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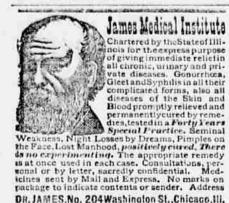
Haines' Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

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EPITHELIOMA!

OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months ago a frient recommended the use of Syff's Specific and I determined to make an effort to secure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflamation was alloyed and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the alear to beel, until there is not a vestige of it best—only a little scar marks the place.

Atlanta, Ga., August II, 185.

I have had a cancer on my face for some

I have had a cancer on my face for some

Knoxville, Iowa, Sept 8, 1885 Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3 Atlanta, Ga

A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of Canasac, Naswon, Saxs and Rison Desayas. Ann any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and 31 oid residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Thront, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcars, are treated with unparalised success, on latest arientific principles, Safely, Privately.

A Positive Written Guarantee given in every on-MARRIAGE CUIDE. 260 PAGES, FINE PLATES, elegant a binding, scaled for 800, in pestage or surrence wonderful pen platures, true to life; articles on



J. W. WOPPERMANN, BOLE ASENT, 51 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DR. HAIR'S Asthma Cure.

This invaluable specific readily and perma-nently curves all kinds of Asthma. The most obstinate and long standing cases yield prompt-ly to its wonderful curing properties. It is known throughout the world for its unrivaled

known throughout the world for its unrivaled efficacy.

J. L. CALDWELL, city of Lincoln, Neb., writes,
Jan. 25, 1881: Since using Dr. Hair's Asthma
Cure, for more than one year, my wife has been
entirely well, and not oven a symptom of the
disease has appeared.

WILLIAM BENNETT, Richland, Iowa, writes,
Nov. 3d, 1883: I have been afflicted with Hay
Fever and Asthma since 1859. I followed your
directions and am happy to say that I never
alept better in my life. I am glad that I am
among the many who can speak so favorably of
your remedies.

A valuable 5t page troatise containing similar
Froof from every state in the U.S., Canada and

Your remedies.

A valuable 54 page troatise containing similar proof from every state in the U. S., Canada and Great Britain, will be mailed upon application Any druggist not having it in stock will procure it.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

THE GIANT OF THE NORTHWEST

Chadron's Wonderful Growth and Greatness Recounted.

Prospects of Permanency - An Important Railroad Point-Business Review and Other Matters of Interest.

Chadron, Neb., Jan. 8.-[Correspondence to the BEE.]—Chadron still booms and now as winter passes away and spring draws nigh its business men agree that a year of prosperity is inevitable. Although now the weather is somewhat severe buildings are rapidly in process of construction, and merchants are stocking up their stores in readiness to a rushing spring and summer trade. It can hardly be expected that the building improvements will be as great as during the last four or five months, because, if so, Chadron would soon be a second Chicago, and this nobody expects to see, at least for some years to come. But one

thing people can be assured of, and that is: Chadron's improvements the coming spring ane summer will certainly be greater than any other town in northwestern or western Nebraska. When work commences on the railroad in the spring then Chadron's boom begins. Goods of all kinds will be rapidly shipped westward from here, and all the retail, as well as wholesale houses in the city, will do a large cash business. One question asked by a great many persons is: "Why will Chadron make such a

large place, as every business man antic ipates it will?" We answer: There must be some town west of Omaha, in north-west Nebraska, that does a wholesale business to supply the different lines of trade represented in the small towns in the surrounding country; also, after some of the officers of the Burlington & Missouri railroad looking into the matter, they think that a profitable line of road can be built into the northwest of Nebraska and beyond into the Black Hills, and will certainly construct a line in the near future and make Chadron the junction which will then make it (Chad-ron) a railroad center. Another fact which gives it the front is its energetic business men, who are persons of high standing in the financial world, and are not afraid to invest in any enterprise which tends to build up the town, which is a great difference from the business men usually found in frontier towns, who are here to day and away to-morrow, and different from anybody else and not much like themselves.

