

BRASH THE CLOTHIER!

Is Now Located in His New Store,
1308 FARNHAM STREET.
One Door East of the New York Dry Goods Store.
AND OPEN FOR BUSINESS.
NEW STOCK OF SPRING SUITS! LARGEST VARIETY
OF BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S SUITS EVER SEEN!
"PRICES WAY DOWN."
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
L. BRASH, - - 1308 FARNHAM ST.

"FUN ON THE BRISTOL." Admittance Free

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 12 yds. Lonsdale Muslin | \$1.00 |
| 12 yds. Fruit of Loom Muslin | 1.00. |
| 16 yds. Fine Brown Muslin | 1.00 |
| 21 yds. Prints | 1.00. |
| 20 yds. Dress Goods | 1.00. |
| 14 yds. Ginghams | 1.00. |
| 20 yds. Crash Toweling | 1.00. |
| 8 yds. Lonsdale Cambric | 1.00. |
| Renfrew Dress Ginghams | 10. |
| 8-4 Pepper Sheet Bleached | 25. |
| 9-5 Pepper Sheet Bleached | 27. |
| 10-4 Pepper Sheet Bleached | 30. |

L. B. WILLIAMS & SONS.

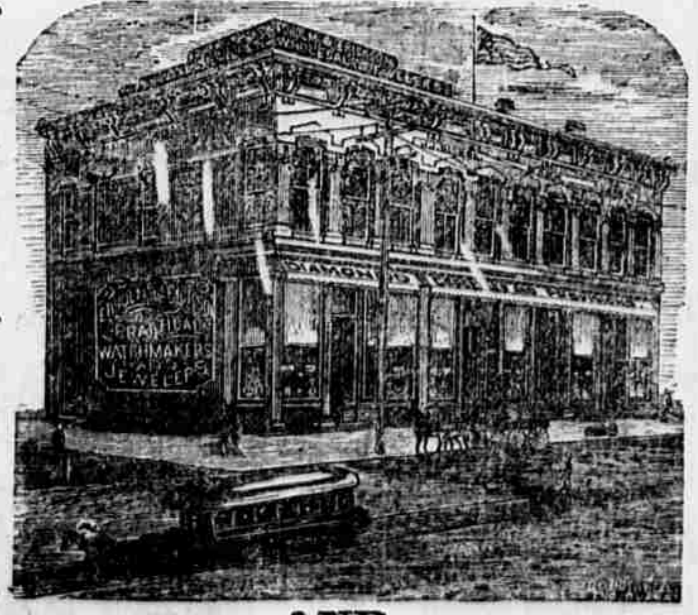
Having Imported the above from Spain and from first Hands, we are enabled to make the above low prices.
WE LEAD IN LOW PRICES.
To keep these Goods out of the hands of our competitors, we will not sell more than the quantity named in any one bill.
OUR 10c RIBBON DEPARTMENT

OUR EASTERN BUYER. 10c. Department.

That will astonish you when you see it. See the Line of
Mrs. 25c Fancy Half Hose.
L. B. WILLIAMS & SONS,
1422 and 1424 Dodge Street.

EDHOLM & ERICKSON

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JOBBERS OF



Watches, Clocks, Jewellery

JEWELERS' TOOLS AND MATERIALS!
ALSO WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE
SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO.'S ORGANS.
Spectacles of the Celebrated STAR TINTED MAKE are sold exclusively by us.
DIAMONDS IN LARGE VARIETY.
line of sheet Music. Eastern Prices Duplicated.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
EDHOLM & ERICKSON,
WHOLESALE JEWELERS, Opp. the Post Office
OMAHA. - - - - NEB.

MRS. W. B. WOOD MILLINERY.
Hair Goods, Notions, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Ulsters, Circulars, and Suits.
607 TENTH STREET OMAHA NEB

TALKS WITH A NIHILIST.

The Recent Nihilist Association Circular.
A Strong Objection to It—Skobelet's Speeches and His Popularity—Germans and Russians—When Nihilism Started.

