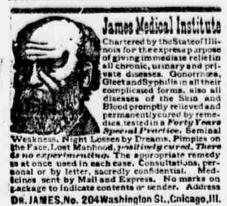
Price, Esty Cents. At Druggiste and Dealers. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Sole Proprietors.



DOCTOR WHITTIER

and the program of the stands have not been all the program of the stands of the stand Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess. Exposure of indulgence, which produce some of the following effects between deathly, duntess of sight and defective measure, primites on the feet, physical conversion to the most of these effects and effective measure, primites on the feet, physical conversion to the most of the feet, etc., gendering Marriage improper or unhappy, fire permanently tured. Pumpulot of pages on the same, and

A Positive Writton Guarantee given in every ca MARRIAGE CUIDE, BOO PAGES, PINE PLATES, elegant cloth and gill brilling scaled for 500a, in per sacor surroup. Over 5th wonderful year pictures, true to affer a ricles on the following emblects; who may merry, who not, why; minchaed; wonderful year, givet a facilities and grosses, the playsoft of the property of the playsoft of the

Nebraska National Bank OMAHA. NEBRASKA.

PAID UP CAPITAL. \$ 50,000.00
SURPLUS, May 1, 1885. 25,000.00
H. W. YATES, President.
A. E. TOUZALIN, Vice President.
W. H. S. HUGHES, Cashier.

John S. Collins,

W. V. MORSE, JOHN S. COLLINS
H. W. YATES,
A. E. TOUZZANN,
BANKING OFFICE: THE IRON BANK.

Co. 12th and Parnam Streets.

Pianos and Organs

WOODBRIDGE BROS' MUSIC HOUSE

PENNYROYAL PILLS CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Grouine.

Sale and always Reliable. Reware of worthless imitations, tastlepensable to LADIES. Ask and Brugglet for "Childreness" English and tase no other or inclose to (tamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mall NAME PAPER. Childreness Chembeat Co., 2018 Madlaon Square. Philiada., Pa. At Brugglets. Trade supplied by Fuller & Fullet Os., Calmers. III.

CONSUMPTION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CO. DEPARTMENT,

W. SHING TON, December 10, 1885.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to spectful to the undersigned, it has been made to spectful to the undersigned, it has been made to spectful to the undersigned, it has been made to spectful to the country of Donardas, in the city of Omaha, in the country of Donardas, and state of Nobraska has complied with all the

and state of Nobraska has complied with all the provisions of the act of congres to enable National Bunking Associations to extend their our process of the experience and for other purposes, (appawed July 12th, 192.

Now therefore, I. Henry W. Caunon, companyly the theorem of the currency do hereby certify that The Omaha National Bank, in the city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and state of Nobraska, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its immediat articles of association, namely, until close of business on December 18th, 1 0s.

In testimony whereaf witness my hand and seal appage of office this lath day of December. SEAL 1865 Compared H. W. (ANNON. Comptroller of the Currency.

Maines' Golden Specific. It can be given to a cop of coffee or ten without

It can be given to a cop of coffee or ten without the knowledge of the person taking it, is sheefultely harmiest, and will effect a permanent and specify dure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appellic to exist. FOR SALE BY POLLOWING DRUGGISTS:

KUHN & CO., Cor. 15th and Douglas, and 18th & Cuming Sts., Omaha, Neb. Conneil Bluffs, Iowa.

M. R. RISDON, General Insurance Agent

"Magnolia Balm

The a seriet aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and you can't tell.

FACTS ABOUT UNCLE SAM. Interesting Statistical Information Concerning Government Affairs.

Uncle Sam's expenses during the last year were a lmost a million a day for each business day. That this republic is not ungrateful is shown by the fact that the pensions item leads the list with \$56,000,000; next is miscellaneous, including public buildings, lighthouses, plecting the revenue, etc., \$34,000,000; plecest on the public debt, \$51,000,000; the sinking fund, \$16,000,000, military, including rivers, harbors and arsenals, \$3,000,000, eivil expenses (congress, prdiciary, etc.), \$4,000,000, navy, \$16,000,000; Indians, \$6,000,000; foreign intercourse, \$,000,000, and District of Columbia, \$3,000,000

