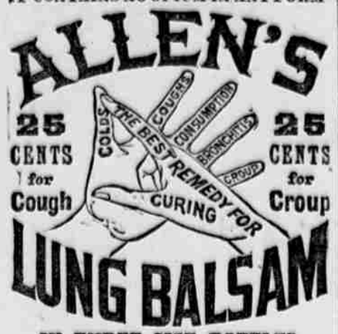
STRICTLY PURE.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM

ALLEN'S



25 CENTS for Cough
25 CENTS for Croup

LUNG BALSAM

IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES.
PRICE 25 CENTS, 50 CENTS, AND $1 PER BOTTLE

25 CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accommodation of all who desire a good and low priced

Cough, Cold and Croup Remedy

THOSE DESIRING A REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

ANY

LUNG DISEASE.

Should secure the large $1 bottles. Direction accompanying each bottle.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled success, on latest scientific principles. Safety, Privacy.

Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: nervousness, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering Marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Pamphlet (36 pages) on the above, sent in sealed envelope, free to any address. Consultation at office or by mail free, invited and strictly confidential.

A Positive Written Guarantee given in every curable case. Medicine sent everywhere by mail or express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

260 PAGES, FINE PLATES, elegant cloth and gilt binding, sealed for 50c. in postage or currency. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects: who may marry, who not, why; manhood, womanhood, physical decay, effects of celibacy and excess, the physiology of reproduction, and many more. Those married, or contemplating marriage should read it. Popular edition, same, paper cover, 25c. Address as above. Dr. Whittier.

WEAK MEN!

Whose VITALITY is failing, Brain DRAINED and EXHAUSTED or Power PREMATURELY WASTED may find a perfect and reliable cure in the FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES originated by Prof. JEAN CIVIALE, of Paris, France. Adopted by all French Physicians and being rapidly and successfully introduced here. All weakening losses and drains promptly checked. TREATISE giving newspaper and medical endorsements, &c., FREE. Consultation (office or by mail) with six eminent doctors FREE. CIVIALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York. feb1ow1

Contagious.

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. Finally I completely lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisemtnt of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life. L. FRED HALFORD.

New York City, June 12th, 1885.

In March of last year (1884), I contracted blood poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I went into the hospital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of Swift's Specific and am sound and well. It drove the poison out through boils on the skin. DAN LEARY.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 7, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

A FINE LINE OF

Pianos and Organs

—AT—

WOODBRIDGE BROS'

MUSIC HOUSE

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. 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.

FOR SALE BY FOLLOWING DRUGGISTS:

KUHN & CO., Cor. 15th and Douglas, and 18th & Cuming Sts., Omaha, Neb.; A. D. FOSTER & BRO., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

Ladies

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 TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

What an Experienced Advertiser Has to Say Upon the Subject.

Something That is Well Worth Reading by Business Men.

One of the oldest newspaper advertising agents in the country is Mr. J. H. Bates, of New York. In "A Retrospection," which he has recently published, he jots down the results of his thirty years' experience in the following gossipy fashion:

1. When I began newspaper advertising was not as respectable as it is now. Respectable is, perhaps, not quite the right word to express the status of a business looked on as rather irregular and queer, but no other so good appears to me just now. Regular, steady going business houses thirty years ago, felt something like shame in advertising their goods in the newspapers. This feeling has pretty much worn away, although some of it still lingers among old-fashioned business men.

2. I should judge that the people of this country expend at least thirty times as much money in newspaper advertising as they did thirty years ago. The vast increase in population and newspapers explains a considerable part of this, but it mostly comes from the more general and freer use made of the advertising columns by the general public. All classes have come more and more to believe that the newspaper is the most impersonal, self-respective, and effective way of getting before the public with what any one has got to say.

