

NEBRASKA CITY.

Steady Growth in Building and General Business Enterprise--Political and Other Events.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 20--Two cases of illegal voting came up on election day, one an old colored man who "didn't know he was votin' wrong" the other a bartender in one of our saloons who had been a resident of the city but a few days. The latter skipped; the former now languishes in our city jail for the space of thirty days with the pleasant adjunct of a \$50 fine thrown in. Oh it costs something to be a voter in this great republic of ours!

Our police court has been pretty lively of late, Judge White's time being almost entirely taken up with criminalities of various descriptions. We shall soon be as metropolitan as Omaha at the present rate of increase in the criminal business. Our city will boast of a bran new ferry boat before many days shall pass. Capt. Butts, for a long time connected with the B. & M. transfer boat, an old river man, will be proprietor and Nelson Piny of the old ferry boat, captain.

ARBOR DAY

will be appropriately observed in this city. All the schools will be closed and the scholars therefrom will form in procession and march to the opera house, where exercises of a pleasing and appropriate character will be conducted by the board of education. The address will be delivered by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, the originator of "Arbor Day." Joe Emmet showed here Wednesday evening to a crowded house. This is the first thing in the amusement line our city has seen this several week and it was a consolation to know it was a good one. Several other troupes of lesser note have been billed for here of late, but all have invariably cancelled, the dates by reason of the high waters and bust-ups before reaching here.

NEW BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

we can mention the Boston Upholstery company which has just opened up, having moved down from dear old Plattsmouth. J. E. Smith & Bro., of Oil City, Pa., have also settled among us and are fitting up a building for the manufacture of candy of all kinds. They will also do a jobbing business in fruits and nuts. A new grocery is to be started by a gentleman from Alton, Ill., whose name we have not learned. A new hardware store is also talked of, other new enterprises are on foot, but until something more definite is known we will not mention them.

The distillery has been the means of bringing many new persons to our city. Gen. B. M. Ford and Geo. L. Woolsey, who are the principal stockholders of the distillery company, have fitted up elegant residences and are now to be classed among the citizens of Nebraska City. The distillery is now closed for several days awaiting the arrival of a new fly-wheel to replace the old one which flew to pieces last week by reason of the belt slipping off the governor. It is strange that no one was hurt, as the full working force was in the building at the time of the accident.

In view of the "shortness of the time" July 1st--when the "timber claim" was to be obtained by many of our citizens are rushing off to western Nebraska and northern Kansas after claims.

Dr. Quinn, who has been the manager of the Singer sewing machine agency in this city for the past year, skipped out on a few weeks ago and upon investigation in his books by a special agent he was found to be defaulter to the company of about \$2,000, besides owing many of our merchants various sums. P. Ker are said to be the cause of his downfall.

A banquet in honor of

HON. C. H. VAN WYCK, was on the tapis on his return from Washington, but the general hearing of the same, sent a letter of hearty thanks to the committee, at the same time declining the proffered banquet.

The total bonded debt of this county April 1st was \$472,012.50; this, of course, includes the interest on the above.

S. S. Fletcher, of Sioux City, Iowa, is the new agent for the Singer Manufacturing company, in place of Quinon, who absconded.

The grand jury, which has just completed its work, found indictments against Nichol, the forger, who tried to work China & Fager, of your city, and W. G. R. Davis, the ex-justice of peace of Syracuse, who is charged with misappropriation of funds.

Our city is now enjoying a temperance revival, mainly through the efforts of Col. Woodford, of Iowa. The colonel was greeted with a rained house during his weeks' stay in the city. His efforts were followed by Mrs. Folsom, of the W. C. T. U., but little or no enthusiasm was added to the latter person's work.

HARBOR BUSINESS

still hangs fire. A receiver has been appointed to keep his eye on things while the suits are progressing. It is said that the Erie and West Virginia canal is on the tapis to start a large company and manufacture barbed wire on a large scale. The Omaha capitalists had better await the outcome of affairs here before they rashly blindly into the "Col. Sellers' speculation" as vividly pictured by Fish, the patentee of the new machines.