Uncle Sam takes in a good deal of money in the course of a year. We are all taxpayers, and we ought to know where these three hundred and twentytwo millions come from. Ninety per cent of the revenues, or \$31,000,000, are from customs and internal revenue taxes, \$81,000,000 coming from the customs houses. Sales of public lands turn in \$5,500,000, tax on national banks \$3,900,000, profit on coinage, etc., \$1,000,

Cotton is still the leading article of ex port, being 30 per cent of the whole The cotton exports were: Unmanufac tored, \$302,000,000; manufactured, \$12. \$160,000. Next to cotton is breadstuffs, \$160,000,000, or 22 per cent of the whole. Provisions are third, with \$107,000,000, or 15 per cent. Most of the breadstuffs and nearly all of the provisions pass through the city of Chicago. Oil is fourth in importance, with \$54,000,000, or 71 per cent, tobacco is fifth, with 3.4 per cent.

In 1795 the government's expenditures were four millions: in 1805, six millions: in 1815, twenty seven millions; in 1825, eleven millions; in 1835, seventeen millions; in 1845, twenty-two millions; in 1855, fifty-two millions; in 1855, twelve hundred millions; in 1875, one hundred and seventy millions, and in 1885, two hundred and fifty millions. These figures exclude the interest on the public

Uncle Sam paid out during 1835 a million a week for interest on the public debt. Even at that he got on easier than he has in any year since 1863. In 1867 he paid out for this purpose \$144,000,006, a sum nearly equal to his present total expenses, including interest and sinking fund. Even so late as 18.0 the interest burden was \$35,030,000.

Our watchful Uncle employs 150 men to inspect steamboat boilers and examine masters, engineers and pilots. These men inspected 5.300 steamers, during the year, and did their work so carefully that only thirty-one accidents occurred, causing the loss of 133 lives. This is the smallest loss yet recorded, but one life to every forty-three vessels inspected.

The pension office is one of Uncle Sam's biggest concerns. It bears upon its rolls the names of 345,0 0 persons, of whom 241,000 are army invalids and 78, 000 widows and minor children of deceased soldiers. The survivors of the war of 1812 are still with us to the number of 295, while the widows of those who served in that war number 17,000.

Of the entire amount of customs duties collected last year, 70 per cent was col-lected from the following articles of import: Sugar and molasses, 59; wool and ts manufactures, 15; silk and its manufactures, 8; iron and steel and their manufactures, 7; cotton manufactures, 6, Hax, hemp and jute and their manufactures, 5.

We are now in the midst of a govern-ment fiscal year. The reports are for the year ending June 30, last. Estimates are given for the remainder of the year. and for the year to come. A surplus of \$24,000,000 is expected this year, and curiously enough, a deficit of nearly the same sum for the year ending June 30,

ing 200.000, nearly all being located on land set apart for their use and occupation, aggregating over 134,000,000 of acres. As this is more than 500 acres to each Indian, buck, squaw, pappoose, war-warrior or half-breed, the tribes should

Uncle Sam has \$100,000,000 in his strong box, and in this respect is not hard up. But he owes \$1,848,000,000, and is therefore \$1,448,000,000 behind the world. Fifty-five millions of people are his en-dersers, however, and his credit is pretty good the world over. He can get trusted for anything he wants.

Sugar and molasses lead the list of imports, with a value of nearly \$77,000,0 0, or 13 per cent of the whole. Coffee is next, with \$46,000,000, or 8 per cent. Wool third, a million dollars lower, and silk fourth. The export of raw cotton is \$100,000,000, and the import of manufactured cotton, \$37 000,000.

One-third of the public debt bears no interest. The interest bearing debt is \$1,370,000,000. Two hundred and eighteen millions of this bears 3 per cent, \$250,000,-000 44 per cent, and \$738,000,000 4 per cent. Sixty-five millions of Pacine railway bonds bear 0 per cent interest.

About one man in ten of all those who enlisted in the late war are reported as receiving a pension, exclusive of the dependents of deceased soldiers. On the lat of July, 1875, the number of pensioners was 234,821, and the increase within the ten years next thereafter was 110,304.

The revenue marine service (guarding coasts, inspecting merchant vessels, visiting lighthouses, etc., under direction of treasury department) is larger than most people think. It contains a fleet of thirty-nine vessels manned by more than 1,000 men.

Uncle Sam looks pretty carefully after the welfare of his subjects who go down to the sea in ships. He maintains more than 200 life saving stations, the crews of which saved more than 2,000 lives during the year, losing eleven.