Thirty years ago a man who should spend $25,000 a year in the newspapers would attract attention as a large advertiser; now there are houses expending almost as much monthly, right along through the year, without attracting attention. Mr. Robert Bonner, whose undertakings in all directions have been characterized by breadth, boldness, precision and success, was the first to make the public familiar with large advertising, applied in the most original manner, to build up the circulation of his Ledger to a point never attained before or since by any journal in this country. Although Mr. Bonner's largest newspaper advertising was done twenty-five years ago (for he rapidly made his paper successful, and, having accomplished his purpose, cut down his expenses in that channel), still no one has come up to the "splendid audacity" of an order for one insertion of an advertisement to cost over $60,000. And yet, in pecuniary matters, he is a very exact and careful man.

3. It agrees with my experience that newspaper advertising is profitable. As I look back over the very considerable number of those whose advertising I have done, I do not now recall a single one who judiciously, perseveringly and freely pushed good articles, of whatever kind, in the newspapers, and did not make at least a fair success, while a great many have gained ample fortunes. I will not mention names in support of this statement, as I could easily do, but the list is a large one. Indeed, it has been my observation that it has been easier for large advertisers to make money than to keep it. Often it comes in so fast that the head gets turned, and lavish personal expenditures and unprofitable investments swallow up the fortunes which, had they been longer in making, would likely have been more permanent.

When business men come to look on the cost of steady newspaper advertising as an investment, sure to pay as well as any other, and not unlikely to be exceedingly profitable, they will use it more systematically than heretofore, and regard it as a necessary item of expense.

4. Ever since I have been in business there have been wide differences of opinion among advertisers as to the best mediums and methods, and never so great as now, in consequence of the rivalry between advertisers and agents, and whenever any one succeeds by the use of certain mediums in a certain way he naturally concludes his methods to be the best, notwithstanding another may have made an equal success by using quite another class of newspapers in quite a different way. Twenty-five years ago large advertisers, as a rule, contented themselves with a well-written and displayed advertisement taking its run on the advertising pages, or paid something more and used a "special notice" in a position for a long time the only preferred one in the general run of newspapers, and having no other advantage over the ordinary advertisement than being nearer the reading matter. Now the struggle is to get preferred positions with displayed advertisements, or to work in notices and reading articles, so that the readers of a newspaper will think them either written or selected by its editor. Still I do not know that advertisers now make it pay them any better than those did a quarter of a century ago who used simpler and cheaper methods and told their stories in a plain way over their own names, and used the same advertisements year after year, until the public came to look on them not unkindly as old acquaintances. Having seen success obtained by so many different methods of advertising, I have learned to be modest in urging on customers this or that way as the only possible one of succeeding, and content myself with suggesting what would seem to be a way suited to the particular case in hand, and this with a feeling that other ways might possibly be as good, if not better. Twenty years ago I thought I knew more about all this than I do now, and I leave confident and positive advice to the younger agents, who can speak with the happy and often winning assurance of a more limited experience.

5. Finally, I have found my business more pleasant to carry on than the average of the trades and professions. The large newspaper advertisers in my time have been, and are, as a rule, intelligent men, comfortable to do business with, and I can certainly bear testimony to the honorable sense of obligation among them as a business class when I say that I habitually take verbal orders amounting to many thousands of dollars, and do not now recall an instance where the giving of such informal authority was disputed. I doubt whether many, in other lines of business, after thirty years' experience, can say this; and it pleases me to think that the fact speaks well for both parties. I never expect to engage in any other line of business, and am quite content with the confidence of those who deal with me and the modest profit of my transactions.

A FAMOUS VICTORY.

A Chapter of Unwritten History of Interest to County Pioneers.

