

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is not a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed on with imitations.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Send 21, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample trial box by Express, of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges extra. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

COLUMBIA SALMON.

The Great Prosperity of the Fishery.

Extent of the Business—Wholesale Destruction of Fish.

The Necessity for Preventive Laws

Correspondent of the Chronicle.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 28.—Salmon fishing will begin about April 20th. It seldom begins before that time, because the run of fish is very light, and there being more floating snags and driftwood in the river than at any other time, the nets are easily destroyed. The season lasts four months. A boat, net and signal light cost from \$400 to \$600. There are thirty-six canning firms on the Columbia river, nearly all of them being at Astoria. There is a general disposition to center the salmon canning business at that ancient little town, as it is the cheapest place of operations; for if the fisheries were further up the Columbia, tug boats would have to be employed to bring back the fishing boats. Yet the lower bay at the mouth of the Columbia is very stormy during the fishing season, during which there is often loss of life and a great deal of danger and hardship. This is one reason the Columbia salmon cost more than the Sacramento salmon. Fishermen who have their own boats and men are paid 60 cents a salmon, weighing eight pounds. Those whose boats are furnished by the company are paid 45 cents a salmon. One of the firms has raised the price to 90 cents a fish, but the others refuse to see the elevation.

PACKING THE FISH. Salmon are packed in one-pound cans and forty-eight cans make a case, the average price of a case being \$5 or \$5.20. The product of the thirty-six canneries on the Columbia river last year was 535,600 cases, worth \$2,782,000. It is estimated that the capital invested in these thirty-six canneries is about \$2,000,000. When it is known that fishing boats cost \$500 or \$600 each, and that some of the fishing firms have 100 boats, and that a total of about 7,000 men are employed, the cost can readily be understood. About one-third of the salmon product is shipped to San Francisco for reshipment to Australia, the eastern states and islands in the Pacific ocean. The remainder is shipped direct from Astoria to Liverpool or London. One vessel recently left with 70,000 cases, worth over \$350,000, the most valuable cargo of salmon ever shipped from the Pacific coast.

DESTRUCTION. The continued run of salmon in the Columbia is remarkable, considering the great destruction of fish by traps and the merciless men who take them. There is a sentiment in favor of abolishing this wholesale destruction of fish, and it is very likely that a law will be passed prohibiting it. The law against fishing between Saturday night and Monday morning is not rigidly enforced. This law was passed in order to allow the fish to ascend to their spawning grounds. But in this whole and untimely destruction the people are destroying the very source of their revenue. It is proposed by the cannery proprietors to establish a hatchery. Some "public spirited" people think the State should establish a hatchery for the benefit of the cannery establishments. Yet the canneries have, year after year, packed from 400,000 to 535,000 cases, depending solely on the fish that escape their natural spawning grounds. It can easily be estimated what a future awaits this growing industry when a hatchery has been established able to turn out millions of fish annually, and their wholesale destruction stopped. Perhaps then 2,000,000 cases might be packed, which would be a revenue of \$10,000,000, about one-fourth of which would be net. During the last fifteen years the revenue derived from fishing in the Columbia river was about \$25,000,000. There were 860,000 cases of salmon packed on the Pacific coast last year, the value of which was \$4,300,000. This would leave 300,000 cases for canneries outside of the Columbia river. When salmon fishing began here fifteen years ago the price was about three times what it is now, or \$15 a case. If the wholesale destruction of fish is not stopped and hatcheries are not soon established, the supply will soon be like the last run of fish and the price will advance. But there is considerable salmon fishing in Alaska, three canneries being in existence there, and recent reports refer to the establishment of another.

SCOPING WHEELS. The "scoping" wheels, upon which salmon are caught, resemble the old-fashioned underbar wheel. They are built upon a bank of rocks or projecting rocks, so that the wheel will be in the water when the stream rises. Of course they are built in the low water season. The wheels have plank paddles, so that the water running down stream sets the wheel in motion, and the salmon coming up stream are caught on the wheel and literally broken in. They fall into "chute" sometimes like a wood drive, and slide down into boxes. A wheel scoops up 3,000 or 4,000 salmon a night. There is no law to prevent this wholesale slaughter and destruction, but there is a loud cry for it.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE. Indignant Because Her Story is Not Believed—Her Maid's Statement.

