HARKNESS BRO'S.

Dry Goods and Carpet House.

Have the arges stock and choicest patterns of -

CARPETS

Ever Brought to the City and at

LOWER PRICES

THAN EVER OFFERED IN THIS VICINITY.

Do Not Fail to Call and Examine Stock Before Purchasing

401 BROADWAY, - · · ·

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

. IRON AND SLATE ROOFING.

C. SPECHT, PROP.

1111 Douglas St. - - Omaha, Neb.

MANUFACTURER OF

Galvanizea Iron Cornices.

ST. LOUIS PAPER WAREHOUSE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ENVELOPES, CARD BOARD AND

DR. WHITTIER,

617 St, Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

Skin and Bones, Blood Impurities and Blood Peison

ments to Marriage, Rheumatism, Piles. Special at-

from Imprudence, Excesses, Indulgences

human body enlarged, developed and strengthened,"
etc., is and interesting advertisement long run in our
paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is
no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary,
the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested
persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars
by addressing Eric Medical Co., P. O. box 513, Buffalo,
N. V. w Tolsdo Even.

HASTINGS, NEB.

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Weber, Lindeman and Hardman Pianos. Western, Eastern, Cottage, Burdette Organs. FOR CASH OR ON TIME PAYMENTS.

MUELLER.

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD TIME TABLE. Western Cornice-Works,

The following are the time of arrival and departure of trains from the local depots. The trains start from the Union Pacific depot about ten minutes earlier than below stated, and arrive at the depot about ten minutes later.

Trains on pool lines and K. C. run on Chicago time, a half hour faster than local. Wabash trains run on St. Louis time, twenty minutes faster than local. U. P. and Lincoln trains run on Council Bluffs time.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC,

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

Arrive.

Arrive.

Arrive.

Arrive.

Arrive.

Arrive.

Arrive.

Arrive.

Ex and Mail* . 9:25 a. m. Ex and Mail* . 6:55 p. m.

Des Moines ac. . 7:15 a. m. Des Moines ac. . 4:40 p. m.

CHICAGO, RURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

Depart.

Atlantic Ex* . 5:35 p. m. Pacific Ex! . 9:20 a. m.

Mail and Ex . 9:10 a. m. Mail and Ex* . 7:90 p. m.

N. Y. Ex . 5:20 p. m. Neb. & Kas Ex . 9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO and SORTHWESTERS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN

Depart. Arrive.

Mail and Ex. 9:55 a. m. | Express. 5:35 p. m. |

Express. 8:25 p. m. | Mail and Ex. 6:45 p. m. |

UNION PACIFIC. Arrive.

| Separt | S Overland Ex Lincoln Ex Denver Ex Local Ex

*Except Sundays. †Except Saturdays. †Except Monday. †Daily.
COUNCIL BLIFFS AND OMARA STREET BAILWAY.
Leave Council Bluffs. Leave Omaha.
5 a. m. 9 a. m 10 a. m. 11 a. | 8 a. m. 9 a. m. 10 a. m. 11

m. 1p. m. 2p. m. 3p. m. 4 a. m. 1 m. 2p. m. 3p. m. p. m. 5p. m. 6 p. m. 4 p. m. 5p. m. 6 p. m. Street cars run half hourly to the Union Pacific depot. On Sunday the cars begin their trips at 9 o'clock a. m., and run regularly during the day at 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, and 6 o'clock, and run to city time.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy

RAILROAD.

OFFICE OF FREIGHT AGENT,)
OHAHA AND COUNCIL BLUFFS, May 12, 1893. Arrangements have been made for the LOADING IN CHICAGO DAILY of one or more car with MERCHANDISESOLIDCONSIGNED to parties in COUNCIL BLUFFS.

27 These cars will come through to destination without stopping. Quick time is thereby instruct. Please order your goods via C. B. & Q. R. R.

A. B. WEST, GENERAL AGENT

"FOR TABLE USE."

The Natural Mineral

KAISER WATER,

From Birrestorn onthe Rhine. Recommended by the highest medical authorities.
FRED'K HOLLENDER & CO., Sole agents for the U. S. and Canada, 115, 117, 119, lim street, New York.



ty THE MAKSTON BOLUS. Fre

To have it out or not-that is the question;

TOOTHACHE.

