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MRS. MARY L. COMER.

LaGrange, Ga., May 14, 1885.

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Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

GERMINAL,

Or the Story of a Great Miners' Strike.

BY EMILE ZOLA.

Translated from the French.

SUMMARY OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Anton Lantier, a mechanic, unable to find employment at his trade in Paris, drifts into the interior of France and brings up at the Montsou coal mining region, in early spring. Being without money he readily accepts work in the Vulture mine and soon becomes an expert workman. The low wages of the miners, a constant struggle against hunger, and the miserable condition of old and young, excites in him a lively interest and he begins the study of methods tending to alleviate their condition. Gradually he imparts his ideas to others and readily secures the support and co-operation of the poor, struggling workmen. A saving fund is started to which each miner contributed, the money thus obtained to be used to support the men in case of trouble with the coal companies. By the 1st of November the fund amounted to a considerable sum, and the miners, emboldened by this luck, determined to resist a new method of payment introduced by a majority of the companies, which was to go into effect on the first of December. The plan of the companies was to divide the ten centimes paid for each car of coal, one-half to go toward paying for propping in the drifts of the mines. The workmen, to fortify their position in case of revolt, worked fifteen days under the new system of payment, and found that it was an indirect but effective method of reducing their wages. To strike was the only alternative. Meetings were held and a delegation appointed to wait upon the managing director of the mines and lay before him the demands of the men—the abolition of the new system of payment and an increase of five centimes per car. Anton's ability and sagacity made him at once the leader in the strike. The interview of the miners with the manager was without result, and the men, with very little hope of ultimate success, settled down to a long and bitter struggle—the struggle of poverty against unlimited wealth.

CHAPTER XXXI.

For two days the snow had fallen. It ceased in the morning. An intense frost iced the immense plain, and this black country, with inky roads, walls, and trees powdered with coal dust, was now all white, purely, beautifully white. Under the snow the alley of Deux-Cent-Quarante lay dead. Not even the faintest cloud of smoke rose from the roofs. The fireless houses, cold as the stones on the road, did not melt the thick covering on the tiles. It was but a quarry of white flag stones in a white plain, the ghost of a dead village draped in its grave-clothes. The patrols, who alone passed, had left the length of the streets the muddy mess of their stamping. At the Mahons, the last shovelful of coal cinders had been burned the night previous. It was impossible to think of gleaning from the dump in this terrible weather, when the sparrows could not find a blade of grass. Alzire, from perseveringly searching with her bare hands in the ice, was dying. Mrs. Mahon had wrapped her in a bit of blanket while awaiting Dr. Vanderhaghen, to whose house she had been twice without finding him. The maid promised nevertheless that monsieur would visit the alley before night, and the mother watched standing at the window. While the little invalid, who had wished to come down, remained with chattering teeth on a chair, deluded with the idea that it was warmer there near the cold oven. The father, Bonnemort, seated opposite, his leg attacked again, appeared to be sleeping. Neither Lenore nor Henry had returned yet, having left with Jeanne to beg for sous on the road. Across the bare room Mahon alone walked heavily, stumbling at each turn against the wall, with the stupid look of an animal which no longer sees its cage. The petroleum was also finished, but the reflection of the snow without continued so white that it gave a vague light to the room, though night had fallen.

Quarrels broke out each day in consequence of the ceaseless gossip of the women, especially among the households living side by side, bickerings and reconciliations took place daily. But never had such bitter malice set them by the ears. Since the strike, hunger aggravated their anger and prompted to blows; the slightest altercation between two old gossips ended by murder between the two men.

The street was empty; not a shadow fell on the whiteness of the snow, and the alley, to which the silence of death had returned, starved with hunger in the intense cold.

"And the doctor?" asked Mahon, shutting the door again.

"Not come," replied Mrs. Mahon, still standing at the window.

"Have the little ones come in?"