June 30 last there were 51,253 post offices in this country, 2,233 of these being filled by presidential appointment. New York has a greater number of presidential offices than any other state

213-Illinois being next with 181. The exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to foreign countries last year amounted to \$726,000,000, the imports were \$580,000,0 0, showing a balance of \$146,000,000 in favor of

Yankeeland. It cost the government a million and a half last year to maintain the District of Columbia, the law being that the govern-ment shall pay one-half of the expenses of the District, and the inhabitants there-of the other half.

On the first day of last month there were in this country 2,700 national banks -the largest number since the passage of the national bank law of 1863. Of the 3,401 banks started under this law ouly 105 have failed.

Uncle Sam's building operations are nearly as large as those of Chicago. He is now practically at work upon eighty new structures, scattered all over the country, and designed to cost from \$25,000 to \$1,500,000.

The government's receipts during the year ending June 30, '85, were 322,000,000 a little more than a million for each working day. Uncle Sam is still ahead of any plumber or coal dealer in the

The slicking fund is one per cent of the entire public debt. This must be set aside each year and used in the redemp-tion of bonds. To it is added all frac-

tional currency redeemed by the treas-The United States army now consists | and is a lily

of 2,150 officers and 24,700 men. Most of the big nations of the effete East support armies containing more officers than there are privates in our little band.

Evclusive of Alaska, about three-fifths the national domain has been sold or si b ested to contract or grant. Of the remaining two liftles a considerable por-Government receipts during the last

year were exactly the same as in 1865, ex-cooling loans. But in 1855 the expendi-tores were were \$1,217,000,000, against \$...60,000,000 in 1855. During the last year the government's expenses were \$16,000 greater than in 1834, and the receipt \$25,000,000 less.

re was, nevertheress, a surplus of \$17,000,000. Since 1816 the government has spent the snug sum of \$225,000,000 in taking are of the noble red man, not counting

the cost of killing or hunting him with the military. The United States mails last year car ried 50,000 tons of newspaper and per-odical matter, not estimating the free cir-

culation allowed within the county of publication. Pension is the one item of public expenditure which seems to have no peace

basis. The pension estimate for the beginning July 1 Lext is \$75,000,000. The government now maintains 2,000 lighthouses, lightships and stakelights on coasts and rivers, besides innumerable fog signals and whistling and other

bucys. It cost the people of this country \$6,-500,000 to feed and blanket the Indians last year. In 1882 the cost of these wards reached nearly \$10,000,000.

Congress is not such an expensive in-

stitution, directly, as some people imag-ine. Three millions and a little more a year are sufficient to pay its bills. During last year the government lost nearly \$11,000 on deficit yardage in the

purchased for use of the postoffice department. The number of passengers carried on American steam vessels during the last

car was about 600,000.000 against 300,-000 in 1852. The postal receipts at the 2, 33 presidential postoffices is more than three-

marters of the revenue of the postollice epartment. There are now 178 carrier delivery postoffices, employing 4,400 carriers.

Conkling and the Libel Law. By the way, Mr. Conkling has defended every libel suit brought against the resent management of the New York World, and in many cases has displayed that solid legal ability which his enemies denied that he possessed when he entered upon the practice of his profession. One of these suits was on trial this week in a Brooklyn court. Winehester Britton, formerly district attorney of the county of Kiugs, and concededly one of the best lawyers in either city, was on the other side. And yet the ex-Senator seemed to have a walk-over, not because the case was an easy one to defend, for there was doubt that the plaintiff had been really wronged, but because his influence over the jury waxed greater as they got better acquainted with the defendant's counsel. Aside from his knowledge of law, Mr. Conkling showed that he was thoroughly conversant with every topic that this ease could possibly bring up. For example, he put a veterinary surgeon on the stand and actually used him all up by showing a greater familiarity with all the books relating to the expert's profession than the latter had himself. He recied off technical terms by the yard in putting his questions, but used them with such appreciative accuracy as to make other ex-perts tremble about going on the stand to

submit to such a cross-examination as he was sure to give them. The World could not have made a more fortunate selection.

