PRICE 25 CENTS, 50 CENTS, AND SI PERBOTTLE

Cough. Cold and CroupRemedy CONSUMPTION LUNG DISEASE.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

# DOCTOR

cular gradeate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer roged in the spe-ual treatment of Cwacoro, Neavous, Same a Bloom Dissauss than may other Physician thist. Louis, etty papers show and all old registerits know. as stry papers show and cil old residents know.

Norvous Prostration. Debility. Mental and
Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning,
old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unpatabled
process, on latest signific principles, targly, Privately. nucess, on latest swisptiffs principles, Barley, Privately.

Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess,
Exposure or inittigence, which produce some of the
following effects a nervous ness, debitity, distances of sight
and defective memory, pumptes on the face, physical deary,
aversion to the suclety of funnics, confusion of ideas, etc.,
rendering Marriages improper our unhappy, are
permanently sured. Pataphiet in pages) on the slove, send
is senial sorvices. The story of the senial sorvices, confusion of the senial sorvices. A Positive Written Guarantee given in every cu-

MARRIAGE GUIDE,



## SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Is nature's own remedy, made from roots gathered from forests of Georgia. The above out represents the method of its manufacture twenty years ago. The demand has been gradually increasing until a \$100,000 labratory is rownecessary to supply the trade. This great Vegetable Blood Purifier cures cancer, catarrh, serofula, corema, ulcer, rheumatism and blood taint, hereditary or otherwise, without the use of mercury or potests.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
N. Y. 15; W. 23d st. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga

Manhood RESTORED. Remedy Press.—A victim of youth-ful imprudence causing Premature Docsy, New Hood, &c. having tried in valuovery known remedy has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREER to his tellow-sunferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chathary-street, New York City.

A FINE LINE OF

## Pianos and Organs WOODBRIDGE BROS' MUSIC HOUSE

OMAHA NEBRASKA.

### DR. HAIR'S Asthma Cure.

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

chlosey, the control of the control disease has appeared.

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

A valuable 64 page treatise containing similar proof from every state in the U.S., Canada and Great Britain, will be malled upon application. Any druggist not having it in stock will procure it.

## HAMBURG - AMERICAN

Packet Company.

A DIRECT LINE FOR

England, France & Germany. The steamships of this well known line are all of iron, in water light compartments, and esturnished with everything to make the passage both safe and agreeable. They carry the United States and European mails, and leave New York Thursdays and Saturdays for Plymouth, ILON-DON, Cherboug, (PARIS and HAMBURG).

Rates—First cabin, 267-\$162. Steerage to and from thankover, Sta.

## Ladies

EMILTED DESIRAGES SAFER A

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWEN-TY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

### ADVENTURES OF THE HANLONS

Around the World in the Early Days of Their Stage Life.

A Tourney in Egypt-A Journey Across the Desert-The Juggernaut.

Some men have fought themselves into fame, others were born famous, but it remained for the Haulon family to tumble into fame. It is remarkable to find so large a family following the same calling. Father Hanlon and his nine sons were all connected with the stage in some way or other, and principally with the acrobatic and pantomimic branch of it. Mos of them began as low comedians or "walking gentlemen," but finding that their acrobatic elders were making more shekels they abandoned the sock and buskin for the tights and bismuth. There was in London at that time (1847) a man of magnificent physique, a superb athlete, and a man of model strength. His name was Lees. He appeared in gladiatorial parts, and had even higher ambitions. However, he searched for some sort of entertainment in which he could accumulate money, An American named Risley visited London and gave, with his two boys, "a parlor entertainment," consisting of aerobatic acts of a high order. It struck Lees as the very thing, and, to-getner with George, William, and Alfred Hanlon, he began a tour of the world. All three were wonderfully expert, and the entertainment "caught on" everywhere. Owing to the nature of it they were enabled to travel all over Europe, were enabled to travel all over Europe, no matter what language was spoken. France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, India, Australia, the United States from New York to San Francisco, and almost every South American state was traversed by the wandering acrobats, and everywhere they were received with honor. After the death of Lees the young men twice again circled the earth, though not in forty minutes, like Puck, nor in forty weeks, for traveling was a slow matter in those days. Their various adventures literally do till a book, for they were collected as related by them to a French author and afterward translated into English.

