# DR. SMITH

Paxton Block, Rooms 314 & 315

The following cases are a few out of the many hat have been successfully treated by Dr. Smith since he came to Omaha,

Mrs. D.—, aged 67 years; dark hair and eyes; applied to Dr. Smith May 10; complained of the sollowing symptoms: Felt weak and languid; vomited mucous mingled with dark masses similar to coffee grounds. On making a close examination, two hard knots were discovered near the pit of the stomach. She complained of much thirst, and for several months had vomited immediately after eating or drinking. Skin ited immediately after eating or drinking. Skin yellow and dry; body very much emaclated. Diagnosis, cancer of the stomach. Treatment was commenced on May 10, three days later the vomiting had entirely ceased and it has not re-turned. Patient has been improving from the

turned. Patient has been improving from the first and will recover.

John K.—, it years old; dark hair, gray eyes;
Had suffered from constipation since a child; stools dry, sometimes bloody and oftentimes they were in round, hard balls; dry hard stool, too large. For the past four years had suffered from piles; complained of a dull headache, irritable, sleepy after eating, did not sleep well at night; dyspeptic. This boy applied to Dr. Smith and was cured.

night; dyspeptic. This boy applied to Dr. Smith and was cured.

Miss Plant—aged 19 years, has suffered for the past three years from chlorosis; she was pale and bloodless; had no color in her lips or ears; was always cold, no matter how warm the weather might be; she was always tired and languid; she would get up in the morning feeling worse than when she went to bed the night before; she had a bad taste in her mouth; felt better in the open air; could not bear to be in a warm room; her appetite was capricious; longed for siate pencils and chaik; she was becoming dropsical; her face and hands were swollen in the morning; her menstruis functions were irregular; suffered from nose-bleed periodically. Miss Plant applied to Dr. Smith when he first came to Omaha, and is now convalescent.

The Doctor is performing many years remark.

cent.

The Doctor is performing many very remarkable cures, and the sick and the afflicted will not be cheated or defrauded out of a cent. Dr. Smith has done more for poor sick people than any physician in this state. Consultations free from 9 a. m till 5 p. m. daily, except Sundays.

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TAPE WORM REMOVED WITH HEAD COMPLETE. PROF. BYRON FIELD. TOPEKA, KANSAS

#### LEGENDS OF DUBLIN CASTLE

Built on the Liffey Centuries Ago By Olaf the Viking.

THE STRONG RATH OF STONE.

Its Ungraceful Aspect-The Stirring Scenes It Has Witnessed-Some of the Tragedies Enacted Within Its Walls-Its Decline.

Dublin Castle. On high ground in the most storied part of Dublin, stands the frowning, irregular pile known as Dublin Castle, with its tall retund Birmingham tower, its smaller towers, ram bling walls, and ill-looking quadrangles. Ungraceful and ungracious of aspect, with neither beauty or grandeur to impress the imagination, no noble or gentle traditions of the relations between rulers and people soften its rude outlines, or relieve the sinister scowl lurking in its shadows. Its unloyliness is shunned even by the families of the vicerovs who are supposed to make it their headquarters in Ireland, but who find nothing like a nome in its neglected, ill-repaired chambers. Since the Norman arch bishop of Dublin, Henry de Londres, completed the original cas tle (long since rebuilt) of which only a small part of the Birmingham tower remains in the present pile, it has been kept in a prov erbially dilapidated and ill-appointed state First used as a fortress, of which the Bir mingham tower was the prison where rack and torture were applied, and which was often crowned with rows of ghastly heads, it was not until Elizabeth's time that the castle of Dublin was chosen as a residence for chief governors, and that an order was sent to enlarge and repair it for this purpose. Sin Henry Sidney in 1565 first made some at tempt to carry out this order, but from Staf ford's letters we find that the buildings were still in a dilapidated state in 1631. Lord Clar endon in 1686 describes the castle as "the worst lodging a gentleman ever lay in," and it is not much better at the present day judging from an account given to the present day, writer by a member of the family of a viceroy of our own times, who, while residing in the castle, described himself as being often obliged to come self as being often obliged to come out of the room, stand on the staircase, and shout for what he wanted, through lack of a