IN THE WHOLESALE LINES of business Chadron now has a eigar and liquor house of the firm of Gottstein & Owens, who carry in stock \$25,000 worth of goods. They have their salesroom on Main street. Mr. Gottstein is from Cheyenne, Wyo., being engaged there in the same business under the firm name of Gottstein & Idelman. Their business at this place was commenced last September. There is also located here an exclusive wholesale eigar house under the name of the Great Eastern Cigar company, and is owned and conducted by two gentlemen from New York. Besides the two many control of the company. from New York. Besides the two mentioned firms there are several other jobbing houses at this place and before many months pass away we are in hopes to see other lines of business represented by the wholesa e trade at this flourishing young city. Among the large number of branches of business in the retail trade Thave had a cancer on my face for some years, extending from one check bone across the nose to the other. It has given me a great deal of pain, at times burning and liching to such an extent that it was almost unbearable. I commenced using Swift's Specific in May, 1885, and have used eight bottles. It has given the greatest relief by removing the inflammation and restoring my general health.

W. Barnes. value of \$20,000. Mr. Glover has also stores located at different points along the line east of here. They are also pro-prietors of the Dawes County bank. We

> five months' growth. As space does not permit, we can only mention M. M. Harrah started the first hardvare store in the county, commencing in March last year. He carries about \$7,000 worth of goods and has a fine building for the business on Second

simply name the tirms and stocks carried

to give the BEE readers a view as to the large stocks carried in a town of only

A fine drug store is that owned by Dr. Lewis and is situated on Second street. They carry over \$5,000 worth of drugs. Mr. Lewis is also a successful physician, having a large practice in the city

sielan, having a large practice in the city and surrounding country.

Mr. H. O. Martin is proprietor of the city jewelry store and was the first in the business located here. He keeps in stock nearly \$2,500 worth of jewelry and

the leading business.
Mr. Lamb & Whitten are owners of the 'Bee Hive' store on Second street and were one of the first merchants in the White River valley. The "Bee Hive" has long since been known as one of the most prosperous dry goods houses in the city. It is under the management of S.

Shinn, jr.

Messrs Ballon & Casady were one of the first firms to establish a land locating office in the town and now are doing a large successful business. They located in the old town of Chadron in March, ast year. Their office is known as the White River Land office."

Among the different hotels in the town is the Merchants' hotel, which is under the management of Mr. F. R. Cooking-ham, gentleman of experience as a land-lord. The "Merchants" is first-class in all of its appointments and an admirably kept house having line sample rooms, etc. Keyes & Soder is the name of another firm in business on Second street. They carry a large stock of confectionery and eigars, also fancy articles, and conduct a large news depot where all the leading

papers of the day can be found.

Hamm & Vanhorn are proprietors of the finest tonsorial parlors in the northwest and their place is second to none in

Another line hardware firm is that of Willis Bros., who came here from the Badger state, Wisconsin. They have built a fine building on Second street, and carry a stock of about \$6,000 and certainly have a fine model hardware

store for a western town.

Whatever may be said by sanguine people of the place or by persons living in rival towns, who have an emnity to-ward Chadron, its buildings now value the sum of \$286,820 and the town is

ONLY FIVE MONTHS OLD. These figures are an accurate estimate and were complied by the "Chadron Democrat." The above value of buildings, include only those completed and occupied and not those in the way of construction. There are now a number of residences finely built as also several store buildings. Mr. Shelton, a prosperous merchant of the town, is erecting a large commodious structure to be used by him, when completed, as a wholesale dry goods house. It has its fronting on Eagan street. What a showing for a town of only five months growth? Improvements to the value of \$286,820. Has this record of growth ever been sur-passed? It can be readily seen that the railroad company have great hopes in Chadron's permanency, as they have made it the division of both their lines and have built here the finest and most magnificient buildings along their line. The value of their improvements here is

nearly \$100,000.

small, realize that now is the accepted time to secure homes that will in a tew years be a profitable investment. The broad, rich, fertile lands of northwest Nebraska offer inducements that no other countries do. There is no question as regard to the productive qualities being

