THEY HAVE AN AX TO GRIND.

True Secret Of the Reception Tendered To Governor Thayer.

THE B. & M. AT THE BOTTOM OF IT

Don't Like the Idea Of An Extra Session—An Account Of the Event—Mandamus Proceedings—Disappointed Burglars.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

The republican state convention opened to-day in the reception to Governor Thayer. To be sure it was two days in advance of the convention, but the avidity and eagerness with which every B. & M. striker in the city stood on the street corners and urged on the reception showed that the B. & M. is in politics and is working something to point back to in the future if an extra session looks them in the face.

The question was universal over the city yesterday in the morning hours, when the preparation for the reception was in progress, "What is it all for?" and the questioners would look at each other for a little, a broad smile overspreading their faces, and then they would turn their eyes in the direction of the B. & M. political law office, laugh outright, and pass on. There is scarcely a citizen in Lincoln high or low who has not the utmost respect and confidence in Governor Thayer, and would go a great way in any honest effort to show their appreciation and kindness to the governor, and while they all would have been glad, as individuals, to heartily welcome the governor home again, they could not but ask in common with others the question why the simple return of the governor from the east was made a time for such a pretentious demonstration.

There is no city in the state that has more liberal and wide awake civic societies, and they turn out rain or shine. Without a probable thought of the selfish motive that prompted the display of yesterday, they turned out in force, and to the Irish Land league and the German Harmonic societies in particular, much of the credit for the very creditable reception is due. Mayor Sawyer, on his part, as mayor of the city, undoubtedly saw it his duty, when a reception was decided upon, to take his part, and after John Fitzgerald had agreed to stand good for the expense the proceedings were pushed forward to a quite successful ending. Prior to the arrival of the trains from the east the bands, militia and other bodies assembled at the depot. On the back platform, with lieutenants covenient, at hand, the middle of the B. & M. law firm was busy urging on proceedings and directing the array of reception parties, alternating between the platform and the select committee of B. & M. workers in the buildings. These workers were very careful to keep from taking any prominent part that would create criticism, but it is a safe assertion that there was scarcely anyone around but guessed the true inwardness and showed his guess in the expression of his countenance. A great many of the appointed reception committee did not appear at the depot, preferring rather than assist in the railroad scheme to extend their welcome privately to the governor and explain their reason. There was also a comparatively small number of citizens at the depot to what there would have been if there had not been the belief that a selfish scheme was at the bottom. Under ordinary circumstances the whole city would have joined in welcoming Governor Thayer. Upon the arrival of the train from the east the governor and Mrs. Thayer and Lieutenant Governor Shedd and wife were received by the those in waiting and escorted to a carriage. The state officers were also placed in carriages together with members of the council and the march to the capital taken up, the cadet band from the university and cadets under Lieutenant Dudley taking the lead, followed by the carriages; then the city band at the head of company D and followed by the German band heading the different societies in line, citizens in carriages bringing up the rear. Arriving at the capital the exercises there were held in representative hall which was handsomely decorated with the national colors. After the line of march was broken only about two hundred people remained at the exercises in the hall. These were opened by singing from a choir and band music, after which Mayor Sawyer read an eloquent and finished address of welcome. To this the governor responded in a talk, setting forth the historic scenes he had visited and the impressive ceremonies he had witnessed, including the centennial celebration at Philadelphia and the Grand Army reunion at St. Louis. The governor's remarks were listened to with the closest attention and were warmly cheered. He expressed his gratification at the cordial reception tendered him and the pride that he had in representing the growing commonwealth. Other brief exercises followed and the gathering adjourned. Governor Thayer returns from a very pleasant trip and one which he has greatly enjoyed. He has been absent some three weeks and he brought home with him Mrs. Thayer, who has been passing the summer months with relatives in the east.

MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS.

