

Weak Nerves

Indicate as surely as any physical symptom shows anything, that the organs and tissues of the body are not satisfied with their nourishment.

They draw their sustenance from the blood, and if the blood is thin, impure or insufficient, they are in a state of revolt. Their complaints are made to the brain, the seat of the body, through the nervous system, and the result of the general dissipation is what we call Nervousness.

This is a concise, reasonable explanation of the whole matter.

The cure for Nervousness, then, is simple. Purify and enrich your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the nerves, tissues and organs will have the beautiful nourishment they crave. Nervousness and Weakness will then give way to strength and health.

This is not theory but fact is proven by the voluntary statements of thousands cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read the next column.

With pleasure I will state that Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me wonderfully. The nervous troubles I could not get down to sleep, on account of near trouble and also

Prostration of the Nerves.

For three years I had been doctoring but could not get cured. I received relief for a while but not permanent. Soon after beginning to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there was a change for the better. In a short time I was feeling splendidly. I now rest well and am able to do work of whatever kind. I had not tried Hood's Sarsaparilla I do not know what would have become of me. I keep it in my house all the time, and other members of the family take it, and all say there is

Nothing Like Hood's

Sarsaparilla. I have highly recommended it and one of my neighbors has commenced taking it. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla at every opportunity. Mrs. S. B. BARNES, 24 Erie Ave., Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Length of the Day.

The division of the year into 24 hours of 60 minutes each originated with the Egyptians, then passed to Babylon and Greece. They divided into 24 instead of some other number of hours, it is impossible to say. The Chinese and a few other oriental nations reckon but 12 hours to the day and night—eventually making the whole to correspond with the apparent passage of the sun over one of the zodiacal signs.

Minute Wonders of Nature.

The fiber of the coarsest wool is about five hundredth part of an inch in diameter.

Human hair varies in thickness from one two hundred and fiftieth to the six hundredth part of an inch.

The thread of silk spun by the common silkworm is only the fifteen hundredth part of an inch in thickness.

Leutenbeck and Humboldt both say that a single pound of the finest spider webs would reach around the world.

\$10 worth \$40

Last week we had the pleasure of presenting you the extract of two representative business firms of Illinois, one of whom has sold \$40 and the other \$100 worth of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The result was that both of them were cured of their ailments and were able to resume their business.

The extract of the first firm is as follows: "I have been suffering from a severe case of rheumatism for several years. I had tried many different remedies but had not found any relief. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking a few bottles I was cured. I am now able to do my work as usual and feel much better than I have for years."

The extract of the second firm is as follows: "I have been suffering from a severe case of neuralgia for several years. I had tried many different remedies but had not found any relief. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking a few bottles I was cured. I am now able to do my work as usual and feel much better than I have for years."

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adopting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the Remedy Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidney, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Burlington Route

NEW SHORT LINE TO SPOKANE

J. FRANCIS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, OMAHA, NEB.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING.

W. L. DOUGLAS, MANUFACTURER, BOSTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes.

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, — stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R. — THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE TO ALL PORTS NORTH AND EAST SOUTH

And in connection with the Union Pacific System — IN THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO California, Oregon and all Western Points. For information regarding rates, etc., call on or address any agent of the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R. — Gen. Pass. Agt. — J. F. ROBINSON, JR., Gen'l Manager, St. Joseph, Mo.

LOOK FOR OUR ANNOUNCEMENT IN NEXT ISSUE OF THIS PAPER. IT WILL SHOW A LIST OF 100 OF THE BEST BAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS.

W. H. U. No. 239-14. York, Neb.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEES please give us the advertisement in the paper.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On the Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE CATARRH

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm (to each eye) 2 or 3 times, 4 or 5 times a day.

NEBRASKA CONGRESS

DOINGS IN BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE.

Friday.

SENATE.—The senate passed Jenkins' amended cigarette bill, and in committee of the whole considered bills reported by the sitting committee, including the Omaha fire and police commission bill, the liquor notice bill, which was killed, and corrected an error in Wright's insurance act.

The Senate then adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday.

HOUSE.—The house passed the conference committee relief bill, considered the new depository law and the banking bill in committee of the whole, reporting on both favorably, and adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday.

