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O STREET, BET 7th and 8th, . . LINCOLN, NEB.

FARMING IN MEXICO.

Cause of Mexican Poverty-Slovenly and Stapid Methods in Agriculture-Irrigation vs. Plows - Opening For American Inventions and Skill.

Correspondence New York Evening Post. CITY OF MEXICO, April 22.-The poverty of Mexico may be traced directly to the slovenly system of farming which is there so universal. The agricultural resources of the land are enormous, as may be anfliciently proved from the fact that one-fifth supports millions of people, with there a style of farming that in California was over utterly worthless and would produce star. It vation in the best sections of New York the and Pennsylvania. Vast tracts of the finest adobe soil on a belt of more certain and abundant rains than any part of the east enjoys in summer lie yet unbroken and used only for stock range. In the dryer sections of the north parts millions of acres that would raise crops in three years out of five, and with good cultivation would raise something in the other two, millions more that could be irrigated if the water were properly distributed, as in California, instead of being wasted, now lie the same way.

the pruning-knife, and apple trees look more like blg quince bushes than anything else, while the pear is often barely

of cultivation the Mexican as a rule knows absolutely nothing. His sole conception of the utility of plowing is to getting through the shortest dry spell without water. In the valley of Mexico, scratch up enough loose dirt to cover the in gardens where it was but four or five scratch up enough loose dirt to cover the seed. Occasionally a cornfield is seen in which the plow may have been put once after the seed has been sown, but in the great majority of fields the ground is never touched after planting. The sole trust after planting is reposed in water. If the rainfall is sufficient, well enough. If the rainfall is sufficient, well enough. But if it does not rain enough, the ground is then drenched by irrigation of under-ditches. By sufficient rainfall the farmer in Mexico means enough to keep the ground wet all the time. Last fall they were complaining sociously fall they were complained to the fall they were completely sociously fall they were c fall they were complaining seriously about the dryest season they had ever had, yet the gauge showed a fall of sixteen inches in the valley of Mexico during the dryest season nearly twice as long as that of Mexico on land fifty to seventy feet from water, with a much less rainfall in ing the five growing months, more than the best of the eastern states get three years out of five. As the Mexican average is about twenty-four inches, with a maximum of thirty-six, it is easy to understand why they would think sixteen quite low. But I did not see a cornfield south of Zacetacas that would not have made a fair crop if it had been decently fruit. It is not strange that this is yet fruit. It is not strange that this is yet keep the ground moist and to loosen it so Mexican never dreams.

that the plant-roots may penetrate it the Nearly all of the ploughing is done valuable as knowing how to get it, and with wooden plows made on the farms by the peons, or Indian laborers. A stick of hard wood four or five inches in diameter is sharpened at one end, which is sometimes shod with iron. About the middle of this the heam is attached and middle of this the beam is attached and have in the growing season in most of at the back end a single handle. The Mexico. When the Mexicans learn how beam has a cross-plece to which the coxen's horns are lashed with rawhide. The peon then takes the handle in his right hand and a long goad stick in his left. The plow makes a round-bottomed gutter in the ground two or three inches deep, sometimes deeper if the ground is in good condition. This gutter is about as strait as a rut in a New Jersey clay road and varies about the same in depth. The ridge of hard earth that remains be-The ridge of hard earth that remains be-tween these gutters varies in width from an inch to four or five inches at the to-

tom and sides. It is no wonder native feels compelled to drench the ground with water from the ditches, if for a week or so the usual afternoon showers hold off. Nothing but plenty of water could raise a crop on land so tilled, and the wonder is that even that can do it. The amount of produce that is raised even by this miserable sys-tem is amazing. It is doubtful if any part of the United States can show a rain. Certainly no part can equal it if the two crops be considered. For two fact, and not, as in California, a theoretical possibility hardly over realized. On in the field from which the corn has been harvested, and as soon as this is harvested Pirinnger, Bavaria, winter, when it is too cold for corn. Culmbacher, Bavaria. Wheat must be irrigated, as it is a shallow-rooted plant, and there is little or no rain during the time of its growth Corn on most of the southern half of the plateau does not need irrigation, the for fifteen years averages 19.70 inches, nine-tenths of it falling from May to Oc-

reports of correspondents, who seem silvery tone. Three French inscriptions "What do unable to draw this distinction, are on the bell. At the top is the legend, pair of ears?" to the contrary notwithstanding, as far north of the valley of Mexico as Aguas Calientes, some 300 miles, the rainfall 1918 Farrem S in 1870, which is more than any eastern LINCOLN FLORAL CONSERVATORY state is ever apt to get during that time.

