25 CEN I BOTTLEs are put up for the a commodation of all who desire a goo Cough. Cold and CroupRemedy

CONSUMPTION LUNG DISEASE.
hould secure the large \$1 bottles. Directle
accompanying each bottle.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.



Is nature's own remedy, made from roots gathered from forests of Georgia. The above cut represents the method of its manufacture twenty years ago. The demand has been gradually increasing until a \$100,000 labratory is tow necessary to supply the trade. This great Vegetable Blood Purifier cures cancer, catarrh, scrofula, eczema, ulcer, rheumatism and blood taint, hereditary or otherwise, without the use of mercury or poinsh. of mercury or potash.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
N. Y. 157 W. 23d st.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga

DOCTOR

and discoss Drasses 'han any other representations, acous, we 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 unparallaled success, on latest scientific principles, Safety, Privately, Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or indigence, which produce rome of the following effects nervous as, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, primites on the face, physical deas, etc., arrangement to the society of fenales, cantusion of these, etc., are all the principles of the second of the society of fenales, cantusion of these, etc., are all the principles of the second of the society of fenales, cantusion of these, etc., are all the principles of the second of averation to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., remitering Marriage Improper or unlimppy, are permanently sared. Famplint (sp pages) on the above, sent in scaled envelope, free to may address. Consultation at officer by mail free, invited and while life conditation at officer by mail free, invited and while life conditation.

A Positive Written Guarantee given in every officers. Medicine sent every horse by mail greatpress.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

Pianos and Organs WOODBRIDGE BROS' MUSIC HOUSE

OMAHA NEBRASKA.



es and Prices on an and Dealers.
st Carriage Builders and Dealers.
CINCINNATI, U. S. A.
Cable Address, COO-CIN. ONLY A CILCE, PermaLOST MANHOOD, DEBILITY
LOST MANHOOD, DEBILITY
ERVOUSNESS, WEAKNESS,
SOME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

The Old Doctor

SERVOIS OLD DOCTOR

DELLATOR OF THE PROPERTY O Dr. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cared 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 thoughaids of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an ulter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

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

A. D. FOSTER & BRO.,
Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Call or write for pamphlet containing hundreds of tertimonials from the best women and men from pit praisof the country.

SECURITY OF BUILDING SECURITY

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 con-tent. It does away with Sal-lowness, 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.

IN THE LAND OF THE MIKADO.

An Omaba Man Sight-Seeing in Japan—A
Day in Tokio.

MET BY CHANCE IN YOKOHAMA.

Mr. Dewey Runs Across An Old Acquaintance of Twenty Years' Ago-A Strange Meeting in a Strange Land - Romance of a Forgotten Actor.

Interesting Letter from C. H. Dewey. YOKOHAMA, Feb. 3.—At nine o'clock this morning, accompanied by an inter-preter, I started for the depot distant about a mile, Each of us occupied a jinriksha, pulled by the coolies on a run over the smooth streets, and in ten minntes we were at the depot. English ears, three classes, were in waiting. The distance to Tokio is eighteen miles, time forty-five minutes, with six villages to stop at. The day was chilly. A foot-pan of hot water was in each first-class car to place our feet on to keep them warm. Rice fields, small farms, natives' houses thickly populated, met out gaze on every hand along the road, and at every depot there were swarms of natives. Arriving at the spacious depot of Tokio hundreds of jinrikshamen solicited our patronage. The guide, Shay Akamaten, whose hame translated means Pine Tree, has

been in the United States and speaks good English, and is familiar with all the ways of Japan. We shall call him "Tree" for short, "Tree" said "We better hire a two-horse rig to make more pee d as we have a busy day before us." A jinriksha for each pulled

us to the only hotel in the

CITY OF OVER A MILLION INHABITANTS. While waiting at the Sci-yo-ken hotel for the rig to appear I glanced over the hotel register. Names of persons from nearly every large city in the world were there. The hotel man turned over the leaves away back to September 18th, 1877, and pointed with pride to the names of U. S. Grant, Mrs. Grant, and others of the party. I also saw the name of D. N. Richardson, of Davenport, Iowa, registered September 14th, 1885. In half

