**PSALMS.**

[REVISED]

HEAR this, all ye people, and give ear all ye *invalids* of the world, Hop Bitters will make you well and to rejoice.

2. It shall cure the people and p sickness and suffering *under* foot.

3. Be thou *not afraid* when your family is sick, or you have Bright's disease or Liver Complaint, for Hop Bitters will cure you.

4. Both low and high, rich and poor know the value of Hop Bitters for bilious, nervous and *Rheumatic* complaints.

5. Cense me with Hop Bitters and I shall have robust and blooming health.

6. Add disease upon disease and let the worst come, I am safe if I use Hop Bitters.

7. For all my life have I been plagued with *sickness* and sores, and not until a year ago was I cured, by Hop Bitters.

8. He that keepeth his bones from aching from Rheumatism and Neuralgia, with Hop Bitters, doeth wisely.

9. Though thou hast sores, pimples, freckles, salt rheum, erysipelas, blood poisoning, yet Hop Betters will *remove* them all.

10. What woman is there, feeble and sick from female complaints, who desireth not health and useth Hop Bitters and is *made well*

11. Let not neglect to use Hop Bitters bring on serious Kidney and Liver complaints.

12. Keep thy tongue from being furred, thy blood pure, and thy stomach from indigestion by using Hop bitters.

13. All my pains and aches and disease go like chaff before the wind when I use Hop Bitters.

14. Mark the man who *was nearly* dead and given up by the doctors after using Hop Bitters and becometh well.

15. Cease from worrying about nervousness, general debility, and urinary trouble, for Hop Bitters will restore you.

**Health is Wealth**

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, 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 tains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail prepaid on receipt 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 ued only by C. F. GOODMAN Druggist Omaha Neb.

*DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S*

**G AND G**

PREVENTIVE AND CURE.

**FOR EITHER SEX.**

This remedy being injected directly to the seat the disease, requires no change of diet or nauseous, mercurial or poisonous medicines to be taken internally. 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

ssued by all authorized agents.

**Dr. Felix Le Brun & Co**

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Neb Sole Agent, for Oma mäe wl

EUREKA

**I Have Found It**

Was the exclamation of a man when he got a box of Eureka Pile Ointment, which is a simple and sure cure for Piles and all Skin Diseases. Fifty cents by mail, postpaid.

*The American Diarrhœa Cure*

Has stood the test for twenty years. Sure cure for all Never Falls. Diarrhœa, Dysentary, and Cholera Morbus.

**Deane's Fever and Ague Tonic & Cordial.**

It is impossible to supply the rapid sale of the same.

SURE CURE WARRANTED

For Fever and Ague, and all Malarial troubles.

PRICE, $1.00.

**W. J. WHITEHOUSE**

LABORATORY, 16TH ST., OMAHA, NEB.

*For Sale by all Druggists*

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IRON AND SLATE ROOFING.

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*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 he general agent for the above line of goods. Iron ncing, Crestings, Balustrades, Verandas, Iron Bank alangs, Window Blinds, Cellar Guards; also general ent for Peerson & Hill atent Inside Blind.

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A regular graduate in medicine. Over sixteen years' practice—twelve in Chicago.

Authorized by the state to treat Chronic, Nervous and Private diseases, Asthma, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Tape Worm, Urinary and Skin Diseases, Seminal Weakness (night losses), Sexual Debility (loss of sexual power), &c. 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 BOOK for both sexes—illustrated—and circulars of other things sent sealed for two 3 cent stamps. FREE MUSEUM 4y m ed cod-w

**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. Hancock, 51 Broadway, N. Y.


## COTHAM COSSIP.

### The Talk of the "Times" and Its Late Coup de Main.

**Some Attempts to Buy the Sheet, Notably Those of Gould and Tweed—What They All Say About the Drop in Price.**

N. Y. Cor. Kansas City Journal.

THE TIMES COUP DE MAIN.

