#### SLOWLY GOING HEAVENWARD.

The Dreary Manner of the Construction of the State Capitol.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Webster, the Railroad Attorney, Will be Asked to Resign His Sent in the Conneil-Other News From the Capital.

(PROM THE BEE'S LANCOLN BURNAU.) The building of the state capitol drags its slow length along. Four or five convicts ohip lazily at the soft limestone blocks, two or three other workmen superintend the structure, and altogether the work progresses slower than a United States building put up on the most expensive plan. Fach day seems to bring to light greater imperfections in the building. Viewed arch tecturally, the exterior walls present a squatty appearance. The combing of the roof, just over the cornice, looks as though it did not belong there, and the seams and dirty appearance of the stones add to the general aspect of jobbery and corruption around it. Inside there is no improvement. Entering the east door care has been taken lest one of the floor tiles does not tip up in its bed and cause a fall. The oak wood work is cheap looking, the joints badly made, and the oiling of the wood nearly worn off. Ascending the iron stairway to the second floor one must navigate carefully lest the differently inclined steps cause a loss of equilibrium. The landings are improvised out of the steps and several of the pieces of iron are placed together, forming a sample of the entire building. The building is settling and in the differext rooms large and unwholesome looking cracks appear, over the windows and elsewhere. In the east and west wings, which are finished, of course the most radical imperfections are covered up with mortar and wood. The central part and rotunda, the portion now under construction shows up in a graving manner the poor work and jobbery used by the contractor.

Since the BEE mentioned the very poor quality of the brick used for backing purpose, some time ago, the contractor has improved them slightly, but only slightly. Looking from the second floor of the rotunda at the surrounding walls one may see the iron joists supported on pieces of wood wedged in under the stone work. This is linally covered up with thin layers of brick or mortar and then everything appears as solid as adamant. The reason for the misplacing of the joists is that the workmen fail to use proper care as to the height to put the joists, and rather than take time to undo the work and fix it properly, it is patched up and let go. With the exception of the rotunda walls, which are very heavy, there seems to be a lack of solidity to the building. Greatly more than one-half of the work is done by convicts. They cut the stone at the peniton. victs. They cut the stone at the peniten-tiary, they make the brick at the penitentiary, dozens of teams wend their way penitentiary to the state capitol loaded with stone and brick and driven and loaded and unloaded by convicts.

from the prison to feed the horses which haul the material to build the capitol of

Every little while the convicts get tired of rendering gratuitious service, and they leisurely unhitched the horses from the wagon and took themselves to more congenial surroundings. A hundred dol-lars reward is immediately offered, but if the horses are recovered and they always are, the matter is allowed to drop and nothing more is heard.

Since August 1 there have been seven convicts escaped, and only one retaken. convicts escaped, and only one retaken.
One of them had a twenty year sentence.
During the last session of the legislature
Mr. Stout asked gracious permission of
the members to take the couviets to his
Louisville quarry, but after numerous
apologies and expressions of sorrow,
they refused to allow what Mr. Stout
wanted, greatly to that genial gentleman's righteous indignation and anger.
THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION. The Nebraska railroad commission and their clerks started yesterday on another much-needed tour of relaxation and of pleasure. In the parlance of the com-mittee, the trip will be an "inspection" of the Nebraska lines of the Sloux City & of the Nebraska lines of the Sloux City & Pacific system. Yesterday afternoon the increase secretaries upon whom the great burden of the enerous duties of the commission devolves might be seen walking slowly towards the depot, staggering under the weight of immense folios, carried along to take down for the use of posterity the wise decisions of the commission itself on railrowis, their equipment, management, stock yard gates, the class of wind mills and pump have so best adapted for station use, etc. haves best adapted for station use, etc

Their brows were furrowed with care as the three commissioners stood upon the platform of a palace car surveying the ignoramus populamus which stood with open mouths gazing with awe upon those gentlemen whose shoulders are burdened with so much weight.

After the commission has viewed the Sioux City it will come back to Lincoln, and after resting sufficiently from the fatigue of the labor and the journey, will Inspect the Missouri Pacific, after which their labors for 1885 will be finished.