This closes the sixty days' time for which representatives draw pay.

Monday.

Two mighty strides toward final adjournment were taken by the legislature yesterday when the house accepted the chieftain amendment to the sugar bounty bill and the senate practically disposed of the Omaha fire and police commission bill by considering it in committee of the whole and advancing it to a third reading. The bounty bill is to be presented to Governor Holcomb today, and the fire and police measure is to be hurried through as fast as possible, so that in case either is vetoed before the expiration of five days' time it may be passed over the governor's head.

SENATE.—Senate file No. 100, by Stuefer, permitting a county judge to grant authority to executors or administrators of estates and guardians to mortgage real estate, was read the third time and passed.

Hahn's bill, senate file No. 104, authorizing the listing of adjoining tracts owned by one person as one tract for assessment purposes, was passed.

Senate file No. 340, by McKesson, providing for incorporation of guarantee companies, and for the approval of such corporations as sureties for public officials, was passed.

Wright's insurance bill, No. 98, a general law governing life insurance companies and taxing foreign companies 1 percent of gross premiums, came up for passage. A call of the house brought in a few amendments and the roll was called. A majority of the house believed it best to postpone consideration of the bill. It is expected to be returned to the house for consideration next week.

Tuesday.

The senate yesterday passed the fire and police commission bill, the measure appropriating \$75,000 to complete the university library building, approved the anti-busker shop measure, killed a pop water bounty bill, and left McKesson's bill for the purchase of a penitentiary farm hanging in the balance. In the house the entire day was consumed with bills on third reading and final passage. The water rights irrigation bill passed, with the emergency clause. The two principal bills killed were the ones submitting a constitutional amendment requiring an educational qualification for voters, and the bill allowing county boards to issue bonds for jails without a vote of the people.

Yesterday was an eventful day in the history of the legislature. Five bills were sent to Governor Holcomb, comprising the sugar and chieftain bounty bill, the Omaha fire and police commission bill, the university library building appropriation, house roll No. 531, appropriating \$40,000 to pay legislative expenses, and house roll No. 161, relating to payments on state land, sold or leased. A sixth bill, senate file No. 333, by Sloan, authorizing the secretary of state instead of the governor to designate newspapers which shall publish constitutional amendments prior to election, was passed by the house signed by the proper officers and is now ready to be taken to the governor.

This piling up of responsibility upon the governor was not without some return on his part. He approved house roll No. 332, the act providing for organization of irrigation districts and the voting of bonds to pay cost of constructing irrigation works or to be used in purchasing works already constructed. This is one of the big irrigation bills formulated by Senator Akers and other prominent irrigators of Nebraska. It was introduced by Representative Myers, while Senator Akers introduced a similar one in the senate. The governor also approved senate file No. 1, by Watson, correcting a former act under which cities of less than \$25,000 inhabitants were organized, the act having been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

Wednesday.

SENATE.—The judicial apportionment bill, senate file No. 184, by Hitchcock, was passed by a vote of 24 to 4. The bill apportions the state into judicial districts as follows, changes being made in the First, Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth districts:

First judicial district—Richardson, Nemaha, Johnson and Pawnee counties.

Second—Otoe and Cass.

Third—Lancaster.

Fourth—Douglas, Sarpy, Washington and Burt.

Fifth—Saunders, Seward, Butler, York, Hamilton and Polk.

Sixth—Dodge, Colfax, Platte, Merrick and Nance.

Seventh—Saline, Fillmore, Thayer, Neokolls and Clay.

Eighth—Wayne, Knox, Dixon, Dakota, Colfax and Thurston.

Ninth—Cuming, Madison, Antelope, Pierce and Stanton.

Tenth—Adams, Webster, Kearney, Franklin, Harlan and Phelps.

Eleventh—Boone, Hall, Wheeler, Greeley, Garfield, Loup, Valley, Howard, Blaine, Thomas, Hooker and Grant.

Twelfth—Buffalo, Dawson, Custer and Sherman.

Thirteenth—Lincoln, Logan, Keith, Cheyenne, Deuel, Scott's Bluff, Kimball, Bazine, McPherson, Arthur and Perkins.