"One of our most singular experiences," said Mr. George Hanlon to a Chicago News reporter the other day "took place in Egypt when we first started out with It was a hazardous thing, that Egyptian trip, but Lees had plenty of nerve. We reached Alexandria and he erected a temporary theater. This cost about \$12,000, and was the first thing of the kind ever erected there by Europeans. The Caucasians patronized us fairly well, but the natives came sparingly. They looked on impassively, shrugged their shoulders, said it was very good, and went back to their seraglios, their pipes, and their seraglios. and their coffee. There we lost money every day, and moved at last to Carro. There we were assured that a theater with our own style of entertainment would pay. Once more Lees erected a theater, and again he lost all. He was robbed of \$15,000 by an American. One day we started out to visit the pyramids. They were a days's journey from Cairo. Coming back we missed our boat; and, rather than wait over, Lees, who was an obstinate man, determined to walk back across the desert. The Bedouins have a gliding motion that takes them across the sands without leaving an imprint, but we sank ankle-deep at every step. Then, too, the crooked river crossed our path three times. Lees com-pelled us to strip, tie our clothes upon our heads, and swim each time, dressing Bedouins for a closed. Some friendly Bedouins for a consideration smuggled us in through a secret passage. At that time the viceroy was Abas Pasha, who was poisoned six months later. He lived in a palace in an oasis midway between Cairo and Suez, and we were asked to give a performance there at a grand fete which he was ome Triend to accord the resident consuls, en bassadors, etc. The oasis was a particu larly green and cool one in the center of a desert of burning sand. The palace was a grand affair on an oriental plan, and for the occasion it fairly glittered with a brilliant uniforms of the guests and the pasha's suite, the arms and armor of the men, and banners and flags of the attendants. We performed our part of the programme and were accorded sents of honor (cross-legged) and chibonks. Then came a pasha's part of the entertainment. On the field in front of the brilliant assemblage he ranged, facing each other, 100 Bedouins and 100 of his men at arms, all mounted on Arab steeds. They were armed with lances, which instead of spear points bore round balls of some material. At a given signal one of the suite rode out and issued a challenge. In an instant a Bedouin rushed forward and then, javelin-like, his lance fell in the face of the other, unborsing him instantly. In an instant the whole 200 men were mixed up in the sham battle. Scores were unhorsed and trampled under foot and some terrible face and body blows weae dealt. Then they would separate and repeat the scene. The tourney lasted about an hour, and was exciting to say the least. At the end the Pasha called out the most valiant of the lists, and taking a spear in his own hand, struck the hero a terrible blow in the face. The man raised his hand to his mangled fea-

tures, saluted his master and retired.

"We made, too, an extended tour of
the large cities of India, and afterward
reaped a rich harvest by visiting the
rajahs at their home. It was during these rajans at their hountains that we wit-trips among the mountains that we wit-nessed the wonderful feats of Indian jugglers and magicians. I won't pretend to giers and magicians. I won't pretend to tall you of them, for you wouldn't be-lieve any of them, so remarkable are they. The snake-charmers, with their deadly cobra de capellas, did some won-derful things. A duel between one of these snakes and a mongoose is a favorite sport there. The snake-charmers have a cheerful habit of extracting the fangs of these snakes and then secreting the of these snakes and then secreting the reptiles in the houses of Europeans. When the snakes are discovered the frightened people send for the snakecharmer, who never fails to be within calling distance, and the rogues go through the farce of 'charming' the harmless snake by means of the tam-tam, an informal species of drum. While we were in Madras, we visited the juggernant. It is about twice the size of a circus van, built up in a conical shape and covered with golden images, medallions and symbols. A short time after we left the priests got permission from the English government to use the ear in a procession. The right was granted, but no sooner was the ear put in motion than the people by the thousands began to throw themselves under its wheels in religious cestacy-a practice the govern-ment had prohibited and suppressed for twenty years. The result was one of the disturbances which preseged the terrible sepoy rebellion."