WILL BE ASKED TO RESIGN. A petition is about to be circulated in A petition is about to be circulated in Lincoln requesting and demanding the resignation of J. R. Webster, a member of the city council from the Fourth ward. People who pay taxes are of the belief that Mr. Webster has no right to act for the Missouri Pacific and as a member of the city council at the same time. He is using every effort in obtaining right of way for it and his membership in the council helps him in the task as it is the conneil helps him in the task, as it is the body which grants the streets and alleys to corporations. Inasmuch as the city council is about to proceed in this matter, and as Mr. Webster will not only have a vote, but will not as the company's attorney on the floor of the meeting, those taxpayers along the streets where the road will run demand the road will read will Webster's resignation. A gentleman living in the neighborhood said that if Webster had respect for the feelings of the people who elected him to office he will surely resign, that is, provided he intended to continue to act as attorney for the Missouri Pacific. The mon who are circulating the petition say they are determined that something shall come ot it, and the proof is certain that he is acting as attorney for the road as his name has been signed to a number of documents already in such capacity.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court will reconvene to The supreme court will reconvene to-day, when the business of the Seventh judicial district will be taken up. It is generally understood among the attor-neys here that the mandamis case of the atforney general against the Furmers' and Mechanics Maturi Benevolent Asso-ciation will be decided in favor of the relator, and that the company will be called upon to do business in this state the same as all the rest of the life insur-ance companies. How far the decision will affect elecmosynary and secret

scelety insurance will not be known until the decision is rendered, which is expected will be in a day or two.

DISTRICT COURT. The district court convened yesterday morting. The Fatigues, Discomforts and Privations of ing the attention of the jury; the criminal cases will be taken up next week. Outside of his setting up the pins for his nomination Judge Mitchell has been kept away from the session on account of an injury received about two weeks ago. While walking on the street he slipped and fell, striking on the back of his head. He is still suffering from the bruise.

THE NEW POSTMASTER.
Albert Watkins of the State Democrat, received notice yesterday afternoon that he had been appointed postmaster at Lincoln, and immediately after the telegram had been received, rumors of the fact spread over the city. Street politicians gathered in groups and discussed the appointment, some being in favor of it and others against it. The Miller men were particularly bitter. John McMani-gal, leader of the Miller faction, was particularly bitter. As a cule the citizens feel that the appointment is good, both ropublicans and democrats alike. The republicans knowing that McBride, who has been an acceptable officer would have to go, are as well satisfied with Watkins as they can well be under the circumstances.

THE MITCHELL CASE. The case now pending in the supreme court, brought by J. Sterling Morton against A. Stevenson, to compel him as county clerk to insert in his election, call county clerk to insert in his election call that of district indge, will be called up to-day for hearing. A prominent railroad attorney yesterday requested the attorneys for the relator, Weland & Seymour, to permit him to assist them in the case, as he said that one of the judges of the supreme court told him that Judge of the supreme court told him that Judge Mitchell should be represented in the case and that he understood that Judge Mason would appear for him. This is railroad assistance for Mitchell and against the people of the district. Attorney General Leese has asked to be heard in behalf of Judge Mitchell. CITY JOTS.

The first ice of the season in Lincoln formed Sunday night.

The police broke into a room Sunday

night and caught a man and married woman together. They were both ar-rested and will be tried this morning. The vast amount of building which is being done in Lincon at the present time is a surprise to every one who visits

Grain buyers at this place say wheat is sure to rise, and they are making large purchases in anticipation of it.

The man, Miller, who sold a stolen team to a horse dealer here named Poska, returned to the city yesterday and is now

Mrs. Francis Frederick, of Freeport, Illinois, mother of Gus Saunders, of this city, has arrived and will pay her son a visit. Mrs. Frederick is a very pleasant lady and will make many friends during her stay, which it is hoped will be quite

O. B. Ramsey, R. C. Courtney, Omaha; O. Harm, Syracuse, Wm. Luse, Seward; S. R. Rounds, Courtland; G. G. Beans, Firth; R. E. Spanler, Omaha; Mrs. Fannie Griswold, Fairmount; Geo. Gramer, Omaha; A. C. Steward, Seward; D. A. Fulner, Greanwood; C. W. Seymour, Ne-braska City; Jno. Benng, C. W. Chownes,

A Dog Which Hankered.