N. Y. Times.
When the circular was published a short time ago in Boston calling for contributions to a fund to promote nihilism and telling of the establishment of an association here, which circular had attached to it the well-known name of Vera Sassulitch, I sought my nihilist friend, the doctor, and asked him what he thought of it. "I have no wish to impugn the motives of those who have issued the circular," replied the doctor. "I do not know them, and they may be honest and well-meaning people; but the thing does not please me at all. "What is objectionable in it?" "His begging for money. I speak as a Russian, and say that I strongly object to having our party brought before the world as beggars. It is humiliating to me as a Russian to see this. There is no necessity to beg for money. Our party has never had to do it, and I fail to see any justification whatever for doing it now. I do not like it at all," repeated the doctor, with some degree of irritation in his tone. "Then you would not advise contributions?" "I should not give any money myself, and I should not counsel any one else to give, until by personal inquiry he can be very sure where his money is going. I do not believe in it at all. Our party has always been able to raise the money it needed in Russia among our own people, and it does so now. The attitude of beggars in the world is infinitely more harmful than any good which the money obtained might do, supposing it to be honestly spent. Besides, there is no pressing necessity for money. Are we to revolutionize Russia by buying up public opinion? I only know one time when our party was really in need of money. There was a temporary drain of funds, so they broke open the government bank in St. Petersburg and replenished the treasury from the government funds. You may rest assured of this, that when the nihilist party has to go to other countries begging for money, the revolutionary movement will be extinct in Russia, and of that I see no signs now."
"How about Skobelet's speeches? Do you think that they will lead to war?" "Mere talk. Russia is in no condition to go to war. See the trouble we had in fighting the Turks. Certain it is that the German single-handed she will be whipped. With France as an ally, attacking Germany on the west, while Russia attacked on the east, the result would probably be different. But Russia is not fit for war now."
"Would a German war be popular?" "Well, it would and it would not. We Russians do not like the Germans at all, and the great popularity of Skobelet is due to the delight the people have in seeing how a few words from him set all Germany in an uproar. They enjoy the fun, and just now there is no more popular man in Russia than the oathing general who could so stir them up with an after-dinner speech. Skobelet always has been popular. He is a fine soldier, a fine scholar, a wonderful linguist and a thorough Russian. There is none of the German-official favor about him. Then he has not been mixed up in any disgraceful political. Todleben was sent to govern the south, and Gourko Centre Russia, and other generals to other parts, under those extraordinary orders for military rule, but Skobelet by some skillful means contrived to steer clear of the mess."
"To what is your dislike of Germany due?" "Partly historical, partly in race. Historically, it dates from the time of Peter the Great. He was one of the greatest men that ever lived, but I think he did infinitely more harm to Russia than he did good. Our party has to undo much of the work he did. He was one of those great reformers who are too impatient to wait for things to grow up naturally; they must build them up artificially. He violently interrupted the normal growth of the country, which, crude and rough as it was, would have worked itself out in time in a natural and satisfactory manner, and introduced a vast imperialism, well organized, thorough in its working, and almost resistless in power. This was utterly foreign to the Russian people, who naturally are the most democratic in the world I think; and it was not accomplished without great violence and bloodshed. Our vast standing army dates from him. He succeeded by his iron will and great genius. While he lived he worked solely for Russia—no other thought was in his mind. But the system he founded in the hands of his successors became one of the most despotic tyrannies on earth. Have you read Schuler's Russian papers, published in Scribner's? Well, I mention them to say that he has completely failed to understand the place that Peter the Great occupied in Russian history, or the departure that his reign marks in it.
"Now, Peter the Great wanted men who could do his work, and he had to find them mainly among the Germans. We Russians were not advanced enough and not nearly so well adapted to race conditions. Mechanics, book-keepers, architects, builders, administrators, supervisors, and other like the carpenter to get from Germany. He placed them in all positions of trust and responsibility in the government service, and to this day the court party is a German party. Germany used to be the court language, but the present emperor, before he came to the throne, was one of the anti-German faction, and carried it so far as to forbid German to be spoken in his palace under penalty of a fine. There probably was some idea that it would help the Russian, or anti-imperial, movement along, but he has succeeded to the crown and this day have been in the hands of the men who planned the killing of the late emperor.
You can understand now to some extent how the Russian people as a whole dislike this foreign element, identified with the imperial power, settled among them. I should say from what I have seen in New York that the feeling with the better classes is much the same as that with which the average American resident regards the office-holding Irishman. But, of course, we have to acknowledge that Germany is ahead of us in the matter of civilization—it is useless to ignore that. But I do say that direct Russia has a fair chance for self-development, which will be when she gets a constitutional government. Germany will have to go along pretty quick if we don't overtake and pass her. We Russians are in the crude state now, but there is more improvable stuff in the Russian than the German ever had or began to have.
"The Slavs and Germans are so different that it is not easy for them to mix well. The German is dull, plodding and methodical, and we are not methodical—that was how I found it better to employ Germans—but impulsive, irregular and quick. We haven't the industry they have; but the German can't see a joke unless it is as broad as a barn door, and the Russian will catch a joke in an instant. Yet we are more practical than they are, and while the German goes off into vague and dreamy speculations, the Russian seizes the point and goes straight to the heart of the matter. He sets to work to do while the other is dreaming philosophy. The Russian people were quick to note that with all his methodical skill and industry how dull and heavy the average German is, and they have nicknames for them expressing a degree of lively contempt. But it is as the office holding class of Russia that the better classes of Russians detest them."
"Is there a large German population in Russia?" "Oh, yes. The Baltic provinces are full of Germans. There has always been a large German emigration to Russia. The Mennonites, who have been emigrating here, are really Germans, not Russians. They originally came from Germany upon the invitation of Catherine, who wanted to settle the vast and fertile territory of Southern Russia. She promised them that their peculiar tenet about bearing arms should be respected, and they have been living in their own communities ever since. When military service was made universally compulsory some time ago they found themselves in trouble and emigrated here."
"Do they expect never to be called on to bear arms here? If so, they may find they have jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire."
"I don't know. America, you know, is regarded as the land of all arms, from Shakerism to Mormonism; and the Mennonites have come, doubtless, with that impression."
"Returning to Nihilism again, tell me when it started."
"It started into active being immediately after the Crimean war. It received its most powerful impetus through the abolition of serfdom."
"That was the act of the late emperor?" "Yes, if you mean that the edict was signed by him. The Crimean war may be said to have been the immediate cause of its abolition."
"Was it not the voluntary act of the emperor?" "Well, you know that it was President Lincoln who issued the emancipation proclamation; but do you think it would be historically correct to say that President Lincoln, being elected, was moved by compassion for the sufferings of the colored race, and determining to give them their freedom, issued a proclamation to that effect? Of course, history written in that way would be quite as near, or nearer, the truth, as to say that the great movement, lasting through the reigns of many czars and finally culminating in the edict of Alexander, was the sole and voluntary act of that emperor. Even Peter the Great was not equal to effecting of his own will so rash and far-reaching a revolution."