Syracuse (Neb.) Herald: Senator Van Wyck has introduced a bill in the senate appropriating twelve thousand dollars to pay fifty Yankton Indians or their heirs the balance due them for services as scouts under General Alfred Sully in the campaign against the hostile Sioux in 1864. There is a portion of unwritten history connected with that campaign. Soldiers who were in the fight at White Stone river, have since informed us that Gen. Sully was miles away with the artillery, when the battle began, and did not get to the field until the Indians were repulsed. Major Pearman was officer of the day, while Colonel Bob Furnas, of Brownville, was in command of the main body. The fight was brought about in the following manner. The command suddenly came upon a large encampment of Indians, who had retreated out of Minnesota, after raiding a large portion of the state. Hundreds of lives had been sacrificed to satisfy the cravings of the red fiends. None were spared. The older ones were shot down and scalped, while innocent babes had their brains dashed out by the hundreds. Upon coming in sight of the encampment a halt was sounded. Capt. D. Laboo, who had recruited his company in Otoe county, and who was a somewhat noted character in those days, turned to the colonel and said:

"Colonel, shall we fight them?"

"If we do," responded the colonel, "we do so without order from the general."

Laboo then made a short adddress to his men, saying that they had come 2,000 miles to find these identical Indians, and it would not do to leave without a fight. An Iowa captain was just as eager for the fray. He addressed his company as follows: "Boys, remember Minnesota and give them h—l!" At this Laboo gave the order for every third man to hold two horses while the rest formed in line of battle on foot. These two companies commencing the fight was the means of bringing the whole force into an engagement. Our troops won a great victory, killing several hundred Indian and making a large number of prisoners. An immense amount of booty was captured, including 5,000 ponies, and the Indians in sowing the wind reaped the whirlwind.

Gen. Sully reached the battle field with the artillery after the engagement was over. There was strong talk of having Laboo and the Iowa captain court-martialed, but the men replied that the court would be a dead one that attempted such a thing. The matter was finally compromised by having the official bulletin so made out that the general was on the field, directing the movements of the troops in person, and it is so stated in history to-day. Sergeant Newcomb, of this county, wrote out the bulletin. He would write a few lines, when he would read the same aloud. The general would then make the remark: "That's good," or he would suggest some slight alteration. He was often interrupted by Newcomb, who would exclaim, "Yes, general, but you know it's a d—d lie!" So ended the battle of Stone river.

THEY WERE DELEGATES.

The Clash Between the Scrawny Woman and the Fat Man.

Detroit Free Press: She was a lean, scrawny woman, and she took the seat the third back from the stove. He was short and fat, and sat opposite to her. As soon as the coach door was closed the car began to heat up, and presently he snapped his fingers at the brakeman and said:

"For Heaven's sake open some of those ventilators!"

"Don't you do it!" exclaimed the woman.

"Do you think I want to melt?" demanded the man, as he wheeled to face her.

"Do you think I want to freeze?" she demanded in turn.

"Madam," said the fat man, after carefully surveying her, "if I was a mass of bones I'd carry a hot brick when I traveled."

"O, you would! If I was a mass of pork I would carry a hunk of ice with me."

The brakeman went into the smoking-car to be clear of the storm, and the fat man got up and opened the door. He had scarcely returned to his seat when the lean woman got up and closed it.

"Madam!"

"Sir!"

"I want that door open!"

"And I want it shut!"

Just then a passenger came down the aisle from the other end of the car and shook hands with each in turn and said:

"Mrs. Cassoway, this is Mr. White. I suppose you are both delegates to the convention."

Ah! Mrs. Cassowary. I beg your pardon."

"Ah! You can have the door open, Mr. White."

"By no means."

"I insist."

"But allow me to give way."

And they roasted us until we had to go out on the platform to keep from running to grease.

Offsetting a Claim.

Detroit Free Press. In one of the northern counties of Michigan P. Q. Smith bobbed up serenely before the board of supervisors with a claim for $150 for alleged services rendered the county in the capacity of extra deputy sheriff during a recent misunderstanding between capital and labor.

The chairman of the board reflected a moment and said. "Mr. Smith, you were indicted by the grand jury some years ago in this county were you not?"

"Yes, sir," modestly observed Smith.

"You were convicted and sentenced for three months."

