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Omaha Testimonial. OMAHA, NEB., April 12, 1883. DR. W. J. HORNE, 191 Wabasha Avenue, Chicago. DEAR SIR:—I purchased one of your Electric Belts in Denver, Colo., December, 1882. It relieved the pain across my kidneys and strengthened them so that they gave me no more trouble. The spinal irritation it relieved immediately nothing could have done. You have here sold them to parties for piles, neuralgia, weakness, neuritis, paralysis, and female weakness, with whom I am acquainted, and the results in each case more than meet expectations. I can refer any one to these parties who desire it. Respectfully, DR. M. N. PORTER, 1613 Capitol Ave., Omaha.

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THE STATE STENOGRAPHERS.

The Hold a Large and Interesting Meeting.

A Brief Account of the Duties of the Stenographers.

The state stenographers had an interesting meeting Friday night and an exceptionally large crowd of artists of the winged art assembled together in Prof. Point's office to listen to the two papers which had been advertised to be delivered by Messrs. H. G. Stripe and James Wilson.

Mr. J. S. Shropshire, the president, presided over the meeting, and Mr. J. B. Haynes, the secretary of the association, performed the secretarial part of the programme.

Mr. H. G. Stripe opened the proceedings by reading a very able paper on "The Stenographer" in which he described the arduous duties of the true stenographer and pointed out in clear and lucid terms wherein the man of the "profess" could be distinguished from the amateur.

At the close of Mr. Stripe's address Mr. James Wilson gave his experience in connection with the English press. After apologizing for not preparing a paper which he had been prevented from doing by an unusual pressure of business he went on to describe the manner in which newspapers are run in England.

Mr. Wilson also gave a graphic and amusing account of his experiences on the London press, which were very well received. He related one instance which is funny enough to be worth producing.

He had been engaged to report the speech of a noble lord by a certain conservative paper, but knowing that his lordship always wrote his speeches in manuscript, Mr. Wilson managed to see his lordship and get him to take a copy of the manuscript in advance on that particular occasion.

main interest of the cargo lies, of course, in the 6,000 odd sheep which four months ago were bleating in New Zealand, and are now, we are told, selling for seven pence a pound as fresh mutton to the butchers in Smithfield. The carcasses weigh from sixty-five to eighty pounds. The sheep are a cross between the small Merino ram and the larger Leicester ewe. The mutton is said to be excellent, and some of it has no doubt already appeared on West End tables. The trade evidently admits of great development. To return, however, to our ship. How is the cold produced? It is produced by a steam engine of 115-horse power, which, setting in motion a "dry-air" process machine, fills with intense cold an interval which is left between the sides of the iceed rooms and the sides of the ship, and also fills various channels of flues which cross and recross these marine ladders. To maintain the required temperature the engine has to be kept going thirteen hours, on an average, out of the twenty-four, and consumes each day about two and a half tons of coal. The burning question among the shippers is whether the new trade, which will plainly be a large one, will be best worked by steam or sail? Probably experience alone will decide.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Send to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., for pamphlet. Mailed free.

The Wind Mill Cow.

Detroit Free Press. A few days since a well-known Detroit, who is a bit of a wag, visited a friend who resides in one of Michigan's young, growing and aspiring villages. A tour of the place was made, the resident calling the Detroit's attention to every two-story house, and all the places of interest, the new church, the street where the fire-engine house is going to be built, and all the other village lions. After the round had been made, he turned upon the Detroit and inquired: "How do you like our town? Give us a candid answer!"

"It seems to me to be a wide-awake, stirring kind of a village." "Wide awake? You mean it's stirring! There's more get up and get here than in any other place of ten times its size in the state. We will be a city when the next legislature meets, and I'm going to run for mayor. What do you think of our streets?"

"They are of fair width, and when graded and paved you will have some very pretty drives, especially if you set out shade trees." "We are going to pave them all, sir, everyone of them, and had muddy back streets as the old-fogy cities do. How do you like our mercantile establishments?"