The geological formation through which the Mersey fannel passes is the new red sandstone rock, and has proved easy of

An Ohio doctor who has been collecting facts about opium eating, believes be can demonstrate that the use of narcotics is most common in towns where the sale of alcoholic beverages is not permitted.

FIELD AND FARM.

A Sure Preventive of Hog Cholera. To the Editor: Permit me to relate, for the benefit of the farmer, through the columns of your excellent paper, a certain conversation which I had some eight years ago with an aged well-to-do farmer, who lives just east of the town of Earlham, Madison county, Iowa, while we were in attendance at the Stewart district fair in Guthrie county, upon the subject of hog cholera-a subject which has been, and is at the present time occupying the attention of all farmers to a greater or less extent. The great question with them is, what will shield their hogs from this dread disease? As I have found, by following this farmer's plan found, by following this farmer's plan from that time, a sure preventive, I will relate to you what he says: "I never lost any hogs with the cholera," he said; "my neighbors' hogs would die of the cholera, and they would haul them off by the wagon load, and my hair would stand straight up, fearing that my turn would come next; but I always sailed through without loss."

By this time my curiosity began to be excited as to what his plan could be, for I had been in the same tx as his neighbors—hauling off cholera hogs by the

bors—hauling off cholera hogs by the wagon load that I had lost. So I asked him what his plan was, and he went on to state as follows: "My hog pasture is composed of both timber and prairie, and has good running water. I have a dry place for them to sleep well shelp. dry place for them to sleep, well shel-tered from the cold winds and storms, not too confined, but so that they have plenty of pure air. My next step was to have two troughs, in one of which I kept slackened lime and in the other salt. These I never allowed to get empty. They are of sufficient size so that all my hogs and pigs can have access at their will. Herein, in my opinion, hes the se-cret of my success.

Cret of my success."

Bear with me, Mr. Editor, while I offer two or three thoughts in connection with

1. This man's prescription is not bogus, neither is it in the line of any patent medicine, nor is it counterfeit, but is a genuine sure-fire every time. I have tried it ever since that day and found it to be such. I have raised several hun-dred dollars' worth of hogs without one case of hog cholera.

2. Pigs that are raised on this plan, having access with their mother to this salt and lime are always in healthy condition, the hair sleek and appearances always good, and they will squeal for more corn every time any one goes near the corn crib.

3 There will be no dainty hogs running around from one ear of corn to another and then be looking around through the fence at the neighbor's hogs, perfect specimens of the running stock.

4. The sure and true philosophy of this matter in my opinion lies right here, and it holds true in man as well as beast. As long as the system is kept in a healthy condition there is no danger of disease. 5. Lime in its nature is a powerful eradicative and an exterminator of every thing that tends toward disease and a healthy antidote in all cholera times. The salt is a twin brother, powerful to preserve, sooth and sustain animal life 6. This antidote lays at every farmers door and he can compound its ingredients, administer the dose and save his patients, besides saving the expenses of a

7. The hog is quite an intelligent animal. They know a stranger at first sight. They can foretell any sudden change in the weather hours before it makes its appearance, and I have seen hogs at an exhibition that could tell the time of day by looking at a watch, and could beat any one at a game of cards and, also, could answer any question that was propounded, and I truly believe that they would be their own successful doctor if they could only get at those things again and repeating the performance at the next bend of the stream. We arrived exhausted, sun-burned, and hungry at 4 in the morning only to find the city gates live; in my opinion if this were the treatceived such a a thing as hog cholera would not be known, but when they are shut up in a dry lot and not half fed, see no lime or salt in a common dog's age drink mud and water, eat mouldy or rotten corn, have no shelter, etc., it cannot be otherwise than that they will have

some disease.

