ENGLISHMEN IN AMERICA.

How the English Youth is Transformed into a Good American Citizen.

THE PRIDE OF NOBLE AN CESTRY

An Odd Applicant—The Powerful Influence of American Customs—Education in an Overstocked Market.

Written for the Omaha Bee.

"By Jove, dear boy, I took the conceit out of him then." Such was the wind-up of a rather amusing story told me the other day by a young Englishman who had not yet been long enough associated with Uncle Sam to have the "dem nonsense" taken out of him. Fresh from his ancestral halls, but minus the ancestral wealth, it had, alas, become a necessity for him to work. "Just think of it," he said, "a man of my rank and blood applying to a butcher for work. You see, he had advertised in the BEE for a smart young fellow to work in a store, and, as I come of a brainy family, and consider myself fairly smart, I donned my new Prince Albert coat and silk hat, and wended my way to the address given. Disgust is not exactly the word to express my feelings when, after walking some five miles, I found it was

A BUTCHER'S ESTABLISHMENT,

and cynical falls far short of the mark to qualify the smile that rippled around the broad Atlantic of the worthy butcher's countenance as he looked me over and asked me had I killed much beef in my time. Shades of my illustrious ancestors, he asked me was I a killer of beef? I replied not much—beef was a commodity I had occasionally eaten, but scorned to kill. I was about leaving when one of those happy thoughts that sometimes strike a fellow, you know, occurred to me, so I accosted him again: Look here, mister butcher, did you ever hear of John Dryden? No? Then you never read the lines in Alexander's feast—

And thrice he routed all his foes,
And thrice he slew the slain.

Don't read nonsense, eh? Now don't you really think that killing beef is somewhat akin to slewing the slain? It was a hard thrust and I heard him mutter something about cranks, but that was because he must have felt so humiliated, you know.

Such, with the vernacular omitted was the story of how he "took the conceit out of" the festive butcher. Poor fellow he did not know that it was this same conceit that was the stumbling block that stood in the way of his accepting the first honest work that offered and thus asserting his manhood. He had not yet ascertained that

PRIDE AND POVERTY,

however much they may commend themselves to the English mind, are of but little value here.

It is to such men as my John Dryden friend that, on first arrival, America is a surprise. Born of "good family" and raised in the lap of luxury, they have been accustomed to regard anything in the shape of manual labor as degrading and all who engage in it as infinitely beneath them. Once landed in this country the democratic phase of our institutions, manners and customs break upon them in the light of a revelation. They find little to remind them of England and everything to impress them with the idea that here men are not valued neither for the clothes they wear or the family they belong to. Yankees take a strong and just pride in the pedigree of their horses and cattle but strange to say they have no such retrospective interest with regard to the "raising" of their fellow citizens. That such a state of affairs should exist is "excessively annoying, you know," and many are the epithets flung at Uncle Sam's unoffending head.

EVERYTHING SEEMS REVERSED.

In England they do not associate with workingmen; in America the workingmen regard them as nobodies and as such pass them by.

To say, however, that such men have not the making of good citizens in them would be going too far. Many cases have come under my notice where young fellows of the dudish order have gone through the the mill of hard work and eventually turned out good and useful as well as prosperous men. After a residence of a year or two under American influences their eyes are gradually opened to the fallacies of the English social system and on the "video meliora proboque" principle their ideas undergo a radical change.

To the educated Englishman, that is, the man who rises above snobbery, too, America is at first a disappointment. Crossing the Atlantic with all those

HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS

that generally accompany a man to a new country, and buoyed up by the knowledge that he has received a university education he imagines that he will have little difficulty in getting ahead. He little thinks that in coming to America he brings his education to a market that is already overstocked.

