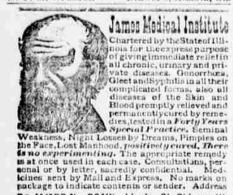
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#### HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm

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

FIELD AND FARM.

Cooking Food for Dairy Cows. Prairie Farmer: Some twenty years ago there was a strong movement in favor of feeling cooked food to stock of all kinds, and particularly to dairy cows. The report of the agricultural depart ment for 1865 contained a very able artiele on the subject, from the pen of Prof. E. W. Stewart, which had a decided influence on the public mind. Large numbers of enterprising and progressive farmers perfected arrangements for steaming or otherwise cooking the food for their dairy and other stock. The movement in favor of cooking food for stock, however, has retrograded rather than advanced. Twenty years have now clapsed since the period first mentioned, and less food is now cooked for tarm animals than then. The practice involves labor, which is expensive, to save feed, which is cleap. The Farmers' club, of Elmira N.Y., several years ago took some pains to gather statistics from several dairy farms where cows were fed steamed hay and grain, the food cooked and fed in warm stables. A like number of dairy arms were visited where the cows were fed on uncooked provender of similar character—hay and straw. From all these farms were obtained the records of milk production and figures approximaing accuracy relating to amount of hay and grain, having reference also to value When these figures were subjected to analysis it was found that in every in-stance a quart of milk obtained from un-cooked food was produced at less cost han a quart from cooked food, and in the latter case no charge was made for the labor of cooking and cutting the fod-der, which are items of some importance. It will be borne in mind that labor is more abundant and fodder higher priced in New York than in states further west. In addition to other causes, the increasing practice of preserving coarse feed by ensilage has doubtless contributed to

Hints on Horse Barns.

bring cooking food for animals into

There is a point to be observed in fitng a barn for the reception of horses lovs a writer in the National Live Stock urnal, and that is the size of the stall The narrow dimensions of the stall positive cruelty to the horse. Many talls are built too narrow to enable the horse to extend his nucls when lying He is compelled, when in a re combent position; to double his limbs up under him; his legs are thus kept in a eramped position when he ought to be completely at rest. A narrow stall tends make a horse restive and easy, and frequently induces him to kick violently against the contracted sides of his narrow prison, and develops in him the objectionable practice of crib-Still another cause of great needless suffering is occasioned to the horse by keeping him tied up by the head. In order to enable a horse to sleep comfort ably, he should be able to lie down at full length, limbs extended, and his head resting on the floor. This he is often unable to do, owing to the short halter-strap, which will not allow him to rest the lower portion of the head on the floor, and the extraordinary discomfort of the position in which the poor beast is thereby compelled to seek his natural rest can be better imagined than

Transferring a Homestead Claim. Prairie Farmer: Until a man gets his patent or deed, he has no title to transfer, and he cannot assign his right to others to till out his term of occupation. Yet after one has got possession of a homestead, and its value has increased, it is quite customary to sell out his interest, which often amounts to considerable in favorable and rapidly settling up localities. It is done in this way. A second party may agree to give him say \$500 for his rights and improvements. A bargain to this effect is made. One of two courses may then be adopted. He may from the proceeds of the sale, pay \$200 \$1.25 per acre) to the government for a title, and by agreement assign this to the purchaser on its reception. Or, if the purchaser prefers, they may proceed as follows: They go together to the district land office, alone if possible, and the occupant hands a paper to the register "renouncing" his homestead claim. That moment it becomes government land again, and the second man at once, before anyone else can get ahead of him files his homestead claim on the same plot paying the \$14. He is then where the omesteader was at the start, only that he has the advantage of any improvements made. He must hold it five years unless in the meantime he buys it, or dis-poses of his interest in the same way that he got possession. As we understand it some one man (or woman)must be in confive years before the free government patent is issued. Often there are many such transfers, and in the midst of thriv ng settlements of many years' standing there are lands deeded to anyone, but held by such occupation, though some of iem are now worth \$10 to \$20 an acre or even more.