Detroit Free Press: Yesterday forenoon a farmer whose wagon needed some repairs stopped at a blacksmith shop on Grand River avenue. He had with him a dog almost as big as a yearling calf, and when the wagon was run into the shop the dog was fied to a post near the door. By and by quite a little crowd gathered to comment on his size and appearance, ig came an under-sized, common looking cur, and sat down about ten feet It was then the big dog swelled up and sent forth thunderous growls and howls. He scratched the earth. He de-manded blood. He tugged at his chain with the strength of an ox

"Don't anyone let that 'ere dog loose!" cautioned the farmer as he came from the back end of the shop.
"Sposen we did?" quiried one of the

Then he'd lessen the number of dogs Then he d tesses the number of dogs in this town by fifty."

The farmer went away, and the big dog continued to tug and strain to get at the little dog. The latter didn't scare worth a cent. He sat there as if he meant to stay to dinner. Everybody was wishing that the big dog would get loose, when along came a man who stopped and

"What's the trouble?"

"That big dog wants to get free."
"Oh, he does? Well I'll help him to." "Oh, he does? Well I'll help him to."
He walked up to the post and cut the rope, and the next instant the big dog and little dog were so mixed up that one could hardly separate them. But this lasted only a minute. All at once the big dog broke for the sidewalk and up the street, and the little dog hung to his hind leg for at least a hundred feet. The farmer came out to see his Jumbo legging it for the country, while the little dog sat on the curbstone watching his dog sat on the curbstone watching his flight, and he turned to the yelling crowd

"What are you fools laffin at! Didn't I tell ye my dog wouldn't be mean enough to fight anything lesser'n a panther.'

A Bird That Protects the Reindeer. Lieut. Schwatka in New York Times: There is a bird that the Esquimau be-lieves deliberately protects the reindeer in certain ways. This is the little "seis-sors-tail" gull or tern of the Arctic, that is present in such large numbers over all the land near the seashores during the summer breeding season. If a person is hunting anywhere near these localities at this season he is always certain to be followed by one or two of these birds flying in the air above his head and making vicious plunges at him, which become er and nearer as he approached their If he approaches very close to it will often strike him over the head with their wings, screaming frantically all the time. I have frequently seen the Esquimau hunters kill them with their guns or their spears used as clubs, when they made these dashes. As soon as a person sits or lies down to rest, if he pays no attention to them their attentions be-come more and more marked, until he will find his hat knocked off his head, if he is wearing one, unless he hurls a stone or strikes at them. This is exactly what happens when a reindeer is sighted. The hunter lying in wait in the neighborhood of the animal's grazing grounds finds a couple of seissors tails hovering over him. His impression is that they are defending their nest a quarter of a mile away by their attacks and screachings. About the time the game bus nearly reached fair gun-shot these nerial posts begin their assaults at close quarters, for the hunter, hugging the ground closely behind a small stone or a bunch of grass, dares not move a muscle in opposition to the birds, and these open, noisy assaults often putting the wary deer on his guard, he trots away, to the otter disgust of the Esquinau, who now turns his attention to the gulls and generally kills one or two with stones by way of revenge before he leaves the spot.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, Wi-n she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Casteria,

a Soldier's Life.

Routine Work at the Frontier Posts Only Relieved by Occasional Pleasures- A Veteran's Warning Advice to Young Men.

Gen. James S. Brisbia in a recent letter from Fort Niebrara to the

Chicago Tribune says: What do we do from morning until night every day in the army? Lots of things; and if you think it is dull and idle to be at a frontier post just come out and let me put you on duty for a day or subject to all the rules and regulations of a military post Just at daybreak and when he wants most to sleep the earth seems to be split open by a mighty boom from the great gun on the parade-ground, and the bugles call out merrily, "get up, soldier; get up, soldier;" and get up he must, and be lively about it, too, or the sergeant will help him out of bed. It is not yet 6 o'clock, and to give him a good appetite for his breakfast the sergeant will drill him for an hour. At 6.30 comes the regular assembly, when you fall in and answer to your name at roll-call. At 6:35 sick-call will go, and if you feel very bad and wish yourself at home with your mother you can go up to the hospital and the doctor will give you a nill. After that your search appeals are the search of the process. After that you can get some break-At 7:45 fatigue call will be sounded and you will be turned out to work. At 8:55 there is a guard mounting. If you are not for guard you can keep on work-