no quarreling. All seemed to be con-tented. Ascending to the bluffs, over-looking the city and the Gulf of Yeddo, we obtained a line view of the surroundan hour our rig came up, with two bob-tailed chubby stallions, the driver wear-ing a plug hat and frock coat with brass buttons. That's English, you know. A native footman without a hat followed as escort. "Tree" told the driver to drive ing country. Near the race course stands a hotel among the trees, with the sign "Refreshments." My friend treated to soda. Other drinks, however, could have been supplied if demanded to the American legation, two miles distant. We rode through narrow streets filled with natives. None of the houses on these streets are over two stories high, built closely together, every front being a store or shop. We soon reached the legation building, located in the residence part of A neat looking Jap woman, accompanied by two bright children, almost white, ap-peared in answer to cur summons, while a dignified-looking old man came in from another room. A glance at him brought to mind an old friend of more than twenty years ago-George Pounce. fort, of the city. As we drove into the grounds, a gong, beaten by a native, was sounded and a favorite at the Boston Museum. I at the gate to warn the inmates of the had almost entirely forgotten him. Pouncefort was an elegant actor in his day. He was a large and stately man, and almost equal to Forrest, and I am sure he was much better educated. I approach of visitors. The building is spacious, and the grounds are adorned

with trees whose foliage seemed un-touched by frost. Being assigned to seats in the parlor, "Tree & Co." waited for the envoy extraordinary and minis-ter plenipotentiary who soon appeared. He was a sort of Jack-of-spades-looking man, who warmly welcomed us. Our errand there was to see the minister's son-in-law, the secretary of legation, who came over on the same steamer with me, and who had been recently appointed. I was informed that the secrepointed. I was informed that the secretary had just started for Yokohama to call on me. We accordingly made our stay short, as "Tree" remarked that Tokio was nine miles long and eight miles wide (almost as large as Omaha with her additions) and that we must hurry up. Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, succeeds the Hon. John A. Bingham as minister. The governor is a headquarters in the saddle man, and of immense weight. The secretary is a native of Georgia, but hails from Texas. He is a good enough fellow, but instead of speak-

JAPANESE TEMPLES. "Tree" proposed to visit a Buddhist tem-

ple. Half an hour's drive brought us to

a ten-acre shady grove—an avenue sever-al hundred yards long. On each side are

rows of solid stone monuments, all dif-ferently carved, and of different heights.

Japanese letters are engraved on each

stone to tell the world which Daimio fur-

nished the stone to perpetuate his mem-ory, for these hundreds of stones were

n gold leaf and all fancy colors. A pa-

one of these temples, and we according-

ly ascended the steps of one of them. A

sleek fat priest met us and bade us re-move our shoes. "Tree" prepared to obey, but I declined to unboot. So we

failed to see the interior of the holy tem-

The next place we visited was the imperal mansion, in which is gathered an endless show of curiosities. The place

endless show of curiosities. The place being so large we concluded to make our

being so large we concluded to make our stay short and call another day.

A daughter of Horace Everett, of Council Bluffs, resides here in Tokio. Her name is Mrs. Waddell, and we spent half an hour pleasantly at her residence. Then a six-mile drive brought us to Dr. Yokura's mansion. The doctor was a passenger on the steamer from San Francisco with me, and had invited me to call. He

with me, and had invited me to call. He was at home—in Japanese dress. A host of servants were at his command. A girl

with a handsome face brought us ten and

with a handsome face brought us ten and cakes. From there we drove to the Citadel. The Mikado's palace is within the grounds. After a look at the government buildings, we took a glance up the Yoshiwara. This is the finest street in the city, and is lined with beautiful houses. "Tree" says this is the great "sporting" street, and that it is inhabited by over ten thousand "sporting" women. Pro-

ten thousand "sporting" women. Pro-ceeding on our sight-seeing tour we passed through a wide street and across the Nipon-Bashi (Japanese bridge) which

spans a canal. One-third of the city is

cannls and rivers. This bridge is the center of the city. Ascend-ing a hill we observed the sign, "French Restaurant," and there we took

gate I noticed that it was peopered with bullet marks, and asked "Tree" to ex-plain. He said the bullets were shot into the gate during the struggle between the