"Yes, sir," replied Smith, without ostentation.

"Your case cost the county $125."

"I guess so," stammered the extra deputy, doubtfully.

"You have at two different times been in the county jail at an expense to the county of $49."

Smith was silent as he began to see the drift of the chairman's remarks.

"We will pass your claim to the credit of your account. You will owe the county $29."

As Mr. Smith groped in a dazed sort of a manner toward the door the board proceeded to elucidate the true inwardness of the next claim.

A Tender Case in Which the Courts Had No Jurisdiction.

She had quarreled with him and he left her and married somebody else after the engagement had been pending some time. He was wealthy and she was vindictive. She consulted a lawyer.

"Did you tell him to get out?" asked the lawyer.

"No, I only told him I never wanted to see him again."

"Did you say that the engagement was at at end."

"No, I only said that I would not marry him."

"Hum. Did he ever promise you should be his wife?"

"A million times. He plighted his faith to me three times a week for a year. He stole my young affections. I tell you, I am his wife in the sight of heaven."

"Humph. I'm afraid, miss, the courts have no jurisdiction in that case."

Hooker Was Sober.

Judge Pettis, of Meadville, says "Carp" in the Cleveland Leader, tells me that he was here in Washington at the time Gen. Joe Hooker was writing his report of the battle of Chancellorsville. He was stopping at the Ebbitt house at the time, and one morning at the breakfast table he said to Judge Pettis: "I have just finished my report on Chancellorsville. They say I was drunk when I fought that battle, but when they read my report, I think they will conclude that I was—sober."

Watching and Waiting.

New York Journal: "Say, pard, let's get out of this," said one street gamin to another as they stood in front of a colored church watching the dusky damsels and sable swells strut along.

"Naw, I won't. I'm going to wait till the clouds roll by."

Catarrh

is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease, liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting 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, Mass.

A GIGANTIC MONOPOLY.

How the Bell Telephone Company Has Grown During the Past Ten Years.

Some Startling Facts and Figures—The Immense Fortunes That Have Been Quickly Made in Telephone Stock.

New York World: Never in the history of America, nor in the history of any other country, has a corporation grown to such dimensions in so short a time as the American Bell Telephone company. Never before has an inventor so immediately grown enormously rich from the proceeds of an invention as Professor Alexander Graham Bell. Bell's application for a patent was received at the patent office in Washington February 14, 1876, and it is a remarkable fact, which adds to the romantic interest, to say nothing of the legal phases of the story, that an application for a patent on a speaking-telephone was received from Professor Elisha Gray, of Chicago, the same day, but a little later. The patent was granted to Bell on the ground of the difference in time and not because of any difference in the merit of the claims. Thus, by what would ordinarily be considered a trifling incident was the Bell Telephone company given at least a temporary footing, of which it has not failed to take advantage, making Bell a very rich man, and leaving Gray to nurse all his life, perhaps, the regret that he had not been pricked up to one day's greater haste in sending away his application.

Bell took his telephone to the Centennial exposition, where it was seen and experimented with by thousands of visitors, who never suspected that it would come to more than an ingenious plaything. It was two years after the Centennial that the first telephone exchanges under the Bell patent were established, though a company had been organized in 1877. It was not until 1879 that the new method of communication was firmly established as a commercial and social necessity, and from that year dates the marvelous growth and success of the Bell company. Its capital stock on the 31st of December, 1884, was $24,000,000, and an application was made last year to the Massachusetts state legislature for an increase to $30,000,000, which is half the amount of the entire capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph company. The receipts for rentals for the fiscal year ending March 1, 1885, were $1,069,000, and the net earnings for the company for the same time were $1,710,000. The first dividend was not declared till January 1, 1881, when $220,500 was paid to stockholders on 73,500 shares, or 3 per cent. One more dividend of the same amount was declared that year, three dividends of that amount were declared in 1882, two dividends of the same amount were paid in 1883, and two of $288,063 the same year, five dividends of $278,063 each were paid in 1884, and one of the same amount was paid January 15, 1885, and several have been paid since. Up to the 12th of January, 1885, the total dividends paid to stockholders amounted to about $1,000,0000. The original investors in Bell Telephone stock paid from $20 to $40 per share. Since then the stock has been increased or "watered" seven times, and the shares are worth $150 each, so that an original holder has now eight shares for every one that he first he held, and what he paid say $30 for is now worth $1200.

