

SCROFULA

Usually develops in early life, and is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, thickening of the lips, enlarged neck, sore eyes. A scrofulous condition is often hereditary, but bad diet, too free use of fat meats, but air, want of sunshine 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 of the bones. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will drive away 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.

SCHMELING & BELSCHNER, DEALERS IN TIN, IRON & ZINCWARE. 611 South 15th, between Jackson and Jones Sts. Job Work in Roofing, Gutting, Etc., promptly done.

Pioneer Drug Store! R. C. COR. 15TH AND JONES STS. DR. F. S. LEWIS, - Prop'r, AGENT FOR Ohio Oil Co.'s West Virginia, Cylindar and other Oils constantly on hand.

GEO. WEBER, Domestic Bakery! All kinds of Bread, Fancy Cakes and Pies instantly on hand.

HENNING'S IMPROVED SOFT ELASTIC SECTION CORSET. It is warranted to wear longer, fit the form better, give better satisfaction than any other Corset in the market, or price paid will be refunded. The undersigned, Geo. Hennings, has been a professional Corset maker for thirty years, and has had the honor of fitting the most distinguished ladies of the world. He is now in the city of Chicago, and is prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of Corsets, and to send them to any part of the world. He is also prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of Corsets, and to send them to any part of the world. He is also prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of Corsets, and to send them to any part of the world.

JOHN H. F. LEHMANN & CO. VARICOCELE or Wormy Veins of the Scrotum. Given the successful cure of LEWIS HENNING'S VARI-COCELE, and the fact that it is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, it is highly recommended to all who are afflicted with this disease. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, it is highly recommended to all who are afflicted with this disease.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa. It is the most delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Dr. Amelia Burroughs, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 1617 Dodge St. - Omaha, TELEPHONE No. 144.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS. FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, AND PIGS. HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY MANUAL, 220 pp. Best in use. It is the most complete and reliable work on the subject of the diseases of domestic animals. It is the most complete and reliable work on the subject of the diseases of domestic animals.

NERVOUS DEBILITY HUMPHREYS' Vital Weakness and Nervous Debility. It is the most complete and reliable work on the subject of the diseases of domestic animals. It is the most complete and reliable work on the subject of the diseases of domestic animals.

EUROPE! COOK'S GRAND EXCURSIONS leave New York for April, May and June, 1884. Special facilities for securing GOOD BERTHS. TOURIST TICKETS for travelers in EUROPE. A limited number of COOK'S EXCURSIONIST, with maps and full particulars, by mail to Omaha. Address: THOS. COOK & SON, 23 Broadway, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE? In an article in our issue of the 21st inst. we announced the departure of the S. S. "Merry" for Europe. The S. S. "Merry" is a fine vessel, and is well equipped for the voyage. It is well equipped for the voyage. It is well equipped for the voyage.

Nebraska Cornice Ornamental Works. MANUFACTURERS OF GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES. DORMER WINDOWS, FINIALS, WINDOW CAPS, TIN, IRON AND SLATE ROOFING. PATENT METALLIC SKYLIGHT, Iron Fencing!

Etiquette of Conversation.

From 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 criticize. Do not talk of your private, personal and family matters. Do not appear to notice inaccuracies of speech in others. Do not allow yourself to lose temper or speak excitedly. Do not allude to unfortunate peculiarities of any one present. Do not always commence a conversation by allusion to the weather. Do not, when narrating an incident, continually say, "you see," "you know," etc. Do not intrude professional or other topics that the company generally cannot take an interest in. Do not talk very loud. A firm, clear, distinct, yet mild, gentle, musical voice has great power. Do not be absent-minded, requiring the speaker to repeat what has been said that you may understand. Do not speak disrespectfully of personal appearance when anyone present may have long 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's face. Do not interpose 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 another 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; if the day may come when some one 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.

How a Woman Mails a Letter.

Some crusty emmettidgeon thus tells how a woman goes to work to mail a letter. It is a libel on the sex. Some of the girls will make it red hot for him if discovered: "Any day when you have time you can see how she does it by dropping into the postoffice. She arrives there with a letter in her hand. It is a sheet of note in a white envelope. She holds it in front of the stamp window, opens her mouth to ask for 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 sure of this, and then she balances the letter 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 counterpane in her portico before she finds the change she needs for it. The fun commences as she gets the stamp. The scales around to one side, removes her gloves, closely inspects the stamp, and hesitates whether to "lick" it or wet her finger. She finally concludes it wouldn't be nice to show her tongue, and wets her finger and passes it over the envelope. She is so long picking up the stamp that the moisture is absorbed, and the stamp slides off her finger. She tries it twice more with like success, and getting desperate she gives the stamp a lick and it sticks. Then comes the sealing of the letter. She wets her finger again, but the envelope opens, and she has to lick the back of the letter. She passes 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 cents, please." "Yes, ma'am," says the clerk. "This will go out to-day?" "Certainly." "Will it go to Chicago without the name of the county on?" "Just the same." "What time will it reach there?" "To-morrow morning." "Thank you very much, and over and over, and finally asks: "Shall I drop it into one of those places there?" "Yes, ma'am."

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Archery and Its Requirements.