London Standard. Our Windsor correspondent, who visited the Fishery yesterday, was requested by Lady Florence Dixie to send us the following statement: "I am extremely surprised and annoyed to see the diabolical and discreditable statement which I adhere in every particular. I cannot, of course, be responsible for the numerous contradictory statements that have been put into my mouth by correspondents who have aired their own imaginations. The remarks attributed to me against the land league are without foundation. I did not accuse the land

league. Another remark has been attributed to me that the man who stabbed me had an awful look upon his features. I never made the remark. I simply said that I remembered that the one who stabbed me had very white teeth, as they were clenched. I do not believe that the gardener of Capt. Brocklehurst could hear me call out, as the place where he said he was potting geraniums lies on the other side of the road, between which also intervenes a very high wall. Naturally, struggling I could not shout loudly, but I shouted as loudly as I could, the words being 'Beau, help!' I do not believe it possible for any one standing on Mr. Pennoth's lawn, however near the water, to see the place where I was attacked, as the ground of the Hillows, as well as the houses and stables, intervene. As to the soldier not hearing me, I am not at all surprised, as he must have been more than 400 yards away at the time I was attacked, and clean out of sight. It was market day, I believe, and a great many carts were passing, and it is therefore probable that if these men made their escape in a cart they would be especially noticed. From what I saw of their dress it could be quickly changed, and though men disguised as women would look very tall, they might not have looked so remarkable in men's clothing. I think it a most monstrous thing that doubt is cast upon my word of honor, simply because government officials should have been unable for three days to trace the perpetrators of the attempt. I might add that when Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke lost their lives, although there was every chance of following up the clue—such as a cart dashed madly along—the police were unable to follow it up for many months afterward. I may say there are dark marks upon my right shoulder and arm, which are now beginning to show strongly, and which can not be otherwise accounted for than as being the result of the struggle, as I have had no other fall or accident. I care not to discuss this matter further. The gentleman who laugh in the house of commons and the correspondents who circulate false information are certainly not solicitous of England's honor. Those who know me and those who have honest minds will believe me, while I am not in the least anxious to convince those who do not understand what truth and honor are."

The excitement which has prevailed in Windsor since the occurrence has now nearly subsided. The police have continued their investigations unremittingly, but their efforts to unravel the mystery have been bluffed at every point. Mr. Thomas Pennoth, the proprietor of the Surrey Hall Hotel, which is situated near the spot, has made a further statement. He is now convinced, he says, that from the point where he stood on the bank of the river at the rear of Surrey Hall when the assault was committed he could not have obtained a view of Lady Florence Dixie and her assailants.

Agnes Carlisle, Lady Dixie's maid, has also made a statement. She said: "When Lady Dixie was brought into the Fishery on Saturday she seemed to be very exhausted, and was as white as death. I noticed mud on her face, as if she had been pulled along the ground. I think I saw the mud on both sides of the face, around the mouth. There were also traces of mud on her Ladyship's teeth and gums. The mud on the face seemed to be dry, so far as I could judge at the time. Her Ladyship at once went to bed, and in the confusion we did not take off the little jersey which she wore under her coat. The jersey was not taken off until Sunday night, so that it did not get with the rest of the clothes to Scotland Yard on the Sunday for examination. It was, however, sent on subsequently. I am positive that before her Ladyship went out on the Saturday there were no cuts on any of her clothes. As we took off the clothes we at once noticed the manner in which they were soiled, apparently by some sharp instrument. There were traces of stains in several places. When she had got into bed I asked her Ladyship what was the matter, and inquired if anybody had attacked her. The reply she made was, 'two men in woman's clothes, above all things, tried to do for me, and the dog Hubert saved my life. Then she added: 'Yes, and the struggle was a hard one.' At the back of her head I discovered some dry mold mixed with the hair."

THE TOBACCO REBATE. A Better Show for the Dealers—A Letter from Commissioner Baum.