GOOD WATER CAN BE OBTAINED. throughout all the northwest and wood it in abundance every where. Not only are inducements offered to those whose amount of capital is limited, but to those who have a large amount of money, investments can be secured that will, with in a short time return double the original amount invested. Dawes county, the county in which Chadron is situated, is a very beautiful county and contains thousand of acres of fine fertile land. The counties of Dawes and Sioux embrace a

square of about seventy miles. A great deal of this land is still available for farms at the small price of \$16 each but in a short time people who desire to homestead will have to look for other fields in which to settle as land in this part of the which to settle, as land in this part of the state is being taken up very rapidly. In all the country in the northwest Chad-ron is looked upon as the queen city and it richly deserves the name. It is situat-ed a little north of the center of Dawes county, in a picturesque valley at the foot of Pine Ridge and near the Dakota line. The railroad have made Chadron the point that connects the Black Hills with the rest of the world, by the junction of its two lines with other lines in the east and southers to one in the processing the proc and southeast, some in the prospective and others under construction, all head ed for this point, with the money invested by the railroad in improvements, with a class of business men, whose knowledge of coming events imbue them with confidence to invest, and whose wealth and eager spirit for the enterprise of the town, and other qualifications, supply the requisites for building a city. With these and many other advantageous points for the prospective growth of Chadron is it any wonder that it has won the far fained soubriquet of the magic city of the northwest? And now after all this is it any wonder that the people throughout the state have such anticipation for this

now renowned city. CHANGING THE COLOR.

Taken In by a Goggle-Eyed Hoosier. "Luck is agin us." said a well dressed, cleanly shaved, fully fed man standing on Clark street, near Madison; mighty hard work to earn an honest liv-ing nowadays. For several months the 'producers' have been so scared about the pulls that they refused to come in, and the boss had to fire a lot of us dealers. Harry and me laid around about six weeks without makin' a dollar, an' occaweeks without makin a dollar, an occa-sionally blowin in a case or two, until we had to do some hustling or starve. So we borrowed a faro layout, and bought a rack of cheap chips, an' lit out for the country. We were traveling men, you know, an' daytimes we loafed around the country towns where we stopped, an' early in the evening played billiards in the bar-room of the hotel where we put up. We were liberal with our dust, treating the boys an' the landlord, and ended by inviting the boys, one or two at a time, up to our room. There the fare layout was spread, ready for biz. We didn't lack for players, neither, cause a thing like that reaches the ears of all the young sports in a small city in about twenty-four hours, and they all flock in, just to be blooded, you know. Well, for two or three nights we did a big business. They were all afraid to play up, an none of em would lose big, but, of course, none would make a big win. Nobody can win at fare without playin' his luck for all she's worth. Two-thirds of 'em would play agin' repeaters, an' you know we had a quiet little way of keepin' the repeater goin'. We braced an' you know we had a quiet little way of keepin' the repeater goin'. We braced 'em in fine shape. One of our best suckers was a chap who wore big eye-glasses an' always kept one hand in his pockets. He also had a habit of wiping his bands with his handkerchief, and ing and sit around, and then start in again. He was very queer, but he had money, and he lost considerable for that crowd. He was shy, too, an used to sit back from the layout an hand his checks to somebody else fo place. We got along nicely until the tourth night, I think it was when this queer chap quit a winner. The next night he was a big winner, an' the third night he pretty near cleaned us out. It took every dollar in the drawer to pay his checks, and, besides, we had to go down into our pockets. Says I to Harry, after the crowd had cleared out, This is great go. What can the matter be?" dunno, 'says Harry, his eyes riveted on the chip-rack, 'but I smell a mouse,' 'Where is it?' says I. 'Right there,' says Harry, 'an' it's a rat.' And my partner swore the awfulest string of oaths I ever heard since the last time he rode down to the armory in the patrol wagon. Then he walked up to the check rack, picked up a big stack of blue chips, an' says; "You see these? We just paid that goggled sucker \$5 a piece for 'em, didn't