Mahon resumed his heavy tramping from one wall to the other, with the look of a stunned ox. Still on his chair old Bonnemort had not even raised his head. Alzire also said nothing, trying not to tremble, to spare their suffering; but in spite of her fortitude, she shook at times so violently that the suttering of her meagre little frame was heard against the blanket; whilst, with her large opened eyes, she watched on the ceiling the pale reflection of the gardens, all white, which lighted the room with the brilliancy of moonlight. The last agony had now arrived; the house was empty, and destitution complete. The mattress cases had followed the wool to the broker's, then the sheets had gone, the clothes, everything that could be sold. One evening they had sold the grandfather's pocket-handkerchief for two sous. Tears fell as they parted with each article of the poor household, and the mother still lamented the day she carried off, in her petticoat the pasteboard box, the old gift of her husband, as one would carry off a child to get rid of it under a door. They were stripped of everything at this hour; they had nothing more to sell but their skins, so scarred though that nobody would have wanted them. Nor did they even take the trouble to seek further; they knew there was nothing, that it was the end of all; they need not hope even for a candle, or a bit of bread, or a potatoe; and they awaited death; they were only sorry for the children.

"Here he comes at last," said Mrs. Mahon.

A dark form had just passed the window. The door opened. But it was not Dr. Vanderhagen; they recognized the new cure, the Abbe Ranvier, whose fiery eyes glittered in the darkness like the eyes of a cat. He did not seem surprised to come upon this house of the dead, without light, without fire, without bread, already he had visited three other houses in the vicinity, he went from family to family, picking up willing men, like Dansaert with his gendarmes; immediately he explained himself in his feverish priestly voice:

"Why did you not come to mass on Sunday, my children? You are wrong; the church alone can save you. Now promise me to come next Sunday."

Mahon, after looking at him, resumed his heavy tramp without a word. It was Mrs. Mahon who replied:

"To mass, M. le Cure—what for? Isn't the good God making game of us? Look, what has that little one there done to Him, shaking with fever? We had not enough misery, He must make her ill; when I can't even give her a cup of warm tisane."

Then, standing, the priest spoke at length. He dwelt on the strike, its wretchedness, its bitterness aggravated by hunger, with the ardor of a missionary preaching to savages for the glory of his religion.

"It's all very well, what you tell us there," she said at last. "But it must be that you no longer agree with the peasants, that you come back to the workmen at this hour. All our other Cures dined with the administration, and threatened us with the devil as soon as we asked for bread."

"It didn't need so much talk," growled Mahon, abruptly. "You would have done better to commence by bringing us a loaf of bread."

"Come to mass on Sunday, cried the priest. "God will provide for all."

And he went away. He entered at the Levaques' to catechise them in their turn, so wrapped up in his dream of the final triumph of the church, having such scorn for the actual facts, that he went thus through the alley without alms, with empty hands, through this army dying with hunger, like a poor simpleton who looked upon suffering as the goad to salvation.

Mrs. Mahon spoke of the doctor of the company. Nevertheless, she uttered a joyful exclamation at seeing the door open again. But her arms fell again. She remained upright, with sombre look.

"Good evening," said Anton, in a low voice, as soon as he had carefully shut the door again.

He often arrived at the dead of night. Mrs. Mahon, since the second day, had learned his retreat. But they kept the secret. Nobody in the alley knew exactly what had become of the young man. This enveloped him in a kind of mystery.

"What beastly weather!" he continued, still standing. "And yet nothing new, always worse and worse? I was told that little Megrel had gone to Belgium to engage workmen. Ah! in God's name, we are lost if it be true!"

"Belgians, they wouldn't dare, the fools. Let them bring down the Belgians if they want us to destroy the shafts."

Then with embarrassment Anton explained that they could not stir, that the soldiers who guarded the shaft would protect the descent of the Belgian workmen. And Mahon clenched his fists more enraged; irritated above all as he said, at having these bayonets in the back. The coal men were no longer masters at home. They were treated as galley slaves, conducted to their work, gun in hand. He loved his pit; it grieved him not to have gone down it for two months. Thus he mushed at the thought of the injury with which he was threatened in attempting the introduction of strangers. Then, suddenly, the recollection that he had been discharged returned to him, breaking his heart.

"I don't know why I grieve," murmured he. "I don't belong to their barracks any more. . . . When they have driven me from here, I can die on the road."

"Nonsense!" said Anton. "If you choose they will take you back to-morrow. Good workmen are not sent away."

He interrupted himself, astonished to hear Alzire laughing softly in the delirium of fever. He had only as yet made out the stiff form of Pere Bonnemort, and this gaiety of the sick child frightened him. It was too much this time, if the little ones died of it. With trembling voice, he came to a decision.

"Let's see—this cannot continue."

"We are all fools—it would be better to surrender."

Mrs. Mahon, motionless and silent thus far, burst out all at once, screaming in his face and swearing like a man.

"What is that you say? It's you who say that, good God."