Conkling could not have well undertaken a more serious job than defending libel suits for this particular newspaper, for it is a notorious fact among New York Our Indian population, exclusive of those in Alaska, is reported as number the interest of the the penal code, with the most sublime contempt. In the case above alluded to Mr. Conkling's opponent put the reporter who wrote the alleged libelous article on the stand, and before he got through with him extorted the admission that he was directed by his city editor to prepare "sensational" articles in any event. The World is rather an exceptional publication in this particular point, having almost no competitor in the field of sensa-tional journalism. Its success has been achieved through a careful catering to the wants of the masses of newspaper readers and through its pioneer effort in the direction of pictorial illustration. Most of the New York dailies are even unnecessarily careful about treading on the toes of the libel law. Many of them have been bitten repeatedly in the past for comparatively small sums. And yet there is still truth in the proposition, enunciated many years ago by a journalistic wag, that "the United States ought to mint a coin six cents in value for the accommodation of such publishers as get muleted for damages in libel suits." Such a com would surely be a great conven-

Millions in It.

Chicago Herald: "There are some mighty green men in this world," said the passenger from the west, "and I struck one of em a week or two ago. If I hadn't I wouldn't be here now. Last spring I went out into Western Nebraska and homestcaded a quarter section. I hadn't seen the land, but took it supposin' it was all right. But when I got there I found it already inhabited. About 150 acres of the 160 were covered with a prairie-dog town. Well, I concluded to settle down and see what I could do, and I'm mighty glad now that I did. About two weeks ago I was trusted for some bacon and flour and ter-backer, an' feelin' right smart discour-aged. I was out of money and grub, and the winter was comin' on fast, an' I couldn't see any way out of it but to eat prairie dogs, an' they're mighty hard to catch. But that day was the turning point in my luck. While I was at the station an Englishman got off the cars an' said as how he was out west lookin fer a place to make an investment. Said he'd heard o' the fur business, and wanted to know M he

was out in the fur country yet. "'Furs,' says I, 'there hain't nof'-an' just then an idea struck me, an' I changed my tune. 'Furs,' says I, 'there hain't no better fur country than this on 'airth. Just come out to my place till I show you my fur farm.

'An' he went out with me, an' I showed him the prairie dog town, an', as luck would have it, it was a bright sunny day, an' the dogs was out scootin' around by the hundreds.

"Talkin' about furs,' says I, 'what d'ye think of that? I've been six years growin' those mink, an' hain't sold a hide. It's all natural increase. Guess they's 'bout seven thousand of 'em now, an' they double every year. How many will there

You oughter seen that Englishman's eyes open as he took out his pencil an' figured it up. He made it 7,168,000 mink.
"Well, says I, 'call it 5,000,000, to be on the safe side. It won't cost \$1 to keep 'em. either, an' if they're worth a cent they're worth \$1 apiece. There's millions

Then he got right down to business, in less than an hour I had sold out for \$7,000 cash, an' the next day I juid \$320 for the homestead at the land office, got my patent, transferred it to him an' took the first train for the east. Step into the buffer with me, parsner, an' take a drink

Her complexion is like her name. Why She uses Pozzoni's Complexion Powder TODD, BRIDE AND BABY.

A Howling In ant Spolls a Bostonian's

Honey moon. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Y. Todd left the Hoffman bouse Tuesday night of last week on the way to their home in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Told were married in Boston a few weeks ago, and they came to New York on their wedding tour. They brought a 14-months' baby with them, and this is why they brought him, says the New York Journal.

the New York Journal.

Mr. Told is a very bashful man. He courted his wife, then M ss. Agnes Mayberry, for six years and ne never had courage enough to propose to her. The elder Mr. Mayberry gave Mr. Told every encouragement. He chained up his dog, padded the front gate, and haid in tons of coal and gallons of oil for the parlor lamp. The coal bin was empty, the oil can was at lowest obb before Mr. Told managed to stammer out that he would managed to stammer out that he would be very happy is Miss Mayberry would

So they were married, but Mr. Todd vowed that he would not go on a bridal trip. He told his wife that he would detrip. He told his wife that he would de if he knew that every one was laughing at him and pointing him out as a bridegroom. Mr. Todd observed that old married peoas a general rule had children. wife brightened up and promptly bor-rowed her married sister's baby. Mr. Todd was cornered, and he and his wife and her sister's baby left Boston on Thursday over the N.Y., N. H. & H. R.

