

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength, lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1891. GENTLEMEN:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefited by Brown's Iron Bitters, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking Brown's Iron Bitters, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking Brown's Iron Bitters, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. Mrs. W. J. FAYSON, 30 Maverick St., B. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists. Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and made mark on wrapper. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE NEBRASKA MANUFACTURING CO

Lincoln, Neb. MANUFACTURERS OF Corn Planters, Errows, Farm Rollers, Sulky Hay Stackers, Buckets, Sieves, Windmills, etc.

CANDY CANDY C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

BALL'S CORSETS

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to its wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, featuring an image of the product bottle and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

ARTIFICIAL NOSES.

How and Where They are Made and the Cost of Manufacture.

A Surgeon's Experience of the Grafting Process.

In Which It Takes the Flesh of Three People to Make One Nose.

In a dimly-lighted workshop abutting off Ninth street and Third avenue, a Journal reporter found yesterday a faded-looking little man, busily at work upon a complicated steel instrument that reminded him of a double-jointed thumb-screw.

The subject of conversation was upon false noses. "I am afraid I can't tell you a great deal about them," he said, "because comparatively very few are made in this country. The last one I made was nearly a year ago, and cost the owner \$100. It was made of paper mache inlaid with silver, and took a month to finish. It was for a rich customer out West who was the victim of a dreadful cancer, the progress of whose disease could only be arrested by completely amputating the natural member. It was a job I didn't care much about, because the man was well and advanced in years, and I hadn't very great faith in the permanency of the substitute. However, it was as fine a piece of work as I ever made," continued the little man with pardonable pride.

"By very fine springs fixed to a pair of spectacle frames. False noses are now made of a composition of paper mache and rubber, of which the Parisians possess the only true secret. In some parts of Germany artificial noses are made of leather. Wax is no longer used."

According to the medical authorities one of the earliest instances of nasal surgery on record dates back to 1680, when Dr. Fioravanti, an Italian physician, happened to be present when a man's nose had been cut off, and which had fallen into the sand, took it up, washed it, and replaced it so that it grew together again. A similar instance is told of Rognault in the Gazette Salulaire of 1714. The owner of the nose took it to the surgeon, who, although the part was cold, reset it, and it became attached.

In the Clinical Annals and Medical Gazette of Heidelberg, 1830, may be found an account cited by Dr. Hoffacker, who was appointed by the senate to attend to the needs of students, where sixteen similar cases occurred through that cause; the operation being attended by mutilation. It seems it was not uncommon for a student to slice off the nose of his adversary and deposit it on a table until the duel was over.

Dr. Shorter, of 123 east Twelfth street, narrated to The Journal reporter some curious instances of the "grafting process," which has now practically superseded the manufacture of false noses.

"The younger the patient the better chance for a successful operation," said the doctor. "Operations of this kind usually proceed from either accident, ulcer or cancer. The third case is generally more difficult to deal with, because persons are usually well advanced in years before the disease is fully developed."

"And how is the 'grafting' accomplished?" "By taking little bits of skin from the arm of the patient and attaching them to the injured organ. So much depends upon the health and habit of the patient. Another concern where the original nose has quite gone, is first to place the right arm of the patient in a strong plaster of Paris splint in an upward posture; then to cut a strip of flesh from the forehead the length of the nose and place it in the required position. The finger and hand are tightly bound and remain there until the adhesion is firmly set. The operation takes from two to three weeks and is necessarily tedious and painful."

"But how do you manage elderly people?" "They mostly come to me in what I may term 'the cancer stage,' which is more difficult to deal with on account of the lateral cartilage being eaten away. The method of replacement is too technical to describe satisfactorily, and mainly consists in trying to give the nose its original form. This can only be done, however, by very slow stages, although in some cases a nose almost as good as the original has been the result. Sometimes pieces of fish are taken from the forehead and laid over the organ. Not infrequently flesh is taken from the bodies of two or more healthy persons before the right kind of nose is obtained. In most cases, however, the art of surgery can do far more good than the instrument maker."

