Indulgence and Excesses.

Whether overeating or drinking are made harmless by using Hop Bitters freely, giving elegant appetite and enjoyment by using them before and removing all dullness, pains and distress afterwards, leaving the head clear, nerves steady, and all the feelings, buoyant, elastic and more happy than before. The pleasing effects of a Christian or sumptous dinner continuing days afterwards.

Eminent Testimony.

N. Y. Witness, Aug. 15 1880.

"I find that in addition to the *pure* spirits contained in their composition, they rontain the extracts of hops and other well known and highly approved medicinal roots, leaves and tinctures in quantities sufficient to render the article what the makers claim it to be, to wit, a medicinal preparation and not a beverage—unfit and unsafe to be used except as a medicine.

"From a careful analysis of their formula—which was attested under oath—I find that in every wine-glassful of Hop Bitters, the active medicinal properties aside from the distilled spirits are equal to a full dose for an adult, which fact in my opinion, subjects it to an interal revenue tax as a medicinal bitter,"

GREEN B. RAUM, U. S. Com. In. Rev.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and Liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water. All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the Hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MORRY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, '81.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills of doctoring. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost, I know it."

A. WORKINGMAN.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Regeneration for enfeebled systems, suffering from a general want of tone, and its usual concomitants, dyspepsia and nervousness, is seldom derivable from the use of a nourishing diet and stimuli of appetite, unaided. A medicine that will effect a removal of the specific obstacle to renewed health and vigor that is a genuine corrective, is the real need. It is the possession of this grand requirement which makes Hostetter' Stomach Bitters so effective as an invigorant. For sale by all Druggists and dealer generally.

ANGOSTURA

BITTERS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Fever and Ague, and all disorders of the Digestive Organs. A few drops impart a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, and to all summer drinks. Try it, and beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

J. W. WUPPERMANN, SOLE AGENT, 51 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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 Outward, $20; Prepaid from Antwerp, $18; Excursion, $39, including bedding, etc, 2d Cabin, $50; Round Trip, $90.00; Excursion, $100; Saloon from $50 to $90; Excursion $110 to $160.

Peter Wright & Sons, Gen. Agents. 55 Broadway N. Y.

Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., Omaha. P. E. Gladman & Co., 208 N. 16th Street, Omaha; D. E. Kimball, Omaha Agents. m&s eod-1y

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Cures NERVOUS PHYSICAL & GENITAL LOSS Debility OF MANLY VIGOR, Spermatorrhœa, etc., when all other remedies fail. *A cure guaranteed.* $1.00 a bottle, large bottle, four times the quantity, $5. By express to any address. Sold by all druggists. ENGLISH MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Proprietors, 718 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

"I have sold Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative for years. Every customer speaks highly of it. I unhesitatingly endorse it as a remedy of true merit"

C. F. GOODMAN, Druggist

ep. 1 1883 v18-m&et.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. New York. dy e m & eod

Durham is historic. It was neutral ground during the armistice between Sherman and Johnson. Soldiers of both armies filled their pouches with the tobacco stored there, and, after the surrender, marched homeward. Soon orders came from East, West, North and South, for "more of that elegant tobacco." Then, ten men ran an unknown factory. Now it employs 800 men, uses the pink and pick of the Golden Belt, and the Durham Bull is the trade-mark of this, the best tobacco in the world. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco has the largest sale of any smoking tobacco in the world. Why? Simply because it is the best. All dealers have it. Trade-mark of the Bull.

"OUR BABY

thrives on Horlick's Food," write hundreds of grateful mothers. Mothers' milk contains no starch. HORLICKS' FOOD FOR INFANTS (free from starch) requires no cooking. The best food in health or sickness for INFANTS. The best diet for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS. Highly beneficial to nursing mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75c. All druggists. Book on the treatment of children, free.

"I believe it to be superior to anything of the kind for children."—*D. Simmons, M. D., New York.*

"Unhesitatingly pronounce it the best Food in the market."—*W. H. Harrell, M. D., Boston.*

"One of the best substitutes for mother's milk."—*H. G. Preston, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Will be sent by mail on receipt of price in stamps.

HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

USE HORLICK'S DRY EXTRACT OF MALT

LABOR AND LABORERS.

Matters of Interest to Employers and Employed.

Philadelphia Record.

The victories of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers year after year have been the wonder of employers in and out of the iron trade, and the question is constantly asked; "How is it that these workmen are able to bring the wealthy iron manufacturers of the United States to terms, when the manufacturers of every other industry are able to control their workmen and their wages in a great majority of cases?" There are several reasons, but the main one is that the supply of puddlers or boilers is not increasing in the same proportion as the increasing demand for iron; in fact, puddlers are scarce. Americans dislike the work because of its severity; foreigners drop out constantly into other and easier employments, and young men abroad and at home avoid puddling for pleasanter employments. Not once in fifty cases does a son of a puddler become a puddler; he prefers bookeeping.

The nail manufacturers west of the Alleghenies have been vainly striving to follow the example furnished in other branches of the iron trade and form a pool, but the difficulties are too many. The present producing capacity is 12,500,000 kegs. Last year the production was 7,762,737 kegs, an increase over the previous year of 1,615,640 kegs. Even were the requirements this year to call for a like increase—which is improbable—there would still be a surplus producing capacity of over 3,000,000 kegs per annum. Hence the efforts to pool issues. The old and heavy manufacturers do not relish the restriction forced upon them by the new concerns, which have a trade yet to establish. At the meeting last week several firms refused to enter the pool, and they feel able to crowd smaller concers out. One factory has a patent automatic feeder, by which it can undersell all other nailmakers, and this concern stands out. There is another difficulty in the way of the nail pool. A good many steel nails are now being turned out, and are meeting with favor because they last longer and in the long run are cheaper. Now the Amalgamated association has decreed that these nails shall not be made except at an advance of twenty per cent over iron nails. The whole question will be settled next Wednesday.

The weakness of labor organization for twenty years has been that the membership rushes out about as fast as it rushes in. When the Knights of Labor came to the surface it promised to hold its membership, and for awhile succeeded. Standing on a broad and liberal foundation, it never had an equal for gathering in the toilers. But the old trouble has overtaken it, and the 3000 assemblies with at one time and another half a million membership, do not boast anything like that formidable array to-day. The newspapers give them a membership of 150,000. The reason is a simple one, but the leaders have not recognized it in a practical way; it is that there is no sufficiently specific object to sustain personal and selfish interest in the organization. This has not been the fault of the organization or its officials. The truth is, the country and the people have been so generally prosperous for four or five years past; work has been so abundant; wages so nearly satisfactory; cost of living so reasonable, and such a friendly feeling exhibited by employers and newspapers to all labor movements, that there has not been room to work up interest. Men have not felt the need of organization as they did in the panic years of 1873 and 1878. They are now practically satisfied. But things are changing now, and elements and material for discontent and agitation are accumulating.

There are strong probabilities of a distinctive labor movement in this country entirely dis-associated from politics. It will shape itself in an eight-hour or a shorter hour movement, and will probably assume such proportions that the Knights of Labor will adopt it, for the double reason of not permitting a wide-spread labor movement outside of their control and for the purpose of furnishing some practical issue upon which the enthusiasm of their membership can be restored.

The barbed-wire manufacturers are exceptionally prosperous, especially in the West. They have practically things their own way. There are in all fifty concerns, with an invested and working capital of $20,000,000. The wire used, most of which is imported, weighs one pound to one rod. The consumption this year will weigh 150,000 tons, or 300,000,000 pounds—equal to that number of rods. Reduced to mileage, the length is 1,000,000 miles—sufficient to build forty wire fences around the world.

The stove molders are still at ends, as well as their employers. The Eastern stove makers have reduced wages to $24 per ton, while the West has been paying on a basis of $33. Some molders along the lakes have reduced to $20 per ton. The Western employers have organized to fight for an equalization to lake or Eastern prices.

Glass pulleys are driving out metal pulleys, and a Pittsburg firm is now filling orders for glass pulleys for cable roads. The journals and bearings will also be of glass and of blue color The same firm is making wheels and other parts of machinery out of glass, and it is turning out thousands of guides over which silk thread is passed in the process of winding in silk mills. Experiments are now being made to still further increase the demand for glass.

