## **UMAHA DAILY BEE---THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1884**

## SCROFULA

Usually developes in early life, and is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings. enlarged joints, abcesses, thickening of the lips, enlarged neck, sore eyes. A scrofulous condition is often hereditary, but bad diet, too free use of fat meats, bai air, want of sun-shine and nourishing food will induce it. Some people are troubled with scrofulous swelling of the glands, and with ulcers and kernels, which may cause very little pain: others may have inward scrofula of the lungs, scrofula of the spleen-scrofula of the kidneys and scrofula the lungs, scrofula of the sphere scrofula of the kidneys, and scrofu-la of the bones. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will drive away any case of scrofula, and not to ap-any case of scrofula, and not to appear in another place, for their action on the blood and bowels will carry the disease entirely from the body.

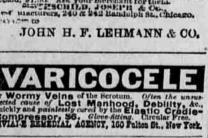




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with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economi-

Etiquette of Conversation. rom Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms. Do not manifest impatience Do not engage in argument.

Do not interrupt another when speaking. Do not find fault, though you may gently

Do not talk of your private, personal ud family matters. Do not appear to notice inacuracies of

peech in others. Do not allow yourself to lose temper or

peak excitedly. Do not allude to unfortunate pecularities

f any one present. Do not always commence a conversation

by allusion to the weather.

ou may understand. Do not speak disrespectfully of personal uppearance when anyone present may have ie same defects.

be same defects.
Do not try to force yourself into the confidence of others. If they give their confidence never betray it.
Do not use profanity, vulgar terms, slang phrases, words of double meaning, or language that will bring the blush to any one. Do not interment work here were been into any one. Do not intersperse your language with foreign words and high sounding terms. It shows affectation, and will draw ridicule

upon you. Do not carry on a conversation with anther in company about matters which the general company knows nothing of. It is

almost as impolite as to whisper. Do not allow yourself to speak ill of the absent one if it can be avoided; the day may come when some friend will be

needed to defend you in your absence. Do not speak with contempt and ridicule of a locality where you may be visiting; find something to truthfully praise and commend; thus making yourself agreeable. Do not make a pretense of gentility, nor parade the fact that you are a descendant of any notable family. You must pass for just what you are, and stand on your own

merit.

## Instantly Relieved.

Instantly Relieved. Mrs. Ann Lacour, of New Orleans, La., writes.: -I have a son who has been sick for two years; he has been attended by our lead-ing physicians but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of coughing, and was so greatly prostrated in consequence, that death seemed imminent. We had in the house a bottle of DR, WM, HALL'T BAL-SAM for the LUNGS purchased by my hus-hand, who noticed your advertisement yester-day. We administered it according to direc-tions and he was instantly relieved.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures Datarrh and all affections of the mucous memnervous energies."

Baker's Pain Panacea cures pain in Man and Beast. For use externally and internally.

How Not to be Drowned.

The following article, suggested by the start. Constant practice and a good eye steamboat disaster on Long Island Sound, will do the rest. " June 1880, should be carefully read, and emembered in case the reader experiences

similar danger. Let our readers try the experiment themselves, and induce others to try it. Familiarity with the buoyancy

of the body in water, and presence of mind GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878 in an emergency would save many lives:

steadily.

bear, or even a tiger.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocca. Warranted absolutely pur-Oceas, from which the excess on Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocca mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar. Generation of the specific gravity of the strength of Cocca mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar. Generation of the specific gravity of the specifi

How & Woman Mails a Letter.

Some crusty curmudgeon thus tells how woman goes to work to mail a letter. It gimlet, and inserting an ordinary tenponny a libel on the sex. Some of the girls mail.

will make it red hot for him if discovered: "Any day when you have time you can be how she does it by dropping into the postoffice. She arrives there with a letter the points, or have them made by a smith. These points can then be inserted smith. These points can then be inserted in a slit in the stele, and secured by a wrapin her hand. It is a sheet of note in a white envelope. She halts in front of the stamp window, opens her mouth to ask for ping of twine or wire. For bird-arrows, blunt pewter heads can be run or moulded, on the ends of the shalls. a stamp, but suddenly darts away to see if she has made any error in names or dates. It takes five minutes for her to make

the has made any error in names or dates. It takes five minutes for her to make sure of this, and then she balances the let-

sure of this, and then she balances the let-ter on her finger, and the awful query arises in her mind: 'Perhaps it is overweight?' She steps to the window and asks the clerk if he has a three-cent stamp, fearing that he hasn't, and she looks over every com-partment in her portmonnie before she indet the charge to pay for it. nds the change to pay for it. each of the three sides.