Things went smoothly for awhile. Mrs. Todd carried out the deception by poking the baby's stub nose into her husband's the baby's stib hose into her husband's eye and telling the "itsey witsey sing" to "kiss his papa." Mr. Todd talked out loud about their son at school and only kissed his bride in the tuanels. Every other passenger thought that he had been married for ten years except an old lady married for ten years except an old hady with grey corkscrew curls and eye-glasses. That old lady sat in the corner seat and glared at Mr. Todd until he got so nervous that he offered the baby a chew of tobacco. By-and-by the baby began to cry. Mrs. Todd bounced the baby up and down, but the more she bounced him the more he

eried. The other passengers began to scowl on Mr. Told, who got red in the face and looked as if he wished he were dead. The baby had been yelling for all he was worth for exactly forty miles when the lady with the gray curls walked over and said to Mrs. Todd: "That baby is hangry. Why don't you

feed him?" Mrs. Todd turned crimson. Mr. Todd fidgeted in his seat and seemed about to faint. Every passenger was staring at his wife and then at him.
"Ugh! What do—does he cal?" finally

asked Mr. Todd, while drops of cold perspiration chased each other down his face and rolled over the face of his

The lady with the curls said not a word. She reached over Mr. Todd and took the baby from his passive wife. When she marched with the baby into the baggage car, where sundry tin cans were ranged in line. The old lady explained matters to the baggage niester, and the baby was fed out of one of the cans until it seemed that his legs must be hollow to hold it all. Then the old lady carried the baby back to Mrs. Told and handed him over with he observation: 1

"Young lady, don't you ever try to fool the mother of fourteen." the mother of foarteen."

The other possengers during the rest of the trip to New York were anxious to know all about the son at school of whom Mr. Todd had been talking. Whenever they stopped laughing they asked all sorts of questions about him. Arrived in New York Mr. Todd bundled his wife and the halv into a can drove to the Hoffman. the baby into a cab, drove to the Hoffman house and telegraphed to his sister-in-law to come on in the first train. She came and took her child back with her. Mr. and Mrs. Todd billed and cooled for a couple of days and went back to Boston.

HE GOT THE PASSES.

How J. T. Lloyd Scared the Millionaire Railroad Manager.

Personal reminiscences of the late W. Vanderbilt are numerous, and extremely interesting. "W. H. T." in a letter to the Boston Globe, relates the following: Your articles on W. H. Vanderbilt remind me of a good joke played on him. Just after the commodore died, leaving the New York Central railroad to his management, York Central railroad to his management, J. T. Lloyd, the famous war map man, had for many years previous to that event been issuing Lloyd's Railroad Guide, and had been in the habit of receiving yearly passes from all the railroads; but when Bill Vanderbilt got control, one day Lloyd wished to send me, his general manager of canvassing agents, to Chicago, and not having received a pass from the New York having received a pass from the New York Central railroad, wrote a note to William H. Vanderbilt for such a pass and return. After waiting two hours I saw the great millionaire in the Forty-second street pot office. After reading the note he said: "How's old Lloyd? Tell him for me Vanderbilt owns this line now, and Vanderbilt don't give passes. Good day, sonny." And I was backed out of his private office.

When I reported the matter to Lloyd he was wild with rage and swore he would get even with B.H Vanderbilt.

Lloyd had at that time nearly ready for press a cheap new radroad, telegraph and express map of the Unired States and Canada, to be sold at 10 cents a copy, to fold and carry in the pocket. Just above the title of this big sheet-map was a blank space in the Atlantic ocean, 3x2 feet wide. The map was not quite finished when Vanderbilt sent his refusal to Lloyd. Lloyd went to his draughtsmen's room and ordered his best artists to make a terrible picture of a train of cars on fire and in collision, piled up like an eruption of Vesuvius, with heads and limbs flying

every way. The artist made a picture and cut it up into sections, and gave it to eight engrav-ers, who finished engraving it for printing by dusk. When it was joined together as one big view, this was placed at the top of the space in the ocean, and over the cut was placed letters three inch-

es large. "Stand from under. Killed and wounded on the New York Central radroad."
Underneath the cut of the terrible collision were a low of little collins an inch long, placed close together and a chrono-logical list of GRI needents that had occurred on this route for thirty years, with the names of the killed and wounded. Just below this list of killed was a perfect likeness of Walliam H. Vanderbilt, and under this picture his name and the words, "The exercise of this route." He printed 100 copies and mailed one to Will-iam H. Vandarisht, one to Channey M. Depew, and this to the general ticket

Beat, and one each to the sons of William H. Vanderbildnest day.