The minimum is 12.10, and that but once; much above the minimum for dry winters in California and very dry summers in the east. This rainfall increases all Early in the morning its clanging roused ing, is entirely thrown off by Hood's Sarthe way to Mexico and below, and the the tenants of the quarters to their daily belt spreads far away on each side, making a splendid sgricultural district. Strangers to a country having a wet and dry most season, and one that is sometimes irrigated, seeing the ditches and water at hand, and the ground all laid off for irriarmy of blacks, worn with their day's gation, carelessly conclude that nothing can be raised without it. This, the analogous wisdom that but thirty years ago pronounced northern California "no good

> machine may last a week or two if the peons de not in the meantime fillch the bolts and other moveable parts, which they are quite likely to do if it is not seed up. Against the American plow the laborers have no prejudice whatever, and seem to make a fair effort to use it. The left hand must, however, be free for the goad, or the oxen would stop The pac u therefore tries to manage the plow with one hand. Finding two handles with one hand. Finding two handles necestary, and one of them militating against his ribs occasionally, he cuts it off. The plow, of course, runs every way but straight, and even in depth, and as it does even worse work than the old wooden one, it is soon cast aside. It seems no better with the sull-y-plow. At Acambaro I

rains had ceased. To make a furrow of of 500-pound cattle, and a fat peon, himself a load for them, reclined luxuriously in the seat. The plows tore the ground up in broad flakes about two inches thick. Half, an inch mere would have anchored the cattle in their tracks. Between each furrow was left a ridge of

over the great plateau, where it is wet enough, nearly all the fruits of the United States may be raised in the highest perfection. Yet in most of the gardens there is a small crimson spot on the lobe of the young lady's left ear. This same crimson spot, upon further investigation, would have a small crimson spot on the lobe of the young lady's left ear. there is no evidence of the ground hav-

from water, with a much less rainfall in the wet season with a long hot summer to go through instead of a cool winter, yet without a particle of irrigation. Icrigation will greatly increase the yield of fruit, but is now hardly anywhere necestruit beautiful. sary to keep the trees slive. And waterunknown in Mexico, for it was many years before it was known in California. The knowldege of how to disperse with water has been to California quite as

\$500 Not Called For. It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their diseases by offering a premium to the man who falls to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with

The Antithesis of the Liberty Bell-Its Present Condition.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The "Liberty bell," so often apostrophized by orators, has its antithesis in that for many years called to work the heavier yield of corn and wheat to the 150 slaves on the Fontainebleu sugar acre for a series of years than Mexico in plantation. This plantation was one of those portions where there is sufficient those princely domains of the carlier day to have them pierced again. The planters of Louislana. It fronted on crops a year are in Mexico a practical frontage of nine miles. The original setting of the ear-ring can hardly be proprietor was M. Bernard de Marigny, seen. oyal French settler of Louisiana, who, much of the irrigable lands wheat is sown on the occasion of the visit of Louis Philppe to this country, entertained him right royally at his plantation, and was corn is planted sgsin. The corn is in turn received by his imperial guest at with an ordinary needle and keep the raised in summer and the wheat in the the court of France with distinguished incision open by inserting a bit of broomhonors.

The bell was cast in 1825, and tradition dropped therein one thousand Spanish silver dollars to give the bell a clear and 'J'appartiens a Monsieur Bernard de Marigny," while the other inscriptions for our customers, with a hope, of course, specify the time and place of founding. One striking point of resemblance between the "Slave bell" and the Liberty bell is the fact that each one has a fissure in the side. Concerning the fissure in the Slave bell a pretty legend is related. The bell stood in the center of the plantation, and was pealed to summon the force of slaves to and from their work. tasks, and at eventide its silvery notes were borne on the seft breezes to the most distant corners of the great plants

labor, would come trooping back to the rows of cabins that formed the quarters. A right welcome sound it was to those dusky toilers, and they learned to love

stomach, regulates digestion, and imparts consent, and the marriage took place

Field Opposes Verbosity. New York, May 11 .- David Dudley Field, before the languages club to-night, made a Mrs. Kate Coakly. Proprietorese.