It was my privilege while in Boston to meet, as well as to be of some assistance to a young Englishman who had come to this country shortly after having completed a distinguished course at Oxford. Already he had been in the city eight months, and during all that time he told me that he had assiduously searched for work in almost every capacity, but without any success whatever. When applying for a position for which his education suited him, he was met with such replies as, "you are not acquainted with the city," "we acknowledge your ability, but we want a local man," etc. On the other hand he was unfitted for manual labor, and his efforts in that direction were alike unavailing. When I met him his money was nearly all gone. He w..s

RATHER DISCOURAGED,

but plucky and philosophic through all his troubles. "There is my diary," he said, "you can see what I have been through." I opened it and read his proceedings of the day before: Monday—no luck. Came home at 5 o'clock and had supper—bread and water. Fell into a meditative humor and wondered if there was such a thing as an acquired taste for water, and if so, what length of time would elapse in the process of acquisition. It doesn't suit my palate at present writing. My books nearly all gone, but thank heaven, Dantes Inferno still remains; it is the only volume that offers me any solid enjoyment." A short interview served to show me that the man was "able" and worthy of encouragement. I accordingly introduced him to a few literary men, and ere long he was engaged in the translation of a German volume for one of the publishers.

Englishmen of this latter class generally find it hard to procure the necessary start, but once this is accomplished they seldom fail to take advantage of it. Like Aeneas of old, a man may wander a long time "per varios casus," but in America with patience and perseverance, he is pretty sure to find the work for which he is suited,

Some of our most prominent citizens have been cured of chronic rheumatism by that wonderful pain-banisher, Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents.

"Why, Jones, what a ho(a)rse you have in your throat!" "Yes, I raised it from a col(dt) in my head. I've too much live stock." "Well, like cures like. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you. The Bull will quickly scare the ho(a)rse away."

THE COST OF FINE PIANOS.

One for $2,500 is Good Enough for Jay Gould, and $2,200 Buys Judge Hilton's.

New York Sun: The one subject of which piano dealers and piano manufacturers and workmen in piano factories have been talking for the past few days is the piano said to be on its way to America for Mr. Henry G. Marquand, with five figures following the dollar mark in the invoice thus: $46,950. No such price as $46,950 was ever paid for a piano before, but no prophet will venture to say that no one will ever pay so much again.

"What do you think about such a piano?" said a reporter to an up-town music dealer.

"Had you arrived at the age of maturity before the war of the rebellion began," said the dealer, "and you had been of a cynical disposition at that time, you would have been interested, not to say astounded, at the large sums of money paid as income taxes by men in this town. It gave one notoriety to pay a large income tax, and no one was debarred from paying as good a tax as he chose. Perhaps a piano could be built with that sum, but it would have to be inlaid with gold and have the monogram set in diamonds before the bill could honestly call for half as much as that."

"What, then, do the elegant pianos of the men of great wealth cost?"

"Ordinarily from $1,500 to $2,000. Mrs. Jay Gould bought one recently that cost $2,500. It was an upright grand and just as fine an instrument in everything that goes to make a piano as ever left the factory of one of the best known makers in the city. C. P. Huntington has recently purchased a piano. His cost $2,000, while Judge Hilton, another millionaire, got one not long ago for which he paid a little more, $2,200, I believe. Now, these instruments were the very best the workmen could produce. The builders knew, of course, that it would help them to sell fine pianos to other families if such people as these had their make of instruments. The choicest woods, seasoned to the exact dot, were used in the cases; extra quality cloth worth $18 a yard, where the ordinary stuff used is worth from $5 to $10, went to the actions; the ivory was selected from perhaps a hundred different tusks, and so on from the casters under the legs to the varnish on top, everything was the best. The monograms were worked out in gold or antique metal, or some other expensive stuff, and when the instruments were set up in the parlors of the purchasers there was a richness to the tones that would enchant anyone. And the tone was there to remain; such an instrument will last wonderfully. But, after all, you can get just as good an instrument, one with precisely the same tones and one that will last just as well, for less than half the money paid by Mr. Gould.

"Still more expensive pianos can be made. They have been made that cost as high as $5,000. The late Captain James B. Eads, the Mississippi jetty man, had such an instrument. Ingersoll, the chair manufacturer, had one that cost $4,500, and it was an honest price. To build such a piano takes a great deal of time; fifteen months is not too much to devote to the building of the case. The wood, to begin with, may be South American walnut, or San Domingo mahogany, or Turkish walnut, or genuine ebony. The cases will be made of solid wood, and the woods will be seasoned by the most careful processes. Then the carver takes hold, and by hand works out an elaborate design. The design may be his own or the manusacturers or the future owner may pay some famous sculptor, or other artist, for some beautiful design. These items of cost mount up, but after all they are items in the cost of a piece of furniture rather than the items properly chargeable to a piano. The piano that produces the best music does not require such elaborate ornamentation. Ingersoll's piano, as I recollect seeing it in the factory finishing room, had elaborate carved work standing out more than eighteen inches on each side of the case—it was an upright grand.

