangers to myself and assistants, and when they are not in a state of mind to think soberly and carefully on any subject."

"Which do you prefer--funerals at the house, or at a church?"

"In most cases it is easier to attend to the details in a church. There is no question about where the mourners are. There is more room to get about. I know the way around better than in a strange house. Then there is not that tendency to be in the way and to bother us on the part of those who go just out of curiosity."

"What makes you say 'out of curiosity'?"

"Well, I should divide funeral goers into about three classes. There are, of course, the mourners, the near relatives and intimate friends of the deceased. These make no trouble, as the other see what ought to be done, and do it, or are so stupefied by grief as to obey orders in a sort of dazed way. Next are the acquaintances who have known the departed one or the family, and go 'out of respect.' It is hard to draw an exact line between this class and the mourners proper, and if they want to go to the cemetery, they sometimes make trouble by getting in wrong carriages or crowding out some nearer relative or more intimate friend. But the third kind are the most numerous and by far the most troublesome. They go just as they go to any other gathering--for their own gratification, to see the people, have a social call, perhaps, and they really enjoy it. These class always look at the remains, at a chance is given; then they like to see how the mourners take it. Their faces become familiar to the undertaker, for they always attend the funerals in their locality. They seem to have a morbid curiosity, a sort of weakness, on the question of funerals."

"Are there any new fashions in funerals now as formerly?"

"I think not, in most cases. The custom of going so heavily on floral decorations is not popular. It is very expensive, and most that is done now is to have a few pieces from intimate friends. The time was when no funeral was considered first class without a profusion of them, but the fashion changes in this as in anything else. Styles of coffins change, too. Once what was called the 'fish-tail' coffin, made of stained wood, was good enough for anybody. Now comparatively few are used by the upper classes that are not covered with some cloth or other fabric. Some prefer a draped coffin, others plain black, and in five years the style will be something very different from either."

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A Warning to Omaha "Cops."

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TELEGRAPH NOTES.

The latest estimate of the victims of the earthquake at Ichia is 8,000.

A syndicate has been formed in Pittsburg to obtain control of all the coke producing companies in the country.

The storm in Lancaster county, Pa., on Saturday destroyed \$200,000 worth of tobacco which was partially insured.

Reports made to the Iowa state coal mine inspector show the output of coal for the year ending June 13th was 300,000 tons.

Payne's Oklahoma riders are said to have secured a foothold at Red Fork, Indian Territory; 600 riders are squatted there.

Charles Fowler, arrested in Kansas City on charge of complicity in mail robbery, was released Saturday afternoon on \$50,000 bail.

The acting postmaster general has approved the design of the new four cent postage stamp. The stamp will contain a bust engraving of Andrew Jackson.

Owing to the recent threats made by the Invincibles, the guard to be mounted at Redouan hall after the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne, will be supplied with mail cartridges.

The completion of the St. Louis & Texas narrow gauge railroad from Cairo, Ill., through Arkansas to Texarkana, Tex., was celebrated Saturday. The road is now open for business to Cairoville, Tex.

Eugene Field, the well known poet and paragrapher, having resigned his position on the Denver Tribune to accept an engagement with the Chicago News, will be engaged to him at the Windsor hotel Saturday evening.

The fire in San Francisco Saturday, destroyed almost an entire block. Thirty buildings were burned to the ground, among them the Winter Garden hotel. Destroyed property losses estimated at \$300,000; insurance loss about half.

Charles Verrier, the assistant commissary sergeant at New Orleans, committed suicide Saturday night by shooting himself. He is still alive but cannot survive. Disappointment in his love affair is assigned as the reason of the deed.

A man named Barker, living on Hurricane Creek, in the center of Arkansas, killed his daughter upon the announcement of her intention to marry a certain young man against his wishes. The neighbors heard Barker in his own yard.

Michael Davitt says the assisted emigrants who were sent back from this country were not paupers in any sense of that degrading term, but poor, industrious people who have been expelled from small holdings and forced by want into the work-house.

At a picnic among colored people at Edward, Kansas, Saturday, a fight occurred in which six persons were badly injured, one fatally. One negro roiled through the crowd on horseback firing a revolver right and left. Bad whisky caused the disturbance.

G. T. Clark, Charles Hill, Harry Davis and Charles Nicholas, a gang of great thieves who have been operating along the line of the Iron Mountain road, have been convicted at Burleson, Clark county, Arkansas, and sentenced from one to five years each in the Penitentiary.

Governor Blackburn of Kentucky, pardoned from the Penitentiary C. Rutherford, sent for him from Logan county, Kentucky, and released in 1881. When first sent to prison Rutherford was insubordinate and frequently ironed, but was converted by the evangelist, George G. Barnes.