Genteel Dublin bowing in the Presence chamber, or dancing in St. Patrick's hall, scarcely cares to know that our city was orig-inally a Scandinavian kingdom, and that once upon a time we were all Norsemen. Few remember that when Olaf the Viking sailed up the Liffey in a fleet of sixty ships, and landing on a convenient spot, built a "strong rath of stone," the very first foundations of Dublin castle were laid—while the Danes ravaged and plundered Ireland, were converted to christianity by the Irish, were allied and inter-married with them, strove for the mastery in the country, and gained and lost it again and again—the castle of Dublin was their stronghold. Mounted on its walls as they then stood, the Danes, looking across the flat, marshy lands covered now with our streets, saw the battle of Clontarf rage, and some of the most striking of our Norse legends sing of the fortunes of that

From Dublin Castle the Danes saw the de From Dublin Castle the Danes saw the de-feat of their hosts, and also the Irish in the hour of victory bearing away the body of their king, Brian, and those of his son Mur-rough, and grandson Turlough—the monarch to Swords, on the way to interment at Armagh; the two others, together with many distinguished slain, across the country to the menastery of Kilmainham.

Though the defeated Danes still kept their place and possessed their stronghold, yet probably primitive Dublin Castle was in a considerably battered condition by the time the Anglo-Normons got it into their hands. the Anglo-Normons got it into their hands. In 1205 King John of England gave an order to Meyley Fitzhenry, lord justice of Ireland, to begin the building of the fortress of Dublin, and what is called the original castle was commenced, to be finished later by Henry de Londres. It was besieged in Henry VIII.'s time by Silken Thomas Fitzgerald, Earl of Offaly, a young man of twenty and who metang as vice for the silventy and s twenty one, who, acting as vice-deputy in Ireland, learned that his father, then in the ower of London, was about to be beheaded Attended by one hundred and forty gallow-glasses in coats of mail and with silken ringes to their helmets (hence the name of fringes to their heimets (nence the name of Silken Thomas), the young deputy rode to St. Mary's Abbey, where the council sat, scated himself at the head of the board, and in a stirring speech renounced his allegiance to the king. "I am none of Henrie his Deputo the king. "I am none of Henrie his Depu-tic," he said, "I am his fo. I have more mind o conquer than to govern, to meet him in the field than to serve him in office."

Lord Chancellor Allen besought him not to be rash, but Fitzgerald's harper, fearing his master was wavering, began to sing so sweet a poem of liberty, and of the courage of Fitz gerald's ancestors, that the young lord ex-claimed, "I will rather choose to die with valiantnesse and liberty, than to live under King Henrie in bondage and villaine.

He then threw down the sword of state and rushed from the hall, followed by his adher ents. English power was at a low ebb, and Dublin Castle alone held out for the king of England. In the struggle treachery was employed by the English, who, pretending to embrace the Irish cause, added their arrows to the showers of weapons that assailed the castle walls—headless arrows, however, to which were often attached messages of warning and information. The story of the rebellion of Silken Thomas, from the pathetic impulse which gave rise to it till its close is full of interest; and the saddest part of the tale seems the death of his father whose danger in a tyrant's hands initiated th tragedy, for we find that this distinguished father, who had been deputy in Ireland, and had attended King Henry to the field of the Cloth of Gold, died in the tower, not of be heading, but of grief for the rashness of his affectionate son.

A furid scene of barbarism is recorded of the year 15:4, when a trial by single combat took place within the castle walls between two chieftans of the name of O'Connor, who were legally allowed thus to settle quarrel respecting the killing of some of the followers of one of the combatants by the other. Sword and target were solemnly as-sumed by the dueliers in the presence of the lords justices, judges and councillors, and a great concourse of military officers, and the antil Teig O'Connor, managing to loosen hi opponent's helmit, cut off his head and pre-sented it on his sword-point to the lords ustices, who instantly decided in favor of

Many are the thrilling stories of escapes of prisoners from the stronghold of the Birmingham tower, as that of young Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, the chieftain of Tyrconnell. At sixteen the lad resolved to assert and maintain the independence cherished by his ancestors, and, as he was admired and beloved for his generous heart and loved for his generous heart and manly beauty his power in his own territory prom-ised to be dangerous. His fame alarmed one of the barders of the country was induced to come on board with other merry variable. youths to taste the merchandise of the sup-posed Spanish merchant. While Hugh Roc tasted the wine the hatches were shut down, the youths overpowered and disarmed, and the yessel was on its way to Dublin.