Mikado and the Shiogoon, commander-in-chief of the military, in 1867. Near the gate is an image—Dai Butsu (Great Bud-

dha)—twenty-two feet high, made of bronze and filled with clay. Crossing the street we visited a tea-house located in a

pleasant shady grove and presided over by young damsels, who invited us to par-

take of tea and sweets.
"Tree" now proposed a visit to Go
Hiaku Rakan, Temple of the Five Hun
dred Sages or Disciples of Buddha. In
the second building we were shown a
colossal gilt image of Buddha resting on
a colossal throne. On one side was the

statue of an elephant, and on the other

take of tea and sweets.

Driving through a large black

prise. It shows that wherever you may go, no matter in what country, you may meet old friends and acquaintances in the most unexpected places, and under most unexpected circumstances. You can well imagine the surprise of our meeting. Pouncefort remembered me well and was delighted to see me. We sat down and he told me all his troubles. He is an Englishman and an educated man of considerable talent. He said the Amer ican people had not appreciated him, and good enough fellow, but instead of speakill success had followed him. He had ing English he uses such lingo as this:
"Mistah, head that steah, sah?" DRIFTED TO JAPAN.

married the Jap woman, and the two handsome children were the fruit of the marriage. "I care nothing for the world," said he, "all I covet is a bare existence."

If contentment is riches, then must George Pouncefort be rich indeed. But the old man is virtually "out of the world," embowered in a shady grove world," embowered in a shady grove overlooking the Gulf of Yeddo, with the Fuji Holy Mountain of Japan in sight and covered with snow. It is one of the most beautiful spots 1 have ever seen, ory, for these hundreds of stones were presented by Daimios in ages past. "Tree" remarked that the largest stones were furnished by the rich Daimios whose wives and servants were many cheaper Daimios. The one-wife kind of Daimios furnished the smaller stones. "Daimio." by the way, means a member of the old Yeddo nobility—a thing of the past.

Seven temples are scattered throughout the grounds. The fronts are good. and apparently content with his lot George Pouncefort, the forgotten actor, could not have selected any more attractive place in which to pass his declining years. His Jap wife attends to business, selling drinks to procure curry and rice to feed the family. The building and grounds belong to her. She adores her husband, who, to all appearances, is proud of her and his two pretty children. In former days an American dwelt there but out the grounds. The fronts are deco-rated with dragons and hideous scrpents goda of immense height looms up before us, and also a figure or statue of Buddha, made of copper and having a jim-crow face. "Tree" asked if we should enter

Pouncefort knew not where he had gone or what had become of him. Curiosity prompted one to ask the name. "Dr. Latham," he replied, "he was a large, good-looking man and a scholar. He good-looking man and a scholar. was unfortunate here. Draw-poker kept him down." This was none other

formerly of Laramie. He it was who wrote up our plains in the Omaha Herald and was among the very first, if not the first, to set forth the advantages of the plains for cattle raising pur-poses. He was a cattle raiser himself, if I am not mistaken, and was about the first man to practically demonstrate, with a herd of cattle, the utility of the plains for grazing grounds. People made light of his prophecies, but they have long since proved true. I don't know what has become of Dr. Latham. Participal with the plain of the company of the compan ing with my old friend Pouncefort, whose ill success, as he terms it, seems to have made a sort of philosopher and misanthrope of him, I returned to my hotel.

To morrow I shall take the steamer with a friend for Kobe and Nagasaka, 750 miles distant, through the inland sea. and will visit the large cities of Kioto and Osaka. This is the "boss" country to visit. I have made quite a number of ac-

quaintances, and have been treated splendidly. Yours truly, C. H. DEWEY.

The Last Russian Serfs.

