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They always have the largest and best stock. NO STAIRS TO CLIMB ELEGANT PASSENGER ELEVATOR TO THE DIFFERENT FLOORS.

H. B. IREY & CO., Real Estate Agents,



15th and Farnam Streets. - - - Omaha, Neb.

Below will be found a few of the BEST and most DESIRABLE BARGAINS: OMAHA CITY PROPERTY. No. 211-2 story brick residence, near St. Mary's avenue, at a bargain.

FARM LANDS. No. 261-40 acres near Fort Omaha. No. 262-2 good farms near Waterloo. 240 acre farm near Osceola, Neb., \$25 per acre.

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Music, Musical Instruments of all Descriptions. CHEAPEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSE

G. L. BRADLEY, DEALER IN

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Building Paper LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, ETC.

CUT RATES. Lowest Prices Now Offered on Artists' Materials!

Winor & Newton's Tube Colors, per dozen, 90c; Fine Sable Brushes from 5c up; Fine Bristol Brushes, from 7c up; Round and Oval Palettes, from 20c up; etc.

Slightly Scorched. There was a slight blaze at the Weston house on Monday night, the ceiling catching fire from a stove-pipe.

Mrs. M. Carroll, fashionable dress maker, cutting and fitting a specialty. Apprentices wanted. No. 726 First avenue, up stairs.

IOWA ITEMS.

Burlington expects to have electric light by the 20th inst. The high school building at Dunlap is now heated by steam.

Algona has put \$75,000 into improvements the past year. The state library will be removed to the new capital this week.

Mrs. Talbot, charged with incendiarism in Mt. Pleasant, has been acquitted. The Sac City Roller Mill company, capital stock \$25,000, has been incorporated.

Last Friday was the thirty-seventh anniversary of the admission of Iowa to the union. The value of Cedar county improvements for the year 1883 is given as \$400,000.

The governor has pardoned Martin Meahack, convicted in Tama county in 1879 of murder in the second degree. A Forest City Swede became jealous. He took a teaspoonful of strychnine as a remedy. In seven hours death eased his troubled heart.

The Des Moines Leader reports a rumor that J. C. Savory, of that city, has netted a good three-quarters of a million from the product of his gold mine, and that the business is still going on in the same pleasant ratio.

Miss Hattie Caywood, married August 3, 1882, seeks a divorce in Kookuk from Samuel Caywood. Caywood is charged with willful desertion of his bride fourteen days after marriage, and with having become an habitual drunkard since.

Hattie Stanley, about 16, was locked up in Cedar Rapids last Friday, on a telegram from her father, a well-to-do farmer living near Wilton. Hattie said it was a case of step-mother. Her father appeared and took the runaway back the next day.

Mrs. John Rhodes, of Cedar Rapids, was knocked off her feet by a boy sliding down the hill. Before she could recover herself, another boy ran over her prostrate form, breaking an arm and otherwise injuring her.

A six-year-old daughter of H. Reichling, two miles south of Oyens, Plymouth county, caught her clothes on fire at the stove last Friday afternoon, while alone in the house, and was so horribly burned that she died in great agony on Saturday morning.

Thomas Conners, aged 60, was on a drunken spree in Earlville, Delaware county. Levi Douglas, deputy marshal, went out to arrest him. Conners went for the officer with a pitchfork. The officer put a couple of bullets into Conners' legs, and Conners quit.

Miss Mary Montgomery was driving home alone from Boone. A Simpson and Chas. Johnson, under the influence of liquor, drove their team on Miss Montgomery's buggy, upsetting it and throwing her to the ground with force. A young man named Myers went to her assistance, finding her insensible and dangerously injured. The drunken louts drove on.

Eleven years ago the first creamery in Iowa was started in Manchester. Now Delaware county leads off with about seventy, Jones and Linn follow closely, and will soon dispute for the belt with Delaware. There is probably not a county in the state without at least one. Cheese factories are not numerous but are increasing, and yield a better crop than where butter alone is made.

A BURGLAR'S CHAT.

The Enterprising Housebreaker and His Victims—Dark Lights on a Side Art.

Never kill a man save in self defense; get caught rather than drop a man, was the prudent motto of a celebrated cracksmen. "It is only the tyro or the bungler who flourishes the revolver and quickly appeals to the bludgeon."