ing until 1135, when recall will sound and you can then come to dinner. One hour and lifteen minutes is allowed for dinner and rest. At 1 p. m. fatigue call will be sounded again, and you will go out for an afternoon's work, if you are not for dvills. At 5 recall will go, and if you are a cavalryman you must go down to stables and feed and groom your horse for one hour. At 6 you will get your supper. At sunset you will fall in for retreat and answer roll-call again. You will probably be drilled You will probably be dralled for half an hour at the manual of arms, or attend a dress parade and be run about to try your wind. After that you can attend school for half an hour to an tour, and then reflect on home and all its pleasures until 9, when tattoo will sound and you will be turned out for another roll-call. At 9:30 taps will sound and you must then be in bed, whether you are sleepy or not. Not a light is allowed in quarters after taps, and no talk-ing or moving about. If you are not sleepy you can count over in your mind 1,000 two or three times until you fall asleep, or you may reflect silently on the

greatness of your government. Next morning you will again be awakened

suddenly out of your sleep by the great

gun, to go through the same thing as the day before. DISAGREEABLE VARIATIONS. The variations in your life will be when you are detailed in the quartermaster's department to drive a team of six unruly mules all day long and take care of them after night. No matter if you do not know anything about drivyou will be detailed as company cook and made to cook for fifty or sixty men; then you will be put in the bakehouse and made to learn bread-making. If you are handy with an ax, you will be sent out to cut saw-logs, or wood, or attend at the sawmill. Should you have an aptness astar will h detailed as a carpenter, and you must build houses, stables, lay sidewalks, mend wagons, and do whatever you are set to do. If you do not do it well, or grumble, they will arrest you, put you in the guard-house, prefer charges against you for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and a court-martial will sit on you, stop your pay for a month, and order you to be worked under guard for a month or two. If you are very efficient in a year or two you may get to be a Corporal, and the last year of your five years' enlistment a Sergeant, but this will not help you much, for you will have all the more to do and the captain will be after you constantly. You will have to be constantly on the alert and efficient

by day and by night, or you will be reduced to the ranks. THE OVERWORKED OFFICERS. But the officers-I hear you say-they have a good, easy time of it, with nothing to do but draw their pay. An officer is constantly on duty with his men, and that is sufficient answer. I have officers who go out as soon as they get their breakfasts, and are on the go all day long. They have hardly time to eat their meals. Take, for example, the targetrange officer. Shooting begins as soon as it is light enough to see a bull's-eye at a hundred yards, and continues until night shuts out the bull's-eye from sight. The range officer is on duty all day, and a comment officer for each comment. As a company officer for each company. As there are generally only two officers, and often only one, for duty with the company, you can readily see they have no sinecure. They must attend all drills, roll-calls, and parades. Add to this boards of survey, court martial, officer of the day, and other duties, and they are kept constantly on the go. All hay, wood, oats, and stores are received at posts by boards of officers.

I know very generally citizens think soldiers have an easy time of it in the army, but this arises from an ignorance of the service and its duties. I have been a school-teacher, farmer, lawyer, editor, and various other things in my time, and I can say sincerely I never worked so hard as I have had to do in the army. When one gets up to be a field-officer it is not so hard, but even then there is a great deal to do, and for the captains, lieutenants, and privates the work of a soldier's life is simply prodigious. Promotion is very slow, and of all the young men who enter the army as privates only men who enter the army as privates only about one in ten ever becomes a corporal or sergeant

OFF DAYS AND HOURS. And is there no light to this dark pleture of army life? I hear you say.
Yes; army life is not wholly without its pleasures. When the day's work is done and the evening comes on, the men cau gather on the broad porches of their quarters and laugh, and chat or play games. They can go, too, to the post-trader's and drink beer and play pool or bifliards. They have also their days off data when they are duty, when they can go on pass to the neighboring village and have a good time. They can get hunting passes and go out hunting and fishing for a whole week if they choose. They have base-ball clubs and are allowed play ball Sun-day. Saturday afternoon is given to the day. Saturday afternoon is given to the soldiers to clean up for Sunday morning inspection, and, as the cleaning necess:

inspection, and, as the cleaning necessary only takes an hour or so, they have most of the afternoon to themselves. They have theatrical troupes, balls, and parties, and are allowed to be out of quarters until iwelve at night evenings when there are plays, dances, etc., at the post.