The Horse's Foot. Country Gentleman: Rev. J. C. Woods, speaking of the horse's foot, says that the

horse is not furnished with muscles fitted for lifting heavy weights at the end of its legs, and, therefore, the foot is care fully made as light as possible. The hoof, therefore, must be light. It must be hard, so as to endure contact with sharp-edged rock, a sun-baked soil, or loose stones. It must be elastic, in order to obviate the jar which would be caused by the concussion of a hard and unyielding substance with the hard and unyield-ing ground. It must be sharp-edged, to give the animal a footing on rocks or un-even ground. It must be clinging, so as to save the horse from falling on a wet, slippery or frozen surface. Lastly, as the hoof must be perpetually worn away, it must be capable of self-repair in exact proportion to the loss of material.

Saving Hog Manure. Like sheep, with many farmers, suffi-cient care is not taken to properly save the manure from hogs, and no special pains are taken to increase the amount. Manure from hogs, especially when fatted, as they generally are, on corn fed in the ear, is very valuable, and when combined with the cobs, becomes paricularly o If allowed to lie too long, it is not as good for corn as some other kinds, because it becomes infested with too many worms. It is coarse, and should be gathered up and applied be-fore it wastes too much by lying out exposed to the weather.
Ordinarily there is not a very large

mantity of this kind of manure made on he farm, but if more care were taken in providing plenty of good shelter and a good dry floor to feed the stock on furnishing them with a sufficient supply of bedding to keep them comfortable. the quantity could be considerably in-

The peus should always be kept clean If the floors are made slightly slanting this work can be made easier. As with all other manure, except what is used in th garden, I prefer to had out as fast as I can find time to do the work; I prefer to use on root crops, although it is valuable for all kinds of crops, and can be applied

Rotted corn cobs are a valuable fertil-izer on any soil that is deficient in potash. and are worth saving for this purpose alone while if retted with manure they are considerably more valuable, and in cleaning up the hogpen considerable pains should be taken to gather up and mix them with the manure. Cleaning up the peas often and bauling out the manure materially aid in keeping the stock healthy. Hogs seem to be susceptible to disease, perhaps more so than some other kinds of stock, and cleanli-ness is a great aid toward health, and while you seeme valuable manure to keeping the hogoens clean, you also hi

Ways of Preserving Eggs for Winter. As the season is close at hand when fowls quit laying, the provident house keeper desires to put away enough eng for winter, and various methods are un-ployed. A writer in the Prairie Farmer says they may be packed in outs, small end down, but if the dish containing then is set where it is damp the oats wil be likely to become musty and hurt the be likely to become musty and hart the flavor of the eggs. They will keep a limited time packed in salt, but the yolks will often settle against the shell, ren-dering the eggs worthless. They are sometimes packed in dry ashes, but if these are very strong, they are apt to cook the ergs, and this way is not to be recommended. I have seen good house keepers fill a colander with eggs and pour over them a whole teakettle of boil ng water before packing them away The theory of this is that the hot water slightly cooks the outside of the egg next the shell so that the remainder is perfectly air tight, and thus preserves

the inside parts. Another way is to slake fresh lime making it about the thickness of hasty pudding. Then to one gallon of water put two teacupfuls of this and one tea supful of common salt. Stir this dissolved, then put in an egg, and if it rises to the top it is too strong. Add water until the egg will sink to the bottom. When of the right strength, pack the eggs in a far, put a plate or a light board on the top to keep them under the liquor, and pour it over them. The eggs must be covered by the mixture or they will spoil. They will keep this way a long time; but if the liquor is made too strong it will cat the shell.

Another way is to pack them in small boxes, and when one is full nail it up and turn it over once a week. They should be packed in salt or bran, so as not to touch each other. This is said to be the surest way to keep eggs for a few months. Some claim to have good success by greasing the shell with lard, and then packing in bran. Cold storage is also : good thing, but unfortunately every one has not such a convenience.