Thether 'tis better for the jaws to suffer The pangs and terments of an aching tooth, Or to take steel against a host of troubles And, by extracting, end them? To pull-to tag-No more; and by a tug to say we god The toothache, and a thousand untural lills The jaw is heir to-'tis a consummation Devoutly to be wished. To pull-to tur-To tug! perchance to break-sy, there's the rub, For in that wrench what agonies may come, When we have balf-dislodged the stubborn for Must give us pause: there's the respect.
That makes an aching tooth of so long a life. For who would bear the whips and stings of pain The old wife's nostrum, dentists' contumety. The pangs of hope deferred, kind sleep's delay, When he himself might his quietus make For one poor shilling? Who would fardels bear To groan and sink beneath a load of pain. But that the dread of something lodged within The linen twisted forceps, from whose pang-No laws at ease returns, puzzles the will And makes it rather bear the ills it has Forn fly to others that is knows not of? Thus dentists do make cowards of us all; And thus the native big of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of fear And many a one, whose courage seeks the does With this regard, his footsteps turn away, scared at the name of dentist.

THE PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

In response to many inquiries constantly received from all parts of the United States, we have prepared the following summary of the laws of the United States under which settlers enter upon the public lands: THE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

are divided into two classes, one at \$1.25 per acre, designated as minimum, lying outside of railroad limits; the other at \$2.50 ar acre, as double minimum, lying within railroad limits. Titles are acquired by purchase at public land sale, by ordinary "private entry," and in virtue of the pre-emption, homestead, timber culture, and other laws. Purchases at public sale are made when lands are "offered" at pub-lic auction to the highest bidder by proclamation of the President or by order of the General Land Office. Lands so offered and not sold, and not since reserved or withdrawn from the market can be secured by

"private entry" or location.

None of the lands in Northern Dakota have ever been "offered" at public sale. all having been reserved for homestead, preemption and tree claims on account of their agricultural value, and because this system is more in accordance with the interests of the masses, and not for specula-tors, cs under the public sale system. Sioux half-breed scrip can be used to purchase any surveyed land, but very little of this ecrip is now outstanding.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

Heads of families, widows or single persons (male or female), over the age of twenty-one years, citizens of the United States or who have declared their intention to become such under the naturalization laws, may enter upon any "offered" and 'unoffered" lands or any unsurveyed lands to which the Indians' title is extinguished, and purchase not exceeding 160 acres under the pre-emption laws. After making set-tlement, if on "offered" land, the applicant must file his declaratory statement with the district land office within thirty days, for which a fee of \$2.00 is required, and within one year from date of settlement make fi-nal proof of his actual residence on and cultivation of the tract, and pay therefor at \$1.25 per acre if outside of railroad limits, or \$2.50 per acre if within these limits, and he may pay in cash or by mintary bounty land warrants, agricultural college, private claim or Supreme Court scrip. When the tract has been surveyed and is

not "offered" land, the claimant must file Roofing, Specht's patent Metallic Skylight, Patent adjusted Ratchet Bar and Bracket Shelving. I am the general agent for the above line of goods. Iron Bank Railings, Window Blinds, Cellar Guards; also general agent for Peerson & Hill patent Inside Blind.

his or her declaratory statement within three months from date of settlement, and make proof and payment within thirty-three months from date of settlement. Settlement is the first thing to be done under the pre-emption laws. his or her declaratory statement within

der the pre-emption laws. When settlements are made on unsurveyed lands, settlers are required to file their declaratory statements within three months after the date of the receipt at the district Graham Paper Co., after the date of the receipt at the district land office, or of the approved plat of the township embracing their claims, and make proof and payment within thirty months from the expiration of said three months; BOOK, PAPERS, WRITING, WRAPPING payments the same as in case of "offered"