Fourteenth—Gosper, Furnas, Frontier, Red Willow, Hayes, Hitchcock, Chase and Dundey.

Fifteenth—Holt, Rock, Brown, Keya Paha, Cherry, Sheridan, Dawes, Sioux, Box Butte, Boyd and the unorganized territory.

Sixteenth—Gage and Jefferson.

It also passed senate file No. 24, permitting electors of counties to vote on the proposition of having three or five commissioners; and considered the salary appropriation bill, adding to it items aggregating \$17,300, not including the salary of a secretary for the proposed bureau of immigration.

HOUSE.—The house passed the constitutional amendments, killed the plumbers bill and approved the bill authorizing townships and cities to vote bonds in aid of sugar factories. Chicory factories were also included after a spirited debate.

Thursday.

SENATE.—The senate buried the stock yards bill, had considerable fun over the removal of the state capital, and witnessed a personal encounter between Senator Stewart of Dawes and Sergeant-at-Arms Stewart.

The following bills were passed: Senate file No. 44, by Graham, for the keeping of an incumbrance book in the office of the clerk of the district court and to require the entry therein by the sheriff of each levy of attachment or subsequent vendees or incumbrance.

Senate file No. 39, by Bessler, giving district courts original jurisdiction to hear and determine impeachment charges against county, precinct and township officers.

Senate file No. 58, by McKeely, to validate conveyances of real estate made by corporations without the corporate seal.

Senate file No. 356, by Pope, authorizing county boards to send children confined in poor houses to public schools, and to pay proportionate cost of text books, fuel and teachers' wages.

Senate file No. 131, by Sloan, permitting cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants to contract for gas or electric light for a term of not longer than six years and to levy a tax not exceeding 5 mills.

HOUSE.—The joint committee on final adjournment reported that the committee had agreed upon Friday noon, the 5th, as the time for final adjournment, and the report was adopted by a vote of 42 to 33.

The house put in the entire morning hours in considering the bill for the permanent location of the state fair at Lincoln, defeating the measure.

House roll 509, by Jenness of Douglas, a bill providing for a method of dividing counties as already organized, was read a third time and passed—yeas 66, nays 2.

House roll 602, by Harris of Keith, defining what shall be required of a newspaper in order for it to be medium for legal advertisements, was read a third time and passed—yeas 67, nays 18.

The Omaha charter bill was then put on third reading and final passage. So many members had strolled out during the long reading that on roll call only twenty-seven votes were secured and the Douglas delegation at once demanded a call of the house. After the call was raised the bill received fifty-five votes, not sufficient to carry the emergency clause. It was then passed without the emergency clause—56 yeas, 28 nays.

What People Write For.

Mr. Froude, in one of our earliest talks, said:

"And why do you want to meddle with biography? Why can't you be content to write three-volume novels?"

"I have no invention," said I.

"Then I suppose you can't write that sort of 'rot' out of which Rider Haggard and such men make their thousands?"

"I am not clever enough for that," I replied.

"That answer is disingenuous," he said.

"Well," said I, "I don't want to write those books."

"That's better," said Froude, and turned away. But afterward he renewed the subject, and said: "I am glad you don't come to me saying that you think you have a mission of any kind, or want to remove a veil from the eyes of mistaken humanity on any subject—or to do anything grand or philanthropic—or that sort of idiosyncrasy. I have heard so much of that kind of thing."

"Oh, dear, no!" I said. "I want to put a little money in my pocket. I have no other motive, and as a publisher asked for the book, I took the necessary steps. Nothing more."

"That's well," said Froude.—Mrs. Ireland, in the Contemporary Review.

The lighter the color on the walls of the room the less artificial light will be required.

A man aged 108 years has just died in Arkansas. It is a glorious country.

A mother's love is home. Mary E. Morange.

GEORGE J. GOULD'S NEW YORK RESIDENCE.



The spacious New York residence of George J. Gould is a beautiful home. The walls are high, the halls and staircases wide and roomy, and an air of luxurious comfort in all the surroundings.

Upon ascending the broad brownstone steps, with their couched and vigilant lions keeping guard, and passing the vestibule the visitor finds himself in a splendid hall, from which he is conducted into a stately waiting room on the left furnished in the style of Louis XVI, with chairs and tables of narrow and slender form and elegant workmanship.