Various Hints and Suggestions. The chief requisites for successful winter dairying are warm, well arranged stables, or cattle houses, good cows, plenty of rich feed, and pure water with chill taken off, and the most scrupulous neatness in all the operations of the dairyman, from the stable to the packing

of the butter for shipment. Linseed meal is laxative, while cotton-seed meal is the reverse. The use of the small quantities three times a week, will loosen the skin and greatly assist the animal in condition. A mixture of the two substances, if given to mileh cows, great its quality. For mothers and breeding ewes it should be used in moderate quantities and always in connection with plenty of hay or straw. Linseed meal should be used rather as a condition powder than as a part of the food, but cottonseed neal may be fed more liberal-

ly to milch cows and growing stock. W. F. Brown says, in the Indiana Farmer, it is a common practice to throw the manure from the stable out of a winlow and allow it to accumulate in a hear against the barn, where it rots, the build ing and often contaminates the air of the stable. Fresh manure should never be left in a conical heap. Probably the best way to manage it is to spread it evenly in an adjoining shed in which stock is kept loose to tramp it. If, however, it put out of doors, it should always b wheeled away from the building and mixed with the cow manure and waste from the straw stacks.

A writer in the American Cultivator them fresh and good for eighteen or twenty months. He takes the apples ripe and fresh from the trees, in the tall of the year, but late in the season, and covers them with dry, line, coal ashes to a depth of fourteen to eighteen inches. He has apples that have passed two win-ters thus preserved, out of doors, exposed to rain and frost, and yet the fruit came out fresh and fair. He thinks other articles may be kept in the same manner.

It is really surprising to observe the great difference in feeding cattle. An examination of the manure heap, of one farm will show that no folder is wasted, while the examination of that of another will show that at least one-half of the coarse fodder is wasted, though in quality it is quite as good as that which is fed out without waste, and if the cattle be examined it will, as a rule, be found that those which are fed so as to cat the fodder up clean are in better condition than those that waste their food; thus showing that the feeding of cattle well not only prevents waste, but also secures a better

ondition of the animals.

Poultry raisers should not neglect to use sufficient raw bone, either crushed or in the form of meal. It contains lime, as do also oyster shells, but it also contains animal matter which is of great value. Bone when burnt is of comparatively litvalue over oyster shells, but when crushed or ground raw, supplies value peculiar to itself. All classes of poultry are extremely fond of it. Care should be taken to have it pure and sweet. It is good for all classes and ages of pouliry. For young chicks it should be used in the form of meal, mixing a soull quantity two or three times a week with their soft feed, say one quart to a bushel of corn

The question is often asked: Is there any value to cob meal? and will it pay to have the cobs ground? If the cobs were to be ground separate, and the meal fed to the cattle unmixed with the corn-meal, it is very doubtful if it would pay, but when the corn is ground with the cob and the meal thus mixed, it is believed by those who have tried it that it will pay in fact, that it would pay even if the cobscontained no nutritive qualities, be cause of the mechanical effect which the When corn meal is fed mal's stomach. unmixed it lays heavy in the stomach, and is readily mixed with the liquid that

s so important to hasten digestion.

A stock-breeder knows by the looks of the hair of an animal whether it is in a thriving condition or not. He knows that a change from a smooth, glossy coat to one rough and dead-looking, is almost the first indication of a derangement of the vital functions, and that i is much easier to make a good coat bad than to make a bad coat good. Now wool is nothing more than hair, modified by the breeder's art, but still just as susceptible to bodily influence as is ordinary hair, in fact more so, for it is more delicate in texture and construction. And as it is one of the principal products for which we keep sheep it behooves us to guard against any influences which in-jure its quality. Among other qualities sought for in wool by the manufacturers are lustre and strength of fibre. The quality of some goods is in fact due to the brilliant lustre given it by the wool, as for example delaines and atpacas. Some wools possess this lustre naturally more than others, but, as intimated above, the condition of the sheep will

have much to do with it. Horse-growers make a grave mistake in trying to dispose of their young geld-ings without breaking them in harness. It is all well enough to use energy in tryng to get good stallions and mares, and to mate them properly; but we care not how fine the produce, it will be found impossible to market it to advantage in the wild state. The average man who has use for a horse and goes into the