The officers have their weekly hops at the larger posts, dinner parties, social games at eards, pienies and private the atricals. They spend a good deal of their time evenings at the officers' clubarion at the post-trader's establishment, and play cards, billlards or drink beer. There used to be a great deal of gambing and drinking in the army but that is pretty much done away with, and it would be hard to find a steadier or more

NOT SO ROSY IN THE ARMY. quiet set of men that dur army officers at frontier posts. A game of to-cent ante or a few glasses of beer is about the extent of their dissipations.

An army life is a bard one, but it has its pleasures as well as bardships, and thuse who got into itsonce seldom, quit it until old age retires them or death mus-ters them out. I would not advise a young man to enfer the army. I tell my boys to get a bit of land and make homes for themselves, and sattle down as hon-est farmers rather than follow a soldier's life; and so I would advise others. To be tossed about from jost to pillar and never have any settled home is the fate of all soldiers, and this is one of the great disadvantages of the army. We never know to day where we will be to-morrow. We are constantly expecting orders, and are often separated from our families for months and even years at a time. There is an unrest, a constant expectation of dis-agreeable orders, a lack of home and home interests, that to most men is intwo. Take a private soldier in the army, tensety disagreeable. No man in the object to all the rules and regulations army is for one moment his own master; he is continually subject to the orders of his superiors. One says go and he goeth, and another come and he cometh; no matter how inclement the season, no matter how great the distance, how long it may keep tim, what reasons he may have for remaining at home—a sick wife or child is bardly an excuse for delaying to obey an order, and even when sick himself the soldier will often go on duty. If he were a citizen he would go to bed, as a soldier there is a pride about doing his duty which causes him to up and

away.

I have not spoken of the hard campaigns, but only of camp duty, and that is hard enough. But often in the dead of winter, as we all know, long campaigns are entered upon and the soldier kept in the field for months with the thermome-ter ranging frequently 30 and 40 degrees below zero. A bed on the snow and ice, a little bitter coffee, some hard-tack and bacon, and this until the skin is taken off one's mouth and the teeth become loose. O, yes, a soldier's life in the American array is a hard one, and if any person doubts it let him come and try it for a take. I have often thought a soldier's life was singularly like that of the theatrical profession-all tinsel and show be fore the footlights, and all misery, poverty and discomfort behind them.

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JOKERS IN THE CHAIR.

A Little Sport With the Barber-Where Some Men Love to Display Their Wit and Make Their Boasts.

Chicago Herald: "People have their jokes, you know, and it is not for me to discourage 'em. No, siree. I have al-ways noticed that when a man gets off a ways noticed that when a man gets on a joke that makes somebody laugh, or he gets a 'sell' on some fellow, it makes him quite happy, no matter how glum he was before. His joke may be a chestnut of the most ancient character, but that makes no difference with me—I always laugh. I can afford to because I laugh laugh. I can afford to, because I have further observed that when a man thinks he's smart and cute and feels comfort able generally he is always quite liberal—to himself. That's what we want in the shop, and I always raise a laugh on the slightest provocation. Business is business, you know, and I don't believe in permitting the lawyers, preachers and prize-fighters to be the only men in the

mouths. "'Barber,' says a customer of mine the other day, 'do you know why you re-mind me of the barbers of the seventeenth century?

world to make their living by their

"'No,' says I. "Well, says he, 'its because you're both a shaver and a blood-letter.' "Then, of course, I laughed. And then he did what no really smart man will do —especially when sitting in a barbers' chair—he laughed at his own joke. The result was that my razor slipped and gashed him one in the cheek, and the blood drizzled into his mouth and down on his shirt front and vest. Of course washed him off the best I could, and then

"Funny, that little joke of yours. "'Yes,' says he, 'rather funny, but not any too d—d funny.'
"'Another customer of mine dropped in for the first time in three weeks. Said he had been off in the country boarding

remarked, as innocently as I knew how

at a farm house, fishing in the sylvan

"Catch anything? says I.
"Yes,' says he, 'the linest strings of fish ever man set eyes on,'

"'Anything else?' says I.
"'Yes,' says he, 'I caught a bad cold.
"'Anything else?'
"'Yes, a mild dose of malaria.'