It has been decided to make the inauguration of the Garfield monument at Golden Gate park, San Francisco, August 24th. The occasion will be one of great ceremony, and will be under the auspices of the grand lodge of Masons of California. The procession to the park will be one of the grandest ever witnessed.

Officer John Wall, of Chicago, who seriously wounded a young man named Edward Faulkner last week while defending himself against a crowd of rioters, committed suicide Saturday. The act of shooting of Faulkner, an innocent party, and the killing of his death, preyed on the mind of the officer and caused him to commit the act.

The Alton (Ill.) Daily Telegraph, states that the anti-flood railing bridge, near East St. Louis will soon commence the building of a new bridge over the Mississippi. It will probably be at Chain of Rocks, just below the mouth of the river. A new road from St. Louis to Kansas City, in the interest of the same line, is also in contemplation.

One Dr. Richardson, a Canadian, now residing in Washington, announces to-day that he will soon be sailing over Niagara Falls. He says he will accomplish the feat by aid of a mechanical device which he has invented--a silk web seven feet long and four feet broad, to be inflated with gas and strapped to his back. He will find no trouble in going over.

The Cunard steamship company has contracted for the building of two steamers on a scale which it is said will be in advance of anything which has yet been devised for the Atlantic service. The ships are to be of 8,000 tons burden each, and of 13,000 horse power. The price is in excess of \$2,000,000 for each, and the design is that the two vessels shall make a speed of sixteen knots per hour, or to cross the Atlantic in less than six days.

Gen. Stearn, congressman at large from New York, who is now in Chicago, states that he does not believe Tilden is a candidate. Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, who holds close relations with Tilden, said him recently that Tilden would not allow his name to be used in any case. Tilden's strength had no political significance, and he could scarcely be nominated if he wished it. The general thought thought McDermott would stand the best show if the convention was held now.

Arrest of Car Thieves.

St. Louis, August 5.--Dick Lindsay, his son Thomas Lindsay, Ella Thomas, Mace Jones and Wm. West, members of a gang of railroad car thieves, were arrested at Brooklyn, Ill., opposite this city, early this morning by Detectives Furlong and Chisman, belonging to the secret service of the Missouri Pacific railroad. These men are all negroes and belong to the same gang, several members of which were arrested some weeks ago and are now in jail at Belleville. Fifteen of the gang have so far been arrested. The prospect is that all the remainder, seven in number, will be captured in a few days. Mace Jones is the man who killed Marshall Green in Brooklyn, Ill.

A Veteran and a Pauper.

New York, August 5.--Geo. F. Jedry, age 98, died yesterday in Suffolk county almshouse, Long Island. He served under Napoleon, was with Benja. and Moscow and fought at Waterloo. He has been in the almshouse for several years.

BORNE TO BURY PEOPLE.

Delighting in Attending the Dead--An Undertaker Who Enjoys His Calling.

The Hard Work in Managing Funerals--Folks Who Go From Curiosity--Styles in Coffins.

Chicago Herald.

"No man can be a successful undertaker who is not in love with his business," smilingly remarked a south side "funeral director," as he smoothed his hand along the sable surface of a casket and looked with loving eyes at the intricate beanie in his show-window.

"Do you mean that you like to handle the dead and attend funerals?" asked an interested listener.

"That is just what I mean," replied the vendor of grave clothes. "I was born to be an undertaker. The room in which I was born overlooked a graveyard. My father sometimes helped dig the graves. I was always interested in the funeral processions. I knew all the regular undertakers and had a sort of awe and reverence for them. I used to count the plumes on the hearse and hunt in the grass after the gilded stars which were sometimes scraped from the coffin as they were taken out and placed on the bier. I had a passion for anything that was dead. When I found a dead mouse or bird, I always had a funeral and had great fun in acting as nearly like the real undertakers as I could. I made up my mind earlier than I can remember that I would never be anything but an undertaker."

"How long have you been in the business?"

"Ever since I have been doing anything. I always saved all my money with the idea of investing it in this business, and for more than twenty-five years I have been at it." And the undertaker looked with a proud eye over the rows of coffins arranged about the room.

"I should think you would get tired of seeing so much sorrow and spending so much of your time in scenes of mourning."

"Sometimes I do; but it is only for a short time. I don't think there are any more tenderhearted set of men in the world than undertakers. I often attend a funeral where I feel like weeping all the time; but, of course, it won't do. I have to pull down my face and try to look as if I had no thought but that of keeping the coffin right side up. If I stopped a minute I should boo-hoo like a child."

"There is great deal of hard work, too," he went on to say, "that the public don't seem to appreciate. Of course it don't do to have any mistakes at a funeral, and we only have one chance to try it. If a man in any other business gets into it in one day, he can try the same thing the next and have the benefit of his previous experience. In our business if we try to put a stranger in one of the mourners' carriages it