What is the prime quality in your business? "Nerve—nothing else." "What is the best method?" "Boldness. Many a job have I done right before the eyes of people; done it just as though it was the regular thing, and I was just where I ought to be. I have had my bludgeon stuck out of a house when a couple of cops were walking by, and I stood with a pencil in my hand keeping tally of the things. They thought it was all right, as I looked right at them. I sell you a fellow wants to keep perfectly cool, and know what he is doing, and what he is going to do, every time."

"The right kind of men are somehow lacking. They are either too timid or too tough. It wants a fine man, a real Damascus blade, to do a neat job. There are plenty of opportunities, if there were only the men to fill them. But I was speaking of the bludgeon, the people are asleep; you are awake. They are timid; you are perfectly cool. You know just what to do. You know just what they will do if they wake up. They don't know where you are. Most people are cowards in the night. Without any odds you could get the best of them, but in the night, with the bludgeon and the reality of other burglars in the house—and they have spent all the years of their lives in working up a dreadful fellow in their imaginations—in such a plight, a man's house is like a foreign land to him, and he is a perfect stranger to the situation in his own home."

"Then you trust most to bewilderment and fear?" "No, we don't. A good job means getting in and out again without stirring things up. If it comes to the worst, then the dread and fear and confusion which we cause all help us, and some times the more fuss there is the easier we can get off."

"How do you feel when you are alone in a house at midnight running such terrible risks?" "There, now, you have got such nonsense into that question as they usually do. In the first place midnight is not the usual hour when a house is worked. Things are not so quiet generally as they are late in the evening. If it were midnight, what of it? Midnight, except to cowards is no difference from any other hour, only as it is a great deal safer for

those like us. Alone in a house! It is a little shaky at times, but generally safe enough; but that isn't the way a house is generally worked. There should be two, three or better, four risks! I don't think of it in that light. There something always fascinating in the risk, and it isn't considered objectionable. What do we think? How do we feel? Now, look here; there isn't much time nor occasion for thinking and feeling outside the job to be done. Your sentimental chaps don't want to be prowling about nights on any of these delicate 'rackets.' The man who is going to stop in a bedroom of a strange house at 2 o'clock in the morning to consult his feelings had better keep out of that bedroom. The man who proposes to enter this profession wants to run slow on the thinking and feeling line, especially when on duty."

"How does an operator feel when he is confronted by some inmate?" "In the first place, he feels that something must be done pretty d—d quick. Dodge 'em if you can, but no fooling, anyhow. Do anything short of killing, if necessary. The women are the hardest to manage, except a man who can wake up cool and has his weapon handy. That is the time that tries a man and puts him on his mettle. If it comes to that, it's really desperate for somebody; but a man has no business to run such a risk unless there's a big stake. The funniest experience I ever had was when I went into a bedroom one night where there was one man asleep. I was at the bureau drawers, and looking into the glass, and he hid up right and look at me. I turned pretty quick, you may believe, but he never stirred nor spoke. I didn't move after turning around, but looked at him and he at me. I very soon saw that he was not awake. I gathered up the swag and walked around the bed to the door, but his eyes were on me all the while. I got out of the room safely, and he never spoke nor afterward made any disturbance. I didn't stay much longer in that house."

"How is it about the women?" "They are curious. Some of them will bury themselves under the bed-clothes, while others will spring at you like a tiger. A good many will gladly let you take anything you want if you will only keep away from them. The fainting kind are the best; they are soon laid out. The screachers make the rumpus; they are no ways reasonable. There is only one thing to do—get out of it the easiest way possible."

The ladies must soon or later acknowledge the only cosmetic made that will not injure the skin. For sale by all druggists.

The Corn Crop.

CHICAGO, December 30.—A Milwaukee special gives the results of Mr. S. W. Tallmadge's labors in the collection of corn crop reports for 1883. His estimate differs materially from the department estimate, but he claims that his are more reliable, because gathered from the most reliable sources in each state, and gathered more recently than the government estimates. His authorities in the different states are the state agricultural departments, where such an organization does exist, and where these are not organized, state and government statisticians. Mr. Tallmadge states that the quality of the corn in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana is reported as being rather inferior, while in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and all the southern states the quality is excellent and the yield far above an average.