After mere than three weary years, a faithful servant of Red Hugh conveyed him a rope, by means of which the young chief and some of his imprisoned followers deseemed the steep wall and made their way to the Wickiow mountains, where he sought the protection of Phelim O'Toole—who had for a time shared his imprisonment—only to be betrayed, however, and sent back in irons to the Tower.

The trusty servant coming a second time to the rescue. Hugh made his way "down a sewer funnel" into the little river which supplied the water to the castle most, and so supplied the water to the castle meat, and so got once more into the hills of Wicklow, this time making his way into the lonely fast-nessess where dwelt Feagh McHugh O'Byrne nessess where dwell Feagh McHugh O'Byrne in Glenmalure. A hurricane of snow was raging, and some of the companions who had escaped with young O'Donnell were frozen to death before Turiough, the faithful servant, returned from Glenmalure, whither they had sent him to ask hospitality of the O'Byrne. The young chief of Tyrconnell himself was frost butten and almost insensible by the time rost bitten and almost insensible by the time

leagh Mellugh O'Byrne arrived with ser

vants, clothing and provisions for the fugi-tives. As soon as Hugh Roe was able to ride he and his servant managed to ford the Liffey and were ferried across the Boyne by a fish-erman, who afterwards drove their horses along the road as cattle he meant to sell at a fair in the north country, till he reached the secret place where their owners awaited

Thus, after five years of absence, young Tyrconnell returned to the mountains of Uster, held so well in early days by the hero Cuchulin, and was received as one risen from the dead by the Dark Ina (Queen Dhir), his beautiful mother, and by his aged father, who resigned the government of his princiwho resigned the government of his princi-palities in the young man's favor, giving him power to keep and hold the mountain terri-tory. This Hugh Rée O'Donnell thoroughly did for long, in spite of Elizabeth's ablest generals, carrying his incursions right and left through Ireland, and making himself the scourge and terror of the English govern-

It is needless to say that in these days, and for many afterward, no Catholic dared cross the threshold of Dublin castle except to en-ter the prison or torture chamber, of which the motto of the dauntless, "Come rack, come rope," was the "open sesame." But it must not be supposed that no scenes save those of gioom and terror ever took place within the evil-looking walls which still crown the sum-mit of Cork Hill. We are assured that the splendor of Straffords court was scarcely ex-celled in all Europe, and, hideous as was the savagery of Cromwell's court in Ireland, the rotector's family surrounded themselves in the manner with more than regal magnifi-ence. Of the discreditable revels held by the grim Puritans, when "gentlemen on fes-tival days went down to the castle cellars to to broach such casks as they would and drink their fill" (Prendergast), we wish to draw no picture, but must deplore the slut cast on the gallant Fitzgeralds by that Lord Kildare who carried the sword before Henry Cromwell, the day Dunkerke was taken, and that same night in the cellar drank confusion to the family of the Stuarts. In the duke of Ormonde's time peculiarly brilliant festivities lit up the frowning apartments under shadow of the grim prison and torture-tower; and, peering through the shadows so thickly crowded with long lines of blood-thirsty visages and war-like faces, we are glad to alight upon the face of a lovely and sprightly lady as center of a scene of the sprightly lady as centre of a scene of the hospitality shown to royalty by vice-royalty The beautiful Frances Jennings, Lady Tyr Hue ocautiful Frances Jennings, Lady Tyr-connell (a Taibot, not of the kindred of Red Hugh), is described by De Grammont as giving the idea of Aurora, or the goddess of spring; and history shows here. spring; and history shows her to us, stand-ing at the top of the ponderous castle staircase, her bright eyes newly relieved from tears of agonized suspense, and her "beaute-ous flaxen hair" making a spot of light in the gloom, to receive King James on the evening after the battle of Boyne. James was in no good humor and could not find a word of politeness even for so charming a hostess.
"Madam," he said, as he ascended the staircase, "your countrymen know well how "Not quite so well, however, as your ma-

jesty," was the smiling retort, "since it is evident you have outstripped them in the As a matter of fact this spirited and lovely creature was not an Irishwoman, but she knew how to bear the name of Tyrconnell. As in time galeties and amenities became