A manufacturer of surgical instruments who does a large business on Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street said: "We occasionally get an order for an artificial nose, but very rarely, and when we do we usually get it made in Paris. It is a job we don't care much about, because if surgical science can do nothing for the patient, it is almost hopeless to expect it by mechanical agency."

"Depends upon the material and the time and trouble in making it. I should say an artificial nose would cost all the way from \$100 up. Its manufacture is very tedious and has to go through many changes before it is completed. A model has to be made; the proportions to be obtained; the exact tint to be produced and the adjustments to be carefully noted—for failure involves a waste of time and money. We invariably recommend a customer to get his nose made in Paris if possible, which is the only city in the world that makes them artistically and to perfection."

Money Made on Cattle Ranges. An eastern man met one of the cattle kings of Wyoming territory in Cheyenne the other day. The cattle king had made his pile and gone out of cattle-raising, and he set down to give the eastern man a little of the true inwardness of the business. "You have come to Cheyenne to

investigate the cattle business, have you? And you want to know how the cattle-rangers make their money? Well, I will tell you how I made mine and my experience is a common one here. In 1877 I bought 1,000 Texas cows, 50 grade bulls, and 300 ponies. They cost me, branded and turned loose on the range, \$16,000. The first winter, which was a very hard one, I lost 40 per cent. The first summer I branded 400 calves. At the end of the first year I had on the range 1,000, and on my books 1,450, which represented the total head of stock I had handled so far. The second year I lost 100 head and branded 450 calves. I then had on the range 1,400, and on my books 1,900. The third year the range was eaten out, or at least was not so fresh as when I first went in, and I lost 20 per cent., branded 400 calves, and sold 200 dry cows and heifers for \$5,000. At the end of the third year I had on the range 1,487, and on my books 2,100. The fourth year I lost 10 per cent., branded 450 calves, and sold 400 two and three-year-old steers and dry cows for \$12,000. Had on the range at the end of the year 1,380 head, and on my books 2,150. The fifth year I lost 15 per cent., branded 400 calves, and sold everything that was fat, and some cattle that were not, for \$12,000. I then had on the range 1,200 head, and on my books 2,150. My expenses up to this time had been about \$2,000 a year, or \$10,000 altogether. At the end of five years I had drawn out of the herd \$29,000. I had got all my money back, and had over one thousand half-bred or improved cattle on the range. From this time on it would only cost me \$6 to raise a three year old steer, and I could sell him for \$30 to \$40, but the range was getting bad, and all the ranges in the territory being taken up, there was no more place to go. I was afraid of a dry summer and hard winter, so I bought two thousand Texas yearlings for \$28,000, turned them on my already overstocked range, and added them to my books, which made 4,150 head. I then came to Cheyenne to find a buyer. I soon found a tenderfoot from New York City. I knocked off from my books 150 head for loss, and sold the rest for \$25 per head, or a cool \$100,000.

SAVE THREE SECTIONS

Senator David Davis Sends a Significant Telegram. Kansas City Star. The extensively circulated rumor that Senator David Davis and his bride would arrive in the city this morning on their western tour, drew a large crowd of people to the Union depot between eight and nine o'clock. The irrepressible sight-seeer rushed in droves to each train as it pulled in, with charming indifference as to the direction from which it came, and every poorly passenger was inspected by hundreds of curious eyes to make sure that he was not the

Distinguished Tourist. An Evening Star interviewer who was early on the field immediately made inquiries at the freight office but failed to find that Mr. Davis's name appeared anywhere on the books, and wisely made up his mind that the ponderous groom and his fair bride would prefer to travel from St. Louis by daylight and not be here until this evening.

This conclusion was shortly afterward corroborated by a telegram received at the depot and reading as follows: Superintendent Union Depot, Kansas City—St. Louis, 3 a. m.—Please reserve three sections sleeper Santa Fe train for Santa Fe, to-night. DAVID DAVIS.