The total production, 1,637,790,000 represents the bushels of corn grown, and makes no allowance for soft and unmerchantable. There is no way, he states, of computing what difference this damaged crop will make in the total yield, but of course, will make some. There are well informed parties who claim it will make no difference, as the poor corn will go into consumption and fill vacuums, the same as if the quality were better; while others, equally well informed, say it is nonsensical to say that a bushel of poor corn will go as far as a bushel of good. Tallmadge himself inclines to the latter theory, and is satisfied that there will be a big shrinkage in so large a crop caused by the soft and unmerchantable corn.

The total below shows the yield to be the largest ever produced in the United States, with but one exception, that of 1881, which was 1,717,435,000.

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory and Bushels. Includes Maine (800,000), New Hampshire (800,000), Vermont (2,000,000), Massachusetts (3,500,000), Rhode Island (1,200,000), Connecticut (1,200,000), New York (10,000,000), New Jersey (10,000,000), Pennsylvania (4,000,000), Delaware (4,000,000), Maryland (18,000,000), Virginia (37,000,000), North Carolina (35,000,000), South Carolina (17,000,000), Florida (37,000,000), Alabama (21,000,000), Mississippi (32,000,000), Louisiana (15,000,000), Texas (70,000,000), Arkansas (35,000,000), Tennessee (70,000,000), West Virginia (80,000,000), Kentucky (60,000,000), Ohio (60,000,000), Indiana (25,000,000), Illinois (90,000,000), Wisconsin (187,000,000), Michigan (25,000,000), Minnesota (15,000,000), Iowa (172,000,000), Missouri (150,000,000), Kansas (182,000,000), Nebraska (30,000,000), California (9,000,000), Dakota (5,000,000), Oregon (150,000), Nevada (20,000), Colorado (30,000), Arizona (20,000), Idaho (50,000), Montana (20,000), New Mexico (1,000,000), Utah (20,000), Washington Territory (70,000).

Total... 1,637,790,000. Tallmadge's wheat crop estimates for several years past have been so reliable that he has acquired a reputation as a statistician. On May 1, this year, he compiled an estimate of the probable wheat crop of the country for 1883 by states, placing the entire yield at 402,000,000 bushels. At about the same date the government department's estimate was 460,000,000 bushels. A month ago, when the government figures were completed from the thrashing returns, they were given at "about 400,000,000 bushels," or within 2,000,000 of Tallmadge's earlier estimate.

Goats, Colds, and Sore Throat yield readily to R. B. Douglas's Sore Throat Cough Lozenges.

A Sensible Man Would Use. Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles than any other medicine. The proprietor offers to refund the money if you are not cured. It is a great relief to the throat, and a great relief to the lungs. Price 50 cents and \$1. For sale by Schroter & Beach.

A LION TRAINER. His Experience With the King of Beasts and the Dangers He Encountered.

Not every man can succeed in this work, for it not only requires a quick eye and steady nerve, but also a peculiar sympathy with animals, which is inborn and not to be acquired. I began as a boy in teaching tricks to small animals, then tried my hand upon a bear which, as a cub of six months, was procured in Canada, and succeeded very well. "Jack" was the wonder and delight of the neighborhood.

My first experience in lion training was in Hamburg, Germany, where I became intimate with a professional man, owner of a Hamburg menagerie, who had all the animals for sale. He had a group of five lions and a Bengal tiger which he was training for a circus. The animals were all young, varying from eleven to eighteen months. Yielding one day to my urgent entreaties, but with the warning to keep close to him, he let me enter the cage with him, and from that hour dates my personal experience with the "king of the forest." After my first trial I went in several times with Mr. H., and began to understand the art, and when, soon after, he was called away to Berlin on business, I undertook to keep the beasts in working order for him, and brought them on well. Since then I have put together two groups, one of six lions and a leopard, and the other consisting of four lions, one tiger, and one jaguar.