With the sulky-plow. At Acambaro I saw about thirty American sulky-plows, all in line upon one ranch, ruuning in black adobe, about six weeks after the superfluous words used.

Mrs. Kate Coakly. Proprietorese.

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PIERCING THE EARS,

About His Art.

Louisville Commercial.

At 4 o'clock Friday afternoon a young lady, tall and slender and a blonde, emerged from a private room at a jewunbroken ground about six or eight elry store on Fourth avenue. Her bright between each furrow was left a ringed in broken ground about six or eight inches wide. An American farmer who could speak Spanish and be patient and courteous to the peons could get good wages upon some of these large haclendas with an elderly lady she cast an indiginative abow the peons how to work.

Between each furrow was left a ringed in the ringed in love with him. He returned her affection, and after a short but vigorous courtably they were married. Rusk had not been informed of his wife's previous marriage, but six with an elderly lady she cast an indigment to abow the peons how to work. Most of the fruit raising on the plateau pant look in the direction of Mr. Henry is done with similar stupidity. The flavor L. Werne, the head salesman, who had great plateau is under the plow; yet that of the apples and pears is excellent, and left the same room but a moment before there is every resson to believe that all with a sharp pointed and slender steel

gation, would have been found to be a lng been stirred for many years, the sole drop of blood. The young lady was an dependence being upon scaking from ditches. In most of them also the trees are entirely too near each other and jewelry store than it required to walk to so irregularly planted that ploughing be. the door, which she slammed spitefully tween them would be impossible, even if dreamed of. There is scarcely an sign of the arms in the first scarcely an sign of the arms in the first scarcely an sign of the arms in the first scarcely an sign of the arms in the first scarcely an sign of the arms in the first scarcely an sign of the arms in the first scarcely an sign of the arms in the first scarcely an algorithm and the first scarcely an algorithm and the sign in the sign in the scarcely an algorithm.

"What's the matter?" asked a journal ist, who had just stepped in to buy a \$4,000 diamond pin for his new spring

Boarf. "I have been plercing the young lady's ear," answered Mr. Werne, with a mean smile, "and she d'dn't like the operation.

suppose I have pierced the ears of at least 2,000 girls and young ladies. The operation is a very simple one. All I require is a steel point and a stout cork. The lobe of the ear is placed on the cork and the steel point is pushed through in a twinkling. Then either a bit of brass

"Is the operation painful?" "As a rule it is not. That depends very much, however, upon the formation of the lobe. Sometimes the lobe is thin and tender. Sometimes it is fat and fisbby, and often it is hard and gressy. A lobe of the last mentioned sort is the hardest to pierce, and in instances the greatest pain is caused. As a rule, however, the operation is accompanied only by a twinge of pain, which is gone as soon as the needle is withdrawn. "Do the cars become inflamed after

he operation?" "Yes, but as a rule very elightly. Frequently they are made painfully sore by an uncontrollable desire that little girls have to scratch. Grown young ladies, however, generally obey our instructions, and within a week all traces of the inclsion is gone."

"At what age is the ear generally pierced?" "At from 4 to 14 years. It is seldom that a girl gets to be more than 14 years old without having worn ear ringe,"

"The are exceptions, however. Only yesterday a married lady was in the store admiring a pair of ear rings. 'My husband would buy these for me, she said, 'Livin' and admiring a pair of ear rings. 'My husband would buy these for me,' she said, 'if I only had my ears pierced.' I tried to persuade her to submit to the operation immediately, but she emphatically time and respect to the exposition, and the exposition is marked to generate the exposition and the exposition are exposition. brought out my steel point to show her how easily and prinless the operation could be performed."