The stroke of The Times in cutting down its price from 4 to 2 cents astonished everybody; those most who did not know George Jones, its proprietor. It is eleven years now since Bill Tweed, then very hard pressed by an exposure of his villainy, sent a trusted friend across Park Row to the office of George Jones. He came in with a smiling and confident face, and laid down before Mr. Jones a little piece of paper, bearing the familiar signature, "William M. Tweed." It was a check, with the blank left for the sum to be filled in. "Mr. Tweed," said the visitor, pleasantly, "would like to have you transfer your interest in The Times to him, and fill in this blank with whatever sum you charge."

"Please say to Mr. Tweed," said the proprietor, "that my interest in The Times is not for sale at any price," and handed back the check.

It was two or three years after that, I think, when Mr. Jones was surprised one evening by a call from Mr. Jay Gould. He had never spoken with the great financier, but received him pleasantly, and the talk fell for an hour on journalism, politics, books, stocks, and finally Mr. Gould said rather abruptly, "What'll you take for The Times? I am thinking some of going into journalism."

"The Times is not for sale," said Mr. Jones.

"I know," said the visitor, "you wouldn't like to part with it, it is a pet of yours. But I really want it, and will give you a million dollars for it."

"I cannot take a $1,000,000, or any money, for it," said the owner. "It is actually not for sale."

"Very well," said Mr. Gould, calmly, "if you will not take a $1,000,000 for it, what will you take? Give me your price."

"As I said before, I have no price for it," persisted the other.

"You surely don't mean that you would not sell it for any money" pursued the surprised guest.

"Yes, I do. That's just what I mean."

"No money? Why, that isn't business, is it?"

"No, perhaps not, as the word is generally understood; but some things are worth more than money. And so it happens that I would not sell you The Times for all the money you possess."

Mr. Gould laughed and said: "Well, now, have you any objection to telling me why?"

"Not the least in the world," responded Mr. Jones. "I am fond of The Times; I have helped to make it what it is; I am proud of its reputation. And I have an idea that within six months after it went into your hands I should die of grief."

Mr. Gould laughed louder than ever at this, and said, "no you wouldn't, either. I shouldn't want to change it but just a little."

He soon after took his leave, but on going out the door he paused, re-opened the door, and stuck in his head again and said, "if you change your mind you will let me know, won't you?"

"I SHALL NEVER CHANGE IT,"

was the only answer.

Two months afterwards he called again at the same house, and Mr. Jones refused to see him.

Having these strange interviews in mind—and I got them from a source that makes any vital error in regard to them impossible, I called on Mr. Jones yesterday at his office in the rear of The Times counting room.

He wheeled around at his desk and presented a medium sized figure, not very familiar on the streets of New York, for he generally drives up and down town, and is quite domestic in his habits. His short hair and beard are gray, and his face wears a healthy glow of pink. As I said "You are making a heap of trouble among the newspapers," he pushed forward a chair and answered:

"So they tell me. A man came in here greatly agitated yesterday, and charged me with destroying $10,000,000 worth of property in a week. I told him I didn't see how real property could be actually destroyed, while it now exists. I said it was only a transfer of property; if publishers didn't get so much for their paper, subscribers would get more for their money."

I asked how the experiment succeeded.

"I can't give you figures," he said, laughing, "because they would scare our esteemed contemporaries worse than they are now scared. But we are perfectly satisfied. I will even go further and say that our most extreme expectations are realized, I will go further and say that The Times has attained a position to-day that I did not expect it would attain before New Year's. I didn't believe in it as strong as some."

"It was not your notion, then," I asked.

"Oh, no, by no means; it was my son Gilbert's idea. He was certain it would work to our advantage. I rather thought it would, and it has."

I asked what papers he thought were specially hurt by his action.