It is less dangerous to train lions bred in freedom than those bred in menageries or zoological gardens. This may seem at first very improbable, but when one remembers that the animal in his wild state is utterly unacquainted with man, whereas his captive brother from his birth has been stared at, teased and tormented by him, one can well understand how "familiarity" has bred "contempt" in this case as well as in many others. Lions born in captivity learn their tricks more easily, as they are more accustomed to their cage and to being looked at, and their attention is not so easily diverted from the trainer.

The cage in which one tames lions is from fourteen to sixteen feet long, nine and a half to ten feet in width and eight to ten feet in height. It is a mistake to have the cage too large, as it tends to increase the danger to the trainer. The great danger and the one most to be avoided is making the animals get a chance to spring at you, and to prevent this one must keep as close to them as possible. Of course, being so near, the trainer is often eluded; that is, hit at with the paw, but this makes only a flesh wound, whereas, if the lions have room to make their spring, the man receives their weight as well as the blow, which being nearly always directed at the head, is generally fatal.

There is very little truth in the popular idea that the human eye has great power over lions. It certainly makes him uncomfortable to be looked at steadily, and he will turn away his head, but this is only for the reason that his eyes being further apart than ours, the concentrated effort at sight makes him squint, which, as we all know, makes him uncomfortable, and it is not so with other animals. How is it possible for a trainer to keep his eyes upon six or eight animals at once? If we depended only upon the power of our eye we should soon make food for the lions, a chance they would not be slow to avail themselves of. No, the whip is the trainer's chief reliance, and it is made of stout, heavy cord, and it is made of plaited leather, without lash, and is from two to two and a half feet long. I have tried the effect of electricity upon animals as a means of training, carrying a small battery in my pocket and running the wire down through the middle of the whip so that when the whip touched the animal he received a shock; but this did not succeed; it excited them so much and they are so afraid of it that they cannot steady down to their work.

Before entering the cage I generally throw a few handfuls of sawdust to prevent slipping. It is important to enter as quickly as possible and to have a man ready to open and shut the door. The most dangerous part of the whole program is in making the animal understand he must be done very quickly. To prevent the lions trying to get out with you when they see the door open they must be driven to the far end of the cage, and this does not give them the opportunity to make a spring, a chance which they are not slow to improve, and many a life has been lost at this final moment, when one outside the cage sees all dangers have been overcome.

To make a successful exit, after driving the animals to the further corner of the cage, the trainer gradually backs toward the door, cracking his whip and keeping his eyes fixed upon the animals. As he touches the door, the attendant, who is waiting outside, quickly throws it up, in one backward step he has passed through, and it drops again, only just in time to clear the advancing foe who comes with wild spring to take his revenge. It is difficult to make the spectator believe that in this, apparently the easiest part of the entire performance, really lies the greatest danger of all.

In performing a "group," it is better to put the animals together while still young so that they may grow up together. The first trick taught is to jump over a hurdle at the word of command, then to spring through paper hoops, fire hoops (covered with cotton-wool soaked in spirits and ignited), to lie down together, forming a couch, upon which the trainer stretches himself at full length, opening their mouths while he puts his head, and other acts. Of these tricks the first of the fire hoops are the hardest to teach and involve the most danger to the trainer, for if a drop of the burning fluid falls upon an animal he is wild with pain and rage and turns upon his tormentor. My three most serious accidents have happened in this way.

Lions need very careful handling, and it may also be of interest to some of your readers to know some of the details. The temperature in their houses should be always within 14° to 17° Reaumur. Straw should be put in the cage at night and taken out again in the morning and replaced by a few handfuls of sawdust. Great care should be taken to keep the cage clean and perfectly dry. It is better to feed the animals twice a day, giving them at each meal about seven pounds of meat and bones; horse flesh is generally used for the purpose. They should also get from three to four quarts of lukewarm milk every day. Lions have generally two litters a year, and from two to five cubs in a litter. Two or three days before the cubs are born it is better to put the lions by themselves, and to clean up the front of the cage with planks, or by simply covering it with a rug, so that they may be as little disturbed as possible. The young lions will already, at six weeks, begin trying to chew at the meat given to the mother, and at two months can eat the softer parts of it.

There is little risk of death to the

young lions until they have reached their ninth month, when they begin to shed their teeth, which is the most trying time for them. In some cases the first teeth need to be removed, but by giving them hard bones at this time they generally can bite them out by themselves. They reach their full growth at about two years, although the mane takes four to five years to come to perfection.—J. S. W. in Forest and Stream.