In the rear of this reception room is an alcove furnished with the richness that would delight a connoisseur. Across the hall is a magnificent apartment, known as the Moorish drawing room. The Moorish drawing room opens by a pair of folding doors into the music room, an apartment fully as spacious and, if possible, even more magnificent, or at least more dazzling. This room is furnished in the style of Louis XVI, with the furniture appears to be one of solid cast gold. In the middle of the room, on the polished floor, lies a rug that was still fresh from the Persian looms when Columbus first saw the shores of the western world, and that was old when Hendrick Hudson made his adventurous voyage up the river that bears his name.

Between four and five hundred years old, its colors do not seem to have faded by a single shade, nor its fabric to have become worn. Its cost was \$10,000. A vast oblong table inlaid with pearl is covered with easels that contain photographs of acquaintances and friends of the family, conspicuous among them being the photograph of the Prince of Wales with his autograph, which his royal highness gave to Mrs. Gould during her recent visit to England last summer.

Then the dining room is reached, the sunniest and pleasantest room on the lower floor, with windows opening on the street toward the south and a conservatory filled with all sorts of rare and exquisite exotics immediately in the rear, through the open door of which comes a rich perfume of roses and of spring.

SOME COLD WINTERS.

Facts Which Indicate that the Last Was Not the Worst on Record.

In the year 461 the Black Sea was frozen over for twenty days and men crossed from Asia Minor to the Crimea.

In 764 the Black Sea was frozen to a distance of fifty miles from shore. The Hellespont and Dardanelles were frozen and the Sea of Marmora was impassable for cavalry.

In 1067 the River Thames was frozen over for fourteen weeks. All the rivers of the continent were frozen, and even south of the Alps the Po and many other streams were blocked with ice.

In 1294 the Cattageat was covered with ice seven feet thick. Batteries of artillery were moved to and fro on the ice.

In 1523 the Baltic Sea was frozen over, and during three-months travelers passed from the continent to Sweden on the ice. Heavy wagon trains were substituted for the trading vessels.

In 1437 the Thames and all other rivers of England and Scotland froze over; the Seine, Rhine and Danube were closed to navigation in December. The Dardanelles and Hellespont froze, as did many bays and inlets of the Mediterranean. Ice formed in Algiers, and the Strait of Gibraltar was almost impassable from drift ice.

In 1490 the Baltic again froze over so as to permit travel on the ice. In Germany deer sought the towns for refuge from wolves. Packs of wolves came into the cities and attacked the people in the streets.

In 1544 the cold was so severe in Holland that wine was cut in blocks and sold by weight.

In 1594 all the rivers of North Europe were frozen before Christmas. The Cattageat froze, together with a large part of the Baltic. The sea at Venice froze so that during three weeks no boats could be used. The Tiber froze at Rome and men crossed it on the ice, a thing never known before nor since.

In 1638 the bays and inlets of North Europe froze over early in December. Charles X. of Sweden crossed the strait to Denmark with his whole army, including the artillery baggage and provision trains.

In 1648 the Thames was covered with ice over a foot thick. Booths were erected for a fair, which was held on the river. Coaches plied to and fro on the ice as on dry land. All the French ports were closed for three or four weeks, the harbors being frozen over.

In 1691 the cold was so severe in Eastern Europe that packs of starving wolves entered Vienna and attacked men and women in the streets. All the canals of Venice were frozen, and the principal mouth of the Nile was blocked with floating ice for a week.

In 1740 the Thames was frozen for eleven weeks. Forest birds almost all perished, and trees were split by the frost. The harbor of Barcelona froze over, and navigation was suspended in the Greek Archipelago on account of the danger from floating ice.

The winter of 1812-13 was one of the hardest ever known in Europe. The Thames froze from the source to the sea, the Seine, the Rhine, the Danube, the Po, and the Gaudalquiver were all covered with ice. The Baltic froze for many miles from land, and a kagorack and the Cattageat were both frozen over. The Adriatic at Venice was frozen, so was the Sen of Marmora, while the Hellespont and the Dardanelles were blocked with ice