Pre-emptors may submit proofs of residence and improvements at any time after PRINTERS' STOCK. six months of actual residence. He must show by his own testimony and by two credible witnesses such actual residence AT Cash paid for Rags and Paper S ck, Scrap Iron and cultivation-a habitable dwelling and Paper Stock Warehouses, 1229 to 1227 North Sixth other improvements, to the satisfaction of trest.

other improvements, to the satisfaction of the land officers that the spirit of the law has been complied with.

time allowed for proof and payment, the A REGULAR GRADUATE of two medical colleges, has been engaged longer in the treatment of CHRON-IC, NERVOUS, SKIN AND BLOOD Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know. Consultation free and invited. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent by mail or express everywhere. Curable cases guaranteed; where doubt exist is frankly stated. Call or write.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Mercurial and other affections of Throat, Skin and Bones, Blood Impurities and Blood Peison. if he desires. No person who abandons his any event become liable to the satisfaction the benefits of the pre-emption laws. It is held however, that this provision does not apply to a house and lot in town. Claims cannot be transferred until title is perfected. The second filing of a declaratory statement by any pre-emptor, when first ing, Skin affections, Old Sores and Ulcers, Impedial filling was legal in all respects, is prohibited. Before proof and payment on pre-emption ention to cases from overworked brain. SURGICAL claims, written notice must be given by the claimants to the Register, who must post a The above al CASES receive special attentian. Diseases arising be published in a newspaper nearest the land for at least thirty days, as in cases of er at the Fargo Land Office, and pronounce homesteads.

MARRIAGE 200 pages; the whole story well told. Many receipts; who may marry, who may not, why, causes, consequences and cure. Sailed for 25c; PERSONAL "Parts of the

Any person who is the head of a family or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States or has filed his declaration of intention to become such, is entitled to enter onequarter section or less quantity of unap-propriated public land under the home-stead laws. The applicant must make an affidavit that he is over the age of twenty-NEBRASKA LOAN AND TRUST CO.. one or is the head of a family, and that he is a citizen of the United States or las declared his intention to become such, and that the entry is made for his exclusive use and benefit and for actual settlement and cultivation, and must pay the legal fee and that part of the commission required to be paid when entry is made, as follows: When within railroad limits, for 160 acres, \$10, commission \$8; for 80 acres, fee \$5, commission \$8; for 80 acres, fee \$5, com-\$250.000. mission \$4. Outside of railroad limits, fee \$10, commission \$4, and in proportion for 80 or 40 acres. When these requirements are complied with the Receiver issues his receipt in duplicate, and the matter is en-tered upon the records of the office. . . f.er

faithful observance of the law in regard to actual settlement and cultivation for the continuous term of five years, at the expla This Company furnishes a permanent home institu-ion where school Bonds and other legally issued Mu-icipal Securities to Nebraska can be negotiated as he most favorable terms. Loans made on improved arms in all well settled counties of the state through esponsible local correspondents. ation of that term or within two years thereafter, final proof must be made, and if satisfactory to the land officers, that part of the commissions remaining unpaid the same in amount as paid on entry) must be paid. The Register then issues his certificate and makes proper returns to the General Land Office, as a basis of a

Hostetter's Stomach Ritters meets of he requirements of he re tional medical philos patent. Any settler desiring to make final proof, must first file with the Register a written notice of his intention, describing the land and giving the names of four witnesses by whom the facts as to settlement, continuig the hree proper-es of apreventive, a ous residence, cultivation, etc., are to be established. This notice must be accompanied by a deposit of money sufficient to panied by a deposit of money sufficient to pay the cost of publishing the notice which the Register is required to publish for the state as sulutary to in the entre in. For sale by rists and Dealers ally.

In the sufficient to publish the sufficient to publish for the sale by third the entre in the entre in the entre in the sufficient to publish for the sale by the sufficient to publish the sufficient to sufficient

Final proof cannot be made until the

expiration of five years from the date of the entry, and must be made within two years thereafter. In making final proof the settler may appear in person at the district land office with his witnesses, and there make the affidavit and proof required; or he may, if by reason of bodily infirmity or distance it is inconvenient for him to appear at the land office, with his ling decay. The women and children are witnesses, appear before the judge of a kept at home, and no longer know the oldcourt of record of the county and state, or district and Territory in which the land to situated, and there make final proof. When a homestead settler dies before he can prove up its abode in the woods.