Attorney General Leese yesterday prepared the papers asking the supreme court for a mandamus compelling the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road to adopt the reduced rates filed for their line of road by the state board of transportation. The Elkhorn road had until October 1 to answer and comply with the demand of the board, and as they have failed to either answer or comply, the mandamus proceeding will be commenced in supreme court to-day and be heard as speedily as possible. If the proceedings hold, the state board of transportation will have the power to reduce rates and if the mandamus fails the board will be without power as the railroads contend it is. The board of transportation and the people of the state are interested in knowing whether the law is as valueless as the roads claim it is. If it is found to be, the members of the board of transportation will resign and close the office up until the present or a new legislature grants them powers to be of some use and benefit. The decision of the court will be awaited with more than ordinary interest.

A FRUITLESS BURGLARY.

When the Union Pacific ticket office opened its doors yesterday morning the manager found that the place had been visited during the night. Burglars had been ransacking the place and had forcibly wrenched the money drawer from its hinges but without any financial results to them as the drawer was void of cash save a few coppers that the disgusted thieves did not take. As far as could be ascertained nothing of value was taken as the thieves evidently were looking for cash and wanted cash only.

If we would have powerful minds, we must think; if powerful muscles, we must labor; if sound lungs, we must take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents

For cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, frost bits and chilblains, nothing equals Salvation Oil. It annihilates pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Silas H H Clark, trustee to Rasmus P Anderson, lot 8, blk 2 in "West Side" w d 8 300
Joseph Krajicek jr, to Frank Krajicek sr, the nnd ½ of the n ½ of lot 4, blk 5 in Kountze's 3d add, w d 1
Frank Krajicek sr, to Joseph Krejicek, the n ½ of lot 11 in Barker's allotment, w d 1
W R Vaughn et al to Aaron Ehrlich, lot 5, blk 9, West Albright, w d 350
Jacob C Denise and wife to Johanna Jacobson, lot 14, blk 5, in Denise's add, w d 550
Anna M. G. McCormick and hus et al to Franz Beim, lot 5, blk 6 in Deer Park, w d 1,000
Maggie Sullivan to Joseph Egermayer, lot 11, blk 3 of Deer Park, w d 1,000
Clifton E Mayne and wife to Jamina A Long, lot 10, blk 2 in C E Mayne's 1st add to Valley w d 150
William B Cowles et al to John B Keedles, lots 68 and 69 North Side add w d 600
G L Conner et al to Mary B Thornton, n ½ of ne ¼ of nw ¼ and n ½ of sw ¼ of nw ¼ of section 29-15-13 deed .. 1
Mary B Thornton to Laura V Conner, lots 8 9 10 11 and 12 blk 1 and lots 9 10 11 12 13 and 14 blk 2 lots 9 10 11 12 13 and 14 blk 3 in "Conner" lots 8 and 7 blk 2 lots 4 5 6 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 blk 3 lots 13 14 15 16 and 21 blk 4 Thornton place deed .....
Mary B Thornton to Anna G Estes, lots 8 9 10 11 and 12 blk 4 lots 9 10 11 12 13 and 14 blk 5 lots 8 9 10 11 and 12 blk 6 in "Conner" also lots 9 10 19 and 20 blk 1 lots 9 10 17 20 and 21 blk 2 lots 7 8 11 and 12 blk 3 lots 4 11 12 19 and 20 blk 4 Thornton place deed ....
Mary B Thornton to Retta F Bevey, lots 5 6 7 8 13 and 14 blk 4 lots 3 4 5 6 7 and 8 blk 5 lots 3 4 5 6 and 7 blk 6 in "Conner" also lots 4 7 8 13 14 17 and 18 blk 1 lots 13 14 18 and 19 blk 2 lots 9 10 and 21 blk 3 lots 5 6 7 and 8 blk 4 Thornton place deed. .....
Mary B. Thornton to Sallie C. Graham, lots 5, 6 and 7, blk 1; lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, blk 2; lots 3, 4, 5, 5, 7 and 8, blk 3 in "Corner;" also lots 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 21, blk 1; lots 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15 and 16, blk, blk 2; lots 9, 10, 17 and 18, blk 4 in Thornton Place; deed .....
Louis H. Korty and wife to George Richardson, the east fifty feet of lot 15, and the west fifty feet of lot 16 in block 8 in Shull's second addition; w d 13,000
Helen C. Rapp to T. R. Neal et al, lots 1, 2 and 3, blk 3 in Hillsdale; w d 800
Andrew J. Hunt and wife to Florence J. Canan, the east twenty feet of lot 6, and the west twenty feet of lot 5 in blk "B" in Shinn's addition; w d 3,500
Charles H. Folsom et al to David Hyland, commencing fifty feet west of southeast corner of lot 7, blk 6 in First addition to South Omaha; thence north ninety feet, west twenty-five feet, south ninety-eight feet, east twenty-five feet to place of beginning; w d 700
Charles F Harrison to Hannah Roberts, lot 9 blk 4, in Eckermann Place, w d 450
Elma L Canan et al, to Charles S Goodrich, lots 3 and 4 blk 11, in Calkin's sub div of Mayfield, w d 1000
Mary L Huston and husband to James M Winship, lot 6 blk "U," in Shinn's 2d add, w d 3600
George W Seogan and wife to Mary W Gaylord, lot 9 blk 5, Hawthorne, w d 1400
William Coburn to William Latey, et al, lot 10 blk 19, E V Smith's add, sheriff d 2581
L V Morse and wife, et al, to William Crombie, lot 5 blk 11, in Myers, Richards & Tilden's add, w d 800
Aaron Root to The World Pub Co, lease of middle 23 ft of n ½ of lot 8 blk 118, City of Omaha, and two-story brick building with basement, No. 216 S 15th st, for term 3 years, per year 3000
W W Dickenson to James F Willetts, lot 14 blk 1, in Rush & Selby's add to South Omaha, w d 475