"Pianos, as such, are somewhat cheaper than they used to be, say 30 per cent cheaper. A piano that has as perfect tones as any ever made can be had for $700, retail price, in a plain case. A few years ago the same instrument would have been worth $1,000. But while these instruments have grown cheaper, there is an increasing number sold for better prices than ever. This demand comes out of the necessity of making the piano match the other furniture in the room where it is placed. It is usual nowadays for the rich men to give the house furnisher an order to furnish the house throughout. That order includes the pianos. The manufacturer of furniture will procure the best designs from the most capable artists for every article of furniture and interior decoration, and consequently the grand piano in the corner blends harmoniously with the music rack on one side, the picture frame above, and the carpet on the floor. Pianos are made with white and gold cases with silver monograms; they are made of ebony, inlaid with beaten brass, and of San Domingo mahogany and ancient bronze.

"Piano manufacturers very often get orders to furnish the inside of a piano, while the house furnisher provides the case. That was the way the pianos for the Vanderbilt mansions were made. But with all the special designs and the elaborate hand carving in the best solid woods and the slow process of putting the case together and the great length of time devoted to polishing and varnishing and varnishing again, I never knew a piano to honestly cost more than $5,000.

"Every manufacturer will be glad to hear of this new piano at $46,950; so will the well known painters and other artists of the country. If we must not only have the case harmonize with the sofa, but must have a picture on the cover painted to match some Meissonier on the wall overhead, the prices of instruments and the commissions of middlemen will be augmented and an era of prosperity and culture will ensue.

"The prices of which I have spoken are what we call list prices. They are prices printed in the descriptive circular. Many people pay those prices, but if one knows enough he will pay about one half. The list price is generally about double the fair retail price. It is regularly one-third more. City people do not always learn this but in the country where agents are constantly going up and down seeking customers the prices usually get down to hard pay.

For fear of losing a day's work, many persons put off taking physic until Saturday. The better plan is not to delay but take it as soon as needed, it may save you a hard spell of sickness. If you want the most benefit from the least amount of physic without causing you any inconvenience, loss of appetite or rest, take St. Patrick's Pills. Their action on the liver and bowels are thorough, they give a freshness, tone and vigor to the whole ystem and act in harmany with nature.

Snow covers the mountain tops near Helena, while in the valleys the grass was never so green as at present.

In making the assertion that Pozzoni's medicated complexion powder is entirely free from injurious or deadly poisons, we do it upon the authority of a thorough chemical analysis. It is one of the oldest face powders in American market, and is used in the families of some of our most prominent medical men who have personally acknowledged to the proprietor that they not only considered it harmless, but esteemed it highly beneficial in very respect. Sold by all druggists.

From $10 to $15 saved on a suit at Wannamaker & Brown, 1511 Douglas st. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ENGLISH POSTAL TELEGRAPH

The Advantage of Having all Telegraph Lines Under Government Control.

HOW THE LINES ARE MANAGED.

An Interview With J. C. Lambe, Assistant Postmaster General of Great Britain—An Efficient System.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—In view of the agitation in the United States congress of the subject of postal telegraphy, and the probability that action will be taken upon it at the approaching session, there can be nothing of greater interest to Americans just at this moment than the telegraph system of the British government, in connection with its mail service, inasmuch as the service to be given in the United States is to be patterned after that in this country.

Twice has the senate of the United States passed bills within the last three or four years providing that the government shall buy those existing or construct new telegraph lines, and operate at a uniform low tariff for the masses; and the proposition has gone so far as to receive the favorable consideration of the committee having it in charge in the house of representatives. Mr. Edmunds, who is championing the subject in the senate, said to me only a few weeks ago that he believed the present congress would take favorable action, and that the agitation of the subject would commence very soon after congress convened in December next.