8. Accoding to my observation, hog cholera develops itself in three ways by vomiting, by purging and by a loss of appetite and stapidity, all of which are produced by a derangement of the hogs' system, such as a foul stomach or a derangement of the bowels by the accumulation of worms or some other ob struction. My faith is so strong on this man's plan, I care not what the obstruc-tion is, if the hog had been accustomed to lime and salt to run to at will all of its life, these cholera symptoms never would have made their appearance. Hoping that these few thoughts may prove bene ficial to our farmers, I remain yours re-

Contagious Diseases in Stables. When we consider for a moment the number of diseases of a contagious nature to which horses are subject, and the care-less manner in which they are exposed to same, it is astonishing that we do not have epidemics of this kind oftener with our horses. To fully appreciate the risk that is incurred, we need only visit the city or country towns on court days or Saturdays, and see the number of horses of all kinds and conditions that stand tied and almost touching each other in every available space about town, to say nothing of the numbers that are packed together in the public stables. The latter as a rule, are much safer from coming in contact with disease than those outside, for no sensible stableman would allow an animal inside his stable that is affected with any kind of contagious disease if he knew it; but it often happens that neither the owner of the horse nor the stableman is aware of the disease until it is too late to remedy the evil.

Contagious diseases of a most viruluent character may be perpetuated for an in-definite length of time by feeding horses in stalls where disease has existed. Of this kind we may mention glanders and Spanish itch especially. Either of these most fatal disorders may be conveyed to other horses by feeding in a stall where horses suffering with them have been kept. To destroy the virus, take a pint of sulphuric acid and put it in a bucket of water and with an old mop wash all parts of the stall, especially the trough and manger, as well as the sides of the stall. Then put a few pounds of stick sulphur old iron pot, and stopping the stable as well as possible, burn it, so as to fumigate the stables thoroughly, taking due precautions against fire. It is a good plan to set the pot in a tub of water; then whitewash with lime and carbolic acid.

#### This will protect them thoroughly. Potatoes as Pig Food.

Much of the value of potatoes as a hog food depends upon the cooking. If fed largely raw they produce scouring and do not all digest, thinks a writer in the National Live Stock Journal. This is due to the fact that potato is composed so largely of starch as to make cooking an almost indispensable aid to digestion. A little raw potato is beneficial to the bog's stomach when fed largely upon nog's stomach when fed largely upon corn. It is laxative and cooling, allay-ing the feverish tendency arising from the heating effects of corn. When fed to realize the most benefit from them for fattening, they should be boiled soft, and if grain be fed with them, they should be cooked together. Potatoes and corn go wed together, the former giving bulk, and the latter concentrated nutriment. The rotatoes have more value, judiciously feet, as promoting health than for nutriment. riment. Although more nutritions than | they are softened.

any other roots, the potato, nevertheless, is 75 per cent water, so that its nutritive value is far below that of corn. In fact, it takes 383 pounds of potatoes to be equivalent in nutriment to 100 pounds of dry corn.

A Handyl Wagon.

The box or Juniber box wagon, as com-monly seen in the east, has a body with the bottom tightly nailed or screwed to the sideboards and cross-pieces, and the sideboards and cross-pieces, and which is a fixture. In many localities westward, instead of having a tightly nailed box, a better style for many purposes is employed. Ordinary side-boards are laid in place against the uprights from each axle, and are held there by stout hoops, one being attached to the up-per edge of the side-board, so that it can ip three or four inches down from the slip three or four inches down from the tip of the upright. Then running length-wise of the wagon, resting on the axles between the side-boards, are placed enough pieces of scantling 6x3 to fill the intervening space. The ends of these stringers are slightly drawn down, so as to enable a person to catch hold of any individual one. Each scantling has screwed onto the lower side, inside the axle at each end, a piece of wood as a blocking to prevent the stringers slipning out of to prevent the stringers slipping out of place. Dirt and rubbish of any kind can be piled in such a wagon as in ordinary lumber wagon, but can be unloaded far more rapidly, by first removing one sideboard and then raising up and removing the scantling, thus letting the load fall to

Pasturing Grain Crops.