On the 1st of January, 1886, the Bell company controlled in the United States and territories 772 exchanges, 107,440 circuits, 101,734 miles of wire, gave service to 5,168 employes and had 134,000 subscribers. Its pay roll last year averaged about $10,000 a month, or about $120,000 a year. The employes are nearly all girls, who receive very small salaries. The expenses are very light, the original cost of property small and the income sure. As a monopoly of the modern school it has no rival, and what it will attain to in another ten years, unless checked in its progress, no one would undertake to foretell. The character of its property, when it comes to a valuation in dollars and cents, is very well illustrated by the insignificant amount it has paid to the various states for taxes. Up to the beginning of 1885 its total outlay for taxes in all the United States had reached only $129,000. The amount paid for taxes in New York for 1884 was $24,86. The amount paid in Missouri the same year was $54.76. In Massachusetts, where the capital stocked is taxed, the amount paid in 1884 in was $24,410. The amount paid in all the United States outside of Massachusetts since 1881 up to the beginning of 1885 was less than $25,000. A company that has a combined salary and tax expense of about $150,000 a year, with an income of $2,000,000 a year, is a fine illustration of the modern scheme of money making.

A number of men have grown very rich through small investments made in Bell telephone stock five or six years ago. Professor Bell, who makes his home in Washington, is supposed to be worth $4,000,000. He was originally a Massachusetts man, and when he applied for his first patent was a teacher of languages in a school for deaf and dumb. It was through his Boston acquaintanceship that his first company was organized. W. H. Forbes, of Boston, is the president. He is said to be worth from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, which comfortable sum has accumulated on an original investment of $64,000. Other Massachusetts men who have made fortunes the same way are Gardner G. Hubbard, of Boston, said to be worth $3,000,000. C. P. Bowditch, of Boston, vice president of the company, is said to be worth fully as much. Theodore H Vail is the manager of the company, and is a millionaire two or three times over. Ex-Congressman W. W. Crapo, of Massachusetts, is another man who has grown rich on an original small investment. The profits of the company have been distributed almost entirely among citizens of Massachusetts, where the stock is a much quoted and discussed as Western Union is here.

By the way, it is a curious fact that the Western Union Telegraph company derives a large income from the Bell Telephone company. A bitter fight arose between the two corporations when the latter was in its infancy, and there grew out of it a long and bitterly contested litigation. The matter was finally settled in favor of the Bell company, so far as right of patent was concerned, but the Western Union did not let loose till it had got an agreement by which it was to receive certain royalties or percentages on the business done. For 1884 the amount so paid reached the sum of $383,000, and for 1885 it was over $400,000. This is by far the heaviest expense borne by the Bell company.

A Reckless Waste of Whisky.

"What," said an old toper, wildly waving the paper he had been reading. "Confound them! Such idiots ought to be hanged!"

"What is the matter?" asked the man leaning against the bar.

"Why, this paper says many people in Kansas are using corn for fuel."

"Well, what of it?"

"What of it? Why, man, it is a sacrilege. Don't you know that whisky is made of corn? and every ear of corn burned helps to stiffen prices? Oh, if I had the villians here I would cremate them. It is really shocking!"

To the young face Pozzoni's Powder gives fresher charms, to the old, renewed youth.

REWARD OF HONEST LEADERS.

Sound Reasons Why the Tried and True Should be Sustained by the People.