M'me. Muentefering's Musicale.

A rare treat will be afforded lovers of music this evening at Madame Muentefering's piano recital, which takes place in Lyon & Healy's ware rooms. Mr. Franko with his string orchestra has offered to play the accompaniments to Mendelssohn's G minor concerto, which has never before been rendered in the city. It was originally intended to play the accompaniments to this piece on a second piano. All lovers of fine music will greatly appreciate this change.

SPRY FOR EIGHTY-THREE.

An Old Man Trundles a Barrow From Ohio to Albany.

Albany Argus: Horace Allen, aged eighty-three years, arrived in Albany the other day, having pushed his wheelbarrow from his home in Delaware, O., a distance of about 675 miles. The old man looked a trifle footsore and weary, but he said he felt spry and ready to "push" many miles more. He dropped his barrow near the postoffice and went in to see if there was a letter there from his wife, but got none. Then he came out and told the gaping crowd of hoodlums all about his long tramp. They appeared to take him for a veritable Rip Van Winkle, and he did look like Irving's immortal creation. Bent with age, but still sturdy and vigorous, he wore a long beard, a black alapaca duster, a pair of linen trousers, and heavy boots that might have belonged to a forty-niner. In his barrow was a red tin box, containing his wardrobe and a supply of buttons, needles, combs, pins, etc., which he sold en route.

The aged "ped" was on his way to the Green mountains of Vermont, where he lived until twelve years of age, when his father's family emigrated to Ohio. This was in 1816. He is a grand nephew of Colonel Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, and is an out-and out Vermonter, glorying in the thought of seeing the mountains of his native state once more. He was at one time wealthy, but lost most of his property in the panic of 1883. He has been shoving his barrow for the past eight years, up to two and a half years ago, when he was laid up with rheumatism. He started June 18, as a cure for rheumatism, to go to New Philadelphia, 100 miles from his home, and feeling so much better, he resolved to push on to Oswego, N. Y., where he has relatives. Arrived there he came on to Albany. He will strike out for Vermont, and may go as far as Boston, returning home by rail. He says he has been hearty ever since leaving home, and has greatly enjoyed the scenery of the Empire state. Of the whole distance traveled, he said he rode only twenty-eight miles by rail, in Ohio, through a section he was afraid to traverse on foot. His biggest day's walk was fifteen miles, smallest three miles, when he was troubled with a "cruel" toe, and an average about nine. He found the people everywhere hospitable. He has a wife and four grown up children, all married and doing well.