What of it? This is what of it.' "And then he stuck one of those blue chips in his mouth, swashed it around a bit, an' pulled it out a white chip worth That infernal goggle-eye, we afterward learned, was a chemist in some factory there, an' carried a little jar of coloring matter in his overcoat pocket. About one-fourth of the time he was playing, and the other three-fourths was praying, and the other three fourths sitting back there coloring 10 cent white chips up to \$5 blue ones. What made us so mad was that we had had so much confidence in the greenness of our crowd that we hadn't watched our chips, an' there they stood, the white piles reduced about one half in number and the blue ones correspondingly increased. We concluded that we were too green to be our jewelry an' came back to honest Chi-

'Yes,' says I, wonderingly, 'but what

engo. WANTED TO SEE GREELEY. A Bootblack Who Compelled the

Great Editor to Appear in His
Stocking Feet.
Lovejoy, the head porter at the Fifth
Avenue hotel, says the New York Mail,
has occupied that position a quarter of a
century. He is quite a character in his way and knows every prominent man in the world who ever stopped a few times at the hotel. He is tall, broad-shouldered, and has reddish-gray whiskers. Years ago he was a coach-driver in Washington. What he doesn't know about politics, horses, and the careers of public men is not worth knowing. His political knowledge comes from the papers that he reads every day very carefully. Not long ago a member of congress from the west stopped at the Eifth Avenue and had a chat with Lovejoy in the rounda about politics. The member saw a friend shortly afterward and said:
"Well, I have just had a very instructive talk with the proprietor of the

hotel. He is as well posted on politics as any man I have met lately." The congressman had to treat when informed of his mistake. Lovejoy if fond of relating this about Horace Greely, who frequently stopped there when he lived in Westchester country: "Horace Greeley? Why, of course, I saw him oft-en. He stopped here frequently for two or three days at a time. We had a shoe-black in those days who had never seen Horace Greeley, so when the latter put out his shoes in the hall to be blacked this fellow resolved to keep the shoes un-til Mr. Greeley rang for them, so as to get to see the great man. Instead of ring-ing, Mr. Greeley came down-stairs in his socks and asked the clerk to send up his shoes. It looked funny to see him bare-Immigration this year promises to be greater than northwest Nebraska ever knew, as persons residing in eastern states - e financial circumstances are

FIELD AND FARM.

The Bohemfan Oats Swindle,

Michigan farmers seem to fall as easy prey to the Bohemian-oat shark as any-body. Four or five years ago a company was organized in Ohio to sell this cereal, and it has been gradually coming up this way, forming new companies for the same purpose. The Adrian (Mich.) cor-respondent of the Chicago News says. I met Farmer Harris yesterday, who told me how the agents of these companies work the scheme to induce wealthy term prey to the Behemian oat shark as any body. Four or five years ago a company work the scheme to induce wealthy farm-

work the scheme to induce wealthy farm-ers to part with their money. "Spos'n' your o a farmer," said he, "in well-to-do circumstances--and you won't be bothered if you ain't. Some time or other you'll get acquainted with the smoothest, oiliest chap you ever knew, and you won't just know, mebbe, when you first meet him, either. Some day he'll drop in on you at your farm with a fast horse and a bright, new buggy. Most likely he'll invite you to take a ride after he's looked over your place and praised converting just aponed to fishly you. He everything just enough to tickle you. He will say farmers are surrounded by op-portunities for speculation and profit which for rapid returns and safety beat any investment Jay Gould or Vanderblit ever made. He then tells you he sells Bohemian oats. Not all farmers can become wealthy at the same time, so he has selected a dozen or lifteen in each township, of whom you are one-men of the highest standing in the community, and all that-to act as the pioneers in the enterprise. "You may have heard unfavorable re-

ports about the oats—he may even show you some disparaging newspaper talk about them—but his arguments are so plausibly put that you won't kick him out. He tells you he represents a powerful and very wealthy corporation, which is amply able and willing to fill all its obingations. The oats he will sell you at \$10 a bushel. You need no money to buy them; he will take your note for a year. May be you make the deal. Then you give your note, and he gives you a contract, specifying that some time before the note is due, and after the oats which you are to raise are ripe, the company will find some other man who will buy from you twice the number of bushels of on s you now buy from the company. This purchaser will give you his note for the oats at \$10 a bushel. Suppose your purchase is ten bushels; then you give your note for \$100, and the purchaser from you, a year later, takes twenty bushels and gives you his note for \$200. The company charges you a commission

for doing the business."
"Where is the swindle?" was asked. "Don't you see? Any fool can buy the oats from 25 to 75 cents per bushel. What's to hinder an alleged company selling you oats at \$10 a bushel, selling your note to some bank, and never com-ing near you again? That's about the way they worked it on me.?

