

# The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; it is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

27 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7. I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel now like a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trademark on wrapper.

## Genius Rewarded,

The Story of the Sewing Machine

A handsome little pamphlet, blue and gold cover with numerous engravings, will be GIVEN AWAY

to any adult person calling for it, at any branch or sub-office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, to any person living at a distance from our office.

The Singer Manufacturing Co., Principal Office, 234 Union Square NEW YORK.



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. An extra charge is made for special orders. The receipts of last night's glove fight were \$10,000, of which Sullivan received \$3,000, Patsy Shepard, his manager, a like amount, and Billy Madden and Mitchell the balance. The expenses were \$2,100.

TEKAMAH, May 23.—Burt and Washington counties are to receive an important transformation this season by the opening of a canal some twelve miles in length, which will drain all the bottom lands lying between the St. Paul railway track and the Missouri river, comprising some forty square miles of very valuable lands, which have heretofore been too wet to be utilized for agricultural purposes. The expense of doing all this will be paid by a special tax levied on lands considered by a board of commissioners to have been benefited thereby.

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COX'S STOMACH BITTERS THE BEST KNOWN CLARK'S BLOOD PURIFIER AND TONIC



## SLUGGER SULLIVAN.

He Says Mitchell Couldn't Have Knocked Him Over

If He Had Had His Feet Braced.

He Says He Shall Never Enter the Ring Again.

Interest in the slugger match at New York the other night kept up with unusual liveliness. Sullivan said, when asked if Mitchell was as hard a hitter as he was said to be: "No, I do not think he is. I know he did not hurt me at any time last night. I could have used him rougher than I did, but I did not want to do anything that might arouse hostile criticism, and kept myself as well in bounds as possible. In the first round he attempted to throw me over the ropes. I suppose he thought it would be a big thing to let the crowd see that he could dispose of me in that manner. At the time he made that attempt I could have knocked his head against the floor and left him in such a dazed condition that he would not have been able to get up for an hour. People talk about the great difference in our size and weight. Half of them do not know what they are talking about. I don't think I can be such a giant as I am represented, when I only stand five feet ten and one-eighth inches in my stocking feet. I only stand about two inches taller than Mitchell. Last night, when I was stripped, I weighed 203 pounds, or about thirty-three pounds more than I should weigh to be in good fighting trim. Mitchell says he weighed 154 pounds. I am satisfied to bet that he weighed 160. I don't think, after all, there is such a great odds on my side. Mitchell has been in training for some time past for the fight last night, and was probably in training for it before he came to this country at all. I was only nine days altogether preparing to meet Mitchell.

"How was it that Mitchell knocked you down?" "He knocked me down because at the time I was standing with my feet close together. If I had been standing with one foot behind the other, he could not have knocked me down if he tried forever. I am willing to stand up before Mitchell and not use my hands, and I'll bet \$5,000 to \$1,000 that he can't knock me down with a blow.

"Who do you think is the best man you have ever met—with or without the gloves?" "That is hard to say, but I think Jimmy Elliott was about the best. He certainly was as game a man as I ever encountered."

Sullivan added that he never intended to enter the ring again. He will be willing at all times, he said, to accommodate aspiring pugilists with the gloves, but will never fight again with the naked fists. He is of the opinion that his reputation would not be one bit better if he were to whip fifty men in the ring instead of one. He could only have the title champion in any event, and he considers that he has earned that title by this time, and does not see why he should be expected to fight in the ring with everybody who might challenge him. Sullivan's declaration in this regard decisively settles the question whether he and Blake, the Moori, shall ever come together in actual prize fight. The receipts of last night's glove fight were \$10,000, of which Sullivan received \$3,000, Patsy Shepard, his manager, a like amount, and Billy Madden and Mitchell the balance. The expenses were \$2,100.

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## SEEKING THE POPE.

ROME.—It was Thursday morning, the 15th of March, and the annual ceremony of the exchange of cardinals' hats had been announced to take place at 11 o'clock in the sala regia of the vatican.

From 8 until 10 the crowd, more or less, had knocked their heels together in their efforts to keep warm at the beginning of the sala regia, the gentlemen in full evening dress with opera hats, and the ladies attired in sombre black, with a black lace affair for the head. Everybody looked cold and hungry, and for my part I had not concluded to make for my hotel and discuss the warm breakfast I had unconsciously left.