It seems that at last an economic method has been devised for the manufacture of soft steel at small outlay—a fact which will be of interest to thousands of users of such steel. The cost of the plant is small and from sixteen to twenty-eight charges can be turned out darly. An Englisd inventor has devised a centrifugimoes of casting steel plates, which helps to revolutionize that industry.

The method of heating and rolling into the plates burns the outside while this is getting heated, and hence it only lacks homogeneity and gives way under colliding action. The new method consists of a revolving cylinder, revolving at high speed, perforated though which the metal escapes and forms an inner cylinder, an inch or more thick, which is cut across with a saw and then rolled to the desired thickness.

The puddlers are threatened with another mechanical puddler, which not only bolls the iron but balls it. These attacks on the puddler have been so frequent of late years that no one will fear them until the new device is in actual operation.

Co-operative stores are springing up in consequence of the need of greater economy. Six have been established within two weeks in this state, and others are projected.

A Cheap Hotel.

Three of us walked into the office of a hotel in a little town in Mississippi one night, and when the landlord had been aroused from his nap behind the stove, a big dog kicked off the only bench in the room, and the smoking lamp turned up so that we could see each other, he sized us up and said:

"Gentleman, I'm a poor landlord, but a truthful man. In the first place, I'll have to put three of you in one bed. In the next place, it's a bed so dog-goned mean that you'r a heap better lie on the floor."

"Can't we sit up in the room?" asked one.

"Don't believe you kin. There's a dozen panes of glass gone, the roof leaks, and there's no show to build a fire."

"What sort of a tavern do you keep, any how?"

"Poor—miserably poor. I'm no landlord, my wife runs all to poetry, and the building is mortgaged for more'n it's worth."

"How about breakfast?"

"Well you can count on bacon, 'taters, and hoe-rake, with mighty poor coffee. The table cloth is full o' holes, we never use napkins and maybe there won't be forks enough to go round."

"See here" growled the drummer, "you'd better get out of this and give room to somebody who can keep a hotel."

"I know it—I know it, but where and how shall I go? I couldn't raise six bits to save my neck, and what town wants me? I haven't got no trade, am toc weak to labor in the fields and this keeping tavern seems to be the only opening for me."

"Got any whiskey?"

"Nary.

"Any good water?"

"Well, it's creek water, and purty sandy just now."

"Any more wood to keep up the fire?"

"Not a stick, but I'll cut some in the morning."

The four of us stood looking at each other for a long minute, and it was the landlord who first spoke. He said:

"Gents, its no use to kick. I'm sorry, and that's all I can do. I'll light another lamp, Bring in a pack of keerds and we'll play seven up, while the hired man comes in and fiddles for us. It's only six hours to daylight, and eight to breakfast, and a shilling plug of tobecker pays the bill for the hull three of you."

But when we left the next forenoon he wouldn't even take that. He said our society was recompense enough.

"Meno sana in corpore sano." "A sound mind in a sound body" is the trade mark of Allen's Brain Food, and we assure our readers that, if dissatisfied with either weakness or Brain or bodily powers, this remedy will permanently strengthen both. $1.—At drug gists.

A SKELETON IN ARMOR.

The Sight That Paralyzed the Passengers of a Steamship.

San Francisco Post.

A passenger on the just arrived steamer from Australia says that on the second day out from Melbourne the passengers were amazed to behold a little swathy-faced, black-eyed man emerge from his state-room in full jocky costume—boots, whip, spurs, silk jacket and all. In this attire he solemnly paced up and down the deck for an hour and then disappeared.

The next morning the same party appeared attired in the half armor of a knight of the Middle Ages, and the same afternoon emerged in a gorgeous cardinal's dress and continued his dignified promenade without speaking a word to any one.

The fact that all these customes were a world too large for the wearer made this masquerading the more grotesque, and the passengers watched each transformation with increased merriment until it was suddenly whispered around that the fellow was a madman who imagined himself going to a perpetual series of masked balls and that opposition to his delusion would provoke him to fury.