Deserving of Confidence.--There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, the sufferer from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Universal Peace Union's Address on Their Relations to Each Other. Philadelphia Call. The special committee of the Universal Peace Union on the relations of labor and capital, consisting of Henry S. Cobb, Alfred H. Love, Sarah T. Rogers, M.D., J. M. Washburn, Thomas J. Whitney, Mrs. A. L. Washburn and Thomas E. Longshore, has prepared the following "address to the people of the United States:-- The Universal Peace Union, desirous of promoting peace by removing all possible causes of discontent among the people, appeals to all citizens and residents

of the United States to use calm and impartial judgment in regard to the relations of labor and capital, so as to obtain a solution of pending difficulties, afford a relief from present distresses, and secure justice to all in a manner creditable alike to the intelligence and forbearance of the American people.

Certain principles seem essential to success in the relations of capital and labor, and these should be conceded by both sides: 1. The employer should have the right of selecting, without dictation, the persons he employs. 2. The person seeking employment should have the right of seeking it wherever he believes his services will be best appreciated and remunerated. 3. Whether employer or employee belongs to any particular organization should be no obstacle to forming a labor contract. 4. Employers should not be required to abide by regulations or laws in the construction of which they have had no voice. 5. Due notice of any change of regulations, prices of labor, cessation of or discharge from employment should be given by the employer to the employed. 6. Due notice of leaving employment should be given to the employer by the employed. 7. Misconducts, not otherwise adjustable, should be submitted to a tribunal of arbitration, and each contract should contain a clause providing therefor.

The first requisite of success where difficulties exist is a personal meeting to arrange the affair, and, failing in that, to invite the mediation of a disinterested, discreet person, or to refer the matter to impartial, intelligent arbitrators, whose decision should be final. Even in cases where it was supposed to be impossible to arrive at an understanding, difficulties have been overcome and the happiest results followed mediation without appealing to arbitrators.

ARBITRATION ADVOCATED.

The address then quotes the case of the shoe manufacturers of Philadelphia and the happy results of following the above course. Thomas Hughes, M. P., speaks very strongly in favor of arbitration, and says:-- "Disputes as to the rates of wages can never cease until the development of association has made the interest of employer and employed identified. When that time comes trades unions will disappear."

We are, however, aware that there are many difficulties existing which may require radical changes in the relation of labor to capital, in order to prevent injustice or serious consequences. It is a fact that large accumulations of capital by employers and, in some cases, a want of adequate provision for the health, comfort and education of the employees and their families lead to feelings of jealousy and dissatisfaction. Those who labor, seeing their employers wealthy and prosperous and their own families in penury or on the verge of pauperism, quite naturally become dissatisfied and, if not otherwise relieved, they resort to violence in any form.

The idea that working people, the vast numerous part of the community, cannot obtain justice in a country where the suffrage is so extensive as in the United States is an impeachment of republican institutions.

Even in England, where political power has never been so widely diffused as in the United States, the capital and labor problem is gradually meeting a solution without violence and in a manner satisfactory both to operatives and capitalists.

ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATION.

The co-operation manufacturing companies of Oldham, England, are then given as samples of the advantages to be derived from that style of labor, and the pertinent question asked: "May not what is practical in conservative England be also practical in the United States, where wiser legislation may be seen to place such co-operative manufacturing on a sure and safe legal basis can be so easily secured?"

The fear that the laborers would be too poor to invest anything in the business is met by the fact that in no city in the United States are the working people so poor as they were in Oldham prior to the establishment of these mills.

The address concludes by an appeal to the honest, industrious people of this country to direct their energies to some such pacific measure rather than give their time to listening to the schemes of those who are seeking to effect changes by physical force, which, after years of anxiety, suffering and desolation, would probably end in establishing a government less favorable to industry than that under which the people enjoy so small amount of political and social privileges.

STAMPS AND THEIR COLLECTORS.

A Talk With a Franklin Street Dealer Who Has Been Many Years in the Business.

"Stamps are of more modern origin than many imagine," said a Franklin street dealer and collector. "The first stamps used were issued in Great Britain in 1840. They were in the shape of prepaid envelopes, designed by W. Mulready, and engraved by John Thompson. Prepaid letter sheets were issued at about the same time, there being two denominations, one penny and two penny, of both these and the envelopes. Prior to this time postage was prepaid at the post office, and the postmaster's stamp affixed, or, what was more common, collected upon delivery. The system worked so well that it was soon adopted by other countries. Finland and Brazil being among the first to fall into line in May, '73."