The Russian papers announce the emancipation of the last Russian serfs. It appears that the peasants on the estate of the foreign convents in Transcahucasia were until quite recently the serfs of the diocese of Jerusalem and Constantinople. This abnormal situation has attracted the attention of the authorities, and since last summer the enfranchisement of these serfs has been in progress in the governments of Tillis and Kutais. The Brotherhood of the Holy Sepulcher possesses more than six thousand serfs, and the patriarch of Constantinople, as representing the convent of Iversky, on Mount Athos, has about five hundred

No Loss Without Some Gain.

"Funny way a man got a bill through council here a few years ago." "How did he do it?" "Why, he bet a majority of the members \$50 against a new hat that the bill would not pass." "Did he lose?"

"Course. The odds were too large."

AMONG THE MOQUI INDIANS. to me to describe in this letter everything that I saw here. I couldn't do it justice in twenty-four hours. I would like to describe the praying machine, but have Col. Stevensoh's Exciting Adventure

in a Pueblo Town. Washington Post: Col. James Steven-son, of the bureau of ethnology, has re-turned to Washington, after a sojourn of Near Hon-yo Go Mon, on a high hill-top, are the English consulate and lega-tion buildings—elegant structures, they are, too The English flag, more re-spected then any other in oriental counabout six months among the Indians of Arizona, bringing a carload of rare and valuable curlos illustrative of the social habits, workmanship and industries of various tribes of which little is known various tribes of which little is known. He was accompanied in his travels by Mrs. Stevenson, and the pair had an adventure among the Pueblo Indians quite unusual in, its character. Having explored some newly discovered cave villages in the vicinity of Flagstaff, A. T., they gathered a small party and struck across the desert to the northeast for the Moqui towns, several days' journey distant. They arrived safely and encamped at the foot of a high mesa, upon the top of which stands Oreibe, the largest, western-most and least known of all the Pueblo towns. great sight to see the varieties of scaly Japanese produce. We also inspected the Shinto temple, and took a look at the magnificent residence of Mitsui, the banker. The principal thoroughfare of Tokio is a hundred feet wide, with brick identification of the state o The geographies of our boyhood stated it to be the largest city in the world. After the fall of the Damios the new capitol was located there and the name changed.

tries, can be seen at a great distance. We took in the fish market, and it was a

sidewalks, and with trees on each side. The buildings on this street are all fine structures, many of them being three

Tokio was in olden mes called Jeddo.

The empire of Japan contains nearly 40,000,000 of inhabitants, and is about the size of France. It is safe to travel any-

AN UNEXPECTED MEETING IN YOROHAMA

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 4.—This morning was

cool, but the sun shone, bright, and in Omaha it would be called warm. A Mr.

to shape I cannot say, as they are clothed in loose wrappers of the Mother Hubbard

ONCE A CELEBRATED ACTOR

knew Pouncefort intimately well in the early days of Denver. It was in 1864 that

Pouncefort left Denver for Salt Lake. 1

never saw him or heard of him afterward

until I accidently met him here to-day in Yokohama, for this dignified old man I am telling you about at the Jap refresh-ment stand was none other than

MY OLD FRIEND POUNCEFORT,

Our meeting was indeed a great sur-

-THE FORGOTTEN ACTOR.

Yokohama.

Pueblo towns. Its population is about 259 souls, and the village is a compact mass of rubble structures, standing one upon the other like a pile of empty boxes, and with as little regard to any general plan of architecture. The people, like all village Indians, are comparatively harmless, but,

where in the country now, and in the large cities there are good hotels.

This visit of a day in Tokio has given me a good idea of how to see the city properly and I shail return soon and spend several days in looking over it at leisure. The driver says we have driven twenty-six miles over the city, and at dark we take the cars negan and return to unlike the majority, have a strong aversion to contact with the whites.