The strange passenger rattled the nerves of the company very much the next morning by appearing as a Bedouin Arab, armed with a cruel looking simeter, but when shortly after dinner he showed up as a Piute Indian, carrying a blood-curdling tomahawk and scalping knife, the women and children locked themselves in their state-rooms, while a committee of gentlemen hunted up the captain and filed an indignant protest against allowing the maniac to remain at large.

"Maniac be blowed!" growled the sailor. "Don't you know that Davidson, the actor, is on board!"

"What of it?"

"Why that's his body servant. He is simply airing his master's wardrobe to keep it from moulding."

And the committee "set 'em up."

B. H. Douglas & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops are manufactured by themselves, and are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding cough medicines.—me-16-3t.

LYNCH LAW.

Origin of The Method of Dealing Out Justice—A Leaf from a Dairy.

Boston Transcript.

Hon. J. C. G. Kennedy, of Washington, is the grandson of Andrew Ellicott, the surveyor who laid out Washington City in connection with L'Enfant, writes a Washington correspondent. Ellicott was, in the days of Washington one of the leading scientists of this country, and he had also made a name for himself abroad. He did much of the more important surveying for the Government, and was employed in important commissions his whole life long. One of his most important works was the survey of the line between the United States and the Spanish possessions in America, consisting of Florida and other parts of the South. During this snrvey he kept a very full dairy, which is still in the hands of his family. It is full of interest concerning early life in the Southern States and among the Indian tribes. It is made up from the notes taken on the spot, and it reads like a picture of the past put on the canvas in life-like colors. It was not a new thing to me that the the term lynch law came from the man, Capt. Lynch, who originated this form of jurisdiction but the following description by Capt. Lynch, whom Ellicott met at this time, though now fast approaching the age of 100 years, will be read with interest by the men of to day. I copy verbatim:

"Capt. Lynch just mentioned was the author of the Lynch laws so well known and so frequently carried into effect some years ago in the Southern States in defiance of every principle of justice and jurisprudence. Mr. Lynch lived in Pittslyvania when he commenced legislating and carrying his ideas into effect. I had the following details of proceedure from his own lips. The lynch men associated for the purpose of punishing crimes in a summary way without the technical and tedious forms of our courts of justice. Upon a report being made by any member of the association of a crime being committed in the vicinity of their jurisdiction, the person so complained of was immediately pursued and taken if possible. If apprehended, he was carried before some member of the association and examined. If his answers are not satisfactory he was whipped until they were so. These extorted answers usually involved others in the supposed crime, who in turn were punished in like manner. The punishments were sometimes severe in consequence of the answers extorted under the influence of the smarting whip to interrogatories put by members of the association.

"Mr Lynch informed me that he had never in any case given vote for the punishment of death. Some, however, he acknowledged, had been hanged, but not in the common way. A horse became their executioner. The manner was thus: The person to be hanged was placed on a horse with his hands tied behind him. A rope was tied about his neck, and its other end, not too long, was fastened to a limb of a tree over his head. In this siturtion the person was left. When the horse, in pursuit of food, or any other cause, moved, the criminal was left suspenced by his neck. This was called aiding the civil authority. It seems almost incredible, continues Mr. Ellicott, that such proceedings should be had, governed by known laws. It may, nevertheless, be relied on. I should not have asserted it as a fact had it not been related to me by Mr. Lynch himself and neighbors. This mode of proceedure originated in Virginia, about the year 1776, from whence it extended southward as betore observed."

Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A Thermo-Electric Generator Expected to Work a Revolution in Telegraph and Mechanics.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27.—For about nine days now a thermo-electric generator has been supplying a current of electricity sufficient to operate four wires, two to Louisville, one to Mattoon, Ill., and one to Union City, in this State—the total length of wire in operation exceeding 600 miles. As to the machine itself, all that an observer sees is a copper boiler, of perhaps two-gallon capacity, mounted on the frame of a sewing machine. Underneath the boiler is a coal-oil lamp which is burning with about the flame used to partially illuminate a sick room. It has been burning continuously for eight days and nights, except when being replenished, and had consumed less than 20 cents' worth of oil. In front of the boiler is a gage which marked 100 degrees of heat, inside of the boiler were scraps of metal protruding from a white substance that might be flour or plaster of paris. Attached to the boiler is an automatic regulator.