The sections were at once secured, and the officials here desire it to be understood that they are going to make the ex-servant comfortable if they have to give him the whole car and build a bay window at both sides. He will be in this evening and make a quick transfer, the plan being not to stop this side of Santa Fe. The senator has arranged this programme especially to thwart the reporters, who have made his life a burden for the past few weeks.

Taking the Veil. Kansas City, Mo., April 1.—A ceremony of considerable interest took place in St. Mary's Episcopal church here to-day, two young ladies taking the white veil and being admitted into the sisterhood of the Holy Cross. The pastor of St. Mary's, Father D. J. Jardine, officiated. High churchman, but there had never been a ceremony of a nature similar to this held in the city before, and a large crowd was naturally attracted to witness the unusual sight. The order into which the young ladies were admitted is similar in object to Roman Catholic sisterhoods, and the novices took vows renouncing the pleasures of the world, and giving their lives to hospital work, teaching and other charitable labors. The names of the novitiates are Frances Brock and Fannie Ferrero, and their ages are 22 and 25 years respectively. The ceremony consisted of a liturgical service, especially provided for such occasions, ending with clothing the nuns in the black habit, white veil, girdle and cross of the order. Should the novices persevere in their determination, they will at the end of two years take the black veil and the irrevocable vows.

Fire at Stella. Stella, Neb., April 4.—During a shower this morning at 7 o'clock the lightning struck the residence of Dr. Livingston while the family were at breakfast. The shaft run down the chimney and ignited a can of kerosene which spread the flames to every part of the building. The flames spread so rapidly that very little of the household goods could be saved. Mrs. Livingston was struck by the shaft, which marked her body with the fatal stripe. At this hour, 2:30 p. m., she lies in

It is more economical to buy BURN'S SALAD DRESSING than it is to make a dressing; besides this, it is made of better materials than you can buy at the store. Everybody likes it.

HE WANIS DAMAGES Because a Red-Headed Girl Broke a Promise of Marriage.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch. New York, April 3.—Lawyer John Croak's office, at 229 Broadway, was crowded to its full capacity by persons interested against the suit of Bernhard Barwich against Rebecca McLean for \$10,000 for breach of promise. Barwich is a Prussian, who understands English with great apparent fluency. He is thirty-six years old, thin face, and not what would be termed a "lad's" man. He is valet to Benjamin Husey, a paralytic living at 237 Fifth-third street. Last summer Mr. Husey and his servant boarded at the house of Mrs. McKenzle, at Stapleton, Staten Island. There the valet met Miss McLean, who is about twenty-eight years of age. She is a plain looking young woman. Miss McLean lived in a place with her mother adjoining the McKenzle estate. The two met in June and became engaged in July. Barwich gave Rebecca a diamond ring for which he paid over \$100. Various dates were fixed for their marriage, but for different reasons, one of which was the death of the young woman's mother, it was postponed. Barwich says that Miss McLean was very anxious to

HAVE THE WEDDING DAY FIXED for an early date when first engaged. This she denies. About the middle of January last they had a dispute about a young man named Chisholm, with whom in the lover's opinion, Rebecca was on too friendly terms. On January 27, Sunday, they had a dispute about a Mr. Hamilton, a printer, whom Miss McLean introduced to Barwich as her cousin. The result of this unpleasantness was that Barwich got his ring back and Miss McLean got a locket and chain which belonged to her, and which was in her lover's possession. Barwich claims that Miss McLean broke the engagement because he remonstrated with her about her intimacy with Hamilton, and that she told him that she had only become engaged to him to revenge herself on another suitor. Miss McLean says Barwich broke the engagement himself because of his jealousy. That as it may, the valet began a suit against Miss McLean for \$10,000. The case was referred to Mr. Croak to hear and determine. As Barwich sat in the lawyer's office he did not look like a delighted being, but it is possible that under a smiling exterior he has a heart lacerated to the extent of the damages claimed. Within a yard of him