He wished to give reasons, but she would not let him speak.

"In God's name, don't repeat it! or woman that I am, I'll strike you in the face. Then, we have starved for two months; I have sold my furniture; my children have fallen sick; and nothing has been gained and injustice recommences. Ah! do you see, when I think of that, my blood chokes me! No; no! I'll burn all, I'll kill all now, before I'll surrender." Mahon had resumed his walk; she pointed to him, in the darkness, with a menacing gesture.

"Listen to this, if my man returns to the shaft, it is I who will wait for him over there and spit in his face and treat him as a coward!"

Anton could not see her, but he felt a heat like that of a barking dog, and he had drawn back in the face of this rage which was his work. He found her so changed that he did not recognize her former wisdom, reproaching his violence, saying that one ought not to desire any one's death, and now refusing to hear reason and speaking of killing everybody. Here she was talking politics, wanting to sweep out with one stroke the government and the peasantry, calling for the republic and the guillotine, to rid the earth of these rich robbers, fattening on the labor, the hunger-slain.

"Yes, with my ten fingers, I'd strangle them. Perhaps they have had enough! our turn has come; you said to yourself. When I think that the father, grandfather, great grandfather, and all before them, have suffered what we have suffered, and that our sons, and our sons' sons will suffer it again, it makes me crazy—I'd take a knife if I were a man. We didn't do enough the other day. We ought to have torn down Montsou to the ground, even to the last brick. And, don't you know? I've but one regret—that I didn't let the old man strangle Pioluaine's daughter; they don't mind that my little ones are strangled by hunger!"

Her words fell, in the night, like the blows of an axe. The closed horizon could not re-open; the unattainable ideal turned to poison in this brain, crazed by suffering.

"You misunderstood me," at last Anton was able to say, retreating. "We ought to arrive at some understanding with the company; I know that the mines suffer much; doubtless they will consent to some arrangement."

"No, not at all," she screamed.

And, at this instant, Lenore and Henri came in, with empty hands. A gentleman had given them two sous, though, but as they were always fighting together—the sister kicking the little brother, the two sous had fallen in the snow; and Johnnie, who was accompanying them, had searched for them with them, but they had not found them.

But the door opened again, and this time is was Doctor Vanderhaghen.

"The devil," said he, "a candle would not ruin your eyesight. Be quick, I am in a hurry."

He grumbled as usual, tired out with work. Fortunately he had matches, and the father had to light six, one at a time, and hold them while he examined the patient. Unwound from her blanket, she shivered under this flickering light, looking like a poor little wretched bird agonizing in the snow, so thin that her hump only was seen. She smiled nevertheless, the wandering smile of the dying with her eyes wide open, while her poor hand clutched her hollow breast. And, as the mother cried still louder, asking if it were reasonable to take, before her, the only child that helped her in the household, the doctor grew angry.

"There! she's going. She has died of hunger, your d——d brat. And she is not the only one; I have seen another next door. You all call me, and I can do nothing; it is meat that you want."

Mahon, with burnt fingers, had thrown away the match; darkness fell again on the little corpse, still warm. The doctor had hurried off, Anton heard nothing in the dark room but the sobs of Mrs. Mahon, who kept repeating her mournful and ceaseless prayer for death.

"My God! it's my turn; take me! My God! take my man; in pity take the others and end it."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

When Baby was sick, 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.

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FIELD AND FARM.

Poultry Points.

Hens are in effect mere egg mediums, and to keep these mediums in good running order we must keep up the thrift and health of the organs. The first thing to produce this is cleanliness of quarters, comfortable lodging places and nutritious food. Fowls are filthy birds as far as their appetites are concerned, and will consume uncleanly food and drink from dirty, stagnant water; but they are cleanly about their bodies, and nice to a fine point. The better we keep our hens the richer and larger are the eggs.

One of the greatest obstacles in poultry raising is that of overfeeding. The hens should never be too fat or they will not lay. They should be fed regularly, but should be induced to take exercise by being compelled to search for their food, as the grains can be scattered among leaves or buried an inch under ground with a rake. At no time should the hens be so fed as to permit them to procure food from a trough whenever they desire it. They should be kept busy, and the result will be a larger number of eggs, and which will hatch better than those from over-fat hens.

Bees.

The annual amount of stores necessary for the safe wintering of an ordinary colony of bees should not be less than twenty-five pounds. Some will consume less than others; all will consume less or more, according to the condition of the winter weather and its duration. The quality of the stores on which they are to subsist has much to do with the probable outcome in the spring.