"Some of your shops and stores appear to be well stocked, and I should judge you want a cart as well supplied right here at home." "That's one of our strong points. We are entirely independent of everybody and everything. Whenever we discover a want, some energetic man of business steps right in and supplies it. No matter what business a man may be engaged in here, his market is right here, and all he needs to make his business profitable is at hand."

"I am satisfied that such is the fact, for I have seen many evidences thereof this afternoon. Here, directly opposite on the other side of the street, is an instance." And the Detroit pointed to a large windmill for pumping water, beneath the revolving arms of which stood a covered delivery wagon, upon the sides of which was inscribed: "Pure Dairy-Farm Milk."

Good health is the greatest of fortunes; no remedy has so often restored this prize to the suffering, as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

An Opinion. There were eight or ten of them seated on the grocery steps as the stranger came up, and one of them led off with: "Yes, gentlemen, this village needs capital, and needs it bad."

"That's so," added a second. "What we want here is money." "Yes, we want capital to develop things," signed a third, and so it went down the line until every one of the lot had expressed his opinion that capital was wanted. The last man looked up at the stranger and added: "Don't it seem that way to you?"

"It does, sir," was the prompt reply. "What would be your opinion of the way capital ought to be invested here?" Well, my plan would be to lay out the first \$5,000 in bar-soap, crash towels, barber's shears and kicking-machines. It was the firm reply, as he prepared for a run of half-a-mile to the depot.—Wall Street News.

The Ladies must sooner or later acknowledge that Fozzoni's medicated complexion powder is only cosmetic make-up that will not injure the skin. For sale by all druggists.

The Paper-Collar Boom. "Paper collars? You may get them in some of the German barber shops, but we don't sell them," said the proprietor of one of the oldest gentlemen's furnishing stores on Fifth avenue to a countryman recently. As the representative from a Commercial-Gazette reporter asked: "Do you have many calls for paper collars?" "Not very many. Once in a while some one will pop in and ask for them, but this doesn't happen very often, and we don't keep them. As I told that chap, some of the barbers keep them. They have a little stock on hand for the benefit of customers who occasionally want a clean collar. Within the past year one or two of the big clothing stores have sold them at about a cent a bushel. They were job lots and were handled to draw custom."

were generally worn, and then they began to be put up in boxes and became cheaper. In the course of a few years, however, the linen collars came back. "Why did the popularity of paper collars?" "The paper collars never looked as the linen article and the dresser men soon came to this conclusion. Then too, the doctors began to swear that the paper collars poisoned the skin on the neck, and that helped things when the down-hill part of the road was reached. For the last ten years few of them have been sold, and in the last five you might say none. The day of paper collars was about twenty years, but the hundred hundreds of men made their fortunes out of it."

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The Delightful Climate Which Enticed the Princess Louise—A Small Section of England.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat writes: Crossing over the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the pretty city of Victoria, British Columbia, we enjoyed the far-famed climate of Vancouver's island. Seen from the sea the whole place presents a different character from the raw towns along Puget sound, where shingles and shavings, paint and mortar-beds surround nearly every finished structure to tell of its newness. The abundant fresh fruits, the meadowland and the unmistakable signs of English solidity and stability on every hand carried convincing proof of the British rule, without the union jack flying from all the official flagstaffs and buildings. There is a little bother with the custom-house inspections if you wish to land any baggage, but as the goods are all in articles imported from England or the United States, the stranger cannot grumble more than the colonists themselves.