A Serious Practical Joke.

New York Commercial Advertiser: The practical joker is again to the fore. A man at Prague, Bohemia, swallowed a small watch, with chain attached, which one of these fools had slipped into a glass of beer while the man's back was turned. The metal, dissolved by the acids of the stomach, has poisoned that organ and keeps it in an incessant state of fever, rendering the victim unable to retain food. The man has been dismissed from the Munich hospital as incurable, and now lies in a hospital at Prague, kept alive by food artificially injected, waiting to see whether the watch will all dissolve or whether he will die at first. How the joker must be enjoying his joke.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

THE WESTERN CATTLE TRADE

The Present a Critical Period—Review of Range Management.

OVERSTOCKING AND ITS CAUSES.

Some Results—Old Time Profits—The Entrance of British Investors—Labors of the Ranch.

Wyoming Evening Post: The present is a crucial period in the history of the cattle ranchers of the western plains, and the experience of this year will in all probability lead to some very important changes in the management of their business, the result of which, it is safe to say, will be for the advantage of the cattle trade generally, and for the animals themselves. One prominent newspaper estimates that the western herds have increased 50 per cent in numbers since the census of 1880. This would fix the present number at 60,000,000 head. While I do not think that there is that number in existence, I am convinced that there were fully one-third more animals on the western prairies prior to the depletion of the herds by the storms of last winter than either commercial prudence or humanity can justify. The same paper estimates the area of the western range at 1,100,000 square miles, which is a reasonably fair estimate. Taking one consideration with another, the range throughout the west would be overstocked if the herd averaged more than one animal to each fifteen acres. This would give a pasture capable of sustaining 47,000,000 head of cattle, and that must be regarded as the extreme limit at the present time. After all, as the strength of a claim is but the strength of its weakest link, so the winter feed of a range ought in all cases to be the measure of the latter's capacity for grazing cattle, however superabundant the summer grass may appear to be.

In the northwestern territories the ranges are not fenced to any extent, and the various herds intermingle over an enormous area, in spite of all the lineriding designed to prevent or minimize wanderings, with the result that if one one man overstocks the range recognized as his by the common title of prior occupancy, his cattle will scatter in search of a more abundant pasture and help to overstock the property of others. Where this practice of overstocking is universal, the injury and loss resulting from it are universal also. The seeds of the present overcrowding were for the most part sown in 1882-3. The large capitalists and corporations then entering upon the business filled up their pastures as far as possible, with the double object of preventing them from being "jumped" by any of the hundreds of stockmen patrolling the country in search of understocked ranges, and of making the greatest amount of money in the shortest time. At this juncture one peculiarity of the plains misled the new operators in cattle, all of whom were more or less inexperienced in the business, and accentuated the mischief they were penetrating. Judging by acreage and feed only, there appeared to them to be room for a much large number of cattle than could, in reality, be maintained with any approach to safety. Grass, in order to be eaten, must be accessible, and to be accessible it must be near to water in summer, and shelter in winter. There are, in the aggregate, millions upon millions of acres of the finest pastures in the west which are never grazed over by reason of remoteness from these vital necessariet. A cow will prefer to half starve herself lying along the bare, hoof-trodden banks of a river where she can drink her fill, rather than to wander three or four miles, twice a day, to more abundant pasture; and the same holds good with regard to shelter in winter. Animals which know that they must rustle for themselves are very chary how they leave their shelter in winter-time in those latitudes of swift and fatal storms. Thus, at the very outset, while intending only fully to stock their ranges, the cattlemen were, even then, in reality overstocking them, because they did not allow for the proportion of good but useless range.