Some of the leading men of the town came down to the camp and, after considerable smoking and palaver, gave consent that their village might be visited, but stipulated that no effort should dark we take the cars again and return to be made to convert the people to Christianity. The next day Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, accompanied by three or four friendly Moquis, and as many Navajoes, rode to the top of the mesa, dismounted, Roberts, an American, long a resident in Japan, took me out to ride through the city and into the country. On the way we passed a school house where hundreds of little round-faced, happy-looking Japs

rode to the top of the mesa, dismounted, walked into the village plaza, and thence climbed a ladder to the top of the cocique's (or high priest's) house. When the presence of the strangers became known there were signs of excitement throughout the village. The neighboring housetops and the plaza were thronged by excited barbarians, who chattered in loud voices and made threatening gestures. One burly savage upon a roof just above the Cocique's house dangled a lariat suggestively noosed at the end, and loudly demanded that the whites be taken to the estufa, or the underground chapel of the village, and there summarily dealth with. of little round-faced, happy-looking Japs were playing, many of them being bare-footed. Men were everywhere pulling carts loaded with goods, while jirinksha men were standing here and there by their carts waiting for a job. Some of the men were bare-legged from the knee down, showing powerful muscle. Young girls were tripping through the streets on clogs. What a clatter! Some of them have pretty faces, but as to shape I cannot say, as they are clothed village, and there summarily dealth with One or two demonstrative individuals volunteered to be the first to apply the style.
We passed through a narrow street thronged with people. I observed that there was no jostling among them, and white while to be the first to apply the knife. The friendly Moquis stood their ground only a few minutes and then disappeared, but the Navajoes, who are made of firmer material, remained. Col. Stevenson says that while the situation was highly interesting, it was probably less alarming than it would have been to people unacquainted with the natural timidity of the Pueblos.

Mrs. Stevenson, who has sojourned with her husband among many wild tribes and knows the Indian character well, created an opportune diversion by shaking her fist in the face of the hum backed savage whose vindictive elequence seemed to exert a most mis-chievous influence over his fellows, addressing to him at the same time several brief, but vigorous, remarks in English and Spanish, which he was of course, quite unable to understand. Before the man had recovered his self-possession, the strangers had backed down the ladthe strangers had backed down the lad-der and then slowly made their way, with the whole howling pack, men, women, children and dogs, at their heels, to their ponies, mounted and rode down to camp. They found the cook, who was the only other white person in the party, considerably alarmed. He said the camp was surrounded soon after their departure, by many friendly their departure, by many friendly Indians, but when the Moqui deserters reached them and told the story of the proceedings on the mesa, all mounted their ponies and made haste to get away. The cook feared his companions had been made prisoners, perhaps murdered. The party remained in the neighbor-hood several days, visiting the other Moquis villages, to all of which they were

isited surreptitionsly at night by people from Orcibe, who brought curios for sale, which they dared not offer openly In this way a collection was made Meanwhile the story of the eqisode in Oreibe was carried to Keam's Canyon twenty-five miles distant, the proprietor of which, an English merchant, has lived in the vicinity many years, and by fair dealing, pluck and firmness has gained an extraordinary influence over both Navajoes and Moquis. Mr. Keam at once organized a party of three or four white men, the only ones living within sixty miles, and a dozen or twenty Navajoes for a rescue. The Oreibes received information of his approach, and the head men of their tribe incontinently fled. Keam sent his Navajoes after them and two, including the hunchback chief, were brought in. Keam tied the elbows and took them to his ranch, for discipline, the Stevensons accompanying him. The prisoners were defiant at first but after two or three days confinement under the guardianship of Navajo jailers, who beat drums, danced, and indulged in other terrifying performances, they began to relent, and confessed

welcomed, and many times they were

that they had acted badly. JEWISH COMMUNISTS.