Some two weeks before the service had been performed in the presence of his holiness, the pope, in the Sistine chapel, it being the fifth anniversary of his accession to the papacy, and for the first time since 1871 the public were admitted without the formality of tickets. Unlike Plus IX, the present pope is rather averse to meeting strangers, and many a recent traveler to the Eternal City is aware of the impossibility of obtaining cards for an audience, either public or private. Therefore, since the annual blessing from the balcony of St. Peter's has been discontinued, not one visitor in a thousand has had an opportunity of seeing the reigning Pontiff. But one audience has been given during the past year, and that a private one on Feb. 22.

For all access to the Sistine chapel, or Sala Regia, it has been the custom to issue a limited number of tickets; but this, of late, has been discontinued, and it is said many dignitaries were offended at the partial manner in which these were distributed.

Returning from Naples the early part of the week, a friend informed me of the ceremony which was to take place, and I immediately resolved to be present. This custom, of the exchange of cardinals' hats, so far I was able to learn, is merely one of courtesy and signifies a renewal of good feeling and brotherly love among the participants. Every one at all familiar with Rome knows that from the colonnade at the right of St. Peter's ascends the sala regia, or royal apartments to the sala regia, next to the Sistine chapel, with which it communicates. It is in this hall that ambassadors and other distinguished personages were received when the temporal power remained with the vatican, and it is still used for all important ceremonies.

As soon as the guards were removed a grand rush was made, and an Englishman among the first to reach the entrance of the hall, where two men were stationed to see that each visitor was dressed according to regulation, and that no coats or shawls were taken in. Once inside the ladies were ordered to one side and the gentlemen to the other. Two lines of Swiss were drawn up extending from the doors by which the pope was to enter, to the opening in the wall which divides the room in the center.

A REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN. I passed to the opposite side and placed myself in the line directly between two of the guards, and there I stayed.

"I should say you Americans never did get left," my English friend remarked when I left the post which I had taken in the center. "I was shoved back into a corner and couldn't see a thing. I don't think a person in the room had as good a place as yourself. Pardon the question, but are all Yankees as cheeky as you?"

At the end of the hall, which is, I should judge, 100 feet in length by 35 wide, on a raised platform and shaded by a superb canopy, was the Papal throne, a heavy dais, finely carved arm chair, and in front was spread a very handsome rug. On either side, back of the rail, a small gallery, reserved for distinguished guests, was hung with maroon-colored velvet, and one at the back to which the public were admitted, was also decorated.

The crowd kept pouring in until the apartment for the public was completely filled. The side galleries were soon occupied by Ambassadors and other dignitaries, each in full court dress and decorated with orders and medals; gaily dressed officers, with clanking swords and jingling spurs, straggled back and forth between the lines of guards; priests soberly clad in black, or in the more showy red or purple, according to their orders, quietly sought places from which to see the coming ceremony, and everything was in readiness for the aged Pontiff's entrance.

"If his holiness was as cold as I am, I think he would not keep us waiting very long," somebody at my elbow remarked, and those in his vicinity echoed the sentiment. Eleven o'clock tolled from the belfry of a neighboring church and for a moment the buzz of conversation was hushed as the huge doors leading to the private apartments of the vatican swung back and five elegantly equipped officers with drawn swords marched in and took their places at the entrance to the raised-off space.

Fifteen minutes later, attended by three pages, appeared the Magloromo Monsignor Ricci Paracchini in full evening dress, having around his neck a massive gold chain to which the pope belongs, and the keys of St. Peter. Ascertaining that everything was in readiness, he returned, and at exactly at 11:30 the procession, headed by members of the choir belonging to St. Peter's, made its appearance. Following these were several bishops attired in superb purple silk gowns, each with a cape of ermine upon his shoulders.

Next appeared two young men in handsome black coat suits with slender canes in their hands. A priest bearing upon a velvet pillow, supported by two pages, a copy of the Bible followed, and then attended by numerous priests, came the cardinals, perhaps eight or eight in all, with trailing robes of purple, each having upon the third finger of his left hand, the ecclesiastical ring denoting his rank. Following these, two priests, one carrying a superb jewel studded crozier of brass, and the companion a plain, unadorned mitre, evidently of cloth of gold.