Whenever you hear anyone descant upon Victoria, the drives come in for chief mention after the climate, and in these two respects Victoria is entitled to precedence over any small spot of the continent. English rule had nothing to do with the estimate, which is mild and equitable the year round, with an average temperature of 42 degrees for the month of January and 63 for the month of August, and every citizen relates with royal pride that the Princess Louise came here to spend two days, and became so delighted that she remained two months, and then left with regret that she could not stay longer. English rule is demonstrated, however, in the excellent roads that run in every direction from the city, and the summer visitors, who come here from different parts of the coast, never find their longest stay half long enough to include all the attractive points within easy drive from Victoria. Convict labor has been employed in making the mainlandized highways, and convicts are constantly at work now keeping them in perfect condition. A favorite drive is that leading from Victoria to the naval station on Esquimault bay, which is known commonly as "Squimo. The Squimo road follows part way" beside a narrow and curving arm of the sea, through which the tide rushes like the swift current of a river, and half of the way it unrolls its length between hedges of fern and undergrowth and walls of solid forest trees. Picturesque rocks, tangles of wild rose and sweet brier, and forest nooks dappled with sunshine here and there, make one continual picture along the road, and the occasional red jackets of the English marines and soldiers illuminate the landscape with brilliant touches of color. At "Squimo the flagship Swift-Sure, under command of Admiral Lyon, lay at anchor, with its port-locks open, and a general war-like and business air pertained to the huge and noisy war and the lesser ships, and corvettes at the station. On the Swift-Sure alone there are six hundred men, and looking at the great vessel, even the most patriotic American must blush for our own little navy and join in the chorus of "Britannia rules the sea."

All Victoria breathes the atmosphere of rest and greater grandeur, and the citizens feelingly revert to the time when British Columbia was a separate colony to itself, and Victoria the seat of the miniature court of the governor general and commander in chief of its forces. Those were the good old days to which no latter-day progress can approach, and it is with no heartfelt joy that the people celebrate "Dominion day" in British Columbia and the two provinces of Canada were made one. The recent visit of the marquis of Lorne and all the flattering things he found time to say have gone far toward restoring the political complacency of these people, and it requires no insistence to make them believe that you consider "Dominion day" a glorious day in the country. English traits and English customs are maintained as well here as in the home island, and a charming friendliness exists between this colony and the United States. "Dominion day" falls on the 2d of July, and the celebration of it hardly exceeds the spirit with which the Victoria people in their American costumes along the line is observed, and the first week of July is the gala season at Victoria. With only twenty-three miles of salt water separating them from American shores there is one material difference that no one fails to observe. In Victoria everyone takes life easily, and things move in a slow and accustomed groove, as if sanctioned by the customs of centuries on this same spot. The stores close every afternoon at 6 o'clock, although at this season daylight lasts for three and four hours later, and business men go home to their comfortable roast beef and pudding as if the feverish activity of American trade and competition were far away and unheard of. Every separate article that you wish to buy is kept in a different kind of a store than in America, and between the chemist, the stationer, the haberdasheries, and the green groceries many of the perplexities of London shopping assail you in Victoria. The climax comes, however, when the young man at the postoffice window turns on you a look of surprise, and bids you go to the bookstorer to buy postage stamps, fozzoni!

Among the most efficacious of remedial agents are the medical preparations from the laboratory of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

"Call Another Witness." "Call another witness and bring forth another chicken?" were the words which fell upon the ear of a reporter who walked into the state circuit court-room in Portland, the other day, as usual. There was a bloody chopping-block before the jury box, and a swartly Chinaman stood over it with a butcher's cleaver swung over his shoulder. Fearing to interrupt some terrible incantation, the reporter slipped behind Dist. Atty. Caples' broad expanse of back and waited. Another Chinaman waving aloft a piece of yellow paper seized a paint-brush and, dipping it in a bottle, daubed a lot of cabalistic characters upon it. At the same moment the hall was filled with the squawking of a half a dozen chickens. Then the neck of an inflated rooster was stretched across the block and the cleaver descended. Blood spurted, feathers flew, jurymen and the rooster rolled about the floor in a thousand and one somersaults, much to the detriment of the panelooms of those around. A match was applied to the yellow paper, there was a bright flame, a sickening stench, and all was over. "What does this all mean?" asked the horrified reporter. "Only a Chinaman taking an oath," was the reply.