sat Miss McLean, neatly dressed in black and apparently deeply interested and, at times, amused by the proceedings. She eyed her former lover closely, an attention which he did not return. Barwich was the only witness, on his direct examination he testified to the above facts. He was cross examined by E. Doran Killian, Miss McLean's attorney. Mr. Killian sought to show that Barwich's memory was bad and that he could not remember the events at the breaking of the engagement upon which the case turns. Barwich said his memory had not weakened during the last four or five years. Since the breaking of the engagement, however, it had been defective. "Do you remember any words used by Miss McLean when she asked you to come upon her croquet lawn?" Barwich was asked. "Yes, as far as I can recollect," replied the witness. Barwich, in his complaint, sets forth that by reason of Miss McLean's breach of the engagement he has made sick for several days, besides being much damaged in character. On the Tuesday when he was sick he had intended to buy 500 shares each of Sastro Tunnel and Kappahannock mining stock. Among his losses by reason of Miss McLean's heartless conduct he counted the probable profit he would have made on the stock in question. The hearing will be continued this afternoon. Miss McLean's friends characterize the suit as an attempt to get possession of part of her fortune, which amounts to \$50,000.

The Wonders of Carp. Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise. If all we hear about the wonderful growth and rapid increase of carp in true there would seem to be no good reason for hunger in any place where there are natural ponds of water with which to make artificial ones. Following is the last account of carp-growing which we have seen given in the papers, and is about up to the average: "Nearly three years ago Theodore Fischer, who lives about two miles east of Oregon City, procured six of these fish from Mr. Davis, in Sonoma county, Cal., for the purpose of experimenting with them. The fish were sent by express. Fischer now has three ponds—the largest of which is 50x100 feet—and from his pond he now has thousands of carp of various sizes. The first spring of the young fish were taken from one pond and placed in a smaller one by themselves—the aggregate weight of the ten being one half pound—where they were fed and attended to. Recently one of these was caught and weighed, and its weight was a half pound, which shows how rapidly they grow."

Now, let a man who wishes to lead a life of ease go into some warm southern region, where he can get along with a few clothes and little fuel, and "plant" beside a pond. He has only to plant half a dozen carp in the pond, a few banana sprouts on the shore, erect a hut, and he is fixed for life. A few carp placed in the sink of the Carson and Humboldt should in two or three years furnish food for the whole tribe of Piate Indians, and thus solve the problem of their keeping. With tule potatoes on the shore and carp in the lake the Indians should keep fat. Presently we shall have no more tramps. Each tramp will settle down by his carp pond and tramp no more. The carp will grow faster than he can eat them.

To Dr. Miller, of The Herald, The great autocrat of the democratic party. We, the independent voters of this city, protest against the insult published in your paper of yesterday against the city of Omaha in electing a man as its chief magistrate who has the nerve, the power and the ability to assume control over our city that the defeated candidate never pos-

essed, and has also the patriotism and energy to work for the general interest of our city that could not be found in a Savage. We are ashamed of a paper who professes such sincere regard for the good name of Omaha that it will attempt to defame the choice of a majority of its voters for mayor of this city, after a fair election. The abuse heaped upon the candidate—low and mean though it was—on the morning of the election might have been excused, coming as it did from the great fuleman of the Holy water works swindle, whom our elected mayor so nobly defeated, and for which we have now again honored him, but to be continued after election is a stab at the city, and deserves a merited rebuke at the hands of every intelligent citizen.

THE RIVER. Trouble Feared at Bismarck When the Ice Goes Out.

From St. Louis Journal. The ice went out of the channel on the Iowa side at this city yesterday without causing much commotion. The steamer Helena will probably be brought farther up the river to day and loaded for her trip to Bismarck. The ferry boat Andrew S. Bennett will be at the landing at the foot of Water street to day at noon and make its regular trips. Capt. Grant Marsh's new ferry boat will be launched on Saturday. The Bismarck Tribune of March 31, has the following concerning the condition of the river at that point, which is rather ominous: "The Missouri is as solid at this point as in mid winter, with ten inches more of ice than two years ago, when the big flood occurred. It is almost the universal opinion that the break up which is not expected for ten days yet, will bring unusual excitement with it, and no small amount of disaster to those located on the low lands. The snows in the mountains are very heavy, and the river is now nearly bank full. Mr. Morrison who is here to consider the effect upon the bridge, does not anticipate disaster to the bridge or the trestle work on the west bank, but thinks the ice will gorge above the bridge, and that travel will be delayed for a day or two at least."