"Well, he said, "we think that the papers specially affected are The Sun, The Tribune, The Herald and The World." And he asked me solemnly if it didn't strike me so. "The fact is," he went on, "papers have been making too much money for the last ten years. We sold all our papers for two cents till the war broke out and put up the cost of paper and labor. Paper is now cheap, and we are merely getting back to old prices. To be sure, we pay a good deal more for news and service than we did then, and make a good deal better paper, but we get more advertising. The Times, for one, can sell for two cents and make money. The Sun will perhaps feel this effect of our action more than any other paper. For fifteen years, now, it has had full swing—the field to itself. It has, of course, made a great deal of money, because it had virtually no rival in the line of two-cent papers. The Sun cannot cut down to a cent, for then it would have no profit at all; and it can't enlarge to an eight page sheet, for its presses are not sufficient, and the building is not large enough. It must at half size compete with us. The Tribune has been hit hard, too, and it remains to be seen whether a three-cent Tribune will be considered as desirable as a two-cent Times. The Herald has followed suit by coming down to two-cents; it couldn't, very well, do otherwise. But having at four cents competed with The Herald at three cents, we believe we can hold our own at the same price. Don't you?"

A young man came from the other room to consult with Mr. Jones about something—a man of 25 or so, with dark hair and eyes and moustache, with an earnest, active manner, and no coat on.

"That's my son Gilbert," said Mr. Jones, as he vanished again; "he put up this job," and the eyes of the speaker twinkled with fatherly approval. "He's a first-class mechanic—a machinist. He served three years at the trade and learnt it thoroughly, and then he worked a year as a journeyman in the press room of The London Times. We use only the Walter presses down stairs, and Gilbert can take the castings and build the press on the spot ready to work. In fact, our folders and machines for wetting down were built down stairs. Our folder works much faster and better than the old pattern, and a machine for wetting down, which we alone use, runs five times as fast as the one generally in use—forty miles an hour, as fast as an express train. It is a machine of Gilbert's invention, and he is now getting a patent on it. He is quite a boy." And Mr. Jones uttered another smile of satisfaction and proceeded. "He invented, too, that red line on the margin, and the machine for inking it, simultaneously with the other rolling, so that it is printed with the rest of the paper, at the rate of 40,000 impressions an hour. He is getting a patent on that, too. Not half a dozen persons knew of our reductions in price till they read that line on the margin—even the people in the office and the newsdealers. We had sold the paper at the usual price, and afterwards refunded the money."

I asked if he had read the interview with Mr. Joseph Medill of The Chicago Tribune, on the change of price.

"Yes. Mr. Medill is an able editor, and a man of uncommon sagacity. But he's mistaken in supposing that our reduction in price means 'cheap newspapers' in the sense of less valuable newspapers. It might possibly mean that in the West, where all prices are somewhat higher; but not here. As a matter of fact, we shall spend more for news and for editorial service next month, and every succeeding month than ever before. But we have some special advantages. We own this building. There is no cupola or mortgage upon it. We occupy the best part of it ourselves, without paying rent, and we rent the remainder for $30,000 a year."

WHAT THE OTHERS SAY.

I called at The Tribune office. There was obviously some agitation. Mr. Reid was absent. I asked them in the counting room how matters stood. "I understand," said Thomas Rooker, (the same "Tom" Rooker who was Greeley's foreman for a whole generation), "that Jim is going to put The Herald down to one cent and give every purchaser of a copy a ten cent Havana cigar. And what Jim says he'll do he will, by thunder!" But an ironical swile inverted the meaning of the words.

"We merely feel here," said the manager, that The Times has made a mistake; that it is bound to lose money by the operation. Its loss on the sale of the paper alone will be $300,000 a year—no mean sum. To get it back it must quadruple its circulation, which, of course, it can't do. I am told that Mr. Jones claims this morning to have doubled the circulation in a fortnight; but this, we believe, is only temporary. A good many will buy the paper from curiosity, who don't want any such reading."

When I called at The Sun office the publisher, Mr. England said: "It makes no difference to us. We shall not change in any respect. We shall sell heaps of papers to The Times customers. Jones will tell you a story about a man who bought papers of him long ago when he kept a news stand up under the Tremont house, Albany. He would come along regularly every morning and lay down two cents and pick up The Herald, remarking 'Pison!' Then he would lay down two cents more and pick up The Tribune, exclaiming, 'Antidote!' In this way The Times and The Sun will be wanted."