market to buy, wants one that is ready for service. He has not the time to spare to train a team, nor does not cate to buy n wild hore and take the chance of his breaking gently. It is cheapest and best for him to buy a horse that has already been gentled and accustomed to work. The grower who is in the business and has a dozen, more or less, every year to dispose of, can do the handling at a much less expense than the man who wants one or two animals. Then, for a vantageous to have them trained, as it is junpossible to tell what is in a horse until he is put to service and the better the qualities developed the greater his value.

KEITH'S CAPITAL.

A Variety of Local Happenings at Ogalalla.

OGALALLA, Neb., Dec. 29.- | Correspondence of the BEE. |- Last Monday the bridge bond question was voted upon by the people and the returns show that it has been carried by a good majority, not over ninety votes being cast against it. Parties of both sides did all in their power to get out a large vote.

The Boston Young Ladies' Vassar polo club exhibited here on Monday evening at the rink, a home team of polo players beidg matched against them. The Boston young ladies proved victorious, by a score of live to three. All are of the opinion that we have some young ladies in our place that can excel them as roller

Mr. Linderholm is having built a store building, 50x60, on Front street. In the spring he will commence his two-story brick building, 66x100, situated on Sprace street. Mr. L. has a great deal of faith in Ogalalla.

Win. Nostrum, one of our live real estate agents, is expected back home shortly with one of Illinois' handsome daughters as a bride.

O. E. Frederickson has creeted the first store building at Paxton and, as a bridge

will be built there, we see no reason way cannot do a large business. The Ogaladla cornet band has secured an experienced teacher from Iowa, who will instruct them during the winter. The band boys held one of the largest balls of the season on Christmas night. The proceeds amounted to forty-two dol-They will have several entertain-

ments during the winter. Their first, "The Little Brown Jug," will be played about the last of January. We have had very little snow yet, and reminds one of a southern winter, being mild and warm. L. M. L.

A Prophesy that Affects Russia.

London Life: Society at St. Petersburg is just now much occupied with the revival of a very curious story. About three years ago there was a spiritualistic which the spirit of a famous departed general was called up and prophosied, amongst other things, that there would be a great way in 1886, in which Russia would take the leading part. As the ghost of the deceased warrior mentioned amongst the names of officers who would greatly distinguish themselves in the war those of some men who did not even figure in the army list, the affair was looked upon as a joke and nothing more was thought of it, But, by a strange coincidence, amongst recent appointments to the rank of commissioned officers the very names appear which the spirit had foretold, the bearers being men of no family, who have risen from the ranks. As there is no country in the world where superstition is carried to such an extent as in Russia, the incident has caused quite a sensation. It would be very strange if at die commencement of the year 1886 we should see Russia drawn into a war with Austria as a result of the struggle between Servia and Bulgaria.

Catarrh Is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease, liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Beng a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional remedy like flood's Sarsaparilla, which, neting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh in even its most severe forms. Made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell,

A Verdict for the Pawnbroker. The suit of the Excelsior band vs. A. Kline, the pawnbroker, was tried yes-

terday in Justice Weiss' court. seems that one of the members of the band had become hard up and pawned his instrument, a brass horn, to Kline. The band repleyined the instrument, but the jury failed to sustain them in their The verdiet was for the de-The soft glow of the tea rose is acquired by

the ladies who use Pozzoni's powder

Entertainment at Creighton College, A musical and literary entertainment was given last evening at Creighton college hall for the benefit of the Holy Family parish school. An interesting and instructive programme has been pre-pared. Some of the best talent in the parish and college will participate.

"For real merit," says one of the most celebrated Prima Donnas, "B. H. DOUG LAS & SONS: CAPSICUM COUGH DROPS for irritation of the throat are

Investigating Marshal Cummings. The investigation of Marshal Cumnings, on charges preferred by Ex-Captian Sullivan will take place on Saturday morning, commencing at ten o'clock. The session will be a public one, in all probability, in the council chamber. The investigating committee intended to have met on Monday, but the funeral of Ex-Mayor Murphy prevented their carrying out that purpose.