Bees can be safely wintered on their summer stands if properly packed in dry forest leaves or dry sawdust. Dry sand is good, by making a hollow wall or case around the hive and filling it with dry sand.

To insure safe wintering of your bees cut two holes through six of the centre brood combs, near the centre or about one third of the way from the top of the combs, so that the bees can pass and repass and thus reach their food. The holes should be about an inch in diameter.

All who have good, moveable frame hives should know that you have at least twenty pounds of honey for each stock to last through the winter. This will apply to all kinds of hives—round log or square box.

Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep.

When pigs are allowed to sleep in damp places the result will often be stiffness of the joints, rheumatism and diseases of the spine, due to taking cold. Dryness and warmth are essential to the thrift of young pigs, especially on the approach of cold weather.

E. H. Hanley tells in the New England Homestead how he treats choking cattle. When a cow chokes on apples he pushes down the animal's throat a rubber hose until the obstruction is forced into its stomach. He keeps on hand for this purpose a one and one-quarter inch rubber hose four or five feet long. When the hose is not very stiff a stick may be put inside to give it the required tension. The rubber being smooth causes the animal no pain.

Oats are a food coming much nearer to the requirements of a well-balanced ration than corn, and have long been considered a standard horse food. They do not pack in the stomach like cornmeal, because one third of oats is husk, and this is eaten with the concentrated part and renders the masticated food light and porous in the stomach. They also contain a much larger percentage of muscle forming and bone building material than corn. This is why oats form the largest element in the ration of horses for fast work, but oats are often more expensive than other kinds of food for horses.

As a rule, cattle and sheep relish their feed best as near the natural state as they can get it; grass fresh and green, hay as near as possible to the condition it was in the field, and fodder bright and dry, without either chopping or cooking. When feed has once been brought within the reach of the animal there is no appliance that so thoroughly fits it for the animal's use than the stomach itself; hence when corn has been shelled for sheep or crushed for cattle, further preparation of this food only makes it less palatable.

Old sheep may be turned off to good advantage—even old ones. By keeping them away from the ram in autumn they may be fattened and sold in early winter at small cost. Sheep usually come up from the pasture in autumn in excellent condition. This start should not be lost. Commence graining them lightly, even before they are entirely removed from the grass. Commence early to keep them under cover of sheds or stables, and they will not fall away, as is too often the case in winter.

A friend of the Jerseys and other small breeds of cattle says: "Better keep a cow that is worth but little for beef, that will give you $40 to $75 worth a year in dairy products, than to keep a beef animal that will yield only $20 to $30 a year, because in the end she will sell for a few more dollars to the butcher. A dairy cow should not be considered at all from a beef-producing point of view."

Breed so as to have every lamb an improvement upon the average standard of the flock, says the Breeder's Gazette, and sell, as soon as they can be ready, all that come below such standard. When the time comes for selling animals of any kind or age, do the selecting yourself, and always keep the best, as they as they are worth more to you than anyone else so long as they are not overstocked.

At this season of the year bran is a most excellent food for cows. The tendency at this stage in gestation is to the making of fat and the shrinkage of milk. Bran is a flesh former, but not a fat-former, and if fed judiciously will correct the above-mentioned tendency. Milk at this season is the most valuable with all spring-calving cows, and with a little care and foresight the shrinking tendency spoken of can be avoided and large profit realized.

The offspring of two animals will inherit the characteristics of both ancestors, those of the stronger parent predominating. This is to the farmer's advantage in breeding a common mare to a pure-bred stallion, and he should retain for breeding the mares that breed most after the horse. And if he has a well-bred mare he should be all the more judicious, as in this case the ancestors will both transmit their strongest characteristics.

Much of the swill fed to pigs is allowed to become too sour before using. This is particularly the case in warm weather. It sours faster than is supposed, passing sooner from wholesome, nutritious feed to alcohol and then to vinegar. It should stand only long enough before using for the meal to become thoroughly soaked, and but slightly soured; never until it "carries a head" or bubbles rise and burst on the surface.

The fall is the best time to begin fattening the hogs, as it is much more expensive to add a given weight to them in the cold season than when the weather is favorable, as the food is used for fuel in the winter. A hog should be fattened early in order to be slaughtered as soon as the weather begins to grow cold.