I strolled into the counting-room of The World, and there met Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, its editor and owner. He was clothed with smiles as with a garment. "We are unruffled here," he said. The largest edition we have ever printed was one day, since The Times reduced its price. It wont hurt us in the least if we continue to make a first-class paper. The fact is, this matter of price is only one element in the attainment of a large circulation—not the most important element, either. For instance, the price of The World was reduced to two cents long before I bought it, and the reduction did not increase the circulation a particle. There are a good many Democrats in this country, and they will prefer The World to The Times at two cents."

At The Herald office none of Mr. Bennett's immediate representatives were in, but it is obvious that The Herald can stand the reduction better than any other paper. In the first place it has more advertising than all the other English morning papers put together. Last Sunday it had 122 columns, and all the others had 96 columns only.

There is a little danger that The Times may overestimate the newspaper capacity of this city. As a matter of fact there are fewer Americans in New York than in Philadelphia, but George Jones ought to know, for he began on The Tribune with Greeley when it started, more than forty years ago, in the position of cashier and collector.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Since Mackey put his millionare back under the Postal Telegraph, its fortunes have brightened. Contracts have been let and the work has begun to extend, the great copper wires from New York to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, from Orleans through the oil regions to Pittsburg and Buffalo, from Fostoria, O., to Toledo; from Chicago to St. Louis, via Peoria. These are all to be furnished within four months. Then additional contracts will be let, from Pittsburg through Wheeling and Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans; from Cincinnati via Indianapolis to Chicago; from Chicago to Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis, around the Lakes, through Canada, Boston and New England. All of these are to be furnished by May. Mr. George D. Robert, of the directors, declares that arrangements have been made for trans-Atlantic connection through two new cables. Here's music!


**Want of Faith.**

If Schroter & Becht, the Druggists, do not succeed it is not for the want of faith. They have such faith in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Lung affections, that they will give a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of a medicine of this kind.


**Quick-Growing Trees For Fuel.**

Many persons located on prairie farms plant hickory, walnut, hard maple, and white oak trees with the expectation of providing fuel to use in a near future. Unless they reach a very old age, the prospect of their ever sitting round fires built of wood obtained from trees of their own planting is very poor. The trees spoken of produce excellent wood for fuel, and it is advisable to plant them if one designs to produce fuel for another generation. The trees grow very slowly, however, even when the soil and location are well adapted to them. Admitting that the wood of these trees is worth as much as that of trees that make a rapid growth, it is advisable after all to plant the latter. Few people are aware of the great difference in the increase of size of the hard and soft wood trees. If they would set a hard maple and a gray willow within a few rods of each other they would in a few years find the latter fully twenty times larger than the former. No variety of willow furnishes more wood of very good quality, but several of them produce a large amount in a short time. The trees are propagated from roots or cuttings and require a little care. Willows commence to grow in the spring before the frost has left the ground, and they continue to grow long after most kinds of trees have dropped their leaves. The wood has a few advantages. It is easy to cut, seasons quickly and kindles readily. It makes a fair fuel for cooking purposes. It also makes a good charcoal, which is excellent for light fuel as well as for many other domestic purposes.


**The Three-Armed Panoply of Truth.**

The success of merit when once recognized as a *success* invariably excites detraction and stimulates envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. No man or enterprise is worthy of regard whose reputation has not been some time assailed by the baffled rage of some disappointed one, whose attempt to defraud, defame or destroy a righteous cause has been defeated after detection. The panoply of truth, honesty and fair dealing to all has caused The Louisiana State Lottery to be invincible to any attack upon the integrity of the management of its distributions by Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., and while, here and there, some disappointed one may grumble, public opinion is unanimous that everything is straight and square. The next drawing (the 161st monthly) will take place on Oct. 9th, and any information desired will be given on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.