"Are you ever called to pierce the same ears more than once?" "Yes, quite frequently. Sometimes the brass is taken out too soon and the opening grows together again. This rethe Louisiana exhibit in the government opening grows together again. This rebuilding. This is the old 'Slave bell' quires a second incision, which is always more painful than the first. I knew one young lady whose ears have been pierced four times, and she sent for me the other trouble in her case lies in the fact that Lake Pontchartrain, having a water her ears grow so flat to her face that the

> "Do you do all the ear-ring piercing that is done in Louisville?"

straw. This is a barbarous sort of custom, however, and is nearly always acsays that Mr. Marigny, standing over the companied by excruciating pain and inlarge caldron filled with molten metal, flammation. I have known instances where the lobe of the ear has been entirely lost by this rough operation." "What do you charge for piercing one

"Not a cent. We do it gratuitously of selling a pair of ear-rings. "What is the professional title of one

who pierces ears?' "He is called an auratotist," replied Mr. Werne, with such a blush that the or so ago lectured before the teachers entire establishment took on a rosy hue.

"That tired feeling" from which you suffer so much, particularly in the mornsaparilla.

A COACHMAN'S MARRIAGE,

The Singular Matrimonial Experience of Miss Clara Robbins.

coachman then enjoined his young wife

In an application for annulment of marriage which came up before Judge dusky toilers, and they learned to love for farming," that only fifteen years ago with all the experience of the northern past to warn it, pronounced southern California "of no use except for stock," has thus far done all the judging for Mexico.

The owners and superintendent of the great ranches of Mexico are quite ready to adopt American machinery, but being gentlemen whose severest labor has been the rolling of eigerettes, neither knows any mere of its use than the peons to whom it is turned over. A threshing any mere of its use than the peons to bell's oblest, the colls and other mayosable narts, which colls and other mayosable parts, which colls are formed to the bell and to repeat tales of its wonder, and they learned to love the bell and to repeat tales of its wonder, and they learned to love the bell and to repeat tales of its wonder, and the peons to the bell and to repeat tales of its wonder, and the promon, a part coult in the Kings county (N. Y.) supers court Thursday afternoon, a purply of tone and far-reaching asound. It is a tradition cherished by the court Thursday afternoon, a purply of the bell and to repeat tales of its wonder, and the bell and to repeat tales of its wonder, and the substitute of the bell and to repeat tales of its wonder. The bell and to repeat tales of its wonders court Thursday afternoon, a purply of the bell and to repeat tales of its wonders court Thursday afternoon, a purply of the bell and to repeat tales of its wonders court Thursday afternoon, a purply of the bell and to repeat tales of its wonders court Thursday afternoon, a purply of the bell and to repeat tales of its wonders court Thursday afternoon, a purply of these forms the bell and to repeat tales of i Bartlett in the Kings county (N. Y.) sugot on the train Conklin immediately generally spend the most money for to-drove with the girl to the residence of bacco in one way or the other. They buy One of the chief uses to which castor drove with the girl to the residence of off is now put is that of dressing and soft-ening leather for boots. It was formerly On the way he explained to Clara that used for dosing children whose stomachs he had a marriage license, and that they were disordered. And an awful dose it would be married. Clara, being of a rowas. Now we give suffering children mantic disposition, and not all realizing Brown's Iron Bitters, which tones the what was to be done, rendered a hearty strength to the whole body. Brown's Iron Bitters is incomparably better than caster oil, and more pleasant to take.

Field Opposes Verbosity. older than she really was and that everything was "all right." His wife acted as witness. The

coachman had been married before, and any depth needed at least four stout horses. To each plow was attached a pair A Talk With a Louisville Auratotist was never brought to trial, and Conklin disappeared and has not since been seen by any member of the farmer's family. Four years ago Farmer Robbins removed with his family to East New York, re-taining his farms in Smithstown. A short time after their serival Miss or Mrs. Clara met a Mr. diately informed his wife that unless his first marriage was annulled he would not live with her, and until the marriage was annulled he moved to Brocklyn. Ap plication was immediately made, and yesterday the case came on. Several witnesses, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Rogers, who is ninety years old, and who was carried into court, and Mr. and Mrs. Robbins testified to the above story. The application was filed and Judge

> A Lady's Unfortunate Experience, Was that of one of our acquaintance who suffered from scrofuls, a yellow complexion, and distress of the stomach, for years before using Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which finally cured her.

Bartlett reserved his decision.