For the purpose of being able to tell all about postal telegraph here and to apply it as far as possible to the United States, I have spent a couple of days in the postoffice department of Great Britain, talking with the principal officers, visiting the general operating rooms, interviewing the practical men and conversing with the patrons.

The English government

BOUGHT THE TELEGRAPH LINES

in the United Kingdom in February, 1870, and has had a complete monopoly of the service ever since and the officials and the people are more than satisfied with it.

Among the others of the general government with whom I have talked on this subject was Mr. J. C. Lambe, whose rank equals that of second assistant postmaster general in America, who has diplomatic supervision of the transmission of mails and telegrams, who is an exceptionally intelligent official and I will let him tell of the service as he told it to me:

"If the government of the United States undertakes to furnish a telegraph service—and I think it should—it ought to have the monopoly of it, and give the people the benefit of the monopoly; otherwise the rival companies will let the government do the work where it does not pay, without opposition, and by cutting rates in the densely populated sections secure all of the patronage there, and therefore the cream of the service. With a free field to all sorts of rivalry and private corporations a government would not be able to make the service self-sustaining, and the sooner the government takes hold of the service in the United States the better it will be, not only for the government but the whole people of the country.

"The stock of the telegraph companies in America has been

WATERED ENORMOUSLY

and it will be watered to a greater extent as the officers of the corporations see that the government is moving in the direction of purchasing their plants. The Western Union Telegraph company, which I understand is the great telegraph monopoly in the United States, has watered its stock to about three times its original magnitude. If congress at its approaching session should come so near the passage of a bill contemplating the purchase of existing lines, as to fail by only a slight margin, it will cost the country millions of dollars on account of the watering process which will follow.

"Were it not that England purchased her lines of telegraph by means of money raised on loans or bonds, the postal telegraph system would be self-sustaining, and quite a large profit would be turned into the treasury every year at the present rates. Six years ago we came within £900 annually of paying out the entire expense of operating our postal telegraph system, including the interest on our bonded indebtedness, and we pay 3 per cent and a fraction of interest. Our service was largely increased about that time, and we should have placed it upon a paying basis, had not there followed a large increase of pay to employes, and of the number of officers. For a while, under the increase of expense, the debiture increased, and the success of the service as a self-supporting proposition did not look very well; but last year it came up to within £200,000 of the total cost."

Here I interrupted Mr. Lambe to observe that in the treasury of the United States there are at present sums of money aggregating questionable amounts but surely overreaching $200,000,000, and that they yielded nothing to the country.

"With so little money," said Mr. Lambe, "there can be no question whatever as to the propriety of the American government taking charge of the telegraph system. We have

ONLY ONE DRAWBACK

with us, and that is our indebtedness we owe for every dollar of the original plant. With no interest to pay the government of America should be able to furnish the people with a telegraph service at rates less than we do, and have a clear profit at the end of every fiscal year. I will tell you something about the rates of tariff charged for telegrams under our system, and you can compare them with the charges in your country, and see if we do not already uncut your private companies a very great deal. The charge for the transmission of a telegram from and to any point in our United Kingdom, including the channel islands, etc., is six pence for the first twelve words, and a half a penny for each subsequent word. We charge for the address and signature to a telegram, and I believe it is the only departure we have taken from your system in adopting the telegraph as a means of communication. Ordinary postage stamps are placed on the telegrams for payment of telegraph service, and they are cancelled at the postoffice where filed the same as if they were mailed, at the rates I have named.

"The newspapers probably get as much benefit as any other class by

THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The rates for newspapers—and I mean by newspapers all publications registered as newspapers at the postoffice and entitled to reduced postage—and also clubs, news associations, pay 1 shilling (25 cents) for each 100 words dispatched after 6 p. m., for the first address, and 2 pence (4 cents) for each 100 words to every additional address receiving the same report. For day messages the rates are the same, except that the basis is 75 words for 1 shilling. You see at this rate where a message is addressed to more than one newspaper the cost is but 4 cents for each 100 words or fraction thereof after the initial 100 is paid. The cheapest rate given in America is about 16 cents for 180 words, where the distance is short and the number of words sent is great. The average press rate in America is, I believe, something like ¼ cent a word, or twice the rate we charge if the telegram is sent to one paper.