From the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette. The reduction of the taxes upon manufactured tobacco and cigars, which takes effect on May 1, has a paralyzing effect upon the trade. The decision of Comptroller Lawrence, of the treasury department, made upon March 24, gave dealers to understand that their chance for rebates were very small, and, without saying so, he intimated that the provisions of the act extended only to manufacturers. He, however, opened the way by construing the statute as doubtful, and as congress has not made an appropriation for the purpose, he said that steps would be taken to allow claimants for such rebates to place themselves in position for collecting their claims. Yesterday Collector Frank P. Chase, of the Twenty-second district, received the following communication from Commissioner Baum, which indicates a more liberal construction of the act of congress:

COMMISSIONER BAUM. "Manufacturers and dealers who present claims for rebate of the tax paid on tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes on or before May 1, 1883, will be required, when taking inventories of stock on that day, to affix a label to each stamped package of tobacco or snuff of one pound or more in weight, to each box containing stamped packages of tobacco or snuff less than one pound in weight, to each stamped package of cigars, and to each box containing stamped packages of cigarettes. Labels for this purpose will be furnished by this office, in which it will be necessary to state the claimant to insert in writing his name and place, and the number of the collection districts and state. It is thought that many of these claimants will prefer to have labels for their own goods printed

at their own expense, for by having their names so printed they will avoid the labor of writing them upon the labels furnished from here. You are requested to make due inquiry and estimate as to the whole number of labels required for your district, exclusive of those for the stock of such claimants as propose to furnish their own. An early report in the matter is desired, in order that the number to be furnished by this office may be estimated."

DEALERS' OPINIONS. After the receipt of this a number of dealers were seen. They were all in a dissatisfied condition in regard to the trade. The retailers are refusing to buy except in small lots, as they can not get any benefit from the rebate, which amounts to \$3 per thousand on cigars, cheroots and toles and 8 cents per pound on manufactured tobacco. Four years ago there was a reduction, but it only extended to manufactured tobacco, and cigars were left untouched. At that time trade became stagnant in every channel, as there was no provision for any repayment on stocks on hand. To stimulate trade at that time Lorrillard, Finer's and other large factories authorized their agents to sell with an agreement to refund the difference in tax upon all stocks on hand on the day the reduction took effect. The plan worked well and all claims in this county were settled without controversy. This year four firms tried the same plan, but it had no effect as small dealers would not buy. A wholesale merchant said yesterday: "I don't expect any trade until after the 1st of May. My best customers are coming in and buying five pounds, fifty cigars and a hundred toles at a time. They will not buy; they have no confidence."

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except I think yet better of them which I began by thinking well of.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in box. Prices, 25 cents.

A Baby Camel.

From the New York Times. There has been an interesting increase in the happy family of birds and beasts which is assembling around the old arsenal in Central Park. The latest comer is a young camel, which began its career of earthly troubles on Saturday night. Its first experience of life was a rare one for a camel, for it found itself reposing in a heap of snow. Nevertheless, it did not pine for the hot sands of the Great Sahara, which ought to have been its native home, but proceeded to make itself as comfortable as it could until day dawned and a keeper removed the youthful quadruped to more comfortable quarters. For six hours the little infant was not permitted to draw nourishment from the natural source. The old Mrs. Camel was inclined to be somewhat ungracious toward her little one, and had to be urged with strong ropes before she would permit the carcases of her babe. Said babe is about the size of a colt, and is so ugly that if it ever catches sight of itself it will go off in a dark corner and die. It consists principally of legs. These are long, lumbering, and apparently very much in the way. The infant camel has a back just like any other person's. There is no hump visible. The keeper says that the young beast will sprout a hump in the course of time, and be as proud of it as a boarding school boy of the first down on his lip. The infant's neck, moreover, is so short that it could not eat grass, if there were any to eat, without lying down. This slight inconvenience will also disappear in time, and the camel's neck will stretch and double back on itself in the manner most approved by camels which have reached the years of discretion. This little camel, while it bears no resemblance to Artemus Ward's kangaroo and falls to jump or squeal to any perilous extent, is nevertheless an "amusing little one." This young animal is the third camel born in the Park. His mother was born there before him, and he is therefore a true American.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made. They are compounded from Hops, Mal, Buchu, Mandragora and Dandelion—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ailment can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employment causes irregularities of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating. No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$50 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

Speedy Justice. Special Dispatch to THE BEE. St. LOUIS, April 10.—James Parker and L. Woodman, two men, who a few days ago robbed a safe at Forsyth, Tinsy county, Missouri, of \$5,000 county funds, were sentenced yesterday to eight years in the penitentiary.