The following article, suggested by the steamboat disaster on Long Island Sound, in June 1880, should be carefully read, and remembered 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 in an emergency would save many lives. Another terrible steamboat slaughter! Presence of mind and a slight knowledge of the specific gravity of the human body would have saved much of this frightful loss of life. There was loose wood enough about the boat to have floated ten times the number of passengers on the ill-fated vessel if it had been used with judgment. The human body weighs about a pound in the water, and a single chair will carry two grown persons. Thus, if it would keep their heads above water, which is all that is necessary when it is a question of life or death. The burning vessel was close to shore, the water was calm and warm, and all these passengers might easily have jumped overboard and pulled to any shore if they had only possessed and used the simple knowledge that one finger placed upon a stool or a chair, or a small box, or a piece of board, would easily keep the head above water, while the two feet and the other hand might be used as paddles 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 buoyant power of water, and faith in it, is all that is required. We have seen a small boy who could not swim a stroke propel himself back and forth across a deep, wide pond by means of a board that would not sustain five pounds weight. In fact, that sometimes small boy is now writing this. Children and all others should have practice in the sustaining power of water. In time comes out of 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 expertness as a swimmer. A person unfamiliar with the buoyant power of water will naturally try to climb on top of the floating object 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 climb on top of a piece of cork or other floating object, not large enough to keep them all entirely above the water. This often happens when pleasure boats carrying 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 hundredths of the weight of their bodies, and the disabled boat the other hundredth, they might all be saved under most circumstances. An overturned or water-filled wooden boat will sustain many people in this way, though it will carry. It would keep their 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.

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I remember that I made the heads of these outer arrows heavy by boring out the heart of the shaft at that end with a gimlet, and inserting an ordinary teapenny nail. But if you wish to make arrows with barbed or bodkin points, it is better to buy the points, or have them made by a smith. These points can then be inserted in a slit in the shaft, and secured by a wrapping of twine or wire. For hind-arrows, blunt pewter heads can be run or moulded on the ends of the shafts. The most delicate part of arrow-making is to properly feather the arrows. They should be feathered on three sides, near the hook end of the shaft, and should be to each of the three sides. First, mark the three sides each a third of the circumference of the shaft apart. Then peel off the outer skin of a goose wing feather with the broad vane intact, and cut one of these vanes to each of the three sides. Feathers from the wing of a duck, or those of a partridge, or common barn owl, will answer, but those from a goose-wing are best. The vanes are sometimes dyed scarlet, which assists in finding the arrow. A good target can be made of pasteboard, and set up in a split stick, stuck in the ground, and arm-guard, can be gotten up from a piece of iron polished leather, with 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. First, brace the bow; that is to say, draw it, and hold it in that position, until you are ready to shoot. Then put the arrow on the string with your right hand, while your left grasps the handle of the bow, holding it horizontally, with the arrow out. Hook the first, second and third fingers over the string, and turn the arrow between the first and second. Now, with the left hand, turn the bow till it stands perpendicularly before you, your left hand extended towards the target. Draw your arrow, and pull it up above your head, and hold it in the arrow-head rests on the lowest joint of your left forefinger. Your hand will now touch your right ear. Draw the arrow straight and hard at the center of the target, but do not even glance at your arrow. Blindly direct your arrow by your sense of feeling. Let go. These are the directions given by Maurice Thompson of Indiana, than whom there is no better, released from captivity. 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. Stick to this rule, even if your first shots are very poor. When done shooting, even for an hour, unstring the bow. Give it a rest. Never try to string it again. After each day's shooting rub and polish it with oil, or better, a mixture of oil and wax. A bow should never be left in its case, but 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. Potash and Mercury are dangerous even when administered by physicians and under the eye of a good physician, and when put up in capsules, often by incompetent persons, are apt to produce evil consequences. Be careful of these poisonous mixtures or you may regret it. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is not only a powerful purgative, but also a powerful blood purifier, and is the only medicine that will cure the disease of the blood, and is the only medicine that will cure the disease of the blood, and is the only medicine that will cure the disease of the blood.

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PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, April 21, 1884. Sealed proposals, intended "Proposals for freight (to be sent in separate envelopes), for the transportation of supplies for the Indian Affairs, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, No. 45 and 67 West Street, New York, will be received until 11 o'clock, Tuesday, May 14, 1884, for furnishing for the Indian service about 200,000 pounds of Flour, 100,000 pounds of Beef, 100,000 pounds of Beans, 40,000 pounds of Baking Powder, 100,000 pounds of Corn, 40,000 pounds of Coffee, 100,000 pounds of Fat, 100,000 pounds of Tea, 100,000 pounds of Rice, 100,000 pounds of Sugar, 100,000 pounds of Soap, 100,000 pounds of Salt, 100,000 pounds of Soda, 100,000 pounds of Starch, 100,000 pounds of Sugar, and 40,000 pounds of Wheat. Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton Goods, consisting in part of Flannel, 10,000 yards; Standard Canvas, 10,000 yards; Drill, 10,000 yards; Duck, 10,000 yards; all sizes, 10,000 yards; Linen, 10,000 yards; Gingham, 10,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards; Cheviot, 10,000 yards; Brown Shirting, 10,000 yards; Blue Shirting, 10,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 10,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 10,000 yards; White, 1,500 yards; Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, School Books, and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Boots, Bait, Gun, and so on, for about 475 Wagon required for the service, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City. Also, for a Wagon to be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California Boxes, 10,000 yards; Transportation, 10,000 yards. Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods, and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the several points named above, and the kinds and quantities in kind, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation rates, and all other particulars will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, D. C., and 67 West Street, New York, Wm. H. Lyne, No. 45 Broadway, New York; the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, Saint Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, and Yakima; the Postmaster at Sioux City, and the Postmasters at the following named places in Kansas: Arkansas City, Burlington, Cowley, Dodge City, Emporia, Lawrence, Great Bend, Herington, Hutchinson, Larned, McPherson, Marion, Medicine Lodge, Newton, Olathe City, Sedan, Sterling, Topeka, Wellington, Wichita and Winfield. Bids must be sent in sealed envelopes, and must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or the First National Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal. H. H. PRICE, Commissioner.

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