## "RUSSIAN BILL."

### How a Count from St. Petersburg Was Lynched in New Mexico.

New York Times.

His looks would have attracted attention anywhere, but dressed in the fancy cowboy garb he was particularly noticeable. His clearly cut features, long, drooping mustache, and curly blonde hair, which fell in curls on his shoulders, made Russian Bill an object of special interest to strangers. Three years ago, when the writer first saw him, Russian Bill was known through southwestern New Mexico as one of the San Simon "rustlers," a gang of thirty or forty outlaws that made periodical raids through western Arizona, northern Mexico, and southern New Mexico, stealing cattle and horses and driving them to the San Simon valley, where they were kept until an opportunity offered itself to dispose of them. When not otherwise engaged the "rustlers" sought amusement in the frontier towns and held the inhabitants in a state of terror by their deeds of reckless daring. Russian Bill was a man of good education; he spoke four languages fluently, and delighted whenever opportunity offered in discussing literature, science, or art. Of his past nothing was known, save that he was from Russia, and, as it would have been resented as an insult by any of the "rustlers" to have asked questions about so delicate a subject, no one attempted to discover why a man of such mental attainments had joined a band of outlaws.

No crimes outside of cattle-stealing were known to have been committed by Russian Bill, but the man himself claimed to have "killed his man" on several occasions. His best friend, Curly Bill, the leader of the rustlers, denied these statements as vain boasts. Curly Bill himself was known as the most desperate member of the band. Eight murders were positively laid at his door, while he himself boasted of having killed thirty-two men. He often said that the only time he was ever arrested was when he killed Marshall White, of Tombstone, Arizona. The jury in that case was afraid to convict him, and he was acquitted, although his only plea in self-defense was that his revolver would not remain cocked, and when he pulled back the hammer to frighten the officer it came down without any pressure on the trigger. Russian Bill's chief boast, however, was that he held complete power over Curly Bill, and could prevent the latter from shooting if he chose. His reputation was not that of a "bad man," but of being a braggart, whose heart was really kind, and whose courage was doubtful.

About two years ago the residents of Shakspeare, New Mexico, resolved to free themselves of the rough element that had for a long time ruled that place. A vigilance committee was formed, and resolutions were passed that all of the resident bad characters should leave inside of twenty-four hours, and that the first mother's son who came in should be hanged. The next morning twelve men were asked to leave, and when Russian Bill arrived in town a couple of days later, accompanied by another rustler named Sandy King, the citizens decided that the two men should die as an example to their companions in crime. Accordingly, at about minnight, a dozen men entered the room of the Stratford hotel occupied by the rustlers. Before Sandy King and Russian Bill could offer any resistance they were tied securely, ropes were thrown over the beam above their beds, and they were pulled up and left hanging until they were dead. The next morning a coroner's jury held an inquest and brought in a verdict that the men had committed suicide by hanging.

A short time ago the sheriff of Grant county, New Mexico, received a letter from the American consul at St. Petersburg, saying that the Countess Telfnin was very anxious to learn the whereabouts of her son, who had been banished for political reasons, but who possessed large estates. The letter inclosed a photograph of Russian Bill. Word was sent that the count had committed suicide at Shakspeare two years ago, and the true facts were kept from the knowledge of his mother.


**Horsford's Acid Phosphate In Liver and Kidney Troubles.**

Dr. O. G. Cilley, Boston, says: "I have used it with the most remarkable success in dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver and kidneys.


**The Chair for Theatres Recently Invented by Mr. Mackaye.**

New York Tribune.