LONG PINE, Feb. 9.—[To the Editor:]—Looking over the world's development as far back as history has recorded the workings and laws of man, a person will come to the conclusion that among all classes of men there existed some one who with his natural powers of mind, regardles of his want of the finer qualities that a classical education would lend it, was the complete leader of his associates. We find that a certain stage of the world's history the man who was the best to organize, equip and manage armies was looked to as the leader and protector of nations. His will was law and his presence was all that was required to give his men that moral courage which would enable them to brave and endure the hardest of trials. His very name would send a magnetic stream through each one that would make him feel that the battle was half won. Of course there must have been acts of valor, together with the good judgment of him who holds this sway over his men. He must possess greater faculties of mind than those he rules. We find that in order to immortalize the workings and acts of these men they must have worked for justice, humanity and country, that they were not selfish, but were of a disinterested nature and for the advancement of their fellow man. Men and governments pass away, but the glory of valorous deeds lives on forever. The history of all times and countries have records of the valorous deeds of men that will be handed down as long as man exists. The statesman also has always been the leader of his colleagues. Out of the mighty multitude of the law makers of all countries how isolated are the great statesmen. Rome had her mighty men of war, but how few among her great body of senators were real leaders and statesmen? When he did exist how the multitude would stare with astonishment and absorb every word uttered. No dissimulations existed among his followers for they knew that his every sentence was a maxim that could not very well be contradicted and was for the good of all. He met his opponents openly and above board and with right on his side would stem the highest tide. His works are handed down as the works of a great mind and are indelibly stamped as the rules that govern nation. All nations have had them and nothing could keep them from being singled out from their associates, they towered away above the rest with their erudition and originality; their views were broad, thoughts of the greatest profundity, and reasoning of deep solidity. These elements are not found but in a few who undertake to make the laws that govern nations. No other nation on earth has ever allowed the statesman that complete liberty of exercising his powers of mind as the United States. He has no one to be loyal to but the people, and when he has done what is right they are satisfied. Sometimes the people's apathy toward their representatives will allow some improvident member or demagogue to have laws passed that will be of advantage to a particular class or party and against the wishes of the people, but a reaction will set in sooner or later and then the people rise in their might and seek a leader and statesman who will defend their cause. Then is the time that all the faculties of the true statesman are given an opportunity to be exhibited: then are the cabalistic meaning of the designs against the people to be unraveled, then is the time for the broadness of mind, the massiveness of intellect, the accuracy of reasoning and the powers of versatility to be displayed. His reward will be the felicitations of the people. How very many men of this stamp have appeared and lived in this country since its inception as a free government, and how honored and revered are their names. Are not their names endeared to every cottage and hamlet in land? Without precedents they carved out one of the most complete forms of a free government that has ever existed, and will be an exemplification for all nations of the present time and those to be formulated in the future. The great men who are living to-day, what are we going to do with them? Are we going to retire them from the field of action and fill their places with the untried and the mediocre? In times past men of national reputations were retained in their places by the will of one person, but in this country they are retained at the option of the people, and in the majority of cases they have always been returned as long as they wished to exercise the duties of governing or law-making. Sometimes unscrupulous demagogues will defeat the will of the people, but it is always better to return the true and the tried. The people of the different states are proud of their honored statesmen, so much so that they always point with pride to their works and name. Generally rising from the common walks of life which is a heritage to all coming generations to emulate and which is due to the free institutions of this country. It is not every state in the Union that can point with pride to their great statesmen for the simple reason that they never possessed them and especially the younger states. How proud must that young state feel that possesses a man with a national reputation and who can go into the national legislative halls and cope with the great men of the older states. Should such a man be the victim of the money grasper and the demagogue? What if such unscrupulous men as the demagogue of the present day should have existed with such power and numbers at the time of the declaration of independence of the United States, we would in that event be under the iron heel of royalty to-day. Now, confining myself to one particular state, and that is Nebraska, I want to ask the people of this state, Is there such a man within your border lines that has made for himself and his state a national reputation for espousing your cause and making good and wholesome laws for you?