" 'Anything else?' "You bet, says he, loudly and proud ly, so that everybody in the shop could hear him—if there's anything a man likes to boast of it is wheadling a woman— you bet I caught something else—the heart of a fair country maiden, one of the sweetest creatures, so full of confi dence, so simple, so free from artifice. And such hair—it was an earthly heaven when she leaned her head upon my shoulder and permitted her ringlets to tickle my face.

"'Anything else?'
"'Ye-well, no. I guess that's all;
that's all I can think of."
"But that ain't all, 'says I, poking my
fingers through his hair to his scalp, You have been very indiscreet, very unfortunate, but I feel it my duty to inform you of your ill-luck. That innocent country maid may be sweet enough, but But what? he said excitedly, 'what

is it? Tell me all."
""She may be very sweet,' I went on

solemly, but loud enough for everybody to hear—and everybody was listening— and if may have been delightful to have her nestle her head upon your shoulder. I dare say it was at the time, but the best thing you can do now, young man, is to bny a bottle of my celebrated cranial Irrigator and Fertilizer. It knocks nits galley-west in three days, and it is only \$1 per bottle, with liberal discount for

large orders.'
This subdued him so 'completely that I had no trouble in selling him three bot-tles, and as he went sadly up stairs we saw him take from his pecketbook a lock of golden hair and throw it away, which as he was married. I like to see these fresh men taken down once in a while. Some fellows seem to think that there is a great deal of wit in joking the barber about his alleged properisity to talk. I have been shaving for twenty-six years, and this kind of middle-eged wit is getting quite tiresome in my shop. The less time a sustomer made a sally in that direction at the and it. rection at me—and it was only yesterday —I says to him, says I:

man, and besides that he drinks bad whisky and beer, and eats limberger cheese and garlie, and you can imagine that his breath is not pleasant. He began to talk of John L. Sullivan.

"Sullivan may be a great slugger,' says he, but I knocked him out once. Don't you believe it?

"Certainly, says I,
"Well, it's a fact; I knocked him out.
It was a long struggle, and Sullivan stood up before me for thirteen rounds, but in the fourteenth he went down. I was behind the bar and he in front of it. and when he went down I had my hands up preparing his drink for the next round. Catch on?'

(2" 'Certainly,' says I, 'and I believe every word of it. I don't believe there's a man living that could stand before yo t en minutes, unless he knocked the breath out of you early in the light. I

begin to feel a little faint myself."
One of my gambler friends was in the other day—that is, he used to be a gambler over on Clark street, but now he pretends to be doing something else. 'Barber, says he, 'you and I are in about the same kind of business

What do you mean?' says I. ""Why, says he, 'my partner and I have gone into a new business. We have bought a tannery, and are now epgaged in taking the hair off of hides."

"Oh, that's nothing new for you,' says I, 'you always did run a skin

"By the way, there is a new fake in town. A barber shop is a great place to catch onto new things. If a man gets a new wife, a new baby, a new hat, new boots, a new boil on his neck, a new joke or a newism, we are pretty sure to of it almost as quick as anybody. The new fake I speak of takes two men to work it. They go into a barber shop, or a saloon, or a restaurant, but they don't appear to notice one another or be ac quainted at all. One of them pays his bill and then disputes about the change. He declares he handed you a \$2-bill, when it was only \$1. While you are dis-puting about it the other one comes up and is surprised to meet his pal. The newcomer affects an air of dignity and udifference, you know, and says he knows nothing about the merits of the case, but he does know the man—has known him for years, and, of course certifies to his good character. The tried the game on me one evening last

week.
"'He must be right,' says the contederate, for he is a very careful man. I have known him ten years and he is as honest as the day is long.

"That's all right, my friend,' says I, but it is considerably after dark now. Both of you had better hurry home or you may get caught out by a storm or a

"That was good advice, wesn't ity I always believe in giving a man good advice, even if I don't give him anything else. I notice that is about the way with most men. The other day one of my old customers was in here and was feeling pretty badly broke up. He had failed in business and his affairs had gone to the

bad generally.'
Barber,' said he,' and he was a young man too, 'I can see nothing bright in life. I am utterly discouraged. I be-lieve I will go into the country, and find a masculine numery into which I may

'Don't do anything of the sort, my boy,' says I. 'Get thee to some country saw mill, where you can get \$3 a day and board, and a chance to marry the boss'



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