A Singular Colony That Has Been Founded in Southern Oregon. Overland Monthly: The Russian Jews are the aptest disciples of the socialist ideas. Everywhere remarkable for acute ness of intellect and extraordinary apti tude for the acquirement of riches, the Jew in Russia develops characteristics of great social sentimentality. There is in history nothing else which approaches the sentiment of the sermon on the mount in which the heart of Jesus pulsates its love for every human being, friend or foe-and Jesus was a Jew. There was, then, in the Jewish organiza-tion a latent capacity for depths of feeling, which it only required the proper circumstances to make alive; and at least a similar feeling, a passion for the happi-ness of others, has undoubtedly among the younger generation of Jews in Russia met with the peculiar condition necessary to develop it into active en-ergy. It is not meant that all Jews in Russia are humanitarians; it is not meant that a majority of the Jews in Russia are humanitarians; but that, comparing the Jews with the native Russians, and with the Germans in the empire, the Jews present, in proportion to population, a much greater number of individuals who feel the stimulation of humanitarian sentiment, as expressed in the socialistic doctrines, and are ready to risk fortune and life in the service of purely humanitarian ends. In a word, a

purely humenitarian ends. In a word, a very considerable part of nihilistic or socialistic Russia is Jewish.

Three years ago a band of such Jews, nearly all of them residents in Odessa, resolved to leave Russia and seek in the United States a home where they would be free from the taxes and military service of despotism and the brutality of Christian fanaticism, which they had seen more than once plunder their own homes. The band numbered about 100, all young people, the average age being 21. Nearly all the band were unmarried youths, but there were a few young girls and several married couples. Their hopes were vague but passionate; their means in money so small that immedi-ately on their arrival in New York they were compelled to hire out as laborers till some way should open to them to unite their numbers in a common colony or home. It is unnecessary to recite the particulars of their movements and la-bors; but two years ago a portion of the band, about one-third of its original number, and resolved itself into a soclety adopting the system of common property, and bought a farm of 800 acres in Southern Oregon, with the purpose of founding a social life very much like that

tians, when, after the day of Pentecost, they were filled with the Holy Spirit, and were of one mind and one heart, and no man said that aught that he had was his

own.
This is the Russian colony at Glendale,
Ore., know as the New Odessa Community. The industrial labors of this society have been, for many reasons, very rude and inefficient, the improvements which they have added to the place as they bought it are of the most limited charbought it are of the most limited character, and their farms and buildings are only noticeable for their anthrifty and untidy appearance. Their present interest as a society is to be found entirely in the singularity of their social life. They have no religion, they have hardly a political organization for the management of their affairs; they have no defined code of morals, unless it is to be good. One of their young women onco replied to me, when I remonstrated to ber for some unusual act of courtesy, exclaiming: "You are too good!" "Why, we cannot be too good." They appear, however, to be entirely free from those extraordinary occentricities of behavior extraordinary eccentricities of behavior which characterize many of the so-called American reformers of a parallel line of purpose, and those Russian come-outers who are not of Jewish descent.

A man living in the Missouri river country, Dakota, visited a 'no license' town where the law is rigidly enforced. On his return a friend said to him: 'S'pose you had a pretty dry time down

there?"
"No, I enjoyed the day fust-rate."
"Don't see where you find any fun in a

temp'rance town."
"Well, I never had a better time in my life. I saw an ox team run away, held a man's coat durin' a fight, and was asked my private advice on four hoss trades. Would you want any more'n that?"

During the nine years the Spreckels reaty has been in force the duties remit ted on Hawaiian sugar have exceeded the entire exports from this country to the Sandwich Islands,

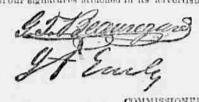
FOR COUGHS, CROUP



OF SWEET CUMAND MULLEIN.

nectorant principle that loosens are paregularpacing the early morning cough, and stimulates
he child to throw of the false membrane in croup
and who oping-cough. When combined with the
scaling much aginous principle in the mullein
dant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOU'S
EMEMORIES REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the duest known remedy for Coughs, Croup,
Who oping cough and consumption; and so palaable any child is pleased to take it. Ask your
fungist for it. Price 25c. and \$1.0c.
WALTER A.TAYLOR, Atherta, Gu.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.



J. H. OGLESBY. Pres. Louisiana National Bank. SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Pres. State National Bank.

teries which may be presented at our counters

A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank. UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the legis-Incorporated in 1808 for 25 years by the terms fature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

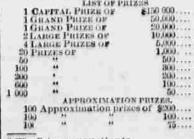
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d. A. D. 1879.