Later I met an editor of the town news-paper, who was able to give me a more detailed idea of the scheme and how it

is worked. "This oat scheme is the most barefaced "This out scheme is the most barefaced of anything I chave yet seen," he said, "The by-laws of the out companies are such, under their charters, that any farmer who buys pats of a company becomes a member of it, and often when he demands that the agents sell his outs as per agreement they say to him: 'You are a member of the company and are as much interested as we; sell them your self.'

"A farmer from Huron county, Ohio, writes that there are many lawsuits on these notes there of late. The farmers are coming to their senses, the lawyers are getting rich, and the oat men are leaving for pastures new. The enter-orise could be worked just as well with: oull bats, except that they are necessary for plausibility. If you will give a good, negotiable note for \$100, due in February, 1887, in consideration of a hand from 1887, in consideration of a bond from the company that one month before that time it will furnish you some other per-son's note for \$200 and charge you \$50 for doing the last business you have the naked transaction without any oat-dress ing. You are out, in the first place, just \$100—your note. If the company fulfills its agreement you are out \$450 and are in a note for \$200. The agent tells you that your surplus crop can be sold at the company's mills for \$1.25 per bushel, but I have not yet been able to locate a company mill,' and I know you can buy all you want of the oats of a Detroit seed man for fifty cents a bushel.

"The swindle has already taken in a good share of Ohio and and a fair slice of Michigan; while it seems to be breaking out in Illinois. A gentleman who was in Chicago not long since told me a a company had just been been formed there for operation in the west with \$100. 000,000 capital. The country is full of the companies, however, as it only takes a few dollars to organize and incorpor-ate one. You will notice, if you see one of their vouchers from the secretary of state, that it merely says that the com-pany is organized under the state law. It does not vouch for the financial standing of the concern, which may be en-tirely irresponsible."

Are not the agents liable to arrest? "People say not. You see the contract reopie say not. Tou see the contract signed by the victim makes him a mem-ber of the concern and a party to the fraud—if there be fraud—so that he can do nothing. Some Ohio farmers who were victimized refused to pay their When the matter came to trial in the courts, however, the notes were pronounced collectable and they were

A Corn-Shucking-One of the Profitable Rural Pastimes.

On Wednesday, by invitation, we attended a big corn-shucking at J. B. Alford's, says the editor of the Hartwell (Ga.) Sun. When we arrived at Mr. Alford's we found about lifty or sixty of the ford's we found about fifty or sixty of the neighbors and their "hands" surrounding immense piles of corn, and the shucks and ears were flying in every direction. We took a turn at the pile, and our hands and wrists are sore yet from the unusual exercise. Gathered around the pile were farmers, negroes, a justice of the peace, a lawyer, a merchant, an editor, and a physician. Mr. Alford made about fifteen thousand hushels of corn, besides a full crop of cotfort, etc. Very few farmers are as successful as he. His farm is self-sustaining, and he always has corn to sell. Mrs. "Alford and her accomplished daughters had a grand feast proto sell. Mrs. Afford and her account to sell. Mrs. Afford and her account plished daughters had a grand feast provided for the shuckers at noon, and while the tables didn't groan under the weight of groan with stereotype writers would edibles, as the stereotype writers would says it was a fact that they were crowded with everything in the way of good vic-tuals to be had, cooked in the best style, and our generous host and hostess did everything in their power to make every-body eat hearty and enjoy themselves, in which laudable, undertaking they suc-ceeded. There was old nam, the sort that makes red gravycand fresh pork, and turnips, and cabbage, and potatoes, and chickens, and chicken pic, and oysters, and sardness and cheese and ties and and sardines, and cheese, and pies and poundcake, and pickles, and preserves, world without end. When we left at 8 p. m., constant accessions were being made to the shucking brigade, command ed by Maj. Skelton, and the work went bravely on. It was thought that the corn would all be shucked by 12 at night. Mr. Alford's family is remarkable. He has eight children, we believe, and not a sin-