## THE BAD AND WORTHLESS.

Are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B. and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously named names, which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in away to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is and especially those with the word "Hop" or Hops in their name or in any way connected with them or their names are imitations or counterfeit. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Using nothing but genuine Hop Bitters with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP.—To do good work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have enfeebled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvenated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and the whole constitution be built up to a higher working condition.

A Gigantic Single Span Bridge. The Buffalo Courier published an out representing a double track railroad bridge now being built for the Canada Southern railway across the chasm below the Niagara Falls and 300 feet above the old suspension bridge. It is to be built on a novel plan called the cantilever. The total length will be 895 feet, length of the main span across the gulf, 500 feet; height of stone abutments on the edge of the river, below the banks, on which steel towers will rest, 50 feet; height of the steel towers above the abutments, 130 feet; height of span above the river, 245 feet; weight of bridge resting on the towers, 1,600 tons. The question now is how will they manage to throw the immense mass of 500 feet across the chasm? It is impossible to build scaffolding across that almost fathomless torrent. We will endeavor to describe how that span is to be thrown across. The center of the top of the steel towers will be respectively 187 1/2 and 197 1/2 feet from the top of the banks, the towers rising from close to the edge of the water on the shore. On the top of each tower will be built a cantilever, the center of which will rest on the tower, somewhat like the swing bridge of our viaduct, the center of which rests on a stone tower, only the cantilever is stationary. The length of the cantilever on the Canada side will be 375 feet, and that on the American side will be 295 feet. One-half of a cantilever will be built from the top of the bank to the top of the tower, and the other half will be built from the top of the tower to the top of the bank on the opposite side of the river. In order to do this immense scaffolding will be erected, requiring 600,000 feet of lumber. When these halves are built they will simply be bridges from the top of the banks to the top of the towers. They are made of the best of steel, lattice style, so thoroughly stiffened that there will be no spring or depression. The shores of each will be anchored in the rock so as to require power equivalent to 400 tons to pull it out. Now the work will commence of building across the chasm, 500 feet, and 245 feet above the water, without scaffolding to support it. A movable derrick is slid on top of the half cantilever, overbridge, to the edge of the tower on the river side. A lattice section of the bridge to span the chasm is swung by the derrick over the end of the bridge and securely fastened by a system of dovetailing and bolting. Then the derrick is slid forward on to this projecting part and another section is hoisted over and fastened in like manner, thus making the bridge project fifty feet beyond the edge of the tower on the river side. A lattice section of the bridge to span the chasm is swung by the derrick over the end of the bridge and securely fastened by a system of dovetailing and bolting. Then the derrick is slid forward on to this projecting part and another section is hoisted over and fastened in like manner, thus making the bridge project fifty feet beyond the edge of the tower on the river side. A lattice section of the bridge to span the chasm is swung by the derrick over the end of the bridge and securely fastened by a system of dovetailing and bolting. Then the derrick is slid forward on to this projecting part and another section is hoisted over and fastened in like manner, thus making the bridge project fifty feet beyond the edge of the tower on the river side.

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## THE RETIRED LIST.

DR. ROBERT NEWTON, late President of the College of the City of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used Dr. Wm. HALL'S BALM very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now well, are able to testify to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought not to be considered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of Lung disease. It is a pure cure for Consumption, and has no equal for all pectoral complaints.

THE RETIRED LIST. Globe-Democrat. The "retired list" of the army is theoretically a sort of pension roll, on which are inscribed the names of officers who have served their country long and well. There is nothing like it in the civil service, though perhaps something of the sort will have to be established ultimately for the benefit of superannuated clerks and cronies, if the "reformers" have their way. Officers on the retired list receive a decent, but not extravagant, annual pension—called "pay" in order not to hurt their feelings—and it is common sense, as well as law, that these pensioned officers should not hold government positions to which salaries attach. General Badeau, however, who is now consul general at Havana, insists that he ought to receive his military pension and his consular pay, and the treasury department has been forced to make an issue upon his claim. The department clearly has the right of it. If General Badeau or any other officer desires to retain his pension, he may do so honorably. If he prefers the consular office, well and good. But he is not entitled to both.

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