"The immense advantage in postal telegraphy in America would be, I should think, to the people at places where there is no competition in telegraphy. When the government owns and controls the telegraph system a man living in a small place with only one telegraph line gets just as good a rate on his messages, as prompt service and as many accommodations as the one residing in a large city where there are ever so many rival telegraph lines. Then there is absolute security to those who send messages over government lines. The secrecy is perfect. None was ever known to make public

THE CONTENTS OF A MESSAGE.

All operators and clerks are sworn. It is a misdemeanor in all the United kingdom except in Scotland, and is punished by fine or imprisonment to open a telegram. The same relates to the mail matter in America. In Scotland it is made a crime to open a message whether it is done by an employe or other person, or to make the contents of a telegram known to a person not entitled to them. We have special delivery arrangements and they act with great promptness."

"How do the railroads operate telegraph lines since the government prohibits the maintenance of individual wires?" I asked.

"The government," replied Mr. Lambe, "supplies all employes, even for private individuals, in the operation of telegraph lines. Except in special instances, the railroad companies do not own the lines they use. If a special wire is desired they make application to the government. If we find it is needed, and there is room for it, the railroad company puts up the wire and we pay for it. There is such a thing as a railroad company leasing a wire from the government, and it is known as a sub or additional wire. We charge £1 a mile a year for it and furnish an operator; but the government has exclusive rights for the construction and maintenance of all telegraph lines, even over private property."

"I presume your system would do away with our special wires for stock brokers?"

"An individual may control a line from one of his houses to another; a firm may have a line of his own, built and constructed at its own expense, from one of its houses to another; but one broker can not have a line of his own to another broker unless he leases it from the government, and then it is under the government's control.

THE RATE FOR LEASED LINES

is £7 ($35) per mile per annum. We provide these special rates whenever needed and the figures includes instruments, clerks, operators, etc. The accounts for the telegraph service are kept in those for postage, etc., and whenever practicable the postmaster is the telegraph operator. Of course in the larger cities where one or two clerks are required the postmaster, the clerical force and the operator are distinctive officers of the office. The hours in the telegraph office are the same as those of the postoffice. Where messages are to be sent after official hours arrangements must be made with the postmaster. We do not have telegraph offices at all postoffices.

"On March 31 of last year the number of postoffices in the United Kingdom was 15,805. Of these 4,749 were telegraph offices, and in addition there were 1,535 railway stations open for telegraph business. When the patrons of a postoffice in a community believe they can support a telegraph office they formulate a petition and guarantee that the receipts from the telegraph shall be sufficient to liquidate the expenses. Then a telegraph office is opened. We pay our postmasters and operators, where they are the same, in the smaller places by a percentage of the income of the offices. The salaries are graded the same as those of the postmasters of the fourth class in America, in fact, our whole system of salaries is about the same as in America, except more liberal."

"Have you seen the various bills which have been before the American congress looking toward the establishment of postal telegraph in the United States?

"Yes," replied Mr. Lambe, smiling, "I have seen all of them, I think, and have received many communications from your congressmen in regard to our system and what should be done in America, and requesting information. The bills now under consideration are very crude; especially are they lame in the matter of salaries for the officers. No country can afford to pay its representatives mean wages; and particularly does this apply in the inauguration of an experiment or any new service. As district superintendents, operators, etc., you want men with ripe experience and good judgment, ane these cannot be obtained without good salaries."

"Do you receive many complaints about the telegraph service from the people of the country?"

"Of course; and the very same complaints a postoffice department receives from the people on account of the mail service. It is the intention of the government to give the very best service for the least possible money and to cater to the masses. If we are negligent there comes a howl from the people, which goes to house of commons, and then we are skinned or roasted, as you would put it. Our system of extending lines and increasing the capacity of offices is very much like expediting the service on mail routes in America. We are constantly doing it, and the officer having supervision of the lines has authority to increase the capacity of offices, extend lines and provide special accommodations for special occasions, just like the superintendent or manager where there are only private corporations."

In another letter I will repeat an interesting conversation with Mr. Pearce, the gereral electrician of the postoffice department, who is known as the practical man of the service. P. S. HEATH.

Removing a Serious Obstruction Gently.