Nervous Debilitated Men. Nervous Debilitated Men,
sou are allowed a free trial for thirty days
of the use of Dt. Dve Celebrated Voltaie
Belt with Electric Susensory Appliances
for the speedy reflet andpermanent cure of
Nervous Debility 1988 of Vitality and Manhood, and alls Rhdred troubles. Also for
many other dispass. Complete restoration to
health, vicor and manhood. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphiet with full information, terms site, malled free by addressing
Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

A walnut tree follownsed in Straley county. West Virginia, for \$250, was cut int logs and sold in New York for \$1,600.

Angostura Bitters, the world-renowns appetizer and unvilorator, imparts a delivious flavor to all drinks and cures dyspepsia, diar rhoea, fever and 350c. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. ASPGout grocer or your drug gist for the genuine Angostaura, manufactured by J. G. B. Siegolf & Sons.

One ranchman in southern Kansas losi 600 cattle lately by a agraine tire, and others suffered losses almost as serious.

Complexion Powder is an absolute necessity of the refined toilet in this climate. Pozzoni's combines every element of beauty and purity. The total number of troops furnished by all the states for the Union army during the late war was 2,555,172.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clang to Casteria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

A CHRISTMAS ROMANCE.

A Long Lost Son Turns Up After an Absence of Twenty-Two Years. The little township of Alexandria, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, had a

Christmas romance worthy of a great novelist. When the war for the union

was half over young Mahlon Hulrizer, then 20 years old, left the old farm in Hunterdon county and emlisted for the war. He left at home a father and mother, and a sister and younger brother. He was soon in the thick of the fight, but sent letters regularly to the old homestead One day, fate in '63, he was captured by the confederates and taken to a town on the South Carolina coast. There, with eleven others, he was kept prisoner. One night the twelve escaped and put to sea in a small boat. When they were a few miles from the coast the boat was upset by a large wave, and ten out of the twelve were lost. Hulrizer and a companion escaped. They ching to the bo tom of the boat, and were bicked up it the morning by a freight vessel. Cuba. No persuasions could induce the captain to turn back. When Cuba was reached the young men-for Hulrizer's companion was young-found themselves utterly destitute. They maniged to get a tittle work, and finally wrote letters home. But the leiters never reached their destination. Weeks rolled on with out any reply, and the men at last joined an enterprise that was to work the nitrate beds in Peru, and they went on to South

They were given a share in the com-pany, and soon began to make money. The beds proved to be very productive and valuable. Home was not forgotten at the start, but no letters ever left the coast for the north until after the war was over, and by the time the war was writing. They prospered, and deter-mined to amass a fortune before return-ing home. Business and a fondness for the country finally overcame even that determination, however, and when they they got rich they staid where they were in order to get richer. At last both of them married wealthy Peruvian women, and began rearing families, and so it happened that the old Jersey farm was forgotten, except as trade brought them in contact with Americans. Then the war between Peru and Chili broke out a few years ago, and a great deal of the fortune made was lost and had to be regained. Toward this work every energy was bent, and thoughts of home became well nigh obliterated.