Feathers from the wing of a duck, or those of a partridge, or common barn fowl, will answer, but those from a goose-wing are held to be best. The vanes are some-The fun commences as she gets the stamp. he sidles around to one side, removes her loves, closely inspects the stamp, and hestates whether to 'lick' it or wet her finger. She finally concludes it wouldn't be nice o show her tongue, and wets her finger times dyed scarlei, which assists in finding the arrow. and passes it over the envelope. She is so

L good target can be made of pasteboard, and set up in a split stick, stuck in the ground; and arm-guards can be gotten up from a piece of firm, polished leather, with long picking up the stamp that the moist-ure is absorbed and the stamp slides off the envelope. She tries it twice more with like success, and getting desperate she gives elastic bands to hold it upon the arm.

There is but one way to shoot well, and it is better to adopt that at the outset. Then comes the sealing of the letter. She wets her finger again, but the envelope First, brace the bow; that is to say,

She wets her finger again, but the envelope flies open, and after three minutes delay she has to pass her tongue along the streak of dried mucilage. She holds the letter a long time to make sure that the envelope is all right, and finally appears at the window and asks: 'Three cepts is enough, is it?' Yes, ma'am.' "Three cepts is enough, is it?" 'Yes, ma an. "Three cepts is enough, is it?" 'Yes, ma an. "This will go out to-day?" 'Certainly.' "Will it go to Chicago without the name of the county on?" 'Just the same.' 'What the county on?" 'Just the same.' 'What "our left hand extended towards the target." time will it reach there? To-morrow our fett fund extended towards the larges. morning.' She sighs, turns the letter over and over, and finally asks: 'Shall I drop it into one of those places there? 'Yes, ma'am.'

inger. Your hand will now touch your "Look straight and hard at the centre "Look straight and hard at the centre of the target, but do not even glance at your arrow. Blindly direct your arrow by your sense of feeling. Let go." These t are the directions given by Maurice Thomp-son of Indiana, than whom there is no bet-ter living authority. closely scans each one of them, finally makes a choice, and drops-no she doesn't. She stops to see where it will fall, pressing her face against the window until she flat-tens her nose out of shape, and she doesn't drop it where she intended to. She, how-

ter living authority. Never try to "take aim," nor sight along the arrow as if it were a gun-barrel, but shoot from your general sense of direction. ever, releases it at last, looks down to make sure that it did not fall on the floor, and turns away with a sigh of regret that she didn't take one more look at the super-Stick to this rule, even if your first shots are very wild. When done shooting, even for an hour, unstring the bow. Give it a rest. Never

Horsford's Acid Phosphate, In Lebility. put it awaystrung. After each day's shoot-ing rub and polish it with oil; or, better, Dr. W. H. Holcome, New Orleans, La., says: "I found it an admirable remwith a mixture of oil and wax. A bow demands even more care than a rifle. It edy for debilitated state of the system, produced by the wear and tear of the should always be kept in a dry chest or

closet, and will do better service if kept wrapped in oil skin or green baize. 'The object is to keep all moisture out of the grain and fibre of the wood Archery and Its Requirements.

Potash and Mercury

The following article, about this most interesting, healthful and harmless amuse

the stamp a lick and it sticks.

She walks up in front of the six orifices,

scription.'

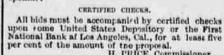
ment, contains some valuable instructions. and will enable the reader to make a fair

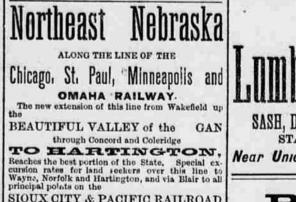
For target practice there should be at least four persons, but a larger number than that will make a merrier company. If the bows are purchased they should not be steel how a merrier blic how of not be steel bows or metallic bows of any sort. The only bow worthy of the name is the long bow, made of some good live, springy wood, such as a second-growth white ash, hickory, lancewood, lemonwood,

I remember that I made the heads of PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUP. PLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