New Ideas About Sorghum.
Perhaps no industry of the Northwest is more rapidly developing than that of growing sorghum for molasses and sugar, and while perfection has not been reached, advances are made every year. Societies of cane growers exist in many of the states, and their deliberations, debates and published proceedings are of the most valuable and interesting character. Especially is this the case with the organization in Minnesota, which seems to stand at the head. This work is all the more valuable because it is demonstrating the untold resources of our soil and climate, and showing their boundless possibilities. But leaving the sugar question out of consideration for the very good and sufficient reason that it is bravely taking care of itself—here are a couple of suggestions in regard to this plant, which we find abundant in the sea of agricultural reading, though they may not be new. The first is that sorghum seed as a strain for flour or meal is gradually coming into use and constantly growing in favor. It is said that by many it is even preferred to buckwheat or corn for batter-cakes. It is also predicted with great confidence that it will ere long come into general use for biscuits and raised bread. The other suggestion is that it may be most profitably grown and cured for winter fodder for cattle, and possibly any other kind of barnyard live stock. The recommendation is that it be sown broadcast like wheat or oats, and when it has attained the height of three or four feet it be cut and cured like grass. One enthusiastic gentleman asserts that he has so raised and cured it for twenty-one years, and greatly prefers it to timothy hay for cattle. From all which we naturally infer that the value of the sorghum plant is not yet half known, and that it will amply repay thrifty farmers to experiment with it.
Chicken Cholera.
Fred B. Baldwin in Western Farm Journal.
This is a subject that has been much discussed, but there are constantly so many inquiries made concerning it that I thought I would give my treatment for this dread disease. It is first necessary to distinguish the symptoms, as most of the diseases which fowls are heir to are laid to this disease.
The fowls have a drooping appearance, seek dark places, and are very thirsty. The comb and wattles lose their natural color, becoming dark. There is always diarrhea with greenish discharge, which afterward becomes frothy and thin. The digestion becomes imperfect and the fowl dies.
On dissecting fowls that have died of this disease, the liver appears very much enlarged and flabby. The crop and intestines are very much inflamed.
The first thing to do is to remove all diseased birds and bury all that die, as cholera can never be stamped out when this is not done. Disinfect the coops and places where the fowls congregate with water containing five ounces of sulphuric acid to the gallon. Drench the droppings of diseased birds with sulphuric acid water to destroy the diseased germs.
Give them Douglas's mixture, made by taking eight ounces of common copperas and half fluid ounce of sulphuric acid in a gallon of water, also adding a little tartaric acid, when cholera prevails. This mixture is a valuable tonic for poultry and acts as a preventive to all diseases. A gill for twenty-five fowls will be given every day when infection is present, and every other day is enough when no disease is present. This mixture will cost you but little, and there is nothing better for them. Common coal oil is one of the best preventatives for this disease. Soak a feeding of corn or wheat in the oil for a few hours and feed it to the fowls two or three times a week. It is also a sovereign remedy for other poultry disorders, some of which I will mention hereafter.