But a still more serious blunder was preparing. Until the advent of the heavy capitalists the northern pastures were simply "beef" ranges—that is to say, they were not used as breeding ranges to any extent. They did not rear their own supplies, but imported them from Oregon and Texas. The draught of young steers from the latter state grew to hundreds of thousands of head annually. The young Texan steer, it was found, added greatly to his bulk and quality on the high tablelands and among the rich northern grasses of Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, and Dakota. The new owners had a more abiding faith in the clemency of the western climate than the old-timers from whom they took over the business. The declared policy of the former was, without loss of time, to transform the prairies of the northwest into breeding ranges, retaining the Texan drive for the time being, but merely as a profitable ajunct to a more ambitious business, the most important intentions of which was as quickly as possible to grade up its herd to first-class export quality by the introduction of thoroughbred sires. This involved an entire remodeling of the business, not, as might have been expected, with the view of better protecting it against the ravages of the much dreaded winter, but with the object of seeing how much money could be snatched from the plains without getting nipped in the act.

Such a hasty transformation involved great risk, undertaken as it was without sufficient inquiry or previous test. The large companies were badly advised in authorizing it to the extent they did, though had there been ample pasture for all the cattle thrown on the plains the experiment might have been successful. As it was, while these capitalists and corporations were planning their new policy, dangers to which they were blind were massing against it on all sides. To change front in the presence of the enemy is, according to military authorities, always a hazardous expedient, and only justifiable by keen necessity. That, however, was just what these corporations did without being impelled to it by any pressure of circumstance. The difference between a "beef" or steer range and a breeding range is this: The former sells off its fat cattle annually and replaces them by the purchase of a like number of minature animals. The latter can sell only its male cattle and its old cows. The widely different result is that a "beef" range, if fully stocked in 1882, would, under ordinary circumstances, be in the same condition now, while a breeding range, by the accumulation of its female cattle, would have doubted its numbers in the same period.

Here, then, we have the three causes which have combined to overcrowd the Western plains: (1) Ranges filled up veras ago to prevent being "jumped." (2) Overestimated capacity of range. (3) A change in the business which demanded even within the first five years double the space available.

If the Western stockmen had owned as many cattle as they thought they did, and if the past winters had not been more destructive to animal life than was commonly supposed, the plains to-day would have two head of cattle for every one they could adequately feed. The inexorable laws of nature which winter after winter strew the plains with dead cattle are more merciful in their results than the culpable negligence of the owners. It is surely a kindlier course to kill 20 per cent outright than systematically and permanently starve the whole! Cattle owners must bear this fact forever in their minds, that it is less the winter than their own negligence which causes the mortality in their herds. It used to be a common saying among old stockmen that a fat steer would outlive the severest winter. This is probably the case, and it may be that the only animal that can be relied upon to withstand the rigors of a northern blizzard unfed and upon the open range is the fattened male animal richly circumstanced as to pasture.

Free grazing on the plains was at once the blessing and the bane of the cattle business. From it sprang the wealth which made the cattle towns of America the richest in the world per head of population, and from it subsequently sprang all the troubles and losses which have lately demoralized the business. The western man who first went into it probably gauged its capacity more correctly than any one who has followed him. In his eyes there was nothing of a permanent character about it; it was simply a business opportunity of which he ought to make the most, and then to quit, as his pasture became crowded. He had no thought of acquiring his range by title or by lease, and he entirely scouted the notion of going to any expense so long as he could get his grazing for nothing. He worked the business for all it was worth, and his unregistered motto was strictly, "Apre moi le deluge." He knew from experience that the business was a money-making one, but is probable that he regarded the immense profit he made as the result of his own superior intelligence. When the news that cattle could be reared on the plains for $1 per head per annum, and be sold for $30, percolated into the brain of the eastern capitalist, armed with the courage of his own convictions. A boom struck the cattle centre, and capital poured into the west. The entire secret of such phenomenal prosperity lay in the fact that the grazing was free, and that the cattle took care of themselves, never being treated as units, but always as a whole. Beyond the branding, rounding, and final culling out for market, there was really nothing to be done. As one great rancher said to me: "The animals themselves look after my interests, even if I neglect them; and the herd grows while I sleep." The moment an animal required individual attention the expense would be enormously increased, and the venture would cease to be profitable.