The Civil-Service Rules. A Washington special says: To-morrow or the day following the civil-service commission will inform candidates for departmental clerkships throughout the country of their standing, and inform heads of departments that they are ready to certify candidates on requisitions to fill vacancies. There were three hundred applications for departmental places, all of whose papers have now been examined and their absolute and relative standing determined. Each candidate will be informed respecting his absolute standing only, and the relative standing of each on the list will not be published. The commission chooses this policy in order to protect the department officers from pressure, for those who stood high on the list would be apt to do what they could to find and even force vacancies by personal solicitation and the assistance of influential friends. As it is now, candidates will be held in suspense, though they will not be able to surmise about where they stand when the appointments begin to be made by noticing the marks of those who receive them. Chief Examiner Lyman, who had charge of the list, said that the largest number of applicants passed above the minimum limit of 65 per cent, and that the average is very good. Some of the candidates, on the other hand, were curiously ignorant. The papers were examined with extreme care and fairness on a rigid system, and one which made collusion impossible. One curious fact brought out by the examination is that many of the highest candidates are colored persons. This is perhaps to be explained on the ground that salaries offered for the clerkships are more of an object and attract a better class of men, comparatively, among colored people than white men. Salaries in the postal service, for instance, begin at \$41, and do not get much above \$800 or \$1,000, and consequently the commission find that fewer candidates of good parts and education apply than they could wish. Salaries of this range are of much greater attraction to educated colored than to white men, and are sought by them with great keenness. The same may be said of female applicants.

Up to the present there have been only one or two calls upon the commission from the departments for clerks. When the reform gets into proper running order, however, it is supposed that there will be 300 or 400 departmental vacancies annually to be filled on requisition. This, however, is only a rough estimate, based upon the workings of the Curtis rules in 1873 and 1874. It is thought that the effect of the change in the service will be to make the departments slow to call for new clerks. There will then be no necessity of filling vacancies to please politicians or influential friends, and clerks will only be asked for as they are really needed. Mr. Lyman says he remembers that under the Curtis rules there were sometimes thirty or forty vacancies in the treasury. Work was slack, and there being no pressure for the places the desks were allowed to remain vacant. Mr. Lyman found the popular feeling in New York state and New England very strong in favor of the reform. In some parts of the west, in Indiana, for instance, the people show less interest. He found a more friendly spirit in the south than had been expected. The examinations had been carefully, and, in the main, satisfactorily, conducted. The papers were not stolen, but one in Philadelphia was. It was, of course, a difficult matter to avoid accidents of this sort, but they had exercised all possible care, and experience would supply new safeguards. In this matter, as in many others, there would be some difficulty and friction at first, but when the reform was once smoothly in operation, its benefits would be so apparent that no backward steps would be possible.

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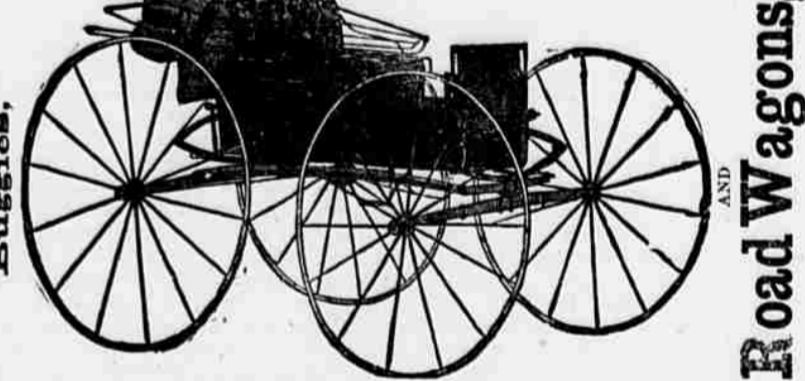
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