peasant proprietors was demonstrative proof that, beyond the little land they possessed, there was a reserve of per-sonal property ready for investment in government securities whenever the national exchequer tempted it forth, irrespecture of the nature of the government

pecture of the nature of the government in authority at the time. Fawcett writes to Prof. Cairns in favor of peasant proprietorship in England, and says: "I am staying in the midst of one of the most prosperous agricultural districts in England. It would be almost impossible to find a laborer who had saved a soverign, and not one in a thousand of thes cign, and not one in a thousand of these laborers will save enough to keep him from the poor-rates when old age compels Lim to cease work." A laborer in this country earns on an average 14 shillings a week, out of which he probably has to feed, clothe, and house him self, a wife, and an average of four children. Allowing fourpence a day each for the laborer and his wife, and twopence a day each for his four children, sixteen pence out of the four children, sixteen pence out of the twenty four is absorbed in providing a minimum of food by which life can be sustained. The wonder is not that the laborer does not save, but how he can possibly manage to procure the bare necessaries of subsistence out of his scanty earnings. Lady Verney, in an in-teresting description of peasant proper-ties in France, sketches a melancholy picture of the poverty of the peasant pro-prietors; but there remains the fact. which strongly impressed Prof. Fawcett, that the French peasant proprietor can and do save money for investment, while the English peasant can not. How to help the latter to better his condition is a problem well worthy both the politician and the humanitarian, and any government that may come into oflice.

Right and Left-Handed.

Kansas Farmer: Every farmer and every laboring man ought to accustom themselves to working both ways—that is, either left-handed or right-handed, whichever may be more convenient at whichever may be more convenient at the time. It is often exceedingly awkward for a person to be capable of working with only one hand foremost all the time. This is particularly noticeable in cases of felling trees and in using forks. If a person has to fell a tree and is left-handed only or right-handed only, the stump will be an ill-shapen object, but if the chopper can handle his axe both ways the work will be neatly done. When using a fork, it is often necessary to using a fork, it is often necessary to throw the hay or straw, or whatever one is working with, to the side opposite the one which is to our hand, when we are only single-handed; but if we can change hands readily, the work is easily done

There a great many instances where training of the kind we suggest come in play usefully. The best time to learn is in boyhood. Boys should be taught how to work early and they should be taught to advantage, so that they will be ready to adopt themselves to situations as they come. It is not hard to learn any kind of movement of the body and limbs when

they are young.

As to who is right-handed and who left-handed in work, "a right-handed man is a man who takes hold of a hoe, a rake, a spade, or a fork, with the right hand down and the left hand up or near-est the body. A man who habitually puts his left, hand, down, or, for instance, the man who places his right hand on the top of a spade, and grasps the handle or shank with his left hand, is a left-handed man. And so with an ax. A right-handed man and left-handed man can work together in chopping down a tree. If they were both right-handed or both left-handed, they could not do this tuless one chopped on one side of the tree and the other on the other side And so it is in loading earth into a wagon If the men stand face to face, one should be left-handed and the other right-handed In hoeing a row of corn, the right-handed man will walk on the left side of the row, while the left-handed man will walk on the right side of it."

Angora Goats.

Some one in Boston has gone into the Angora goat question, and thinks that the best thing somebody can do would be to raise a flock of 20,000,000 Angora goats on the Rocky mountain, where the dryness of the air is so favorable to the length, strength and lustre of mohair and where motair of the best quality can be obtained at a very small cost. Vigorous efforts have been made to transplant the transplant the Angora husbandry into several European countries. There are three mills in New England and Pennsylvania using mohair in various lines of fabrics, each one of which is using more than all the Angora fleece raised in this country. They are the forerunners of a vast and profitable industry. These manufacturers say that they prefer the home fleeces to the best foreign. The Angora goat owners of the United States self molair at a profit of 40 per cent. It can displace wool for carpets, rugs shawls, blankets, carriage and lap-robes hangings, diagonals and dress goods, while as a substitute for silk in plushes, hat-bands, linings, etc., it has no equal.