Dynamite and giant powder might answer admirably to remove obstructions from Hell Gate in East River, New York, but explosive measures in medication are ever attended with disastrous consequences. For instance, the bowels cannot be violently drenched with safety, nor is there the slightest necessity for so doing. On the contrary, it is most unwise. None but the purblind adherents of antiquated theories in medicine advise or sanction such a course. To weaken the intestines—the effect of drastic purgation—is to compromise the health of the entire system. With Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, on the other hand, the bowels are relaxed, not by a convulsion of nature approximating to an eruption of Mt. Popocatapetl, but gradually, beneficially, without wrenching or drenching. The liver and stomach, as well as the bowels, are toned and benefitted by it.

A Paris Skeleton Factory.

Correspondence London Medical Press: The large hall contains two rows of immense kettles, the emanations from which are, as might be supposed, far from agreeable, even to an olfactory apparatus used to the atmosphere of a dissecting room. These kettles serve for ridding the bones of their adhering tendons, through boiling. The disarticulation of the skulls, which is performed separately, constitutes the most delicate part of the operation. In the case of children or young adults, it is effected through an ingenious process consisting in filling the cerebral cavity with dry peas, and then immersing the skull in water. Through the effect of such immersion the peas swell, and bring about a dislocation of the most delicate sutures.

After the bones have been submitted to a prolonged boiling, they are carried to tables, where young women carefully scrape them, in order to free them perfectly from the soft tissues that adhere to them. Certain specialists obtain very high wages for this work. After being scraped, the bones are bleached, either through the action of chloride of lime, for cheap skeletons, or that of the sun for high-priced ones. Finally, they go to a special workroom, where they are assembled, mounted upon brass and articulated.

These final operations require a profound knowledge of osteology, along with an artistic eye. In fact, it is necessary to select from a collection of all sorts of bones those that can be well enough assembled to look as if they came from one and the same individual. The others are sold singly, for the use of students of limited means, who are content with a portion of an unmounted skeleton. It is curious to find that sex has a great influence on the market value of the bones, a beautiful female skeleton being usually worth 20 or 25 per cent more than a male one of corresponding quality.

It may naturally be asked whence all the cadavers come. Most of them, it appears, are furnished by the hospitals and dissecting rooms, and others by the prisons. As a general thing the supply has been less than the demand, but in recent times the abundance and cheapness of skeletons of Austrian origin have considerably depressed the market. Nevertheless, despite the industrial and commercial crisis that prevails throughout the world, the industry under consideration seems to be in a most flourishing condition.

Do not be induced to take some other preparation when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's, which is peculiar.

Her Watchful Eye on the Devil.

Boston Advertiser: Modern ministers who have most success are getting to be better and better journalists. The autumn dusting of the pulpit cushions is, to a good extent, preparatory to a renewal of the discussions of the day from the standpoint of men who have a full week in which to write their weekly leaders on the tendencies and needs of the day.

Down from a secluded mountain village comes this story of one of the ornaments of the Alabama pulpit. Rev. Mr. —— is enjoying his vacation with his family in one of the most quiet and charming villages of New Hampshire. The other day he was out on an all-day fishing excursion with his young sons and a visiting layman from town. During his absence his wife received a large parcel of newspapers and magazines from town, and, according to their habit, began marking as she skimmed them the articles she thought would be most helpful to her husband. He returned at night successful. He and his friend had caught plenty of fish, and were in as high spirits as the boys who went with them. After supper they sat down to look over the mail, and the visiting brother saw the plentiful pioneer pencil marks of the pastor's wife.

"How's this?" he asked jokingly. "Aren't you allowed to read anything except the things Mrs. —— picks out for you?"

"No," answered Mr. ——. "Not a thing. My wife is the managing editor of my pulpit, and she is getting ready for the fall campaign."

"And while you go fishing—"

"She stays and looks after my interests, her watchful eye on the devil," said Mr. —— quickly.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities, as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
New York Chicago St. Louis

LEAKY ROOFING,
Tin or Iron, Repaired.
And Painted and guaranteed tight for number of years. Paints never blister.
GRAVEL ROOFING
Manufactured and repaired. Fire Proof Paint applied to shingles, 15 years experience.
WM. H. CURRAN & SON,
2111 S. 13th St. Bet. Arbor and Vinton.