About ten years ago Mr. T. (an Ohio farmer) had two small fields of wheat frozen late in the spring, when the plants had made such a growth that he considered the crop would be nearly or quite a total loss. He determined to leave the frozen herbage at any rate, and turned a flock of sheep into one of the fields. They stayed on it until they "ate it clear to the ground." That field measured about three acres and yielded some seventy bushels of wheat. Another one of six acres, similar in all conditions, but which was not pastured down by sheep, yielded only about forty bushels. This unexpected result gave him a hint which he has followed up ever since. He pastures his wheat regularly, depending upon it to a great extent for green food for his ewes in milk. In 1882-3 he had ten acres in wheat on which he kept forty-six ewes all winter, and he reaped 270 bushels, twenty-seven bushels per acre. A year ago he had a three-acre field which he pastured heavily, and he cut twenty-five bushels per acre. Mr. William Moore, who is to some extent associated with Mr. T. in sheep, also practices pasturing his wheat at times, and he relates an instance where he let twenty-five ewes, with their lambs, run two months on a five-acre field of wheat until about April 15, and harvested twenty-nine and three-quarters bushels per acre. Ar. Thompson generally lets his sheep stay on the wheat until April 20; frequently they graze it down so closely that the field shows about as much earth color as green.

Making, Saving and Applying Manure A writer on the above subject in the National Stockman concludes his article with the following summing up: Enlarge your barns, house all your stock,

build a manure, shed, and stop all wastes and leaks. Study what your soil and the crops you

grow need, and then, as best you can, feed so as to make special manures to meet the demand. Thorough acquaintance with processes of plant growth is necessary for judicious manuring. Apply fertilizers within reach of plant rootlets, be it their nature to run

near the surface or down deep into the ground. The time to apply manures must be governed by the method of preserving it, to a considerable extent; but be sure and avoid putting it off till a busy season of the year, when teams and hands are

needed in cultivating and harvesting

Depend mainly on the barn for your manure supply. Stable manures do double or tripple duty; they not only supplant plant food but have a mechanical or chemical action that brings out the fertilizing qualities of the soil, a very important item.

The problem of farming consists in making the soil increasingly fertile. nure is the farmer's saving's bank, and if more of them would have large heaps of it every spring to spread upon their lands, instead of money at interest, they would prosper better in the end.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions. Cream makes better butter to rise in cold air than to rise in cold water, but it will rise sooner in cold water and the milk will keep sweet longer. Never allow stock of any kind to come

in contact with your trees. You might as well never plant a young tree as to allow cattle, horses, pigs or sheep to get at it for a day. The one way of really saving food and promoting the thrift of the flock is good shelter. The better they are protected from the cold the less food it requires to

keep their bodies warm. Colonies of bees that have been wintered in warm cellars should not be brought out too soon, as the change will be too sudden. It is early enough to place the hives outside when natural

pollen comes in. Don't allow the water to freeze in your hen-house and stand all day in a solid body of ice. Fowls can't drink it, and they have no means for quenching thirst if you conline them and thus neglect this

important matter. Farm products have a selling value at the place of production. That is the commercial value. They also have an additional value to the farmer who converts them into a more condensed form by feeding them to stock. That is their feeding value.

It is estimated that a half bushel of grain twice a day is a good feed for lifty sheep. Corn and oats mixed make better feed than corn alone. The sheep should have, in addition to the grain, all the hay, fodder or straw that they will eat up clean, with water within convenient ac-

Boiled potetoes with a little bran over them or a head of cabbage placed within reach of the work, or a liver cooked and rubbed up fine, or put through a sausage mill and then, nexed with mill feed, ar all good to keep chickens in good health and make there is lay at this season of the year.

Calves will grow faster on milk not too rich. They will fatten faster on richer milk if they up not have more than they can digest. Digistion is what tells. Skim milk is well-added to the calves to be raised. A landful of linseed meal will cause the calf to thrive better. Oatmeal is excellent.
The common villow sweet carrot is an

excellent vegetable as is well known, for horses and cattle, of which these animals are very fond. It is largely used in England as well as in France, by poulterers, and especially as a valued ingredient at fattening time, to boil and mash up with the soft food.