PLIES AND TRANSPORTATION. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, April 23, 1884. Sealed propesals, Indersed "Proposals for Esef" (sids for beel must be submitted in separate envelopes,) Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c., (as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New Yerk, will be received until 19. M. of Toesiay, May 87, 1884, for furnishing for the Indian service about 520,000 pounds Bacon, 55,000,000 pounds Beet on the boot, 900,000 pounds Beans, 45,000 pounds Beking Powder, 750,000 pounds Corn, 450,000 pounds Coffee, 7,000,000 pounds Beans, 45,000 pounds Feed, 195,000 pounds Hard Broad, 43,000 pounds Hominy, 18,000 pounds Lard. 700 barrels mess cork, 150,000 pounds Bloe, 7,500,000 pounds Tobacco, 20,000 pounds Salt, 120,000 pounds Soap, 0,000 pounds Soda, 850,000 pounds Sugar, and 40,000 pounds wheat.

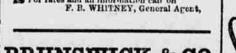
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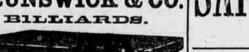




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The human body weighs about a pound in the water, and a single chair will carry two

and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and is dimirably adapted for invalidates well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. Amelia Burroughs, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE' 7 Dodgen St \_ Omeghen Amelia Strengthenice in the state of BAKEB & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

dies to propel toward the shore. It is not at all necessary to know how to swim to be able to keep from drowning in this way. A little experience of the buoy-ant power of water, and faith in it, is all that is required. We have seen a small that is required. We have seen a shall boy who could not swim a stroke propel filmself back and forth across a deep, wide pond by means of a board that would not sustain five pounds weight. In fact, that sometime small boy is now writing this. Children and all others should have practice in the sustaining power of water, In nine cases out of ten the knowledge that what will sustain a pound weight is all that is necessary to keep one's head above the water will serve better in emergencies than the greatest experiness as a swimmer. A person unfamiliar with the buoyant power of water will naturally try to climb on ton of the floating object on which he

on top of the floating object on which he tries to save himself. If it is large enough, that is all right. But it is generally not large enough, and half of a struggling group is often drowned in the desperate scramble of a life-and-death struggle to climbon top of a piece of wreck or other floating object, not large enough to keep them all entirely above the water. This them all entirely above the water. This often happens when pleasure boats capsize. All immediately want to get out of the water on top of the overturned or half-filled boat, and all are drowned except those whom the wrecked craft will wholly bear up. If they would simply trust the water to sustain ninety nine hundreths of the water to sustain ninety nine hundreths of the weight of their bodies, and the disabled boat the other hundreth, they might all be

saved under most circumstances. An overturned or water-filled wooden boat will sustain more people in this way than it will carry. It would keep the heads above water of as many people as could get their hands on the gunwale. These are simple facts, easily learned, and may some day save your life.

ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE? ARE YOU GOING TO FORCIEOPEY In another column will be found the an-n uncement of Messra, THOS. COOK & SON, Tourist Agents, 261 Broadway, New York, relative to the very complete arrangements they have made for tours in Europe the coming Spring and Summer. "Cook's Excur-sionist," containing maps and full particulars, will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10

There is something peculiarly charming and beautiful about Sunday in the country. The church-bells toll their musical invita-tion to worship; the flowers nod to and fro in the lazy breeze, the butterflies wing from hedge to hedge, and the bees hum in the drowsy noon-day. It is sweet, while drinking all these simple beauties, with which nature has so lavishly garnished the fields, and watching the old folks start off for church, to sneak off into the woods be-bind the homse in quest of the festive surhind the house in quest of the festive sur-fish, with some sandwiches in one pocket and a bottle of water in the other.

TIN. IRON AND SLATE ROOFING, PATENT METALIO SKYLIGHT, IT ON FONCING SUBJECT STREET, LINCOLN NER. Considers Balastrades, Verandas, Office and Bast Hildings, Window and Cellar Guards, Elec TOR O. ANDEEN STREET, LINCOLN NER. OADLEL, M & B. aht.

ity, and far superior in artistic finish. And moon, or any of the planets; but it is only in the present century that the question the same may be said of arrows. Bows are of various "weights." By has been even partially answered.