The Countryman's Point of View. Betsey Hamilton writes to the Atlanta Constitution from the exhibition at New Orleans:

"In the government buildin' we overhearn one crowd say to t'other, 'We are gwine to Kansas now, meet me in Mexico at 2 o'clock,' and they 'lowed: 'Hite a gittin' so warm we'd ruther meet you in Virginia or Vermont'- 'Spose we meet at the Texas department. Have you seed that thar banner made by them Cleburne, Texas, ladies? They say Miss Graves and Miss Oaborn had a hand in makin' it.' They passed on and we didn't find out whar they met. We'uns went in a house made out'n the Dozier Weyl crackers and tuck a seat. Hits got got 1,280 different kinds of crackers. We seed the Cleveland gem that

they axed \$40,000 for, but they've got the insurance to ax a fortune for every thing they sell; they showed us a hand painted chany plate, and 'lowed it was 150 years old and was worth \$150. I told 'em my maw had some blue age flowery dishes at home wasn't nigh that old and she'd sell 'em for a sight less money. They had a reticule over a hundred years old, and a table kiver 400

dred years old, and a table kiver 400 years old that they wouldn't sell. A solid lump of coal from Alabamy weighs thirteen tons—they offered to give it to buddy and Cousin Jake if they'd lift it and tote it away. We'nns went to the custom house and went in a room that cost over a million of dollars, and pap he was tight and kep' a stayin' and a stayin' to git a chance to shake hands with United States Circuit Judga Hon. Don Pardee. Then we cuit Judge Hon, Don Pardee. Then we went to the mint and seed 'em makin' give their customers an opportunity to try it. silver dollars-they had 'em thar by the hamper basket full, whether you believe

it or not.

"We seed the French market, and hits a plum good show by itself, and we seed Jackson's, and Clay's and Lee's statues, Margaret's monument, and orange trees with ripe and green oranges and the blossoms all on the trees at the contract of the process blossoms all on the trees at the same time, and we heard some black niggers talkin' French, and Cal she laughed right in their faces.

"Livin' and larnin'" is what we may be a sum of the control of the control

declined, and almost fainted when I time you go to the exposition, and maybe hits sump'n you've passed right ing Sts.
by and tetched and didn't know it; you'd Van Green Bros., N. W. Cor. Division and be so busy a lookin' at one thing you couldn't see tother, and seein' of so much makes a body forgit what they have saw. we'uns as hard as she could stare. Cousin Pink 'lowed she'd know us next time she seed us. Cal 'lowed she was a gazin' at Chas, Ying, 712 S. 10th St. we'uns to get the patron of our Sunday rocks, and I know in reason she was, kase our'n haint trimmed like no body's hat I have saw sense I been here

Irvington Notes.

IRVINGTON, Neb., May 11.-EDITOR BEE:-The people of this quiet hamlet "I should say not. Many mothers are pleased to see those of the city pierce their daughters' ears at home spreading themselves so far out this way. We may do what even mohammed could not do-make the mountain come to us. Gen. O. O. Howard last week bought ifty acres of Dea Brewster's farm which he intends to improve, probably for one of his sons. The price was \$40 per

> Mr. P. P. Johnson of North Brookfield, Mass., a brother of the storekeeper is here and may make this his home. Mr. Bates, who goes over into Iowa to spend the winter, lest all his household

> goods on his return recently in the fire at the freight depot in Omaha. Mr. Preston, of this place, who a year institute of Boone county, has been invited again for the present season to do

> likewise. Many improvements are going on here this season. Mr. H. Johnson is bullding a new and commodious house near his store, and if t has been too chilly for the "voice of

the turtle" to be heard in the land, the voice of the hammer echces through the valleys and over the hills. There is pro-

gress all along the line. BUCKEYE.

The Southern Plug in Washington, There is much more plug tobacco seen the best they can get, and when they smoke, run high up in price. The New York fellows who come up here usually buy 25-cent cigars, while your average congressman and senator from the south buys 5 and 10 cent cigars."

When Baby was nick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Brulses,
Burns, Senids, Frost Blies,
AND ALL OTHER HOBILY PAINS AND ATTEMPTS HOBILS AND ALL OTHER HOBILY PAINS AND AUTOMATICS FOR THE SOUTH AUTOMATICS FOR THE SOUTH AND AUTOMATICS FOR THE SOUTH AND AUTOMATICS FOR THE SOUTH AUTOMATICS FOR THE SOUTH

THE CHARLES A. VOCELER CO.