If you find that there is such a man are you not duty bound to see that he is retained in his place? Do not be represented before the nation by men whose duties are merely perfunctory, and there only to do the bidding of some other statesman of a greater magnitude. Retain what prestige you have by holding fast to that which has gone through the fire and stood the test, to the one who has fought the intellectual battles for you, and some day, which is not in the far future, your state will be recognized by the country at large. Let every man see that he gives this matter his serious attention and then come to the conclusion whether you want to be represented by a true leader of the people or be governed by a lot of ward bummers, demagogues, and railroad cappers. M.

Confederates in Brazil.

The "Rebels' Rest" is the name of a house that stands in the wilderness of Sao Paulo, the most southern of the Brazilian provinces, and within a few miles of the house are a score or so of plantations held by men once citizens of the United States. These colonists went thither at the collapse of the confederacy. They now number about 600 persons, and they still keep up their American manners and commercial customs. The leader of the little band, Robert Burton, who was a civil engineer, recently saw Bedford Mackey, the United States consul at Rio Grande do Sul, and assured him of the prosperity of the planters, who, however, often wish they were in North America again.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY

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Railway Time Table

OMAHA.

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 depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS.

Bridge trains will leave U. P. depot at 6:35—B7:35—8:00—8:40—8:50—B10:00—11:00 a. m., 1:00—1:20—1:50—B2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—5:30—6:05—6:10—7:00—11:00 p. m.

Leave transfer for Omaha a 7:12—6 8:15—9:30 B9:42—B10:35—10:37—11:37 a. m.; 1:37—2:13—2:37—3:30—3:37—4:37—5:45—6:25—7:20—7:50—11:52 p. m.

CONNECTING LINES.

Arrival and departure of trains from the transfer depot at Council Bluffs:

DEPART.			ARRIVE.
		CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.	
9:15 A. M		Mail and Express	7:00 P. M
12:40 P. M		Accommodation	4:30 P. M
5:20 P. M		Express	9:15 A. M
		CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND.	
9:15 A. M.		Mail and Express	7:00 P. M
7:15 A. M		Accommodation	5:30 P. M
5:20 P. M		Express	9:15 A. M
		CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.	
9:10 A. M		Mail and Express	7:00 P. M
5:40 P. M		Express	9:15 A. M
		CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.	
9:35 A. M		Mail and Express	6:20 P. M
6:40 P. M		Express	9:15 A. M
		WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.	
2:15 P. M.		Local. St. Louis Express	Local
3:00 P. M.		Transfer St. Louis Ex	Transfer 3:20 P. M
		KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BLUFFS.	
2:15 A. M		Mail and Express	7:35 P. M
3:00 P. M		Express	6:35 A. M
		SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC.	
9 05 A.M.		Sioux City Mail	7:00 P. M
6:30 P. M		St. Paul Express	9:35 A. M
Depart.		WESTWARD.	Arrive
A. M.	P. M.	UNION PACIFIC.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	8:20a	Pacific Express	7:50a	.....
10:40a	.....	Denver Express	.....	4:10a
		O. & REP. VALLEY.		
.....	2:40a	Mail and Express	.....	2:10a
		B. & M. IN NEB.		
8:10a	.....	Mail and Express	.....	6:40a
.....	6:25a	Night Express	10:40a	.....
Depart.		SOUTHWARD.	Arrive	
A. M.	P. M.	MISSOURI PACIFIC.	A. M.	P. M.
10:30a	.....	Day Express	6:25a	.....
.....	8:45b	Night Express	.....	6:35a
		K. C., ST. J. & C. B.		
9:20a	8:45b	Via Plattsmouth	7:00a	.....
Depart.		NORTHWARD.	Arrive.	
A. M.	P. M.	C., ST. P., M. & O.	A. M.	P. M.
8:30a	.....	Sioux City Express	.....	5:30b
.....	5:40c