Bows are of various "weights." By weight is meant the number of pounds in strength required to draw the bow,—not the weight of the bow literally. A thirty pound bow is held to be about the right weight for a lady, or a lad of ten or twelve. One needs to be able to draw it without too great an effort; in a word, Of the countless thousands of stars which stud the universe, the distance of perhaps about twenty has been determined. Others which have been tried have defied the powers of the most skillful astrono-mers, aided by the most elaborate instru-ments: their distance is too great to allow of measurement, while the rest of the vast host which stud our firmament have not

For a youth of sixteen or twenty, a fifty There are higher weights, running up to seventy-five, eighty, and a hundred pounds. A hundred pound bow is a powerful weapon, sufficient to bring down a deer, a yet been examined with this object. The inquiry is one of the most delicate and state which can engage the attention of an astronomer It is impossible to ex-plain here the manner in which it is conducted : we must endeavor rather to realise the result which has rewarded these suc-The old English rule that the bow should

The old English rule that the bow should be of the same length as the person's height who uses it, is a very good one. This rule has its exceptions however. has howev

Arrows vary in length to suit the bow, from sixteen inches to three feet. The point or head of the arrow is called the tronomer who managed the observatory at the Cape of Good Hope in the years 1832 pile; the shaft is termed the stele; the notch at the feathered end, the nock. All arrows must be feathered on two, or, betand 1833. He found as the result of his labors, that the distance of this star-Alpha ter still, on three sides of the stele near the Centauri, as it is called-is twenty billions nock, -either with the feathers of birds, or with hair-cloth, and the steles of all of miles.

It requires a little consideration to estiarrows should be perfectly straight. Good well finished bows of second growth ash and other American woods sef. mate what the words twenty billions of miles really mean. A billion contains one million millions, and we shall endeavgenerally at from one dollar to three dol-lars, or even more according to size. Bows or to convey an idea of this amount by a few simple illustrations. Supposing our great forefather Adam had commenced to of lancewood, snakewood, yew and foreign woods, cost from two to eight dollars. woods, cost from two to eight dollars. Target arrows will range, according to their length, from two dollars and a half to five dollars per dozen. Hunting arrows with barbed piles for large game, are still higher in price; while light birding arrows, with pewter heads are cheaper. Bow strings come at twenty, twenty-five, and up to sixty cents each, and targets range in price from one dollar to six dollars. Quivers (with belt) made of tin and covered with light-leather, cost from one dollar to two dollars and a half cach. But for hunting excursions, quivers made of count as quickly as he could, and that

for hunting excursions, quivers made of stiff harness leather, capable of holding Another illustration may be given to convey an idea of this vast distance. If we were to take a sum equal to five times our national debt, and were to expend this two or three dozen arrows, arobest. Bracers, or arm-guards, will cost about a dollar. These are to protect the left arm from the blows and chating of the bow-

bracers, of a megalines, will toke about a modular. These are to protect the left arm from the blows and chaing of the bow-spring. The three-fingered shooting glove for the right hand, having the finger-ends of some stiff amooth leather. is sold for a dollar. But an old kid or lisk thread glove will answer nearly as well. The bows, the arrows and the entire ontrick them side by side over the entire area of London, we should not be able to get them all in. After we had covered every linch of the surface over completely, there would be countless thousands still remain-

fit, can of course be made at home, if for any reason a person does not wish to pur-chase them. chase them. It is not necessary that the bow should be made from any one particular kind of wood. Mulberry, hickory and red oak are all suitable, and I have seen good bows of hazel, white maple and even of poplar. There is not so much in the kind of wood Such then, is the distance of the nearest

There is not so much in the kind of wood as in having the piece well seasoned, and choosing a live, springy stick to start with. Mr. Thompson says that the back of a bow should be made flat, and the inside round. The flat back must follow the grain of the wood exactly. How much it should be shaved down can only be de-

Such then, is the distance of the nearest fixed star. We cannot grasp it in our im-agination, nor are we more successful if we try to make a map. Suppose we proceed by first laying down the sun, and then placing the earth one inch distant from it. If we inquire at what distance the nearest star should be placed, using the same scale, we find it to be eleven a des. A map is therefore impossible. Knowing, however, the distance of the nearest star, what can we say of the diz-tance of the furthest of those that are visi-ble? Here precise knowledge fails us. We can, indeed, grope after the truth, and make guesses of greater or less probability. We believe that it is, at all events, some hundreds of times as great as the astoundhundreds of times as great as the astound-ing magnitude of which we have endeav ored to convey an impression.

Some Foolish People

CILLED OF STROM OFFICE