The sap was collected then in troughs, up, the widow, or in case of her dehtn, the each about three feet long, hollowed out of heirs, may continue settlement and obtain

leaving infant children, the homestead may be sold for cash for benefit of the children, and purchaser will receive title.

The sale of a homestead claim to another party before completion of title, is not recognized. In making final proof the settler must swear that no part of the land has been alienated, except for church, sistency, the hot syrup was dipped out and cemetery, or school purposes, or right of

title and requisite proof at the proper time. In case of death of both parents

railroads. Homestead claims may be retinquished, but in such case the land reverts to the Government. If a settler does not wish to emain five years on his tract, he may pay for it, as under pre-emption law, in cash or warrents at any time after six months of actual residence. Homesteaders are allowed six months after entry to commence improvements and establish residence.

The law allows but one homestead privi-

lege to any one person. Every person who served not less than nineteen days in the army or navy of the United States during the recent rebellion, who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the Government, may enter a homestead, and the time of his services shall be deducted from the period of five years, provided that the party shall reside upon and cultivate his homestead at least one year after he commences improvements. The widow of a soldier, or if she be dead or is married again, the minor heirs (if any) may, through their guardian, make a homestead entry, and if the soldier died in the service, the whole term of his en-listment will be credited upon the term of required residence. Lands acquired under the homestead laws are not liable for any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the

est at the ofor. TREE CLAIMS.

Under the timber culture law not more than 160 acres on any one section, entirely levoid of timber, can be entered, and no person can make more than one entry thereunder.

The qualifications of applicants are the

name as under the pre-emption and home-stead laws. The land office charges are, for 160 acres or more than 80, \$14 when an entry is made, and \$4 at final proof. For 80 acres or less, \$9 at entry, and \$4 at final proof. The applicant must make affidavit that the land specified in his application is exclusively prairie, or other land devoid of timber, that his filing and entry is made for the cultivation of timber for his own exclusive use and benefit; that the application is made in good faith and not for the purpose of speculation, or directly or indirectly for the use of any other person or persons; that he intends to hold and the land and comply with the laws, and that he has not previously made n entry under the timber culture law. No residence is required on a tree claim,

but the claimant must break or plow five acres of a quarter section, and pro-rata on a smaller tract, during the first year after entry. During the second year he must break five acres more, and cultivate to cro, or otherwise the five acres first broken. During the third year he must plant in tree seeds, trees or cuttings, the first five acres, and cultivate to crop or otherwise the second five acres, and by the end of the fourth year the entire tract of ten acres seeds or cuttings. Provision is made for extension of time in case drought or grassthe entrant, or if he be dead, his heirs, shall prove by two credible witnesses the planting, cultivating and protecting the timber for not less than eight years, and that there were at the end of eight years, at least 675 living, thrifty trees on each of the ten acres required to be planted, he, or they, will be entitled to a patent. It should be added, that in making final proof It must be shown that "not less than twentyseven hundred trees were planted to each

It is not necessary that the ten acres settler may, by making proper application at the land office and payment of the required fee, convert his claim into a homestead, and the time he has resided upon of such failure the entry will be cancelled. the land is credited on homestead residence No land acquired under this law will i:

residence on his own land to reside on pub- of any debt or debts contracted prior to lic land in the same State or Territory, or who owns 320 acres of land, is entitled to REMARKS. A qualified applicant cannot take a homestead and pre-emption claim at the same time, but he may take either and a tree claim at the same time. A man may take a pre-emption and a tree claim, and after proving up and obtaining title to his

pre-emption, may then enter a homestead, (if he can find one), and thus secure 480 The above abstract of the laws relating notice in his office and cause the same to to the settlement of the public lands has

> A fireman known as Bill Hall, Had a knot in his throat like a ball, He St. Jacob's oil bought, And it very soon "brought" The hump and the soreness and all

epends upon knowing hew long it takes to succeed.

the resolution to be guided by the princi-ple of uprightness, and stick by it firmly, and there will be no danger of shipwreckd manhood. If one only wished to be happy, this could be readily accomplished; but we wish to be happier than other people and this is

Unexpected Materialization

almost difficult, for we believe others to be uppier than they are.
There is a pleasure in admiration, and i is that which properly causeth admiration, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent: and yet we con (we know not how much more beyond that, which our understand

ings cannot fully reach and comprehend.

y Samaritan Nervine, Try it, \$1.50. at Druggists.