The adjutant general of Texas has advised that Indians are raiding in the vicinity of the Sacramento mountains and that Capt. Bailey with a company of State rangers are on their trail.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

The Vacancy in the Quartermaster's Corps.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 9.—The officers of the quartermaster's corps are kept in a state of continual agitation over the deliberation of the president in filling the vacancy which has now existed for some weeks. Quartermaster General Ingalls goes to the white house every afternoon and nervously inquires of Secretary Phillips whether anything has been done. Every day Mr. Phillips says: "No, nothing yet," and Gen. Ingalls proceeds to urge the appointment of his nephew, a young second lieutenant of infantry. It is not known whether Lieut. Ingalls' chances are very good or not. It is certain, however, that Gen. Ingalls' patience has been sorely tried by delay, and when asked yesterday when the president was going to appoint a deputy sheriff to the Soldiers' home, snapped out that he did not know; it probably would be a year or two if he did not move any faster than he did in some other matters. It may be assumed as certain, however, that the appointment will be confined to the army, and that no civilian need apply. The secretary of war is very decided in his opinion that some experienced officer should be appointed to the place who has earned promotion, and that a man should not be appointed from civil life to a captaincy when there are lieutenants who have been waiting ten years for an advancement. It is understood that the president holds practically the same views, and regards the law opening the quartermaster's corps to civilians as having been practically smuggled into the bill, and morally not to binding upon him as it would have been had it received intelligent consideration by either branch of congress. Under the circumstances the prospects for a civilian in the quartermaster's corps are not very bright, because this will probably be the only vacancy occurring before congress convenes, when a grand raid will be made upon the law, and the army lobby will doubtless be able to accomplish its repeal.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. Another matter which is agitating army officers who serve constantly in Washington is the succession of the Quartermaster General's place. Gen. Ingalls will be retired under the 64th act in July. There are two candidates for his place, and every officer in Washington is ranged under the banner of one or the other of these aspirants. Col. Holabird is next in order in matter of rank and length of service. Ordinarily there would be no question about his appointment. There is a society candidate, however, who has been brought forward as the representative of a clique which assumes to exercise great authority in the appointment to the soft place. The fortunate general who has the endorsement of this class is Lieut. Col. Perry, a relative by marriage of the Rogers and Frelinghuysen families. There is nothing too good in the gift of the president in the estimate of the coteries for one of their number, and Col. Perry has been vigorously supported as their candidate for quartermaster general, and they expect him to get it. It is understood that he is favored by Col. Ingalls. Unfortunately, however, for Col. Perry, Secretary Lincoln favors the appointment of Col. Holabird, and the president, out of deference to a cabinet officer, can hardly reject his nominee.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHALON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful Healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathalon.

DUFRENE & MENDELSSOHN ARCHITECTS!

REMOVED TO Omaha National Bank Building.



Are acknowledged to be the best by all who have put them to a practical test. ADAPTED TO HARD & SOFT COAL COKE OR WOOD. MANUFACTURED BY Buck's Stove Co., SAINT LOUIS. PIERCY & BRADFORD, SOLE AGENTS FOR OMAHA

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 BRUNNEN NAILS AND LAPLIN & SAND 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

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

Brewing Association,

CELEBRATED

KEG & BOTTLED BEER.

THIS EXCELLENT BEER SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

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.

PERFECTION HEATING AND BAKING

is only attained by using CHARTER OAK

Stoves and Ranges.

WITH WIRE GAUZE OVER DOORS. For sale by MILTON ROGERS & SONS OMAHA, NEB.



MORGAN & CHAPMAN, WHOLESALE GROCER

1213 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

BOLLN & STEVENS H. BOLLN & CO.,

1619 Douglas Street. Cor. 16th and California St.

OMAHA SEED DEPOTS.

HENRY BOLLN & CO

It is brought in this city from the farms of Louisiana & Iowa, Florida, and Texas, and is guaranteed to be fresh and true to the name.

Prices will also be as low as any Responsible Dealer can Make. mar 15-1883 HENRY BOLLN & CO.

CHERRY GROVE FARM.

Frederic Monroe Co., Iowa. C. E. MAYNE, Proprietor.

Has constantly on hand a large number of Horses.

Matched Teams & Single Drivers A SPECIALTY. Description of Horses and other information sent by mail on application.

WILLIAM SNYDER, MANUFACTURER OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

AND ROAD WAGONS, First-Class Painting and Trimming, Repairing Promptly Done. 1319 Harney, Cor. 14th, Omaha.