DR. F. SCHERER,
Physician and Surgeon
CHRONIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, ETC.,
A SPECIALTY.
Office No. 1412 Farnham St., between 14th and 15th, Omaha, Neb.
Sioux City & Pacific RAILROAD
THE SIOUX CITY ROUTE
Runs a Solid Train through from Council Bluffs to St. Paul Without Change—11 Hours—100 MILES THE SHORTEST ROUTE FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS TO ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH OR DUBUQUE AND ALL PORTS IN NORTHERN IOWA, MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.
This line is equipped with the improved Westinghouse Automatic Air Brakes and the Platform Coupler and Buffer; and for SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT is unsurpassed. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through WYOMING, COLORADO, KANSAS CITY AND ST. PAUL, via Council Bluffs and Sioux City.
Trains leave Union Pacific Transfer at Council Bluffs, at 7:35 p. m. daily on arrival of Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs trains from the south, arriving at Sioux City at 7:30 p. m., and at the New Union Depot at St. Paul at 12:30 noon.
TEN HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Remember in taking the Sioux City Route you get a Through Train. The Shortest Line, the Quickest Time and a Comfortable Ride in the Through Cars, but twice COUNCIL BLUFFS AND ST. PAUL.
See that your tickets read via the "Sioux City and Pacific Railroad."
J. S. WATKINS, J. R. BUCHANAN, Superintendent, Gen'l Pass Agent, P. E. ROBINSON, Asst. Gen'l Pass Agent, Missouri Valley, Iowa. W. E. DAVIS, Southwestern Agent, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, A Cure Guaranteed.
Dr. C. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment—A Specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Headaches, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spasmodic, Impotency, Involuntary Emission, Premature Old Age, Catarrh of the Prostate, Excitation, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. No box contains more than a treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six months to cure your case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, will send the purest, most effective medicine to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure.
C. C. West, Druggist, 1750 Broadway, New York, and Retail Agent, Omaha, Neb. Orders by mail at regular prices. daily

DEWEY & STONE, FURNITURE!



ORCHARD & BEAN, J. B. FRENCH & CO.,
CARPETS SIGROCCERS!
S. W. WYATT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
LUMBER,
Lath, Shingles,
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS.
15th and Cuming Sts. OMAHA, NEB
SPRING 1882.

Special Attention
Is Once More Called to the Fact that
M. HELLMAN & CO.
Rank foremost in the West in Assortment and Prices of
CLOTHING,
FOR MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.
ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF
Furnishing Goods
Hats and Caps
We are prepared to meet the demands of the trade in regard to Latest Styles and Patterns. Fine Merchant Tailoring in Connection
RESPECTFULLY,
M. HELLMAN & CO.,
301-1303 Farnham and 300 to 312 13th

CARPET SEASON.

J. B. Detwiler
Invites the attention of the public to his
LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
New Carpets!
Embracing all the late patterns in everything in the Carpet Line.
Mattings, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.
In large quantities, and always at the Bottom Prices.
LACE CURTAINS A SPECIALTY.
J. B. DETWILER!
1313 Farnham Street.
OMAHA, - - - - NEBRASKA.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW. Also excellent for human flesh.
FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.
Washington, Ohio, June 17, 1881. Dr. B. J. Kendall, (an Indian remedy) called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic case of Spavin standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful ointment. Lotions, injections and dressings do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumor, always the disease itself, particularly at night after cutting water in bed, acts as a powerful diuretic and purgative, and is prepared only for Spavin, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.
Good when the Hon. J. M. O'Connell, of Cleveland writes about Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. "I have tried scores of Spavin cures, and it is the only one that I can say that I have never found so effective. It gave me much more relief than any other cure. For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt price, 25c."
HENRY & CO., Prop'rs,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
For sale by C. P. Gooding, Omaha, Neb.
D. S. BENTON,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
ARCADE BLOCK.
W. J. CONNELL,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.
Office - front corner (up stairs) in Hancock block building, N. W. corner Fifteenth and Broadway Streets.
JOHN STARR, President. **ROBERT SCHAMP,** Sec. and Treas.
W. B. DEBARKER, Sec. and Treas.
THE NEBRASKA MANUFACTURING CO
Lincoln, Neb.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Corn Planters, Harrows, Farm Rollers, Buggy Hay Rakes, Bucket Elevating Windmills, &c.
We are prepared to do job work and manufacture for other parties.
Address all orders to
NEBRASKA MANUFACTURING CO.,
LINCOLN, NEB.
"WINE OF CARDUI" four times a day makes a happy household.