Fowls that roost in trees often freeze to death, besides becoming subject to capture by owls and thieves. The swaying of the branches deprives them of rest and they become debilitated and feeble, being unable to afford a profit, as well as requiring a longer time in spring before beginning to lay.

Cattle do not relish the butts of corn stalks unless the stalks are cut very short and mixed with ground grain, and even the cut stalks when, dry be rejected. To make them more paiatable the Ploughman suggests as a remedy that the stalks be cut several days being fed to the cows, and soaked until

JUST AS BAD AS PAINTED. Widespread Commotion Caused by

the Terrible Confession of a Physician. The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle, created a deal of comment here as elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in

Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows: Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity

of the article, but they have been so num-erous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary. With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred. "That artiele of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in and the way you were rescued, such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many addi tional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches, felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing, one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant any-thing serious. The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consump tion. We do not treat the cough but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, appeplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarul fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's dis-

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

symptoms at first?"
"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner, who was visited at his er-

blishment on north St. Paul street,

spoke very earnestly:
"It is true that Bright's disease had in-creased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and ap poplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, par alysis, appoplexy, etc. Nearty every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Re-cently, however, the increase has been checked, and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy " "Do you think many people are afflict

ed with it to-day who do not realize it?"
"A prominent professor in a New Orfore his class on the subject of Bright disease. He had various fluids unde microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of the terrible malady were. 'And now, gentle man,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health, and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in trembling voice he said: have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidney's. And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one.

'You know of Dr. Henion's cases" "Yes, I have both read and heard of it. "It is very wonderful, is it not?" "No more so than a great many others

that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."
"You believe then that Bright's disease "I know it can. I know it from my

own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicans and friends," "You speak of your own experience what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and untitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, how-ever, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?" was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysis of the sinte board of health. "Yes, sir."
"What did this analysis show you?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."
"Did you think Mr. Warner could re

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."
"Do you know anything about the remedy that cured him?"
"I have chemically analyzed it and find it tora and harmless." it pure and harmless."

Dr Henion was cured five years ago and is well and attending to his profes-sional duties to day, in this city. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is be youd question, and the statements they nake cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, and it is exceedingly common, but that it can be eared if taken in time

THE TWO GOVERNORS.

A Classic Tale of the Good Old Times in North Carolina.

Richmond Reformer: A great many years ago the governor of North Carolina received a friendly visit from the governor of South Carolina. After a real North Carolina dinner of bacon and yams, the two governor's lit pipes and sat in the shade of the back veranda, with ad emijohn of real North Carolina corn whisky copper-distilled, within easy reach. "There was nothing stuck up about those governors," says a North Caralina State historian, in the homely but vigorous language of his section. There they sot and smoked, and sot and smoked, every once and a while taking a mutual pull at the demijohn with the aid of the gourd, which they used as a democratic. goblet. The conver-

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY

# FURNITURE, BABY CARRIAGES, Etc.

## DEWEY & STONE'S

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

No Stairs to Climb Elegant Passenger Elevator. M. BURKE & SONS,

# LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

UNION STOCK YARDS, OMAHA, NEB.

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

sation between the two governors

care, for fear that if he didn't he might lose the thread of his argument, and the

demijohn might run dry before the gover-

nor of South Carolina should be ready to

dust out for home, in which case it would

look like he had not properly observed the laws of hospitality, which would have been a self-inflicted thorn in his side for

years to come, and no amount of apolo-

gy could ease his mind or enable him to

cel warranted in showing his counte

nance to his fellowmen, especially

ereature comforts, and to hand him a good gourdful as a stirrup-cup when about to make his departure for the bo-

som of his family. Singular to relate,

the cautiousness manifested by the gov-ernor of North Carolina was of no avail,

for at one and the same time the jug went dry, and the governor of North Car-olina, much to his subsequent mortifica-

tion, when he learned the fact afterward, dropped off into a quiet sleep, while the governor of South Carolina continued to

keep on with his argument, holding the

empty gourd in his hand in close contigu-

ousness to the demijohn, and wondering at the apparent absent-mindedness of his

hitherto attentive host to whom, after a minute and a half of painful silence, he made use of but one remark: "Governor,

don't you think its a long time between drinks?' The remark was overheard by

George, body servant of the governor of North Carolina, who, knowing that there

was something wrong, took to the woods,

where he remained in seclusion for three days, but the governor of South Carolina,

receiving no reply from the governor of North Carolina, mounted his borse and

rode sadly homeward with an irrepress-

ible feeling at his heart that there was coming to be a hollowness in

friendship and that human nature was in danger of drifting into a condition of chaotic mockery."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