A Cheap Rat Trap.

Butler (Ga.) Herald: I procured a me-dium-sized tin lard can, filled it about two-thirds full of water, and then covered the water about one inch in cotton seed, and set in a frequented corner of the barn. I did this about four weeks ago, and up to date I have taken out of the can thirly-three of the nocturnal depredators. I change the water and seed once a week.

Brief Notes.

Corn is cheap, and as a consequence it does not pay to send half fat sheep to market. The man who would do so un der the present condition of the grain and mutton market must be considered some what deficient in judgment. Feed the thrifty wethers the cheap corn and make them fat.

When animals are first put up to fat-ten they should be fed cautiously, as there is danger that more food may be given at once than their digestive organs

A writer in the Commercial-Gazette says he cures hogs and chickens of cholera and horses of pink-eye with car-bolic acid. It is diluted and mixed in the feed: two drops for a chicken, four for a pig and ten to twelve for a horse. This is how, it is said, the Germans get rid of rats: A mixture of two parts well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely chopped bacon is made ino a stiff mass, with as much meal as may be require, and then baked into small which are put down for the rats to eat. It proves an exterminator.

The hogs should have all the grain should be given at any one time than wil should be given at any one time than will be eaten up clean and quickly. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that fattening hogs must have grain laying beside them all the time. Such a system of feeding will more likely stagnate the fattening process than advance it, and has no recommendation in the large amount of grain which is necessarily wasted in en-deavoring to keep feed before the porkers

A correspondent of the Country Gen-tleman says: "If you find a sick hog do not remove him, but remove all the rest; this is vary important. Divide your herd into two or three parts, and put each one eight children, we believe, and not a single member of the family has ever used to bacco in any form, and they are all healthy and fine-looking, from the father and mother down to the youngest child.

Savings of Farm Laborers.

In the interesting life of the late Henry Fawcett a comparison is made between the providence of the peasant proprietors in France and the improvidence of the agricultural laborers of England. The large subscription to the French loan by THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY

FURNITURE

DEWEY & STONE'S

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

Barley (ground into meal) and potatoes are recommended as a most excellent model for making sweet and healthful postpaid.

ASandard Medical Work for Young Man Middle Aged Men, only \$1 by mail postpaid. are recommended as a most excellent food for making sweet and healthful pork, the potatoes being first boiled, and the barley meal added to the hot water, with the potatoes, and all mashed to gether, so as to make a thick mush. To this might be added as much buttermilk, or skimmed milk, as can be appropriat-ed to this use, which is one of the best and most profitable ways of utilizing it.

It is a good plan to milk cows regular-ly in the same order, taking the same one first, and winding up with the same one every time. Regularity of hour in commencing the milking of the herd is an advantage in securing the best re sults, since animals as well as men are greatly the creatures of habit, and when the time comes around the cow will de-sire to be milked, and all the functions of her system will concur in this desire. Good management in hog raising, as in

the handling of all other farm animals, begins with the selection of good breeding stock. A good thoroughbred boar will greatly improve any herd of com-mon logs. 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.

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

Mexican educate their Chihuahua dogs to tend their flocks and herds and they perform the duty with more fidelity and satisfaction than a man. They will take a flock of sheep or herd of goats out in the morning, drive them to the feeding grounds, defend them from the attack of predatory "varmints" and bring them back to the bedding place at night without losing a single animal.

Figure says that a Yankee maker of swing machines has offered Mme. Patti \$1,000 for each appearance, in addition to her regular salary, if she will sit at one of his sewing machines, instead of the spinning wheel, while singing the King of Thule."

The Edinburg Medical Missionary so ciety reports the opening of its hospital in Hangebow. Many Chinese officials were present, and a number of the mandarins subscribed liberally toward the building. A large ward for opium pa-tients was filled on the first day.