BET THE CHILDREN TO WORK .- Even he youngest member of the family abould have something given given him to do. "The chores," which the country boys and girls do, thereby relieving their overworked olders, are not only an assistance in the household, but a means of education, and it is important that those families who unfortunately live in the city should find for shildren something to take the place of this or uffer from indigestion if you use nears of vlucation. Brown's iron tters.

Maple Sugar Making.

Sugar-making now and sugar-making as it was are very different things, and what it has gained in facility it has lost in picturesquesness. The old camp, with its primitive appliances, is no more; the "kethas been superseded by the "pan," and the trough has become a mass of crumbkept at home, and no longer know the oldtime delights of "sugaring-off," though in the Arcadia of the past their services were not despised, and the whole household set

sections of poplars, and was conveyed to the kettles in barrels, from which it was transferred by scoops. There were five or more kettles, from ten to thirty gallons in capacity, and each was filled with sap, which was kept boiling, the larger kettles being refilled from the smaller ones as evaporation reduced the quantity. When passed through a flannel strainer into covered tubs, from which again it was poured into a thick-bottomed kettle for the purpose of "stirring off," some milk and the whites of several eggs being added to it. Thus prepared it was placed over a slow fire, and kept just below beiling point until the sediment and all foreign matter in it floated to the top and were removed, when it became deliciously translucent. It was now exposed to a greater heat and gently boiled, the evaporation continuing, and bringing it nearer to the point of granulation. Now the sugar-maker is all watchfulness, and it fared ill with those who distracted him, for if the golden liquid seething in the kettle boiled the least bit too much it would became dry in quality, while if it boiled too little it would be 'soggy." He tested it constantly, plucking threads of it from his stirring and trailing them round in cups of cold water. While the threads yielded waxily to the touch, the sugar was not yet done, but as soon as broke crisp between his fingers, the time had come to take the kettle off the fire. As the sugar began to cool, it crystalized around the sides, and gradually the

came granular In that way sugar was made years ago, and when the sap flowed profusely the operations were continued through the night, and the fire cast strange shadows in the woods. But instead of a hut of logs a permanent sugar-house is now built, and furnished with many elaborate devices to prevent waste and deterioration. Formerly, when the maples were tapped with an anger, an "elder quill" was inserted in the incision to conduct the sap into the trough below; that is a small piece of elderwood about three inches long with the pith bored out of it, which formed a tube; but in most orchards of to-day a galvanized iron spout is used, which has the advantage of not souring the sap nor choking many of the pores. Everything is "improved." collections are made with the unvarying order of collections from letter-boxes, and if the grove is on the hill, and the sugarhouse is in a hollow, the sap, as it is gathered, is emptied into a "flume," which quickly conducts it to a large reservoir within the building, where it is strained through a suitable cloth. From the reservoir the sap is conducted, as required, through tin pipes into a "heater," whence it passes through a series of iron tubes, to be delivered, after straining, in a condition

for "sugaring off." Maple sugar, as it reaches the market, is of a clearer color for all these improvements; but there are some who actually say that the flavor has fallen off, and that the new patent evaporators are a snare. One change has certainly not been for the better, and that is the abandonment of the ing memories with those who are now ebbing away .- Harper's Magazine

Extreme Tired Feeling.

hoppers destroy trees. These trees he must cultivate and protect, and if, at the expiration done my daughter a great deal of good, tion of eight years from date of entry, or her food does not distress her now, nor at any time within five years thereafter, does she suffer from that extreme tired feeling which she did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." A second bottle effected a cure. No other preparation contains such a concentration of vitalizing, enriching, purifying and invigorating properties as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Many of the newly impoated polonaises are cut with easement or heart-shaped bodices, or in goaduated Vandykes, the longest reaching from the throat to the belt in front. Underneath this opening is set an embroidered plastron of satin