There has been a real estate boom in west Australia within the last six months. Land has increased 100 per cent in value

all round. Upward of \$750,000 has been sent to Sydney in the last month for

Railway Time Table

The following is the time of arrival and departure 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 14th 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 denot.

BRIDGE TRAINS.

Arrival and demovidre of trains from the

SOUTHWARD.

SORTHWARD.

A. M. P. M. C. ST. P. M. & O. A. M. P. M. Bi30a Stoux City Tappers 5.30 5.30 .... 5.40c Oak and Accommod a 1-193c ....

A.M. P.M. 4 H & Q. 5, M. P.M. 9 S0 2 IS

STOCK YARDS TRAINS
Will leave U. P. dened, Omain, at 5:31-5:10-10:45-40:55n, m.: 2:30-3:50-5:25 p. m.
Leave Stock Yards for thunks at 7:55-79:25 a.
m.: 12:01-129-4:40-5:90-5:25 p. m.
Note-A trains daily: B. daily except Similary; C. daily except Saturday; D. didly except Monday;

EASTWARD.

A.M. P. M. MISSOURI PACIFIC Burger Spread Stab Night Process Stab C. St. J. & C. B. Vin Plattsmouth

Arrivo

Depart.

Depart.

Depart.

11:52 p. m. CONNECTING LINES.

his home district, where generations it had been a

was on the subject of tarpentine and rice, the staples of their respective FOR YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN. ONLY SI BY MAIL, POSTPAID, ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL states, and the further they get into the subject the lower down they get into the jug, and the lower down they get into the jug the dryer the governor of South Carolima got, who was a square drinker and a warm man, with about a million pores to every square inch of his hide, which enabled him to histe in a likely share of corn juice, or other beverage, and keep his carcassi at the same time well ventilated, and generally always ready for nore, while the governor of North Caro lina was a more cautious drinker, but was mighty sure to strike bottom at about the twelfth drink, like as if nature had measured him by the gourdful. Well, they sot and smoked and argued, and A Great Medical Work on Manhood. the governor of North Carolina was as hospitable as any real southern gentleman could be, for he ladled out the whiskey in the most liberal manner, being particular to give his dictin-guished guest three drinks to his one, and gauging his own drinks with great

A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nerrous and Physical Debility Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the author miseries resulting from indiscretion and excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the mither whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician; 200 pages, bound in beautiful French mullin, emboxsed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense — mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refund in every instance. Price only \$1 by mult, postpaid. Illustrated sample, \$1.50, or the money will be refund in every instance, \$1.50, or the money will be refund in every instance, \$1.50, or the money will be refund the event and the \$1.50, or the money will be refund the event and the \$1.50, or the money will be refund the event mistance of the \$1.50, or the money will be refund the event of the \$1.50, or the money will be refund the event and sample, \$1.50, or the money will be refund the event of the \$1.50, or the money will be refund the event and brought \$1.50, or the money will be refund to the sample \$1.50, or the \$1.50, or Press.
Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr.W. H. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr.W. H. Parker, No. 4 Buildingh street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obsense to diseases that have maded the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. for generations it had been a main point with every gentleman to keep his visitor well supplied with

A STANDARD MEDICAL WORK

## DRUNKENNESS

Cured by Administering Dr. Maines' 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 wreek. 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 appellie to exist.

FOR SALE BY FOLLOWING DRUGGISTS: KUHN & CO., Cor. 15th and Douglas, and 18th & Cuming Sts., Omuha, Neb.

A. D. FOSTER & BRO.,

Council Bluffs, Iewa.