STRICTLY PURE. CENTS for Croup

IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES. PRICE 25 CENTS, 50 CENTS, AND \$1 PER BOTTLE 25 CENT BOTTLEs are put up for the a commodation of all who desire a goo

Cough, Cold and CroupRemedy CONSUMPTION LUNG DISEASE

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H. S. SMITH, Pub., Omaha, Neb. **PENNYRUYAL PILLS** 'CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always liciable. Revenued worthless initiations, independently to LADIES. Ask our Bruggest for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or increase to NAME PAPER, Chichester Chemical Co., 2318 Madison Square, Philada, Pa.

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tion of all flesh.



A GREAT MEDICAL WORK ON MANHOOD Exhausted Vitality, Nerrous and Physical Dobility Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the united miseries resulting from indiscretion and excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. Recentains 125 prescriptions for all soute and chronic discusses, each one of which is invalinable. So found by the author whose experience for 27 years is such as granulably never before fell to the lot of any physician; 331 pages, bound in beautiful Franch muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sease—mechanical literary and professional—then any other work in this country for \$5.00, or the money will be refund in every mistance. Price only \$1 by mid. postpaid. Hustrated sample, 32: Send now Gold means awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which has refers. tional Medical Association, to the officers of which has refers.

The Sciece of Life should be read by the roung for instruction and by the amilical for relief. It will benefits the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure of society to whom the Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or elergy man. Argona, parent, guardian instructs or elergy man. Argona, parent, guardian, instructor or elergy man. Argona, parent, guardian, no structor or elergy man. Argona, parent, guardian, no structor of the Postsody Medical institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Buildingh struct, Boston, Mass, who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinute diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians, a speciality. Such treated successfully without an instance citaliure. Mention this paper.

THYSELP

Nebraska National Bank

OMAHA, NEBRASKA. Paid up Capital \$250,000 Suplus May 1, 1885 25,000 H. W. YATES, President. A. E. TOUZALIN, Vice President, W. H. S. HUGUES, Cashier.

JOHN S. COLLINS, LEWIS S. REED, W. V. Morse, H. W. Yates, A. E. Touzalis,

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Railway Time Table

OMAHA.

The following is the time of arrival and department of trains by Central Standard time at the local depots. 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.

depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS.

Bridge trains will leave U. P. depot at 6:45—
B7:35 - 8:59 - 8:40 - 8:50 - 3:10:00 - 11:30 a. m., 1:90
-1:29 - 1:50 - 18:500 - 3:00 - 4:00 - 5:00 - 5:05 - 6:10 - 7:00 - 11:10 p. m.

Leave transfer for Omaha a 7:12 - 5:8:15 - 9:30
-9:42 - U 10:35 - 10:35 - 11:15 a. m.; 1:37 - 2:31 - B 2:31 - 3:30 - 3:37 + 4:37 - 5:45 - 6:35 - 7:29 - 7:50 - 11:59 a. B 2:3) 3:30 Jion 4.3. H:52 p. m. CONNECTING LINES, Arrival and departure of trains from the transfer depot at Council Bluffs: DEPART. CHICYGO & NORTHWESTERN.

9:15 A. b. Mull and Express.
12:40 p. si Accommodation
5:30 p. m Exitelss

Depail.

a. M. P. M. MISSOURI PACIFIC.

10.534 July Express.

Night Express.

Night Express.

K. C. ST. J. & C. B.

p.20a 8:451 Via Philismouth. SOUTHWARD 6:354 7:000

Depart. NORTHWARD, 8.30a | F. 91 | C. ST. P., M. & O. | A. M. P. M. 8.30a | Sious City Express | 5:30a | 5:30a | 5:30a | 5:30a | 5:30a | 5:30a | Deport. EASTWARD.

A.M. P.M. C. H & Q.

5:50 Vis Pat smooth. Will leave U. P. derot, Omaha, at 6:49-8:35-16:45-10:55a, m.; 8:40-3:50-5-25, p. to.
Leave Stock Yards for Omaha at 7:55-40:25 a, m.; 12:01-1:21-4:40-5.07-6:20 p. m.
Nove—A train-daily; B. dary except Sunday; C. daily except Saturday; D, daily except Monday.