"When did the custom of collecting stamps begin?" "It is not known exactly, but it was undoubtedly of spontaneous growth, people naturally preserving what is odd and strange. It was at its height in this country about 1865, at which time nearly everybody was engaged in it, though not as a rule, scientifically. At that time the price of a stamp, but since then it has known one sold as high as \$200. It was a Brattleboro, Vt., stamp of the private issue I have referred to. They have been considered perhaps the rarest stamps in existence; but there is no good reason to believe that a small town in Massachusetts issued stamps contemporaneously with Brattleboro. If this is so, they will probably be of even greater value, especially to amateurs. I believe they are genuine, but it is hard to tell there are many tricks in the trade. I have sold stamps myself for from \$50 to \$100 each, and once sold four United States envelopes, issued in 1860, for \$400. I do not know of any others like them in existence."

"What are the most valuable collections worth?" "I have heard of one of them sold in London for \$3,000; there is one in Boston now that is probably worth as much, and there are several others in the country of about equal value. A Belgian dealer has recently issued a catalogue which includes nearly every stamp--postage, telegraph, revenue, etc.--in the world. It has 1,100 octavo pages, 4,900 engravings, and describes 43,138 stamps. The United States takes the lead in the number of stamps, having 5222--including the many private, proprietary and match stamps issued during the war and abolished about two years ago. Some of British Guiana, Sandwigh islands and Moldavia stamps are very valuable, and I have sold a Russian local for \$800. Many stamps that are of great value if misused are of little value if cancelled. Some collect both kinds, while others collect only those that do not get used. Age has but little to do with the value of a stamp. For example, the marketable value of the one penny bank, Great Britain, issued in 1849, is three cents, while numerous stamps issued the past two years are worth \$10 or more each. This is easily accounted for. There were millions of the former issued, and but few of the latter--by some little state, perhaps, that suddenly changed its government. Stamps of the same issue too, often differ in value. There is a three-penny Canadian stamp worth but ten cents, whereas the twelve penny of the same issue has been sold for \$50. There is a popular fallacy, by the way, that the gathering of 1,000,000 stamps is to be rewarded in some way--by a college education, or something of that kind. People get this idea from items that are constantly appearing in newspapers. They come in and say: "Here are 30,000 or 40,000 stamps. I understand that some one is collecting them for the manufacture of papier mache, or something equally absurd. The fact is these statements have their basis in a demand for fraudulent purposes--some parties buying them in large quantities and cleaning them with acids. They are worth no more than old paper except for fraudulent purposes. They are not worth the trouble of gathering, and I throw thousands into the paper basket every month."

"Are stamps often counterfeited?" "Yes, nearly every stamp that has ever been made has been counterfeited, and the counterfeit has been sold by dealers, who have more regard for profit than reputation. They deceive boys and beginners, but are easily detected by any one familiar with the business. Many United States stamps have been counterfeited in Europe. The collecting of stamps had a severe set-back in the crisis for collecting fancy cards, which swept the country a few years ago, but that having died a natural death, it is again on the increase. I have sold as many stamp albums in the past year as I did in four years previous. Nothing could indicate the increase better than that."

"* * * Rupture radically cured, also piles tumors and fistulas. Pamphlets of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y."

A Crash of Matter and a Wreck.

New York Tribune. "I shan't never forget the night when one of them things run into us," said the conductor, as a fire engine thundered down a side street. "When was that," asked the reporter. "Toward the last part of the presidential campaign," replied the conductor, as he showed a dime into his pocket with one hand and rang up two fares with the other.

"We were coming up on the 'runnin' in trip' about 1 o'clock in the morning. On the 'runnin' in trip,' you know, if you don't get mor'n ten fares we can run in when we get to the stable. So we were just a flyin' along Centre street, without lookin' either to the right or left. There was a young fellow an' his girl a settin' in the front seat in the car, a spoonin' away for dear life. Just before we got to Grand street they changed their seat and got on the other side of the car to the rear. The movement saved their lives; for just as we were half way round the curve, into Grand street, goin' at a good eight-mile gait, there came a most awful crash, and the next thing I know was pickin' myself up out of the gutter an' feelin' around for my cap, while one of them fire engines was a terrin' up the street without even droppin' a man to see whether we were dead or livin'."