Thus it was that notwithstanding the enormous freightage of the early days of business, when it cost half of the animal's value to get it to market, notwithstanding uncounted and unclassified stock, losses by straying and severe winters, the business was still enormously profitable, more so, indeed, in some instances than would be readily credible. I knew a Wyoming stockman who borrowed $120,000 from his banker in 1879, and who by 1882, had paid off the indebtedness and the 18 per cent per autumn interest upon it, and had, in addition, converted his capital into income in these three years.

The entrance of British corporations into this business marked a new era in it. The gentlemen who were first interested recognized the late Lord Airlie, a Scottish peer of high standing, as the sponsor of the infant industry. Following his lead, some of the best names in the Scotch capital formed a directorate and organized a company to take over the prairie cattle property—a mammoth concern. So high was the standing of these gentlemen that although the original prospectus was one of the baldest documents conceivable—simply saying that they wanted the amount to embark in the cattle business of the west—the money was over-subscribed for and the shares rose to a premium. The subscribers knew nothing of the merits of the scheme, but they knew the directors, and that was enough for them. Company followed company until Scotland and London had embarked fully $20,000,000 in the western land and cattle business, Scotland owning by far the greater portion of the shares.

These companies came to stay; they, unlike the cattlemen, embarked in the venture as a permanency, and one of their first considerations was to acquire title to the lands they grazed over. Free grazing on the public domain was all very well, but it could not last for ever, and they foresaw the possibility of a time when they might have great herds of cattle and no pasture. "Great fools," said the stockman at first. "What's the good of buying land when you can use it for nothing?" The American was keen as to the instant advantage, whereas the Scot was more concerned with the future outlook for his company. Some of the wary financial Edinburgh men even considered the free grazing a disadvantage, likely to result in large dividends at the outset, which could not be maintained when the pasture had to be paid for, a prospect which did not at all consort with Edinburgh ideas of good company management. So, in the result, large investments were made in land, in order, at least, to obtain a controlling influence over their ranges. The Scottish companies did not display their usual prudence in their first purchases of western properties, but as soon as they were firmly in the saddle they resumed their wonted carefulness and adopted, for the most part, a sound conservative policy, calculated soon to correct any early errors in the purchase of property or in the initial management, and it is probably safe to say that, although these foreign corporations labored under the great disadvantage of having to administer property fully 5,000 miles away, the business like habits they brought into the working of their projects will place them in the van of the cattle business in the long run, and will carry them to ultimate success, although not such blazing pyrotechnical success as that promised by the abnormally high price of beef in 1882 and 1883, when for a time that commodity was double its present value. J. SELWIN TAIT.

Storm Calendar and Weather Forecasts for 1888, by Rev. Irl R. Hicks, with explanations of the "Great Jovian Period," upon which our Planet is now entering mailed to any address on receipt of a two cent postage stamp. Write plainly your name, postoffice and state. The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo.

SHAKESPEARE'S TITLE.

His Claim to Authorship Strongly Presented By Reading Shakespearian.

Reading Herald: There is probably no profounder student of Shakespeare in Reading than Mr. Cyrus G. Derr, and his views upon the present controversy will therefore be of interest, both as coming from one who has studied the plays and is a defender of Shakespeare from the glory of his works. Speaking to a Herald reporter last evening on the subject Mr. Derr said: "That these theoretic hobbyists should, more than two hundred and fifty years after the death of Shakespears, know more about the authorship of the plays than those who lived when they were first promulgated; that Shakespeare should have been an untutored, unlettered man of business merely, and yet have been able intimately to associate with the wits and geniuses of his age, and successfully to pose under their searching gaze as the author of those immortalities; that Marlow, Green, Nash, Peel, Spenser, Drayton, Jonson and others should thus egregiously have been imposed upon; that when Shakespeare desired to flatter the Earl of Southampton, he should first have had to drop in upon Francis Bacon and procure that busy intriguing politician and office-seeker to write 'Venus and Adonis' and 'The Rape of Loucrece' for dedication to that nobleman; that the little poems and songs that Shakespeare contributed as his share to the literary symposiums at the Falcon Inn were likewise obtained from the boodling chancellor that was to be, are propositions which seem visibly to carry their refutation with them. Yet here come Donnelly and his co-cranks, telling the author of 'The Fairy Queen' that when, two hundred and eighty-seven years ago, in his lament of Thalla, he styled Shakespeare 'our pleasant Willy' he was eulogizing an imposter and a fraud and telling Master Ben Johnson that when he said of Shakespeare 'I loved the man and do honor his memory on this side idolatry as much as any,' and when he wrote