By feeding the mares well and providing warm quarters for the colts they will grow right along as well as if foaled in the spring. Then when the grass is ready in the spring the colts are ready to go on to it, and have summer before them in which to make a growth, coming in the learn the next fall strong and vigorous.

A good thoroughbred Berkshire boar will greatly improve any herd of common hogs. Almost any farmer can afford to buy such a boar at the prices now asked. In fact, we do not see how any farmer who raises hogs can afford not to buy.

If, upon weaning a colt or other young animals, it is so far separated from the dam that one cannot be heard by the other, from one to three days will suffice to render them quiet.

The whey that is left from making cheese is not a sufficient food by itself for pigs or calves, but its deficiencies may be supplied by the addition of some bran or shipstuff, it is then a passably good food for pigs or swine.

Unhealthy milk may be divided into two classes; First, unhealthy because secreted by an unhealthy cow; second, by absorption of disease from the atmosphere, or by becoming contaminated from the addition of impure water, etc.

Seasonable Hints.

While every farmer supposes himself careful, and endeavors to save the manure that accumulates in the stables, yet there is a fearful waste on the majority of farms in not using proper means to preserve the liquids and avoid fire-fanging of the solids. The proper use of absorbents, such as dry earth and plaster, would go far toward preventing such loss. Manure should also be covered in order to protect it from the sun and rain.

Do not try to farm too much land. It is much more profitable to thoroughly till a small area, which can be manured and kept in good condition, than to attempt to grow large crops at the expense of cultivating two or three times as much land as may be necessary under a better system.

Lettuce and spinach are winter crops, and the seed may be sown even as late as now in some sections. Spinach may be sown broadcast, but the lettuce will thrive best if transplanted in cold frames.

Every dairyman should have an ice house well filled. Now is the time to erect the ice house and be ready for the harvest.

By erecting suitable buildings the climatic conditions can be controlled to such an extent as to make all seasons much alike. In this regard nature is improved, upon, for not only can we in this way escape the rigors of winter with its chilling storms, but also the scorching suns of summer, the flies and other insects. In many ways do we improve on nature's methods in husbandry and it is not always best to follow nature too closely.

It is a mistake, says the American Cultivator, to suppose that parsnips are improved by being allowed to remain in the ground all the winter. It is best to dig them in the fall and store them in sand in the cellar, and they will keep better and be much more palatable than those left in the ground.

A new and easy method of bleaching celery, where grown on a level surface, is to inclose it by a four-inch drain tile slipped over the plant when a foot high. The leaves grow over the top, a ordinary sufficient shade, and the confined stalks whiten perfectly.

Wire is going to be used for fences, and devices should be invented for making fences more safe for stock. If cattle were in a close lot or corral, with a wire fence, and it were struck by lightning all of the stock would stand a chance of being killed. A few dollars spent in aids to conduct the electricity to the earth would be cheaper than paying insurance premiums to insure stock. With such an instrument as lightning-rod peddlers carry with them to make holes to put down their rods the common fence wire could easily be put down ten feet, which would be a good conductor and save the lives of valuable stock. Let farmers who have valuable stock inclosed by wire fence think of those ideas.

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2	Worms,	Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Crying Colic,	or Teething of Infants.	.25
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults.		.25
5	Dysentery,	Griping, Bilious Colic...	.25
6	Cholera Morbus,	Vomiting.....	.25
7	Coughs,	Cold, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia,	Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headaches,	Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.....	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing...	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions...	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria.....	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding.....	.50
18	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs...	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease.....	.50
29	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.....	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation..	1.00

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

RIDGE'S FOOD

Often, sickness leaves the child in such a condition that it cannot assimilate hearty foods. Such a one should at once commence the use of Ridge's Food as a daily diet. It will soon restore their digestive organs to their normal condition, and will give all needed strength. All druggists sell it, and some grocers. Put up in four sizes—16c., and upwards.

Infants & Invalids

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OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....$250,000.00
SURPLUS, May 1, 1885..... 25,000.00

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A General Banking Business Transacted.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY

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One of the Best and Largest Stocks in the U. S. to Select from.

No Stairs to Climb. Elegant Passenger Elevator.

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UNION STOCK YARDS, OMAHA, NEB.

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WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

Our Ground Oil Cake.