In response to questions as to the nature of his discovery the inventor said that it had long been known to scientists that the juxtaposition of certain metals would generate electricity, and that the process of generation would be accelerated by the application of heat. This knowledge had, however, remained inapplicable to practical purposes from three causes—first, the amount of heat required was so great as to cause rapid fracture of the combined metals, and this rendered any machine previously invented short-lived, and consequently expensive; second, the current of electricity generated was uneven and unsteady; third, the high degree of heat involved a great expenditure for fuel. That he had overcome the third difficulty was apparent. That he had overcome the second he held to be proved, for telegraphic service requires a perfectly uniform and steady current of electricity, and this he had maintained for nine days. Whether the the other obstacle had been overcome was now being tested, and the test would be continued for thirty days. If at the end of that time all is well with the little machine he will give a demonstration with one big enough to create something like a revolution in the use of eltctricity. At present he declines to expose the combination of metals by which he has secured these results. Telegraphing is one of only a few uses to which the thermo-generator can be applied. The small apparatus now in use was made in the presence of your correspondent to operate an engine which would run a swift sewing machine, or keep the press of a country paper going, and furnish light for a half a dozen electric lamps in the bargain, all at a cost of 15 cents a week. A larger machine, it is said, would run the elevator of a first-class hotel and light every room in the house for a quarter of a dollar. It could also be used for propelling and lighting street cars. In fact, its uses were boundless. There is now only one question to be solved before the success of the invention is determined. It is the one of durability.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

Invaluable as a Tonic

Dr. J. L. Pratt, Greenfield, Ill., says: "It is all that it claims to be—invaluable as a tonic in any case where an acid tonic is indicated."

What the Word "Panic" Means.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The word "panic" is now appearing in print with such unpleasant frequency that it is worth while to consider what it means. Etymologically it means a sudden and general fright, but no authority has ever told us how many people have to get frightened to constitute a panic. A bank panic is the expression used when two or three boards of bank directors get frightened so badly that they shut their doors, and a stock panic means that the holders of any stock have suddenly become alarmed about the intrinsic value of their chromos. In this case we need not hesitate to predict a panic in stocks, as there is one going on at present in Wall street. The holders of a great many choice and gilt-edged stock have discovered that wealth cannot be created by printing chromos, that the telegraph is not an unassailable property, that a subsidized railroad may be gutted, that a fraudulent sale cannot convey a good title, that water is not wealth, and the familiar experience is repeated that people who are unwilling to part with their stocks ar par are now hastening to sell at fifty cents on the dollar, in order to avoid selling them at ten cents. There is a real and genuine panic of this kind, but thus far it has done little harm outside of a circle of speculators and gamblers whom the country can well afford to see disappear.

Piles

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, sym toms of indigestion are present, as flatuency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moistcre like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching particularly at night after getting warm in bed, its very common attendant. Internal, External and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure where other remedies have failed. Do not delay until the drain on the system produces permanent disability, but try it and be cured. Schroter & Recht.

"Trade supplied by C. F. Goodman."

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, bad air, want of sunshine and nourishing food will induce it. Some people are troubled with scrofulous swelling of the glands, add 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.