Call or write for pamphlet containing hundreds to testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country.

#### PENNYROYAL PILLS 'CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always Reliable. Reware of worthless institution, indiscensible to LADIES. Ask your Drugglat for "Chichester's English and take no other, or indices to the control of the contro At Druggleis. Tende supplied by Fuller & Fuller Co., Chicago, Ill.

## ONLY. A QUICK Ferna-man Cilia to NERVOLS MANGES V PARTABLE PROJECT TO SERVOLS V PARTABLE PROJECT TO SERVOLS V PARTABLE PROJECT TO SERVOLS V PARTABLE ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N.Y. Red Star Line

Carrying the Belgiem Royal and United States

Between Antwerp & New York TO THE RHINE, GERMANY, ITALY, HOL-LAND AND FRANCE.

Salon from \$50 to \$100. Excursion trip from \$110 to \$181. Second Cabin \$50, and Excursion \$90. Steerage passage at low rates. Peter Wright & Sons, General Agents, 55 tirondway, New York. New York.
Omaha, Nebraska, Frank E. Moores, W., St, L. & P. ticket agent. HARRY DEUEL.



The Caligraph is rapidly displacing the pon-Remson how you may you cannot afford to do without it.

Bridge trains with leave 11, P. depot at 6:35— B 7:35—8:00—8:40—8:50—B 10:00—11:00 a. m., 1:00 -1:20—1:50—B 2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—5:30—6:35— i:10—7:30—11:10 p. m. Leave transfer for Omaha at 7:12—B 8:15—9:30 B 2:42—B 10:35—10:37—11:47 a. m.: 1:37—2:13— -2:35—3:30—3:37—4:37—5:45—6:35—7:20—7:50— No other labor saving invention has so less-ened dradgery or brain and band, or saved such a large percenture of dear labor.

Figure that it turns of but twice as much work in given time as does the pen it easily does three times as match and it gives you sev-gral free times as match and it gives you sev-gral free toms dady as and interest on your-investment. For circulars and specimens ap-ply to H. G. STAILE, Omaha, Nob., Gent Agent for Nebraska and Western Lowa, PIBBONS, Caderweed's best for all kinds of writing matchines, on hand. Price \$1 each. Arrival and denaylare of trains from the transferdepot at Council Bluns:

DEPAOT.

BILLAGO & NORTHWESTEIN.

BILLAGO & NORTHWESTEIN.

BILLAGO & Mail and Express.

TiDO P. M. Accommodation.

LiDO P. M. BAPTOSS.

CHICAGO & GOUR ISLAND.

SILS A. M. Mail and Express.

TIDO P. M. Express.

CHICAGO & HOLLWALKER & ST. FADL.

DIDO A. M. Mail and Express.

TIDO P. M. Express.

CHICAGO, MILWALKER & ST. FADL.

LIDO A. M. Mail and Express.

TIDO P. M. Express.

SILS A. M. Mail and Express.

ON XICHTY ST. JOR & COUNCIL BRIDGERS.

SILS A. M. Mail and Express.

ON XICHTY & PACIFIC.

SON A. SILS AND EXPRESS.

ON XICHTY & PACIFIC.

NERVOUSEEE DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Bye a Celetrated voitage last with file-trie Suspensory Applicaces, for the specify relief and permanent cure of Narrous Debitty, nos of I thatty and Binahood, and all kinered troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Mantoosi ettinguises. No risk is incurred. Himself and manufact in socied envelope malled free, by afterior barachies in socied envelope malled free. trated parameter in and of emulops mailed free, by addressing VOL/PAIC BEL/PCO., Marchall, Mich.

# Nebraska National Bank

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Suplus May 1, 1885 ...... \$250,000

H. W. Yates, President.
A. E. Touzalin, vice President.
W. H. S. Huggres, Cashler, president.
John S. Collins, H. W. Yates, E. Touzalis. W. V. Morse, John S. Lewis, A. E. Touzalis,

BANKING OFFICE:

THE IRON BANK.

Co . 22th and Parents Streets. Conerni Linux y Business Transactid.