It is the best and cheapest food for stock of any kind. One pound is equal to three pounds of corn. Stock fed with Ground Oil Cake in the Fall and Winter, instead of running down, will increase in weight and be in good marketable condition in the spring. Dairymen as well as others, who use it, can testify to its merits. Try it and judge for yourselves. Price $2 per 100. No charge for sacks. Address WOODMAN LINSEED OIL WORKS, Omaha, Nebraska.

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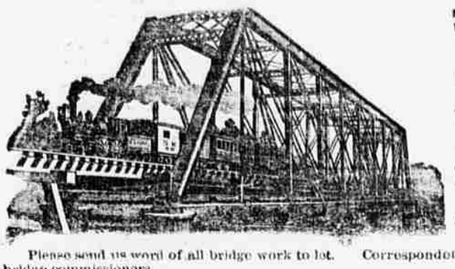

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YOUNG MEN

Who have trifled away their youthful vigor and power, who are suffering from terrible DRAINS and LOSSES, who are weak & IMPOTENT and unfit for marriage.

MEN of all ages, who find their POWER and vitality, nerve and SKILL SPENT (weakened) by early habits, or EXCESSES, or receive a positive and lasting CURE, NO matter of how long standing the case may be, or who has failed to cure by a few weeks or months use of the celebrated

MYRTLEAIN TREATMENT

At home we build up EXPOSED, INFIRM, and LOST manhood more than any other method in half the time. Weak back, headache, EMISSIONS, lassitude, loss of spirits and ambition, gloomy thoughts, dreams and dreams, detective memory, IMPOTENCE, etc., impediments to marriage, and many other symptoms leading to CONSUMPTION or INSANITY, are promptly removed by this treatment, and vigorous manhood restored.

Married Men, or those who intend to marry, REMEMBER, perfect sexual strength means health, vigorous offspring, long life and the love and respect of a faithful wife. Weak men should be restored to vigor & manhood before marriage. Proofs, testimonials and valuable treatise 2 stamps. Estab. 1877.) Address **The Climax Medical Co, 504. St. Louis, Mo.**

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THE BEST ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

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The only road to take for Des Moines, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Dixie Chicago, Milwaukee and all points east. To the people of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and California it offers super or advantages not possible by any other line.

Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of this road between Omaha and Chicago, are its two trains a day of DAY COACHES which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create. Its PALACE SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comfort and elegance. Its PARLOR DRAWING ROOM CARS, unsurpassed by any, and its widely celebrated PALATIAL DINING CARS, the equal of which cannot be found elsewhere.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Union Pacific Ry. connect in Union Depot with those of the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. In Chicago the trains of this line make close connection with those of all eastern lines.

For Detroit, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore Washington and all points in the east, ask the ticket agent for tickets via the "NORTH-WESTERN."

If you wish the best accommodations. All ticket agents sell tickets via this line.

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WESTERN SWINE REMEDY. Prevents and cures Hog Cholera and helps to fatten. Ask your druggist. Circulars free. Address, WESTERN REMEDY Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

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Packet Company.

A DIRECT LINE FOR

England, France & Germany.

The steamships of this well known line are all of iron, in water tight compartments, and returning will carry cattle to and from Hamburg, Havre and London. They carry the United States and European mails, and leave New York Thursdays and Saturdays for Plymouth, (LONDON), Cherbourg, (PARIS and HAMBURG). Rates—First cabin, $50 and $55. Steerage to Northern Ports.

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

Railway Time Table.

All trains arrive and depart from Omaha by Central Standard time.

Trains of the C., St. P., M. & O. arrive and depart from their depot, corner of 16th and Webster streets; trains on the B. & M., C., B. & Q., and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M. depot; all others from the Union Pacific depot.

a. daily; b. except Saturday; c. except Sunday; d. except Monday.

Depart.	Depart.	WESTWARD	Arrive.	Arrive.
A. M.	P. M.	UNION PACIFIC	A. M.	P. M.
8:20a	....	Pacific Express	7:50a	....
11:35a	....	Denver Express	.....	4:10a
....	1:20a	O. & RIP. VALLEY.		
....	....	Mail and Express	.....	2:10a
....	....	B. & M. IN NEB.		
8:10a	....	Mail and Express	.....	6:35a
6:00a	....	Night Express	10:40a	....

Depart.	Depart.	SOUTHWARD.	Arrive.	Arrive.
A. M.	P. M.	MISSOURI PACIFIC.	A. M.	P. M.
11:30a	....	Day Express	6:00a	....
....	9:00b	Night Express	.....	7:00a
		K. C., ST. J