William H. W. L. derbild's coupe stopped at 164 Broadway and he came up stairs and greeted Biblyd in a friendly manner, and pulling but this disaster map,

"I got this at my house this morning. Here, fill them up," throwing down on Lloyd's desk some twelve yearly Vanderbilt told Augustus Schell, his in-

timate friend, and some of the directors of the road, who said he ought to have fought Llowd rather than give Oh, I would have fought him all my life, only he had such a perfect likeness of myself. I would probably have been killed by some socialist while traveling

Curious Iron Jewelry. Public Opinion: But few who have ad-m red the beautifully finished steel orna-

consider what a very superior class of metal must be employed in their manu-facture, yet after a moment's thought one knows not which most to admire, the eleganes of the finished work, the introducof the pattern and the consequent skill of the molder, or the fine quality of the metal that may be induced to assume such elaborate and intricate forms. Some of the articles, as broaches, have a beauty of network almost rivaling Italian fil gree in gold, yet it is nothing but east from polish is perfect, and unlike gold or silver, it is not easily tarn she even when exposed to the action of carbonic acid of a crowded, ill ventila room. The lastre has not the trying y low or orange of gold, nor the glare white of silver, but a clear, bluish, almotransparent sheen from which the light reflected as from the diamond. An when cut into facets, as are some of the ornamental buttons for ladies' dresse they almost rival the sparkle of the brdiant. The polishing of the facets is performed upon on ordinary buff whee dressed with crosses. Berlin iron is also largely employed in easting statuettes electro-plated or lacquered to resemble bronzes, for which they are frequently sold, and to which they are nowise inferior, except in the intrinsic value of the material, as the peculiarity of the iron used is its capacity for easy flowing when

Street Car Incidents.

in a fused state, and thus perfectly iii the most minute portions of the mold.

Chicago Ma.l: A very funny incident occurred on an Ogden avenue car a few evenings ago. I was hang ng to a strap in the front end of the crowded car when a woman squeezed her way through the crowd with a baby in her arms, all wrap-ped up and completely hidden from sight in a shawl, and stood herself up in an agonizing attitude, as if mutually represelving for their selfishness the people who had seats. Then a gentleman crose and cavalierly waved the lady to a seat. When she had squared herself around she began to loosen up her shawl-wrapped bundle. The gentleman who had given up his seat was horrified when the frowsy head of a poodle dog was disclosed to view, and the passengers who had observ ed her fussiness in getting comfortably settled, set up a laugh that was full, able-bodied, and satirical. The poodle-caress-er looked first indignant, then annoyed, and finally confused, and left the car at the next crossing to escape the jeers of her heartless fellow-passengers. "Talking about this seat relinquishment

business," said a shrill voice that was found to emenate from a very small man on the lower step of the lower platform, "I played a good one on one of those nice, ammble woman who think they own the earth as soon as they come inside of a car. He! he! I was sitting one evening last week wedged right in between a big man and a fair claimk of a woman, when a lady came in who, I reckoned, weighed about 200. She seemed to feel real had because some one d-dn't get right up and ask her to be seated. Then I thought I'd have some fun. So I wriggled out of my inch and a half space and says:

"Have a seat, madam?
"She smiled a thankful sort of a smile, and turned around to sit down. You see I ain't a heavy weight, and only about two inches of space was visible on the seat. She looked at it sort of astonished, and then kind of sized herself up. "Dad you sat there? says she "Yes'm, says I.

"'Well,' says she, 'I guess I ain't very Then everybody snickered good and hard, and two or three fellows went out on the front platform to smoke. That give her room enough for sit down. "I got even in another way," said a

man with a fierce mustache, who was bit-ing on a eight for keeps. "I gave my ing on a cigar for keeps, "I gave my seat to a lady one day, and she didn't even look pleasant about it. Sort of smilled, 'sthough it was regular and required by law. That made me wrathy. "Scuse me, madam,' I says, 'I think I dropped my purse on that seat.' She got up then, and I turned round and sat down as cool as fee-cream. Oh, she was mad; said she had been insulted, and went and made a kick to the conductor. He he couldn't do anything about it, and she got off at the next corner, 'cause every body was guying her."