Postoffice Changes. In Nebraska and Iowa during the week ending December 29, 1883, furnished by Wm. Van Vleck, of the postoffice department:

NEBRASKA. Established—Alkali, Keith county, Edson M. Hungerford, postmaster; O'Fallon, Lincoln county, Wm. J. Rutledge, postmaster; Putnam, Gage county, John Warnstedt, postmaster; Swift, Otoe county, Arthur J. Baifour, postmaster; Waters, Buffalo county, Henry Waters, postmaster.

IOWA. Established—Elrick, Louisa county, James W. Euk, postmaster. Discontinued—Knott, Bremer county, West Albany, Fayette county.

Postmasters appointed—Abbott, Hardin county, John H. Grothaus; Bartlett, Fremont county, James H. Morgan; Clyde, Jasper county, Wm. A. Streeter; Eagle City, Hardin county, Charles W. Foster; Exira, Anderson county, M. A. Mills; Fertile, Worth county, Ole Ovenson; Harveyville, Marion county, A. A. Watts; Hillside, Jasper county, Nelson I. Rawdon; Neptune, Plymouth county, Patrick K. Martin; Northwood, Worth county, Ellen Stott; Osborne, Clayton county, Gilbert Thompson; Patton, Greene county, W. R. Garrett; Wright, Oaahaska county, John C. Knott.

ONE OF THE BEST PHYSICIANS TESTIFIES.

I have been using Swift's Specific in my practice for quite a long time, and I regard it the best remedy for a blood purifier and... It is entirely vegetable, being composed of the extracts of roots which grow in this section of Georgia. I am familiar with its history from the time the formula was obtained from the Indians. It is a certain and safe remedy for all kinds of blood poison and skin diseases, and there has never been a failure to cure. I have cured blood taint in...

THE THIRD GENERATION with it, after I had most signally failed by the most approved methods of treatment with mercury and iodide of potassium.

FRED A. TOMER, M. D., Dr. of Medicine, Dr. of Surgery, Dr. of Obstetrics, Dr. of Gynecology, Dr. of Pediatrics, Dr. of Ophthalmology, Dr. of Otology, Dr. of Laryngology, Dr. of Rhinology, Dr. of Dermatology, Dr. of Syphilology, Dr. of Venereology, Dr. of Leprosy, Dr. of Scrofula, Dr. of Eczema, Dr. of Psoriasis, Dr. of Pityriasis, Dr. of Alopecia, Dr. of Trichotillomania, Dr. of Tinea, Dr. of Favus, Dr. of Ringworm, Dr. of Ringworm of the Scalp, Dr. of Ringworm of the Face, Dr. of Ringworm of the Hands, Dr. of Ringworm of the Feet, Dr. of Ringworm of the Groin, Dr. of Ringworm of the Neck, Dr. of Ringworm of the Arms, Dr. of Ringworm of the Legs, Dr. of Ringworm of the Feet, Dr. of Ringworm of the Groin, Dr. of Ringworm of the Neck, Dr. of Ringworm of the Arms, Dr. of Ringworm of the Legs.

Our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 5, Atlanta, Ga.

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IN BOTTLES. Erlanger, Bavaria. Culmbacher, Bavaria. Pilsner, Bohemia. Kaiser, Bremen.

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Ornamental Works. GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES, Dormer Windows, FINIALS, WINDOW CAPS, TIN, IRON AND SLATE ROOFING, PATENT METALIC SKYLIGHT, Iron Fencing!

Creosoting, Rebuilding, Verandas, Offices, Bank Buildings, Window and Cellar Guards, Etc. N. W. CORNER NINTH AND JONES STS. WM. GAISER, Manager.

RED STAR LINE.

Belgian Royal and U.S. Mail Steamers. SAILING EVERY SATURDAY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ANTWERP.

The Rhine, Germany, Italy, Holland and France! Steerage Outside, \$20; Prepaid from Antwerp, \$20; Excursion, \$40, including... Excursion, \$100; Steerage from \$20 to \$25; Excursion \$110 to \$120.