"Goah, that was rough, warn't it?" said Jim, the driver, as he sat up on the curbstone, an' felt of his ribs to see if they were all there yet.

"Well, rather," said I for there was that car with the whole of one side of it clean gone, scattered up along the street for half a block, while the horses were all mixed up in a heap, on the sidewalk. Well, sir, we warn't hurt, either of us. Neither was the woman. So we just loaded up the wreck with all the kindin' wood we could pick up around, and started up the Bowery. We never found the 'clock,' so I was a durn 'lones' 'er. But yer life I dida look for it very long! When we got to the stable they all swore we mu' have been drunk or asleep. I had to go and ring up the superintendent and tell him about it."

"What's the matter?" said he, pickin' his head out of his chamber window.

"One of yer \$300 cars smashed up," said I.

"Who did it?" said he.

"I did," says I.

"Well, you I have to pay for it," says he.

"All right," says I, "charge it up."

"We ost ten days' work while they were quazin us and investigatin' the matter, but the city paid for it. The fireman owned up, it was his fault. It was late, you see, and not expectin' to meet anythin' they ain't bringin' the goods, because the horses run better without it."

"What became of the young couple?" asked the reporter.

"Dunno. Never seen 'em afterwar'd," replied the conductor, helping a lady up the step. "Guess they walked the rest of the way."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate IN FERTILITY FROM OVERWORK.

Dr. G. W. COLLENS, Tipton, Ind., says: "I used it in nervous debility brought on by overwork in warm weather, with good results."

RATTLESAKE OIL. A Old-Time Industry Killed--The Life of Rattlesnake Town and Its Lesson.

Blossburg, Pa., Cor. N. Y. Sun. The land of Tidaghton, once the property of the Six Nations, but since the year 1784 owned and controlled by the state of Pennsylvania, and now known as the Pine Creek Region, was for many years after its acquisition by Pennsylvania the centre of a thriving industry and commercial prosperity. It was fishing for rattlesnakes, extracting the oil from their slimy carcasses, and marketing the same. The Pine Creek region was the very hotbed of rattlesnakes, and the locality produced them by the millions.

The mountains which lift their heads a thousand feet or more above Tidaghton or Pine Creek, were peculiarly adapted to the cultivation and propagation of these reptiles. The business of lumbering was also carried on at the same time, and the timber and lumber rafts which at every frost floated down the river, with the waters of the Tidaghton to the west branch of the Susquehanna, and thence to the Chesapeake Bay, were generally loaded with huge cans or barrels of rattlesnake oil, extracted by the native Pine Creekers, in their rude but economical way by lassoing, skinning and sucking the reptiles up by their tails up poles to long rows in the sun, with wooden troughs underneath to catch and receive the oleaginous substances. Every snake farmer had his hotbed or den, to which he could repair yearly in June, July and August and harvest the crop.

The product of this harvest (rattlesnake oil) was shipped off cash to the market, or stored in casks, or bottled, or bartered for whiskey. There were rattlesnake kings, autocrats and monopolists in the snake farming business then, as there are now in the petroleum, railroad, and mining industry. Complaints were then made in relation to discrimination in freights, and corners in rattlesnake oil as there are now in petroleum, corn, oats, butter, lard, cheese and oleomargarine.

Rattlesnake Tom, or Snakey Tom, a wily and scheming old monopolist, bondholder and rattlesnake stock jobber, early in the development of the industry secured valuable franchises, which ultimately made him the Jay Gould or Standard Oil company of that region, and for years he monopolized the catching of the snakes, extraction of the oil and the marketing of the same. He was usually dressed in rattlesnake skins from head to foot while skulking about in search of some fearless poacher who had invaded his premises or trespassed upon his snake-den. To see him going along stealthily and sinuously over the rocks and mountain sides a thousand feet above the waters of the Tidaghton, wearing moccasins made of the skins of the yellow and black rattlesnakes, his breeches, vest, coat and chapeau made of the same material, each garment festooned and trimmed with rattles taken from the snakes, and annually once he proclaimed his wail and over his shoulders, after the manner of a modern brigadier, and carrying a strong oakden rod in his hand, to which was attached a lasso, he certainly made the impression upon the natives that he was a monarch in his profession and a terror to all evil doers in the rattlesnake farming business. His rank, or shipping name was about a mile below where Marsh Creek empties its waters into the Tidaghton, while his plantations or snakekens were on the east and west sides of the stream, and covered an area of several thousand acres, the best adapted to the natural and artificial propagation of rattlesnakes of any territory in northern Pennsylvania.