GREAT AUCTION SALE!
OF TOWN LOTS AT
GRAND ISLAND, NEB., SEPT. 28TH,
AT 2 O,CLOCK P. M.
160 LOTS WITHOUT RESERVE IN THE BEAUTIFUL ADDITION OF
WEST VIEW!

This is beautifully located and view in all directions fine. One dollar invested here will return ten.

Grand Island has a population of 12,000, is the end of a division of the U. P. railway and terminus of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad. The O. & R. V. railroad starts from Grand Island, penetrating the North Loup country. The B. & M. railroad passing through Grand Island toward the great agricultural, coal and cattle country of the great northwest. This makes Grand Island the Gate City to the great northwest, a country rich in agricultural and mineral resources.

The Union Pacific shops, of solid stone, the finest in the state, are located here, capable of employing 800 hands. The new brick canning factory, employing 150 hands, has just completed its first season's work. The Soldiers' Home, a chair factory, a number of two and three story brick blocks, a four-story brick hotel (costing $75,000) and many fine residences. The operation of three and one-half miles of new street railway, the completion of our new $80,000 gas works, making two gas and electric light companies; the extension of our $45,000 system of waterworks now in operation; the erection of extensive stockyards by the U. P. railroad company, all evidence a steady and permanent growth which promise the doubling of our population in the next twelve months.

Seven fine lots given away to purchasers and those present as the sale progresses.

Railroad fare refunded to those purchasing one or more West View lots who come not to exceed 50 miles to the sale. Railroad fare refunded to those purchasing $200 or more worth of West View property who come not to exceed 100 miles to the sale. Railroad fare refunded to those purchasing $400 or more worth of property who come not to exceed 200 miles to the sale.

PACE & RHOADES, Lincoln, Auctioneers.
JUSTICE & PETERSON, Grand Island, Neb., Managers.

DR. SPINNEY
S. E. Cor. 13th and Dodge Sts.
Successfully Treats all Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases of
MEN AND WOMEN
Dr. S. is well known as the founder of the Montreal (Canada) Medical Institute and proprietor of the Spinneyville Infirmary. The Dr. has had 27 years' experience in the treatment of chronic and sexual diseases, and his efforts being crowned by wonderful success, he would call the attention of the afflicted to his long standing and well earned reputation as sufficient assurance of his skill and ability.
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Spermatorrhœa, Partial Impotency and all diseases of the nervous system and sexual organs speedily and permanently cured.
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.
SYPHILIS—A disease most horrible in its results—completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Charges reasonable.
YOUNG MEN
Who may be suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the alter of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of seminal weakness or private diseases of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.
MIDDLE-AGED MEN
There are many troubled with too frequen evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particle of albumen will appear or the color be of a thin, milkish hue, again changing to a dark or turpid appearance. THERE ARE MANY MEN WHO DIE OF THIS DIFFICULTY, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. THE DOCTOR WILL GUARANTEE A PERFECT CURE IN ALL SUCH CASES, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.
Office hours 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5, 6 to 9 p. m.
N. B. Persons unable to visit us may be treated at their homes by correspondence. Medicines and instructions sent by mail or express. CONSULTATION AND ADVICE, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, FREE.
Send stamp for question list and circular.
Call or address DR. SPINNEY & CO., 105 S. 13th street Omaha

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY
By reason of its central position, close relation to lines East of Chicago, and continuous lines at terminal points West, Northwest and Southwest, is the true middle link in that transcontinental system which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific.
The Rock Island main line and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, St. Joseph, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown and Sioux Falls, in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities and towns.
"The Great Rock Island Route"
Guarantees speed, comfort, certainty and safety. Its permanent way is distinguished for its excellence. Its bridges are of stone and iron. Its track is of solid steel, its rolling stock perfect. Its passenger equipment has all the safety appliances that experience has proved useful, and for luxurious accommodations is unsurpassed. Its Express Trains consist of superior Day Coaches, elegant Pullman Palace Parlor and Sleeping Cars, superb Dining Cars, providing delicious meals, and (between Chicago and St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City) restful Reclining Chair Cars. Its management is conservative, its discipline exacting
"The Famous Albert Lea Route"
Between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul is the favorite. Over this line Solid Fast Express Trains run daily to attractive resorts for tourists in Iowa and Minnesota, and, via Watertown and Sioux Falls, to the rich wheat and grazing lands of interior Dakota. Via Seneca and Kankakee, the Rock Island offers superior inducements to travelers between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, St. Paul, and intermediate points. All patrons (especially ladies and children) receive protection, courtesy and kindly attention.
For tickets, maps, folders, copies of Western Trail, or any desired information, apply to principal offices in the United States and Canada, or address, at Chicago,
R. R. CABLE, Pres't & Gen'l Manager. E. ST. JOHN, Ass't Gen'l Manager. E. A. HOLBROOK, Gen. Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