Shine forth this star of poets and with rage
Or inbuence, chide or cheer the drooping stage

he was unwittingly writing himself down an ass. The Baconian theory deserves but the tribute of a smile, and is not likely ever to get more from any well-regulated and reasonably-informed mind."

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ The stomach is toned and strengthened the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind clear and ready for work. Try it.

A Little Hustler Gets a Job.

Chicago Mail: A lawyer friend tells me he advertised for an office boy a few days ago and as usual got a big bundle of answers. He got fairly well tired reading the various creditable things the young aspirants for the place had to say of themselves, but finally he struck a letter that really rested him. It was written on a very mush soiled and crumpled piece of paper that had never been very white and read about as follows:

"I am 12 yers old. I hain't got no father nor muther. I'm an orfan and I've got to hustel. It betes hel how hard times is."

My legal friend read no more of the letters, but immediately sent for the writer of this one and gave him the job. The urchin has settled down to "hustling" in earnest and doesn't complain any more about the hard times.

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. Lou

FOR THIS WEEK.

We call special attention to our enormous stock of

BOYS' CLOTHING!

Suits for $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50 and upwards.
Our large line of single pants, for 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.15 and upwards.
Our large line of flannel shirt waists.
Our large line of boys hats and caps from 25c upward.

Fall Overcoats.

Our $6.50, $7.50, $9 and $10 fall overcoats are the greatest wonder to our competitors, who cannot understand how we can do it. But never mind, "we get there just the same," and nobody need go without a fall overcoat when they can buy a splendid worsted coat for

$6.50.

Hats.

Our hat department is simply immense this season, and for $1.25 you can purchase a good stiff hat equal to hats bought elsewhere for $2. Other stiff hats for $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.
Our soft crushers sell for 50c and 75c.

Soft Hats from 75c Upwards.

Underwear.

Our line of underwear is selling at lower prices than has ever been seen before. We call your attention to the goods shown in our window which we are selling at

75 Per Cent Cheaper than other Houses can Sell Them for.

NEW YORK & OMAHA CLOTHING CO
1308 Farnam Street.

Embody the highest excellencies in shapeliness, comfort and durability and are the reigning favorites in fashionable circles.
Our name is on every sole. { J. & T. COUSINS, NEW YORK.

Agents for Omaha,
HAYWARD BROS.

S.S.S.

The Theatrical Profession.

Merit will win and receive public recognition and praise. Facts, which are the outcome of general experience, growing through years of critical and practical test, become as rooted and immovable as the rock of Gibraltar in public opinion, and henceforth need no further guarantee as to their genuineness. The indisputable fact that Swift's Specific is the best blood purifier in the world, is one of these immovable Gibraltar rock facts of which we have spoken, and every day's experience roots this conviction deeper and deeper in public opinion. Every class of our people in America and in Europe, every trade, calling and profession, including the medical profession, have borne voluntary testimony to the remarkable virtues of S. S. S. and its infallible efficacy in curing all diseases of the blood. These testimonials are on file by the thousands, and open to the inspection of all. Now come, unsolicited, two distinguished members of the theatrical profession, who gratefully testify to the wonderful curative qualities of the Specific in their individual cases. Their testimonials are herewith submitted to the public without further comment—let them speak for themselves. The lady is a member of the famous Thalia Theatre Company, of New York, and formerly of the Residence Theatre, Berlin, Germany, and of McVicker's Stock Company, of Chicago. The gentleman is a well known member of the New York Thalia Theatre Company. Both are well known in theatrical circles in this country and in Europe.

Charlotte Randow's Testimony.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1887.

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