At home there was a history, When

letters reased to come from the soldier boy anxiety followed. Then the conviction became settled that the son was dead. All shared in this belief except David, the elder son. He did not give up hope, and finally induced his father, when the war had ended, to go south and see if any trace could be found. Ordina-rily the task would have neen hopeless, but luck was with them, and they suceceded in learning about the capture and the escape of the prisoners, among whom was the man they sought. They learned that the boat had floated in to shore, bot om upward, and that ten dead bodie were washed up at various points along the beach. The father gave his son up entirely, but David believed his brother had been one of the two to escape It was strange, of course, that in the event of his escape no news had come from him. But David had read stranger things, and allowed himself to believe that strange things sometimes or curred outside of liction. So, while all at home mourned for Mahlon, David kept a good heart. He said he would find hin some day. Ten years ago he went to New York and engaged in business, and in five years had made his way to a good business position and had married well. One day, a little less than a year ago, a friend of his in the South American trade come true. To make a long short, he wrote, and received his brother. He wanted Mahlon to return at once with him, but business rendered impossible. He told David to remain with him a few months, and then he would come home with his family and spend a year in his native country. David consented, after finding that his family and business here would permit. weeks ago the brothers sailed from Pern. They reached New York Christmas morning, and Christmas night the old farm resounded with the welcome, and the old folks knew no bound to their joy. Neighbors and friends flocked to see the glost boy, and they all think the story of Enoch Arden is discounted in their own experience.

Athletic sports may now be said to form part of the course of education in all schools and colleges. There is a danger, however, that they may sometimes be indulged in to a hurtful degree, and experienced athletes always counteract the effects of severe training by thorough applications of St. Jacobs Oil. sfrengthens the muscles and makes the limbs firm and clastic.

Paper Railroads.

To the Editor: I have noticed in the Bee, of late, frequent editorial allusions in a somewhat sarcastic vein, to the building of "paper" railroads in Nebrasinstances of initiatory proceedings being taken in the way of filing articles of incorporation, etc., without anything tan-

gible resulting.

Admitting this, I would call attention to the fact that the Burlington means business every time, and I cannot recall an instance wherein that company has not actively followed up its preliminary announcement by the actual building of the projected railroad. Probably there has been no time within

the past three years when the Burlington has not had a new branch line in process of construction.
I call attention to this matter because I am convinced that in speaking of building "paper" railroads, a mental reserva-tion should te made in favor of the cor-

poration named.
It is safe to set down as a fact that the Burlington system is managed by busy men who are animated by a steady pur-pose, which does not admit of a waste of time in building "paper" roads.

Police Court.

Four vagrants were sent up by Judge Stenberg yesterday to done with Joe Miller for a term of twenty-live days on bread and water. Two others were sen-tenced to thirty days on the same diet. and mother was given lifteen days on bread and water. A young man accused of stealing two pairs of shoes was sent up for twenty-live days. One drunk was

> FOR Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than

most men, and used more and

more every year.

THE CHEAFESPLACE IN OMAHATO BUT

# FURNITURE

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

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REFERENCES:—Merchants and Farmers' Bank, David City, Nob.; Koarney National Bank, Koarney, Nob.; Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Nob.; McDonald's Bank, North Platte, Nob. Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Nob., Nob. Omaha Will pay customers' draft with bill of lading attached, for two-thirds value of stock.

What is a Cold?

The Lancet: It is startling to discover how little we know about the common forms of disease. For example, a 'cold' —what is it? How is it produced, and in what does it consist? It is easy to say a cold is a chill. A chill of what part of the organism? We know by daily experience that the body as a whole, or any of its parts, may be reduced to a considerably awar tay be reduced to a considerably awar tay be reduced to a considerably. lower temperature than will suffice to give a man a cold if the so-called chill be indicted upon the surface suddenly. Is it, then, the suddenness of a reduction of inperature that causes the coldy It would be strange if it were so, because few of the most susceptible of mortals would take cold from simply handling a siece of cold metal or accidental contact with ice. The truth would seem to be, that what we call cold taking is the result f a sufficient impression of cold to reduce the vital energy of nerve centres presiding over the functions in special organs. If this be the fact it is ea see why nature has provided the stimulus of a strong ht of sneezing to rouse the dormant centres and enable them at once to resume work and avoid evil consequences. This explains why the worst effects of cold do not, as a rule, follow up "chill" which excites much sweezing Shivering is a less effective convulsion to restore the paralyzed nervous energy, but, in a lower degree, it may answer the same purpose. The shivering that results from the effect of a poison of the nervous centres is a totally different matter. We speak only of the quick muscular agita-tion and teeth-chattering which occur whenever the body is exposed to cold and evil results do not ensue. It follows, from what we have said, that the natural indication to ward off the effects of a chill is to restore the vital energy of the nervfluence by which to attain this object than a strong and sustained effort of the The man who resolves not to take a cold seldom does.