What an Enterprising Drummer Did. Chicago Herald: "I had a little experi-ence the other night," said a drummer, "that took all my nerve and gall to bear up under. Ever since I've been on the road I've made it a principle to meet all engagements. More than once I've skipped three or four towns in which I was sure of selling big bills of goods in order to keep my engagement with some girl or other. When I agree to be at a certain place at a given minute you can bot your last dollar I'll be there. Well, the other day I landed in St. Louis, and suddenly discovered that in a moment of forgetfulness I had promised to take two girls to the theater that night. The girls were not acquainted, either. I have a liar and a sneak, and the girls' brothers were customers of mine, and so, after thinking the matter over, I made up my mind that I'd live up to my contract. So I bought my seats at two theaters, engaged my carriage, and pre-pared for the campaign. I sent word to the first one that I'd call for her rather early, and to the other that I might be a few minutes late. I whirled No. 1 off, scatted her, excused myself for a minute before the rising of the curtain, slipped out, and in two seconds the horses were on a run for No. 2. I got her in the seat five minutes after the cur-tain rose. Stayed the act out, excused myself, went back to the other, apologized, and everything was all right. I spent the evening flitting from one to the other, and got my money's worth out of the backman, as I made him hump. I made inquiries as to the hour the plays would be over, and found I lead twentyfive minutes' leeway. Then I made such good use of those twenty live minutes that I got No. 1 home and was back after No. 2 just as the currain went down. To do this cost me \$12, and the next day I had to skip out of town because the hackman was after me with a bill for one of his hors-es, which had died from overdriving, but not till after I had sold big bilis of goods to the girls' brothers. Besides, I had the satistaction of keeping my engagements and performing an unparalleled feat in the theatre-going business. That's the kind of a hustler I am."

The Ames Monument. The Ames Monument.

A Larame dispatch to the St. Louis Globe Democrat of the 13th says: The Ames monument, creeted by the Union Pacific at Sharman, summit of the Rocky mountains, at a cost of \$69,000, proves to be o very tromblesome charge. Recently a main named Murphy, of Laramic City, made the discovery that it was situated on the public domain instead of radroad land, as was supposed. He at once located the ground under the desert land act, and wrote the company offering his title and wrote the company offering his title for sale. The Union Paulic sent out Messrs, Lamberton and Ryner, two of their keenest lawyers, who persuaded Murphy to relinquish his claim for two town lets worth \$100. It is learned since that the lawyers buildozed Murphy into a settlement, claiming, and making him be-lieve, that he had laid himself liable to imprisonment. It is learned also that Lam-berson, who hailed from Omaha, left

monument, fronting the railroad, had been decorated with painted signs extell-ing the virtue of a medicine. Flags at Hair Mast.

ments—buttons, bracelets brooches, clasps, etc.—sometimes worn by ladies, have taken the trouble to ascertain that they sell domeonsist of other than cast iron, or to

there with \$15,000 with instructions to use

any or all of it in buying Murphy off. Wednesday morning the last discovery was made that the entire north side of the

THE CHEAFESPLACE IN OMAHATO BUY

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

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Will pay customers' draft with bill of lading attached, for two-thirds value of stock.

forts and military stations as a sign of public grief. The flag is supposed to be ordinarily flying from the mast head at such places. This is the sign of security, possession, and in the time of war, of dehance. It is always an emblem of satisfaction, and sometimes of joy and triumph. It was then fitting that in recogmition of public sorrow the flag should be partly lowered. But such is not the ex-isting custom. Now on the death of pub-he men all haste is made to run-up a flag to half mast on every available magstant though, but for such death, the stail would perhaps have remained flagless for months. The effect is to give a city a far more festive air than it would have worn had no such death occurred. This a curious evidence of the gradual perversion of a custom. But one passe of the new development deserves positive reprobation That is the flying of business banners at

JAMES FILE'S The Great Invention, For EASY WASHING

IN HARD OR SO'T, HOT OR COLD WATER Without Harm to FABEIC or HANDS. and particularly adapted to Warm Climates. No family, rich or poor, should be without it. Sold by all Grocers, but beware of vile imi tations. PEARL!NE is manufacture

JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK:



DR. HAIR'S Asthma Cure.

This invaluable specific readily and perma-nently cures all kinds of Astiona. The most obstinate and long standing cases yield promot-ty to its wonderful curing properties. It is known throughout the world for its unrivaled officacy.