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.-An old horse own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse If he has a corn, or is stiff, or has any other Hunt's Remedy in the highest possible terms." failing, you can see it. Let him go by him-self a little ways, and if he staves right into anything you may know he is stone blind. No matter how clear and bright bat. Back him up, too. Some horses show their weakness or tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometime. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so nice, and go a mile a minute, and yet have fits, for instance. There isn't a live man could tell it till something haped by them to be accurate. - Fargo Republipens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then, all of a sudden, he sits down in the road. After a rest he gets up and starts again, but he soon sits down for good, and nothing but a derrick could raise him.

Women obtain from the United States lifter, a bag holder, a pillow-sham holder; do it used according to directions." Every man truly lives so long as he nets a dress protector, two dust-pans, a washing his nature or some way makes good the machine, a fluting iron, a dress cart, a fish-faculties of himself. Let every young man set out in life with ing machine treadle, a wash basin, an iron heater, andirons, a garment stiffener, a folding chair, a wardrobe bed, a window cleaner, a napkin, a clothespin, a weather strip, a churn, an invalid's bed, a dipper

Unexpected Materialization.

An unexpected incident took place at a ritualistic scance at Providence, R. L. cently. A party of ladies and gentlemen made arrangements with a medium o give them a private scance. The agent collected the customary fee, one of the visi-tors giving a five-dollar bill and receiving the change. The fees were passed into the abinet by the agent and the scance begun. The germs of disease are neutralized sisters and friends issued from the cabinet at the request of the visitors. Presently a leparted sister of a Mr. S., with a bonquet A correspondent, Mr. S. L. Morgan, in her hand, issued and presented him with Walken, Mo., says: "Sumaritan Nerv. the flowers. He noticed a piece of green ine cured my boy of fits." You can get paper among the flowers, and quickly transferred it to his vest pocket. The visitor retired, and Mr. S. then found the green paper to be the identical five-dollar bill which he had given to the agent. On their arrival home the medium telegraphed a demand for the live dollars. The person who received the bill holds that it belongs to him, as the spirit of his sister gave it to hire, and he refuses to return it.

It is reldom that you will feel unwell Piercy & Bradford.

bility of consumption now seems to be on road to complete overthrow. This change in sentiment has not been brought round by any new method of treatment or has there been a perceptible enlargeent in the number of those now living vho can claim that they have had and have recovered from this disease; but the evidence upon which the revision in opinion is based is even more conclusive. that which could by any possibility be obtained from either of these two sources. It is simply this, that "post mortem" ex-aminations have revealed the fact that rlumonary phthisic is a complaint of much greater frequency than has been commonly supposed, and that multitudes of actically cured of it, who have never so auch as suspected the cause of their ill-

in a series of examinations, made some ime since at the hospital at Edinburgh, it as found that the lungs of not less than no-third of those who died when over forty ears of age were in a condition that ald not be accounted for in no other way han by the supposition that at some period in their lives consumption had existed, and been afterwards checked or cured. Portions of the lungs had been destroyed; but the cavities formed had been healed by contraction and adhesion of their walls, or the disintegrated substance had been shut in by the formation of fibrous tissue.

it knocks all the love out of a man to have the music suddenly stop and every man in the ball-room hear him ask his girl: "Can I hold you a little when we get nome?"-[Cortland News.

As a steamboat was about to start from Cincinnati, one day, a young man came on board, leading a blushing damsel by the hand, and approaching the polite cierk, said, in a suppressed voice: "I say, me and my wife have just got married, and I'm looking for accommdations," "Looking for berth?" hastily inquires the clerk, pass-ing tickets to another passenger. "A birth! thunder and lightning no!" [asped the astonished groom, "we had a sut just got married—we want a place to stay all night. whole mass, under a vigorous stirring beou know."

> DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.—The harmon of married life depends almost entirely up-on dinners. It is not the state of the heart so much as the condition of the stomach which makes a man happy. It is better for a woman-rank heresy, we know-to be able to make a cheerful home than to talk Greek. Before marriage, the ability to sing divinely and to play impossible nasic are very attractive; but when two people settle down to the steady work of loving each other for forty or fifty years, the kitchen inevitably emphaizes itself, and the chances of success are greater with a comely house-wife than with an accomplished beauty, who knows everything except new to make the house attractive.

THE TIMBER OF PUGET SOUND .- The

r tree growths of Puget Sound form one of the wonders of the American world. They iverage 200 feet in height, and some specimens have been cut that measured 320 feet n length and 12 feet in diameter at the base, with a straight and well proportioned log length of ninety feet to the first limb. The edar trees are in like proportion, and are most valuable for wooden ware of all kinds, while the firs are the best for spar and ship timber yet found in any country. There are few nations that do not use then in ship-building. One-fourth the wealth of San Francisco was culled from the firs of Puget Sound while the government slept, and to-day all the principal steam mill owners who saw and prepare for market 100,000 to 200,000 feet a day to each mill social life of the old camps, which made sugar-times in the Green Mountains endurresidents of San Francisco, where they in vest their profits, to the great residents of the Sound. There is, apparently, no exhaustion of the timber, and a cen-cury will possibly elapse before the Puget Sound forests will be cleared of their immens: resources of varied tree growths.

WE SHOULD HELP ONE ANOTHER. MR. NORMAN HUNT, of No. 160 Chestmut street,

issued by all authorized agents. Springfield, Mass., writes April 10, 1883, saying: "Having the affliction caused by kidney and liver liseases, and after enduring the aches, pains, weakess and depression incident thereto until body and soul were nearly distracted, I sought for relief and a cure for my trouble, and was told by a friend who Neb. sure cure was Hunt's Remedy, and upon his recom At any time before the expiration of the should be in a compact body.

Failure to comply with any of the requirement or velvet, and sometimes it is covered mendation I commenced taking it, and the first few doses improved my (condition in a very marked mandoses improved my condition in a very marked manner, and a continuance of its use has justified all that my friends claimed for it—that it was a sure and permanent cure for all diseases of the kidneys and liver. Several of my friends in Springfield have used it with the most gratifying results, and I feel it my duty as well as a pleasure to me to recommend Hunt's Remedy in the highest possible terms."

Manufacturer's Testimony.

Mg. H. W. Payne, manufacturer of harness, sadmsn, speaking on this subject, says; "If you want to buy a horse, don't believe your and permanent cure for all diseases of the kidneys in harness. Unhitch him and take every used it with the most gratifying results, and I feel it thing off but his halter, and lead him around, my duty as well as a pleasure to me to recommend

Mr. H. W. PAYNE, manufacturer of harness, sadhis eyes are, he can't see any more than a dlery, trunks, vallees, etc., No. 477 Main street, Springfield, Mass., writes us under date of April 10,

> GENTLEMEN, -I have used Hunt's Remedy, th best medicine for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and urinary organs, and have received great benefit to my health from its use, and I find that i will do just what is claimed for it; it will cure disease and restore health. I therefore pronounce it th best medicine that I have ever used."

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD. ALEKET HOLT, Esq., paymaster Boston & Albany

government an average of about sixty Rallroad, at Springfield, Mass., writes April 23, 1883; patents yearly; seventy is the number for the year ending July, 1880. As might be with it has been much that Low characters. with it has been such that I can cheerfully say that I The success of the greater part of things expected, most of them relate to lightenupon knowing how long it takes ing women's work. Among them are a jar am satisfied that it will do just what it premises to



RE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST BY ALL WHO HAVE PUT THEM TO A PRACTICAL TEST. ADAPTED TO

Hard and Soft Coal, COKE OR WOOD.

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SOLE AGENST FOR OMAHA.

The very general belief in the incura- Short Line

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and the finest Dining Cars in the world.

If you are going east to CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, or any point beyond; or if you are going north to ST. PAUL OIL MINNEAPOLIS. Take the BEST ROUTE, the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL railway.—Teket office located at Paxton Hotel, at corner of Farnam and Fourteenth streets and at U. P. depot, and at Millard Hotel, Omaha.