Its grand single number drawings will take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones.
Look at the following distribution:
190th Grand Monthly EXTRAORDINARY QUARTERLY DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans.
Tuesday, March 16th, 1883
Under the personal supervison and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia. CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000

Notice, Tickets are \$10 only. Halves, \$5 Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1-LIST OF PRIZES \$0,000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$0,000



Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Or leans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter, currency by express full sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed.
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

Or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address registered letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY

FURNITURE, BABY CARRIAGES, Etc.

DEWEY & STONES'

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.

- Full Assortment for sale to the Trade by -

VINYARD & SCHNEIDER, OMAHA. - - NEBRASKA.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CHANDLER-BROWNCO.

GRAIN AND PROVISION

Commission Merchants.

Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee. H. C. MILLER. Western Business Solicitor. W. P. PECK.

Carrying the Belgium Royal and United States

Local Business Solicitor, 1304 Dong

Between Antwerp & New York TO THE RHINE, GERMANY, ITALY, HOL-

LAND AND FRANCE. Salon from \$60 to \$190. Excursion trip from \$110 to \$189. Second Cabin \$59, and Excursion \$99. Steerage passage at low rates. Peter Wright & Sons, General Agents, 55 Broadway, New York. Omaha, Nebraska, Frank E. Moores, W., St, L. & P. ticket agent.

ROSEWATER & CHRISTIE.

CIVIL & SANITARY ENGINEERS

Rooms 12 and 13 Granite Block,

OMAHA, NEBRASHA Grade Systems and Sowerage Plans for Cities

Andrew Rosewater, Member American Socio-Gry Civil Engineers, City Engineer of Omaha-Eo, II, Christie, Civil Engineer.

BABY CARRIAGES OR MORE AT WHOLESALE PRICE 7 all express charges to all points within 30 1.000 carriages to select from Send two car

L. G. SPENGER'S TOY FACTORY,

HAMBURG - AMERICAN

Packet Company. A DIRECT LINE FOR

England, France & Germany. The steamships of this well known has are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite 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, (LON DON), Cherboug, (PARIS and HAMBURG).

Returning, the steamors leave. Headways BURG).

Returning, the steamers leave Hamburg on Wednesdays and Sundays, via. Havre, taking passengers at Southampton and London.

First cabin \$51, \$60 and \$75; Steerage \$23. Railroad tickets from Plymouth to Bristol, Cardiff. London, or to any place in the South of England, FREE. Steerage from Europe only \$25. Send for "Tourist Gazette."

C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents.

General Passenger Agents, Broadway, New York; Washington and La 19Sade St s. Chicago, Ill. Wannood Restored Benedit Internation Books, New York Delibert Books, New York Delibert Books, New York Delibert Lock Man.



The Caligraph is rapidly displacing the pen. Reason how you may you cannot afferd to do

ened drudgery or brain and hand, or saved such a large percentage of dear inter.

Figure that it turns off but twice as much work in a given time as does the pen of early does three times as much and it gives you not eral free boars delly as and interest on your investment. For circulars and specimons apply to H. G. SPRIPE, Omaha, New Genl. Agent for Nobraska and Western Iowa Britions, (Underwood's best for all kinds o wrking machines, on hand. Price Si cach.

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. Hughes, Cashier,
U. V. Morse,
H. W. Yates,
E. Touzelle,
Lewis S. Reed, W. V. MORSE, H. W. YATES, A. E. TOUZALIN,

BANKING OFFICE: THE IRON BANK. Cor. 12th and Farnam Streets. General Banking Business Transactat.

A STANDARD MEDICAL WORK FORYOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN ONLY SI BY MAIL, POSTPAID, LLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL



A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Dability Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untoid miseries resulting from indiscretion and excesses. A book for every mun, 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 author whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician; 3D pages, bound in beautiful French mullin, emboased covers, full cilt, cuaranteed to be a flue work in every sense, mechanical, literary and professional—then any other work in this country for \$1.51, or the money will be refund in overy invance. Prisonal—then any other work in this country for \$1.53, or the money will be refund in overy invance. Prisonal—then we contain warded the author by the National Medical Association, to the Hon. A. P. Bissell, and associate officers of the board the reader is respectfully referred.