"I ought to know about it," was the remark of a gentleman to his companion in passing the exhibit of Ridge's Food" at a recent fair. "I have reared five children on it." Such testimony as this covering years of time, is better than all arguments. Ridge's Food still maintains the lead as best suited to all classes and conditions of child life. In cans, 35c, 65c, $1 25 and $1.75. Sold by druggists. Send to WOOLRICH & CO., Palmer, Mass., for pamphlets (free) concerning rearing of children.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, April 23, 1884.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef" (bids for beef must be submitted in separate envelopes,) Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c., (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissiner of Indian Affairs Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 1 P. M. of Tuesday, May 27, 1884, for furnishing for the Indian service about 520,000 pounds Bacon, 38,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 200,000 pounds Beans, 45,000 pounds Baking Powder, 780,000 pounds Corn, 450,000 pounds Coffee, 7,500,000 pounds Flour, 70,000 pounds Feed, 195,000 pounds Hard Bread, 43,000 pounds Hominy, 18,000 pounds Lard, 700 barrels mess pork, 180,00 pounds Rice, 7,500 pounds Tea, 600 pounds Tobacco, 20,000 pounds Salt, 150,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds soda, 850,000 pounds Sugar, and 40,000 pounds Vinegar. Wool Cotton Goods, (compart of Ticking, 20,000 yards; Standard 135,000 yards; Drilling, 9,000 yards; Duck, 0 ee from all sizing, 80,000 yards; Denims, 17,00 yards; Gingham, 140,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 28,000 yards; Cheviot, 4,000 yards; Brown Sheeting 175,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 15,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 10,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 6,000 yards; Winsey, 1,500 yards;) Clothing, Groceries, Notions Hardware, Medical Supplies, School Books, &c. and a long list of miscellanious articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c., and for about 475 Wagons required for the service, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City. Also for such Wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California Brakes, delivered at San Francisco.

Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods, and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and qualities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities in gross, 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 routes and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster Street, New York; Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New York; the Commissaries of subsistance, U. S. A., at Cheyenne Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, San Francisco, and Yankton; the Postmaster at Sioux City, and to the Postmasters at the following named places in Kansas: Arkansas City, Burlington, Caldwell, Dodge City, Emporia, Eureka, Great Bend, Howard, Hutchinson, Larned, Mc Pherson, Marion, Medicine Lodge, Newton, Osage City, Sedan, Sterling, Topeka, Wellington, Wichita and Winfield.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be presen the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or the First National Bank at Los Angeles, Cal., for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal.

H. PRICE Commissioner.

HENNINGS IMPROVED SOFT ELASTIC SECTION CORSET

Is warranted to wear longer, fit the form neater, and give better satisfaction than any other Corset in the market, or price paid will be refunded. The indorsements of Chicago's best physicians, accompany each Corset. Price, Best Sateen Jean, Postage prepaid, $1.50. Ask your merchant for them.

STEINSCHILD, JOSEPH & CO., Manufacturers, 240 & 242 Randolph St., Chicago.

For sale by JOHN H. F. LEHMANN & CO

THE STECK PIANO

HAS NO SUPERIOR.

The Steck is a Durable Piano.

THE STECK HAS SINGING QUALITY OF TONE FOUND IN NO OTHER PIANO.

SOLD ONLY BY

WOODBRIDGE BROS.,

215 OPERA HOUSE,

OMAHA NEB.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT

Will cure Nervousness, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney, Spine and Liver diseases, Gout, Asthma, Heart disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Impotency, Dumb Ague, Prolapsus Uteri, etc. Only scientific Electric Belt in America that sends the Electricity and magnetism through the body, and can be recharged in an instant by the patient.

$1,000 Would Not Buy It.

DR. HORNE—I was afflicted with rheumatism and cured by using a belt. To any one afflicted with that disease, I would say, buy Horne's Electric Belt. Any one can confer with me by writing calling at my store, 1420 Douglas street, Omaha, Neb.

WILLIAM LYONS.

MAIN OFFICE—Opposite postoffice, room 4 Frenzer block.

For sale at C. F. Goodman's Drug Store 1110 Farnam St., Omaha.

Orders filled C. O. D.

SHORT LINE. The use of the term "Short Line" in connection with the corporate name of a great road, conveys an idea of just what 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.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE And St. Paul.

It owns and operates over 4,500 miles of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa Dakota; and as its main lines, branches and connections reach all the great business centres of the Northwest and Far West, it naturally answers the description of Short Line, and Best Route between

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Chicago, Milwaukee, La Crosse and Winona.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Aberdeen and Ellendale
Chicago, Milwaukee, Eau Claire and Stillwater
Chicago, Milwaukee, Wausau and Merrill.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Beaver Dam and Oshkosh.
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