25 See time Table in another column.
F. A. NASH, General Agent.
G. H. FOUTE, Ticket Agent, Omaha.
S. M. MERRILL. A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Manager.
G. T. CLARK, GEO, H. HEAPFORD, General Sup't
Asst. Gen't Pass Agent.

Medly

We are aware that we are combating a prevailing prejudice of the profession and people when we assert that we can and do cure diseases of the blood with a vegetable remedy! We ourselves were not easily convinced. But does it make anything less a fact simply because you do not believe it?

Turn to history and read the accounts of the discovery and application of steam, railroads, electricity, etc. Were not those who preached that it was possible to accomplish such grand rosults, as we see realized to-day, pronounced crazy? And did not scientists say: "invossinte." We do not ask that you accept our word! We bring corroborating testimony. In short we domoustrate by living, reliable witnesses that every word we say is true.

In short we demonstrate by living, reliable witnesses that every word we say is true.

Ask yourself the question, could men occupying the political, social and financial position these mendo, affort to endorse those engaged in a work of deception and of fraud? Now let them speak.

Every word we say in regard to our remedy is true, and the certificates we publish are from men of undoubted veracity.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.

ATLANTA, GA., JAN. 1, 1882. We are managers of the Swift Specific Co., and own a controlling part of the stock of said company and endorse every word uttered by them. LAMAR, RASKIN & LAMAR. Wholesale Druggists,

We know the gentlemen composing the firm of Laman, Raskin & Laman. They are prominent citizens of our State, men of means, and of high character and standing.

and standing.
J. W. ENGLISH, Mayor of Atlanta.
J. H. PORTER, Cashier Merchants Bank.
P. ROMARE, Cashier Atlanta National Bank.
A. O. BACON, Speaker House Rep's, Ga.
ALF, H. COLQUITT Governor of Ga. Write for a copy of the little book-free.

\$1,000 Reward will be paid to any chemist who will find on the analysis of 100 bottles S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide Potassium, or any mineral substance. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, ATLANTA, GA.

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FOR EITHER SEX,

This remedy being injected directly to the seat of the disease, requires no change of diet or nauseous, mercurial or poisonous medicines to be taken internall. When used as a preventive by either sex, it is impossible to contract any private disease; but in the use of those already unfortunately afficted we guarantee three boxes to cure, or we will refund the money. Price by mail, postage paid, \$2 per box, or three boxes for \$6.

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WRITTEN GUARANTEES

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C. F. Goodman, Druggist, Sole Agent, for Omaha,

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Health is Wealth.



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To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not affect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

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M ANHOOD Positively Restored in from two to 10 days by Mexican Vegetable Confection. For particulars address San Meteo Medical Co. P. O. Box, 2181, St. Louis, Mo. jell-d&w-lm

Matter of Application of Michael Leary for Liquor Li-

NOTICE.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from June 28th A. D. 1883, the said license will be granted. said license will be granted.

MICHARL LEARY, Applicant.

The Omaha Bee newspaper will publish the above notice once each week for two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The city of Omaha is not to be charged therewith.

J. J. L. C. Jawerr, 200-2tlew.

Matter of Application of Edward Wittig for Liquor License.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

Notice is bereby given that Edward Wittig did upon the 23th day of June A.D. 1883, file 3th application to the mayor and city council of Omaha for license sell malt, spirithens and vinous liquors. No. 1414 Farman street, Third ward, Omaha, Neh., from the 11th day of July 1883, to the 11th day of October 1883. If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest, filed within two weeks from June 25th, A. D. 1883, the said license will be granted.

EDWARD WITTIG, Applicant.

The Omaha Bee sewspaper will publish the above notice once each week for two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The city of Omaha is not to be charged therewith.

J. J. L. C. JEWETT, 211-2w-les

Notice is hereby given that Micheal Leary did upon the 26th day of June A. D. 1883, file his application to the mayor and city council of Omaha for license to sell malt. spirituous and vinous liquors at No. 1123 chicago street. Fifth ward, Omaha, Nob., from the 11th day of July 1883, to the 11th day of October 1883.