Notice the Marriage Fund, Mutual Trust Association, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, highly spoken of in many of the leading papers, as the best security for the "unmarried" heads their advertisement in another column of this paper. (5-3m)

Advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, featuring a portrait of a woman and text describing its benefits for women's health.

Advertisement for T. S. Inhold's Calvanized Iron Cornices, featuring an image of a cornice and text describing its uses for window caps, finials, and skylights.

NOTICE TO CATTLE MEN. 1,000 HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE FOR SALE. 600 Head of Yearling Steers and Heifers, 300 Head of Two-year-old Steers, and 100 Head of Two-year-old Heifers.

DUFRENE & MENDELSSOHN. ARCHITECTS! REMOVED TO Omaha National Bank Building. WESTERN CORNICE WORKS! Iron and Slate Roofing, C. SPECHT, Proprietor. 1111 Douglas St. - Omaha, Neb.

IRON CORNICES! DORMER WINDOWS, FINIALS, Tin, Iron and Slate Roofing, Speech's Patent Metallic Skylight Patent, Adjusted Hatchet Bar and Bracket Shelves. I am the general agent for the above line of goods. IRON FENCING, Crestings, Balustrades, Verandas, Iron Bank Railings, Window Blinds, Col- lar Guards, also GENERAL AGENT FOR PEERSON & HILL PATENT INSIDE BLIND.

LOUIS BRADFORD, DEALER IN LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS Shingles, Lath, &c. LOW PRICES AND GOOD GRADES, Call and Get My Prices Before Buying Elsewhere. YARDS COR. NINTH AND DOUGLAS. ALSO 7TH AND DOUGLAS

STEELE, JOHNSON & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND JOBBERS IN Flour, Salt, Sugars, Canned Goods, and All Grocers' Supplies. A Full Line of the Best Brands of CIGARS AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Agents for BRWOD RAILS AND LAPLIN & RAND POWDER CO.

P. BOYER JO., DEALERS IN HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO. Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES VAULTS, LOCKS, ETC. 1020 Farnham Street, OMAHA, - - - NEB

Advertisement for Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, featuring a logo with a key and text describing their celebrated keg & bottled beer.

Orders from any part of the State or the Entire West will be promptly shipped.

All Our Goods are Made to the Standard of our Guarantee. GEORGE HENNING, Sole Agent for Omaha and the West. Office Corner 13th and Harney

OMAHA CORNICE WORKS, RUEMPING & BOLTE, Proprietors. Tin, Iron and Slate Roofers MANUFACTURERS OF Ornamental Galvanized Iron Cornices, Iron Sky Lights, Etc. 310 South Twelfth Street, OMAHA, NEB.

Advertisement for Perfection Heating and Baking Stoves and Ranges, featuring an image of a stove and text describing its features.

T. S. INHOLD, MANUFACTURER OF GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES, Window Caps, Finials, Skylights, &c. THIRTEENTH STREET, OMAHA, NEB

BOLLN & SIEVERS, 1509 Douglas Street. H. BOLLN & CO., Cor. 16th and California St. OMAHA SEED DEPOTS. HENRY BOLLN & CO

Advertisement for Cherry Grove Farm, featuring an image of a horse and text describing the farm's products and services.

LOUIS BRADFORD, DEALER IN LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS Shingles, Lath, &c. LOW PRICES AND GOOD GRADES, Call and Get My Prices Before Buying Elsewhere. YARDS COR. NINTH AND DOUGLAS. ALSO 7TH AND DOUGLAS