The Science of Life is worth more to the young and milded-seed men of this generation than all the gold mines of California and the allyer mines of Nevada cambined.—S. P. Chronicis.

The Science of Life is of greater value than all the medical works published in this country for the past Sycera-Atlanta Constitution.

The Science of Life is a superb and masterly treatise on nervous and physical decility.—Dutroit Froe Press.

Address the Penbody Modical institute, or Dr W. H. A Great Medical Work on Manhood. Priss.

Address the Peabody Medical institutes or Dr W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bullinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obsenter these see that have latter the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure Mention Omaha Boc.

Railway Time Table.

The following is the time of arrival and de-parture 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 Websier 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 [1, P. depot at 6:35-87:15-8:00-8:40-8:50-11 10:00-11:10 a.m., 1:90-1:30-1:50-11 2:00-3:00-4:00-5:30-5:30-6:35-6:10-7:30-11:10 p. m.

Leave transfer for Omaha a 7:12-B 8:15-9:30
B0:42-14 10:35-10:37-11:37 a.m.; 1:37-2:13-2:37-3:30-3:37-4:37-5:45-6:35-7:20-7:50-11:58 m.g. 11:52 p. m. CONNECTING LINES. Arrival and departure of rains from the transfer depot at Council Bluus:

DEPAUT.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

9:15 A. & Mail and Express.
1:20 P. M. Accommodation 4:20 P. M.
6:20 P. M. Express.
9:15 A. M. Mail and Express.
1:16 A. M. Accommodation 5:30 P. M.
6:15 A. M. Mail and Express.
1:16 A. M. Accommodation 5:30 P. M.
6:20 P. M. Express.
9:15 A. M. Express.
9:15 A. M. Express.
9:15 A. M. Express.
9:15 A. M. Mail and Express.
5:30 P. M.
6:40 P. M. Express.
9:15 A. M.
6:40 P. M. Express.
9:15 A. M.
6:40 P. M. Mail and Express.
1:10 P. M.
6:40 P. M. Mail and Express.
9:15 A. M.
6:40 P. M. Mail and Express.
9:15 A. M.
6:40 P. M. Mail and Express.
9:15 A. M.
6:40 P. M. Transfer St. Louis Express Local.
8:50 P. M. Transfer St. Louis Express Local.
8:50 P. M. Transfer St. Louis Express Local.

| B:00P. M. Transfer St. Louis Ex. Transfer 3:23 P. M. KANSAS CITY. ST. JOE & COUNCIL BRUFFS. 2:15 A. M. Mail and Express. 7:35 P. M. 8:00 P. M. Express. 6:35 A. M. 8:00 P. M. SIGUX CITY & PACIFIG. 9:00 P. M. SIGUX CITY & PACIFIG. 9:00 P. M. 8:34 P. M. SIGUX CITY & PACIFIG. 9:00 P. M. 8:34 P. M. SIGUX CITY & PACIFIG. 9:05 P. M. 8:34 P. M. WESTWARD Arrivo 10:400 P. M. UNION PACIFIC. A. M. P. M. 10:400 P. M Depart. SOUTHWARD.

EASTWARD. A. M. P. M. C. H & Q. A. M. F. M. 9:30 7:15 STOCK YARDS TRAINS

NORTHWARD.

Arriva

Will leave U. P. dener, Omaha, at 6:40-8:3110:45-10:55 a. m.; 2:40-3:55-5:25 p. m.
Leave Stock Yards for Omaha at 7:55-10:25 a.
12:21-1:29-4:19-4:25-6:29 p. m.
NOTE-A trains sally; B. dally except Sunday
C dally except Saturday; D. dally except Monday

5:40c Oakiand Acc

Depart.