The chair Mr. Mackaye has inventented for the theatres is more original than his double-floored stage. It consists of an iron standard of conical shape, hollow in front, which occupies perhaps three or four inches at the base; each standard holds two swivel seats: when unoccupied they come together backward and look like desks or easels; when required for use they come parallel to each other, and the seat drops and has a brass iron piece under it which makes the front support, but the moment the seat is pushed up this piece folds beneath it. Under the seat is an arrangement to put your hat in, which is, therefore, underneath you, crown downward. Behind the seat is a wire arrangement in which the person sitting behind put his overcoat. At the corner of the standard is a place for a cane and umbrella. When the people come into the theatre these seats are all folded up, and hence the parterre or floor is almost as open as if there were nothing there at all, and it consists of a series of aisles running in both directions, with two seats like saddle bags hung together at intervals. Mr. Mackaye's theatere seat revolutionizes sittings as completely as his stage revolutionized waiting for the scene to set. He has created a seat which, the moment an individual rises up from it, folds up into a rack and affords through the theatre, lengthwise and crosswise, broad open aisles, so that the people can get out in case of fire or riot or panic almost as easily as they could escape through a corn-field with the Indian corn growing equidistantly, diagonally and transversely. The seats normally are folded up; when you need them you take hold of the seat and sit in it, and the back is adjustable to any movement you make; you want to have your knees far out, and the back accommodates you; you want to put your feet up, and there is a place under the seat before you for that purpose; you want to sit straight up, with your feet under your seat, and that is also easy. If you are waiting and some late chap arrives in the theatre with his lady, you stand up and your seat springs vertically and gives a broad aisle; when the intruder has passed you sit down, and everybody is happy.


"And as good lost, is seldom or never found;
As fading glass, no rubbing will refresh;
As flowers dead lie withered on the ground;
As broken glass no cement will refresh—
So beauty blemished once forever lost
In spite of physic, paid and cost."

Unless you use Pozzoni's medicated complexion powder, which restores freshness to the skin, and imparts a durable softness equalled by none other.


**Time for Breeding Pigs.**

Less attention is paid to the scientific breeding of pigs than of any other animal. This is partly owing to the fact that they are held in less esteem and partly because they increase so rapidly. In many of the Southern States no other attention is given to judicious breeding than in selecting males. The pigs of all ages have the range of all uninclosed land in the neighborhood, and increase the species as they do in a state of nature. Many of them breed while they are immature, and their young are deficient in size and vigor. "The Swine Breeders' Manual," in discussing the subject of the time for breeding pigs, says:

As a rule, young sows should not be bred at an earlier age than 8 or 10 months. They will then have their first litters when they are 12 or 14 months old. This general rule is subject to numerous variations, and for obvious reasons. Many sows are bred when they are quite young because their owners have not the patience to wait until they are better grown. Besides it is troublesome to keep open sows safe from the boar when they are in season. Those, however, of the smaller and earlier maturing breeds may often, without disadvantage, be allowed to breed when younger than others. Unusually large or coarse sows are sometimes bred at an early age with a view to their becoming finer in form as they approach maturity. But with this fineness there is apt to be an impaired constitution in the sow and a lack of strength and vigor in the pigs. It is thought by some that the earlier young sows are bred the better milkers they will become. Close observation, however, leads to the belief that no practical good is secured by such a course of management. Early breeding can never bring such marked improvement in the breeding qualities of sows as may be secured by careful selection and proper feeding when young. Adopting the latter course we are in line for improvements in other directions, while by the former method serious injury is often done the young sows. Breeding at a young age certainly retards their growth, and it is doubtful if they ever afterward reach the size they would otherwise attain.

The time of the year at which it is desired the young pigs should come often determines the age at which sows are bred. For example, those farrowed in October or November are often bred at less than eight months old in order that their pigs may come early as possible the following fall, for, if not thus bred when quite young, they must be kept from the boar until 12 months old or over, to avoid their having pigs very late in the fall or in the midst of winter. In selecting sow pigs for breeding we prefer those from early spring litters. Such will have the advantage of their first summer's growth on grass, while at the same time they are given whatever grain or other feed, according to location, may be thought best for their highest physical development. If well kept until they are nine months old they may then be bred. They will then have their first litters at thirteen months of age, and at a time of the year when young pigs with their dams can soon be put on grass and have the benefit of this and good weather for rapid and healthy growth. If the choice for breeding sows must be made from among pigs farrowed later in the spring, they may be bred at eight months old. Their pigs will then come when the sows are about a year old, bringing them as with the others, to about the time grass starts in the spring. Young sows selected from summer litters may also be bred when eight or nine months old, but those from fall litters had better be kept from the boar until they are at least twelve months of age, as above mentioned. This may seem a long time to wait, but such sows seldom fail to produce first-class litters and to rear them well.