A South American Countess of Monte

Christo. The richest woman in South America is said to be Donna Isadora Cousino, of Santia go, Chih. According to a New York Sun correspondent she has millions friend of his in the South American trade of dollars in money flocks and heads that remarked that a man by the name of are numbered by the hundreds of thou-Hulrizer was a large nitrate-bed owner. sands, coal, copper and silver mines Upon finding that the first name was acres of real estate, a fleet of iron steam rious other trifles in the way of produc story short, he wrote, and received word from his brother. Sending his family to the farm in Hunterdon county, David sailed last spring for less than \$7.50 a ton. She owns every of its 7,000 inhabitants is dependent on her for support. In Coronel, another town, nine tenths of the people, and there are 8,000, are on her pay-rolls. It is said that she pays out \$100,000 to \$200,-000 a month as wages in these two towns, nearly all of which comes back into her pocket through the supply stores, where she sells food and clothing to her own people. She is now building a mansion in Lota that will cost \$1,000,000, Not long ago she sent a cargo of hides and wool in one of her own steamers to Bordeaux, from whence it is to come back laden with building supplies for this mansion. She has a force of thirty gardeners constantly at work. Most of her superintendents are Scotelimen. She employs one American at Macul, whose time is mostly occupied in teaching the natives on the place how to operate labor-saving agricultural machinery. Her vineyard supplies nearly all the market of Chili with chirct and sherry wines. She has two large and fine houses; one of them is said to be lit for the palace of a king. In addition to her landed property

and her mines she owns much city real estate, which brings her a rental of sevhundred thousand dollars a She is the principal stockholder in the largest bank in Santingo. She re-cently presented a park of 100 acres in the people of that city and a race course adjoining it. Madame Cousino is yery fond of young men, and, has from ifteen to twenty young fellows constantly around her, to whom she gives all the money they can spend. She takes a great interest in the turt, her racing stable being the most extensive and successful one in South America. It is said that her winning at the last meeting exceeded \$100,005. She dresses very shabbily. The madame is between 45 and 50 years of age. She has two very pretty daughters, one 17 and the other 10 and a son who is 24 years of ago.

Culture at Governor Hill's Home, Elmira Gazette: "Ah there?" (the salu-ation.) (\*) "Ah there?" (the reply) "Dandy day," (conversation opens.) "Bet your bustle. (conversation closes.) "Tra-la." (the farewell.) "Tra-la," (dino.) (Steno-graphic report of the conversation of two Elmira young ladies in the hall-way of a fashionable church last evening.)



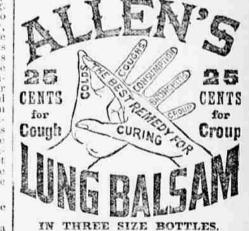
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Released.

District Attorney Estelle informed Judge Neville yesterday that he could not secure enough evidence against the woman, Victoria Howard, accused of larceny, to convict her. Accordingly this morning she was released from the county fail where she has been for the past few days. She is charged with stealing a cloak from her mistress.

The New Abstract Offices. Judging from the amount of abstract work already being done in Mr. R. C. Patterson's real estate offices, people are evidently realizing the importance of looking up the title to their property, Yesterday a reporter dropped into Mr. Patterson's offices at Thirteenth and Farnam, and found six expert abstract clerks at work taking off abstracts for various persons. All abstracts taken off at these offices are guaranteed by Mr. Patterson hanself to be accurate and cor-

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Jun. 25, 1881; Since using Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure, for more tinn one year, my wife has been entirely well, and not even a symptom of the discuse has appeared.

WILLIAM BENNITT, Richand, Iowa, writes, Nov. 24, 1831; I have been afflicted with Hay I ever and Asthma since 1820. I followed your directions and am happy to say that I never siept better in my life. I am glad that I am among the many who can speak so favorably of your remedies.

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