STECK PIANOS
Remarkable for powerful sympathetic tone, pliable action and absolute durability; 30 years' record, the best guarantee of the excellence of these instruments.
WOODBRIDGE BROS.,

FOUNTAIN
BRANDS
FINE CUT AND PLUG.
Incomparably the Best.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS
of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars (sealed) free. ERIE MED. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

DRS. S. & D. DAVIESON
1707 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Of the Missouri State Museum of Anatomy St. Louis, Mo., University College Hospital, London, Giesen, Germany and New York. Having devoted their attention
SPECIALLY TO THE TREATMENT OF
Nervous, Chronic and Blood DISEASES,
More especially those arising from impurdence, invite all so suffering to correspond without delay. Diseases of infection and contagion cured safely and speedily without use of dangerous drugs. Patients whose cases have been neglected, badly treated or pronounded incurable, should not fail to write us concerning their symptoms. All letters receive immediate attention.
JUST PUBLISHED.
And will be mailed FREE to any address on receipt of one 2 cent stamp. "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Physical Exhaustion," to which is added an "Essay on Marriage," with important chapters on Diseases of the Reproductive Organs, the whole forming a valuable medical treatise which should be read by all young men. Address
DRS. S. & D. DAVIESON,
1707 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

J. B. HAYNES
DEPOSITION TAKEN.

COPYING DONE
OFFICIAL
STENOGRAPHER
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
37 Chamber of Commerce.

Nebraska National Bank,
U. S. DEPOSITORY,
Omaha, Neb.
Paid up Capital.....$250,000
Surplus.....42,500
H. W. Yates, President.
Lewis S. Reed, Vice-President.
A. E. Touzalin, 2d Vice-President.
W. H. S. Hughes, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
W. V. Morse, John S. Collins
H. W. Yates, Lewis S. Reed
A. E. Touzalin.
BANKING OFFICE:
THE IRON BANK
Cor. 12th and Farnam Sts.
A General Banking Business Transacte

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL
LAW DEPARTMENT OF
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
The Twenty-first year of this well known school will begin at 4 o'clock p. m., on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12th, 1887. EXAMINATION for advanced standing MONDAY, OCT. 10th, 9 a. m. Entire course may be completed in two or three years at option of student. Diploma admits to Bar. Tuition $80 per annum. For Catalogues, etc., address WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, LL.D., Dean of Faculty, 1417 Lucas Place, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PHILADELPHIA SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1325 North Broad St Philadelphia. 17th year begins Sept. 21st, 1887. Address Miss H. S. JUDKINS, Principal, who refers by special permission to Mr. and Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Horace F. Waite, } Chicago.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE
And HOME SCHOOL for GIRLS.
KANSAS CITY MO. Full corps of accomplish Teachers. Pupils received at any time. For circula apply to, Miss E. McCOMAS, Principal.

Howard Collegiate Institute.
For Young Ladies reopens Sept 21. College Preparatory, Classical and Scientific Graduating courses. For circulars address EMMA O. CONRO, Principal, or B. B. HOWARD, Secretary, West Bridgewater, Mass. jy6taw26t

WEAK MEN!

Debilitated through indiscretions or excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory, or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose. CURE OF GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, giving intense, mild, soothing currents of Electricity to restore to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet free. Samp The Sanden Electric Co. 165 LaSalle st. Chicago

SHORT-HAND Writing thoroughly taught by Mail. Best and shortest system now in use. Circulars Free. Prof. A. N. GAEBLER, Box 404, St. Louis.