Young Men, Middle Aged Men and All Men who suffer from early indiscretions will find Allen's Brain Food, the most powerful invigorant ever introduced; once restored by it there is no relapse. Try it; it never fails. $1; 6 for $5.—At druggists.


**Leon, Not Emma.**

Chicago News.

It is Leon Abbett and not Emma Abbott whom the New Jerseys Democrats have nominated for Governor. We make this statement for the information of certain Western papers which seem to have fallen into the erroneous idea that New Jersey has gone into the English opera business.


**Excitement.**

"What causes the great rush at Schroter & Becht's drug store?" The free distribution of sample bottles of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the most popular remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Bronchitis now on the market. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00.

*DUFRENE & MENDELSSOHN,*

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**FURNITURE!**

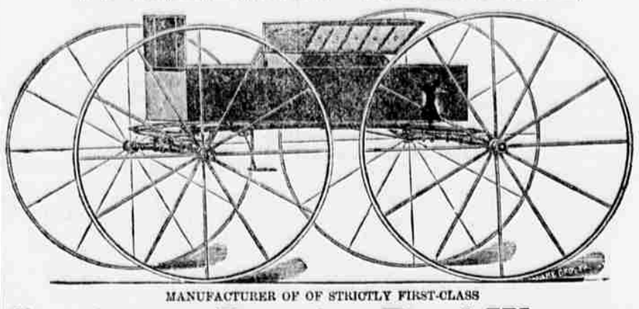
**Mirrors, Bedding, Feathers**

**And Everything pertaining to the Furniture and Upholstery Trade.**

PASSENGER ELEVATOR To All Floors.

**CHAS. SHIVERICK,** 1206, 1208 and 1210 Farnam St — OMAHA, NEB.

**WM. SNYDER,**



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**Carriages, Buggies, Road Wagons**

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Has discovered the greatest cure in the world for weakness of the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach or bowels—those terrible habits arising from solitary habits of youth, and secret practices more fatal to the victims than the songs of Syrens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible.

Those that are suffering from the evil practices which destroy their mental and physical systems causing

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

The symptoms of which are a dull, distressed mind, which unfits them for performing their business and social duties, makes happy marriage impossible, distresses the action of the heart, causing flushes of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fears, dreams, restless nights, dizziness, forgetfulness, unnatural discharges, pain in the back and hips, short breathing, melancholy, tire easily of company and have preference to be alone, feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, seminal weakness, lost manhood, white bone deposit in the urine, nervousness, confusion of thought, trembling, watery and weak eyes, dyspepsia, constipation, paleness, pain and weakness in the limbs, etc., should consult me immediately and be restored to perfect health.

YOUNG MEN

Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect who might otherwise entrance listening senators with the thunders of their eloquence or wake to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons or young men contemplating marriage being aware of physical weakness, loss of procreative power, impotency, or any other disqualification speedily relieved. He who places himself under the care of Dr. Fishblatt may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANAL WEAKNESS

Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affliction—which renders life a burden and marriage impossible, is the penalty paid by the victim for improper indulgence. Young people are apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now who that understands this subject will deny that procration is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offsprings, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weaken. Loss of procreative powers, nervous irritability, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, wasting of the frame, cough, consumption and death.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders who keep them trifling month after month taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.

DR. FISHBLATT,

graduate of one of the most eminent colleges of the United States, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that are ever known; many troubled with ringing in the ears and head, when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at certain sounds, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of the mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. F. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the melancholy effects produced by the early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the back and limbs, pains in the head and dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, nervous irritability, derangement of digestive functions, debility, consumption.

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