J. L. CALDWELL, city of Lincoln, Neb., writes,
Jan. 25, 1884: Since using Dr. Hair's Asthma
Cure, for more than one year, my wife has been
entirely well, and not even a symptom of the entirely well, and not even a symptom of the disease has appeared.
WILLIAM BENNETT, Richland, Iowa, writes, Nov. 34, 1883; I have been affected with Hay Fever and Asthma since 1859. I followed your directions and ann happy to say that I never slept better in my life. I am ghal that I am manung the many who can speak so favorably of your remedies. your remedies.

A raimble di page treatise containing similar roof from overy state in the U.S., Canada and reat fleifain, will be malled upon application.

Any druggist not having it in stock will prore it.

A POSITIVE cure without medical ber 16, 1856. the most obtinate case in four days or less. Alian's Soluble Medicated Bougies No nausenous doses of cubobs, copulbs or oil o sandalwood that are certain to produce dyspep sia by destroyl by the continue of the stounded Price \$1.50. Sold by all druggists or qualled on

J. C. ALLANTOO. CURE. 83 John st., New York.

EPITHELIOMA!

OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my lace. Rear han his awar a frent recommen ed and set to Selft's Specific and to termined a material selft's Specific and to termined a material selft's Specific and to termined a material selft's Specific and to termined a mediane at first was to somewhat aggravant the sore; but soon the inflamation was allayed and I began to mp over after the first few bodies. My general has I a mass ready improved. I am stronger and shirt of oney kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the there to beet, until there is not a vestige of the fewords a little sear marks the place.

Must Joneth A McDonald.

Atlanta, Ga., August II, 13.

I have had a cancer on my face for some years, extending from one cleek bone across the nose to the other. It has given an a great acad of pain, at times burning and iteling to such an extent that it was almost un acarable. I commenced using Switt's Specific in May, 1885, at they used eight bot les. It has given the greatest relief by removing the inflamation and restoring my search health. W. Barnes.

Knoxville, Iown, Sept 8, 1885 Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3 Atlanta, Ga. N. Y. 157 W. Ski street.

Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and

more every year.

IN MAN



restricts the patrons that sense of personal secn-afforded by a solid, theomorphy ballocted read-sum of the tracks of continuous steet rail, subscala b finite our cores and bridges, reling about as near focts on as human 1919 res make if, the samely

The Famous Albert Lea Route
Is the derect and fearests time between Chicago and
Minisapolis and St. Paul, where convections are made
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granular of lows and Minisapos. It is also the most
desirable reare to the crede wheat fields and pastoral
lanks of interior Datests.

Still arreth a Datest.

Still arreth a Datest.

Still arreth a Datest.

Minisapositis and R. Paul and intermediate points.

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The Science of Life should be read by the scient for instruction and by the amiliated for relief. It will benefit at the state of the scient of the scient in the scient of the scient in the scient of the

Railway Time Table OMAHA.

The following is the lane of arrival and depart as a trains by Central Standard time at the late of trains of the C. St. F. M. & O. arrive and depart from their depot, corner of 14th and Web-ster streets; trains on the H. & M., C., B. & Q. and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the H. & M. depot; all others from the Union Pacific depot.

9:35 a. M. Mail and Express 6:30 p. M. 5:35 p. M. Express 9:15 a. M. WARASH, ST. COULT & PACTEG.
2:15 p. M. Leal St. Louis Express Local 3:30 p. M. Transfer St. Louis Ex. Transfer 3:30 p. M. KANSAS CITY, St. JOHN & COUNCIL BRUFFS, 0:00 a. M. Mail and Express 7:35 p. M. Express 7:35 p. M. Express 7:35 p. M. A. M. P. M. 7:50a - 4:10a

Dopart. NORTHWARD. A. M. P. M. C. ST. P. M. & O. A. M. P. M. Signa City Express 5:40c Oakland Accommod a 19:50c Dopart. EASTWARD. Arrive

A.M. P.M. C., B & Q. A.M. P. M.

5:20 Via at swouth 9:20

SOUTHWARD.

Arrive

Dequart.

STOCK YARDS THAINS
Will leave C. P. depot. On this, at 6:40-8:3510:45-10:55 a. m.; :40-3:50-5:5 p. m.
1:av 8to - ands for On this at 7:55-10:25 a.
m.; 12:01-12:4; -5:07-5:s p. m.
No and r n daily; B. daily except Sunday; C. daily except Saturday; D. daily except Saturday; D.