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HENNING'S IMPROVED SOFT ELASTIC SECTION CORSET

It is warranted to wear longer, fit better, and give better satisfaction than any other corset in the market, for price paid will be amply repaid. For full particulars, see advertisement in this issue. HENNING'S CORSET CO., 240 & 242 Randolph St., Chicago.

ST. LOUIS PAPER WAREHOUSE. Graham Paper Co., 217 and 219 North Main St., St. Louis. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOK, PAPERS, (WRITING) NEWS, ENVELOPES, CARD BOARD AND PRINTERS' STOCK.

Weak Nervous Men

Whose debility, exhaustion and prostration are caused by excessive, uncorrected, and unregulated sexual indulgence, or by any other cause, and who are afflicted with the various symptoms of the Weak Nervous Men, should use the Weak Nervous Men Remedy, which is a certain and safe remedy for all such cases. It is a certain and safe remedy for all such cases. It is a certain and safe remedy for all such cases. It is a certain and safe remedy for all such cases.

MAHOOO Positively and permanently restores to the system the vitality and energy which is lost in 10 days by a Daily Course of the Weak Nervous Men Remedy. Price, 50c. San Mateo Med. Co. P.O. Box 2451, St. Louis, Mo.

When You are in Trouble.

Don't be dismal! Your liver! Torpid, perhaps, and you may be sick to be bilious. The way to help you out of the difficulty is to take Brown's Iron Bitters, which sets disordered livers at work in good style.

Don't be cross and angry! Your digestion is bad, and that upsets your disposition. If you will try Brown's Iron Bitters, you will find the digestive difficulties driven away in short order.

Don't be despondent! You are weak because your blood is thin, and you cannot face trouble, or think you cannot. Brown's Iron Bitters will put iron into your circulation, enriching the blood, making it a royal red color, and giving you the strength you need.

The troubled, the weary, the despondent, the nervous, the debilitated and the bilious find rest, repose, refreshment, and reconstruction in the use of that prince of Tonics, Brown's Iron Bitters. The druggist charges a dollar a bottle for it.

SHORT LINE. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE And St. Paul.

The use of the term "Short Line" in connection with the corporate name of a great road, conveys an idea of what is required by the traveling public—a Short Line, Quick Time and the best of accommodations—all of which are furnished by the greatest railway in America.

It owns and operates over 4,000 miles of road in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota; and acts as main lines, branches and connections reach all the great business centres of the Northwest and Far West. It naturally secures the description of Short Line, and Best Route between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Chicago, Milwaukee, Le Crosse and Winona. Chicago, Milwaukee, Aberdeen and Ellendale. Chicago, Milwaukee, Eau Claire and Stillwater. Chicago, Milwaukee, Wausau and Merrill. Chicago, Milwaukee, Beaver Dam and Onkosh. Chicago, Milwaukee, Washburn and Oconomowoc. Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison and Prairie du Chien. Chicago, Milwaukee, Okauchee and Fairbault. Chicago, Beloit, Janesville and Mineral Point. Chicago, Elgin, Rockford and Dubuque. Chicago, Clinton, Rock Island and Cedar Rapids. Chicago, Council Bluffs and Omaha. Chicago, Sioux City, Sioux Falls and Yankton. Chicago, Milwaukee, Mitchell and Chamberlain. Rock Island, Dubuque, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Davenport, Clinton, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Pullman Sleepers and the Finest Dining Cars in the world are run on the main lines of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY and every attention is paid to passengers by courteous employees of the company.

S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager. J. T. CLARK, Gen'l Sup't. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent. GEO. H. HEAFORD, Gen'l Sup't.

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And your work is done for all time to time to come.

The World

to produce a more durable material for street pavement than the Sioux Falls Granite.

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McCORMICK'S Patent Dried Fruit Lifter.

AS USEFUL IN GROCERY STORE AS AFFORD WITHOUT IT.

H. C. CLARK, SOLE PROPRIETOR, OMAHA, NEB.

MANHOOD Positively and permanently restores to the system the vitality and energy which is lost in 10 days by a Daily Course of the Weak Nervous Men Remedy. Price, 50c. San Mateo Med. Co. P.O. Box 2451, St. Louis, Mo.