DOCTOR A WHITTIER

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo. Rerity sports they and a lord residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental sad
Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Areations of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Polacetory,
old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled old Sores and Olders, are treated with unparallely arectos, on latest scientific principles, Mary's Privately.

Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Industrial Commission of the following effects; neutrousness, debility, dimness of signs and defective memory, primples on the face, prayinal deep, aversion to the society of females, contains of items, etc., predicting Marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently sured. Pamphiel de pages on the above, seed is sealed envelope, for on an address. Committein at etc.

A Positive Written Guarantes gives to all corable cases. Medicines sent everywhere. Pamphlets. English or German, 64 pages, describing above discusses, in male or female, FRED. MARRIAGE GUIDE!

\$50 REWARD \$50

This brand is a happy combination of fine, young crisp red, burly long filler, with a DELICIOUS FLAVOR

Which is a point not to be overlooked by dealers who will find it to their interest to order some and

Ask Your Dealer for Plowshare

For sale in Omaha by

Bergen & Smiley, N. W. Cor, 16th and Cum

Cuming Sts.
Z. Stevens 913 N. 21st St.
J. H. Spetman, Cor. Douglas and 12th St.
Geo. Anderson, 318 S. 10th St.



A FINE LINE OF

I am a copper-mile by trade, and the small par-ticles of brase and copper from filing got into sores on my arms and poisoned my whole watern. Mercury administered brought on rhannalism, and I became a helpless inv-lid. I took two dexen bottles of Swift's

Malarial Poison.

We have used Swift's Specific in our family as an antidate for malarial poison for two or three years, and have never known it to fall in a single instance.

Sumpter county, Ga., Serst, 11, 1834.

Ulcers.

For six or eight years I suffered with ulcers on my right ieg. I was treated with Iodids of Potassium and Mercury, and I became helpless. Six bottles of Swit's specific made a permanent cure. Feb. 25, 1885. M. D. Witson, Gainesville, Ga.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise or lood and Skin Diseases snalled free. The Swire Scattic Co., Drawer 5 Atlanta Go., or 59 W. 23d St., N. Y.

The remarkable growth of Omaha during the last few yours is a matter of great astonishment to those who pay an occasional visit to this growing city. The development of the Stock Yards—the necessity of the Belt Lins Road—the finely paved streets—the hundreds of now residences and costly business blocks, with the population of our city more than doubled in the last five years. All this is a great surprise to visitors and is the admiration of our citizens. This rapid growth, the business activity, and the many substantial improvements made a ively demand for Omaha real estate, and every investor has made a handsome

Since the Wall Street panie with the subsequent cry of hard times, there has been less demand from speculators, but a fair demand from investors seeking homes. This latter class are taking advantage of low prices in building material and are securing their homes at much less cost than will be possible a year hence. Speculators, too, can buy real esta's cheaper now and ought to take advantage of present prices for future pro ts.

The next few years promises greates developments in Omaha than the past five years, which have been as good as we could reasonably desire. New man-nfacturing establishments and large jobbing houses are added almost weekly, and all add to the prosperity of Omaha.

There are many in Omaha and throughbut the State, who have their money in the banks drawing a nominal rate of in-terest, which, if judiciously invested in Omaha real estate, would bring them much greater returns. We have many bargains which we are confident will bring the purchaser large profits in the near future.

We have for sale the finest resi-

dence property in the north and western parts of the city. North we have fine lots at reason-

able prices on Sherman avenue, 17th. 18th, 19th and 20th streets.

West on Farnam, Davenport, Cuming, and all the eading streets n that direction.

The grading of Farnam, California and Davenport streets has made accessible some of the finest and cheapest residence property in the city, and with the building of the street car line out Farnam, the pro perty in the western part of the city

will increase in value We also have the agency for the Syndicate and Stock Yards proper ty in the south part of the city. The levelopments made in this section by the Stock Yards Company and the railroads will certainly double the price in a short time.

We also have some fine business lots and some elegant inside residences for sale,

Parties wishing to invest will find

some good bargains by calling?

BROKERS.

213 South 14th St. Bet reen Farnham and Douglas.

P. S .- We ask those who have property for sale at a bargain to give us a call. We want only bargains We will positively not handle prop erty at more than its real value.