Originally this large tract was owned by some fifteen or twenty snake farmers, but it eventually fell into the hands of more old than they could deliver, and were caught short. Tom discounted their paper and advanced them whiskey. Not wishing to do without that necessary article in their business, they pledged their snakekies to Tom for an advance. When they least expected it Tom entered up a bill for the whiskey, and the natives and closed their concerns. There were no proffered creditors in those days, nor receivers appointed, so Tom had absolute control of their effects and wrested their snakekies from them. They were, however, wedded to the business, and could not, or would not, pursue any other vocation, and became the tenants of Tom, working the snakekies on shares. To prevent those tenants from diverting the products from their legitimate channel and selling to a rival monopolist whose plantation was located some eighteen or twenty miles below upon the Tidaghton, was the reason that such an unwearied vigilance was required by Rattlesnake Tom.

In June the business was most brisk. Then the snakes came forth of their own accord in the greatest numbers, and were lassoed by the snakekies. What snakes were not attracted by the general rays of the sun from their rocky beds by the thousand by the bright glare of the day which opened in this month. The tendency was then toward over-production, and made the month of June a busy season at the snakekies. During this month Rattlesnake Tom never undressed himself, and scarcely slept an hour out of the twenty-four, having his headquarters in the snake-den.

M. M. Folsom, of America, Ga., writes: "Did you ever see a 'Georgia war button'?" Those shirt buttons were queer looking things. With their own hands our industrious mothers spun the thread and needles were needles in those days. Provided with a needle and thread they selected the site for the proposed button and began sewing in and out and round the button until by a simple operation the button was made and sewed fast. The button was made altogether of thread and possessed a decided advantage--it never came off. It lasted just as long as the button-hole. Home-made tumblers were an ingenious contrivance. A round bottle, while it could be obtained, was needed and a stout cord was wrapped once around it. One person held one end of the cord, another held the other and moved the bottle quite rapidly until the glass became hot, when it was plunged into cold water, which caused the bottle to break in two quite smoothly. "Queer tumblers they did send services. In edge; but they did send services. In the manufacture of hats there was a wide field for the exercise of inventive minds. The tender shoots of the saw palmetto, plated in round, square or "notched" strips, were most frequently brought in to requisition. But then there were cloth hats made of that homespun by cutting conical pieces of cloth, sometimes of different colors, and sewing them together, the points meeting at the top of the crown and the brim made separately. These funny hats were worn by some of the last emigrants and gave them the name of "top-sailed millin'."

When the rattlesnake season had closed and the books were posted. Although not skilled in the art of reading and writing and the manner of keeping books, no man could tell any better than he, learned or unlearned, how many snakes it required to make a cord or how much oil could be extracted from them. By long experience he was enabled to cast his eye over a miscellaneous squirming mass of five or ten thousand snakes and estimate the number with mathematical precision, as he could detect any attempt upon the part of his tenantry to withhold the true amount pure snake oil and substitute for it the base oils, such as rascoun, skunk, bear, or woodchuck oil. His goods were always straight and unadulterated, monopolist oil prices though he was.

The building of the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek railroad by Magee, Sherwood, Wallace, and Wanderbilt wrecked Tom's shipping and wrecked his business just at a time when rattlesnake oil is worth from a dollar to a dollar and fifty cents per ounce. Also! such is the fate of some of our most profitable old-time industries; such the fate of individuals, states, and nations.

Rattlesnake Tom is no more. The march of civilization and the invasion of his territory by the locomotive, the freight passenger and parlor car wounded his native pride. Forlorn and disheartened, he sought his beloved mountains, and died of either hunger, chagrin, or mortification.

Biliousness. Is very prevalent at this season, the symptoms being bitter taste, offensive breath, coated tongue, sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of appetite. If this condition is allowed to continue, serious consequences may follow. By promptly taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, a fever may be avoided or premature death prevented. It is a positive cure for biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

strange Phenomena of the Death Bed.

Philadelphia North American.

"Many people," writes a lady correspondent from Newark, "are deceived by optical illusions. On a recent morning I looked into my brother's room, and saw him standing at his dressing case. Then I remembered that I had heard him go down stairs, and I said to myself: 'This is an optical illusion.' Knowing that it was such I looked at the figure until it slowly faded away. Let me add that I am in good bodily health, cheerful, and I believe sound in mind. A friend who'died lately said in her last hours, when apparently she was rational, that she saw her dead parents in her room. She exclaimed, addressing the friends who stood at her bedside: 'There they are, right there. Can't you see them?' I repeat that, as far as anyone could judge, she was thoroughly conscious. But we will pass over her case, for it is not exceptional and while we cannot say she was delirious, neither can we affirm positively that she had her senses.

"But here, I think, is an unusual form of optical illusion, if it was an illusion at all. A few days ago a well-known business man of New York passed away. His widow is a clear-minded and educated lady, without any morbid or superstitious taint in her nature, or any belief in spiritualism. While heeding over her husband shortly before his death she observed that the expression on his face was changing, and the next moment saw there, instead, the dead face of her brother. The two men were entirely unlike in appearance, one being light and having a blond beard, and the other very dark. Shortly afterward the lady saw on her husband's face the expression of a deceased friend, and a little later that of a third. Her morbid and unwrought fancy deceived her, some one says. Could two persons be deceived at the same time and in the same way? I ask this because three years ago this lady and her sister watched beside a dying child of the latter. The little girl's face suddenly changed. One of the ladies saw that the other observed this and said: "'Emily, who was it?' "'Adelaide,' was the answer. "'Yes, Adelaide.' "'The two ladies have told me that they saw unmistakably the face of their dead cousin, a woman, shining out through the partition of the phenomena, and present themselves only because to me they seem very interesting.

Angostura Bitters is known as the great regulator of the digestive organs and over the system of the human body. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Sierger & Sons.

Relating to the Annals.

M. M. Folsom, of America, Ga., writes: "Did you ever see a 'Georgia war button'?" Those shirt buttons were queer looking things. With their own hands our industrious mothers spun the thread and needles were needles in those days. Provided with a needle and thread they selected the site for the proposed button and began sewing in and out and round the button until by a simple operation the button was made and sewed fast. The button was made altogether of thread and possessed a decided advantage--it never came off. It lasted just as long as the button-hole. Home-made tumblers were an ingenious contrivance. A round bottle, while it could be obtained, was needed and a stout cord was wrapped once around it. One person held one end of the cord, another held the other and moved the bottle quite rapidly until the glass became hot, when it was plunged into cold water, which caused the bottle to break in two quite smoothly. "Queer tumblers they did send services. In edge; but they did send services. In the manufacture of hats there was a wide field for the exercise of inventive minds. The tender shoots of the saw palmetto, plated in round, square or "notched" strips, were most frequently brought in to requisition. But then there were cloth hats made of that homespun by cutting conical pieces of cloth, sometimes of different colors, and sewing them together, the points meeting at the top of the crown and the brim made separately. These funny hats were worn by some of the last emigrants and gave them the name of "top-sailed millin'."

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY FURNITURE IS AT DEWEY & STONES' One of the Best and Largest Stocks in the United States To Select From. NO STAIRS TO CLIMB. ELEGANT PASSENGER ELEVATOR.

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Edney & Gibbon, IRON, STEEL HEAVY HARDWARE Solicit the attention of cash and prompt time buyers. Will duplicate eastern wholesale prices, adding freight to Omaha. 1217 and 1219 Leavenworth St.

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Choicest Woolen Clothing Pants for \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$6, Worth Double that Amount. Suits for \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$17.50 and \$20. Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed. This offer should bring us many new customers. Elgutter's Mammoth Clothing House, 1001 Farnam, Corner 10th Sts.

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