nore and more a part of the regime of Dublin castle, so in proportion insult and social disgrace took the place of the rack of torture as punishment of those who were displeasing to our rulers. We hear of Lord Gormans-town and Richard Barnewell arraigned at Meath assizes, for wearing the swords car-ried by all gentlemen when going to pay their respects to the judges and gentlemen of the county at the assizes, and of the pub-lic effacing of the armorial bearings from Lord Kenmare's carriage in the courtyard of Dublin castle, these noblemen and gentle-men during to remain Papists. Lord Chesterfield, who exercised much hospitality and apparent conciliation, has made famous another beautiful lady, Miss Ambrose, one of the many, both English and Irish, whose names are associated with the castle of Dublin. This charming girl, daughter of a rich brewer in Dublin, was so greatly admired by Lord Chesterfield that when questioned by George II. in London as to the dreadful character of the Irish papists, he answered

that the only dangerous papist he knew of in Ireland was Miss Ambrose. Innumerable are the beautiful faces, memories of which haunt these walls, and among them are the lovely Gunnings, whose first appearance in the fashionable world was made in the ball room of our castle. Their home was an old house still standing upon low-lying, marshy, boggy lands of the county Galway; and their mother, a daughter of Viscount Mayo, married to a country squire, deplored that her lovely daughters of seven-teen and fifteen should for lack of means be doomed to hide their extraordinary beauty in the wilderness. With or without means she resolved to take them boldly to Dublin, where, in a hired house in Britain street, she was one evening heard to lament and weep because money failed her and the bail iff's were within her door. Mrs. Beliamy the famous actress, tells how, in passing this house one evening, she ventured in to inquire the cause of the sounds of grief which had fallen on her ear; and so well did she stand the friend of the mother whose acquaintance she thus made, that the builiffs were disshe thus made, that the builiffs were dis-missed, and the lovely girls, for whose sake such difficulties had been dared, were introduced to the castle and their future fortunes as duchess of Argyle and countess of coventry, dressed out in borrowed plumes lent them by another charming actress, the

kind-hearted Margaret Woffington It is not supposed that the good fairies of he stage accompanied their protegees to the state ball at which the Gunnings captivated all hearts, but had they done so they would have made no foil to the young beauties they had taken such pains to display. It is re-lated by O'Keefe, the dramatist, that Mrs. Beliamy was very beautiful—"bine eyes and very fair. I often saw her splendid state sedan chair, with superb lace liveries, waiting for her at the door of Liffey street Catho lie chapel. She had a house in Kildare street. She was remarkable in London and Dublin for her charity and human-ity." Of Mistress Woffington's charms it is needless to speak, nor of the many pretty stories on record besides that of her sweetness to the Gunnings, which go to prove that her heart was as goods as

Among graceful tales of fair excellencie who reigned at Dublin castle, we must men-tion that of the almost peerless duchess of Rutland, who, having learned that the wift of a silk and poplin merchant named Dillon iving in Francis street, was handsome than herself, set out one day to see and judge of the truth of the report. Making her way into the parlor where Mrs. Dillon sat, be-hind her husband's shop, the durhess was received with gentle dignity by a woman so stately and exquisite that her grace was struck dumb with amazement.

"I am Mrs. Dillon," said the silk mer-chant's wife modestly, wondering what the duchess, whose coach-and-six waited with out, could want with her,

"I could swear it! I could swear it!" re turned the duchess. "There has been no ex aggeration. eration. You are the most beautiful man in the three kingdoms."

The Dublin castle of the present is a thing of small importance, and of such ill repute that there is little or nothing to be said about it. Its day is over, and the very thorough fare turns away from it as if to leave it for gotten on its gloomy eminence. The new street, Lord Edward street, with its sug-gestive name dear to the wayfarer who need no longer pass under the walls of the casta yard to reach the more ancient part of Dub-lin, carries our feet further every day from the ill-omened gateways and quadrangles. One last sketch from the past is suggested by the mention of Lord Edward street.

It was on this very spot, "passing the Royal Exchange" (now the city hall, a build ing at right angles with the old castle and the new Lord Edward street), that Andrew O'Reilly, for many years. Times correspond on in Paris, makes mention of having, when a little boy, seen by chance Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his wife Pamela walking to

Fitzgerald and his wife Pamela walking together along the sideway.

"Lord and Lady Edward," he says, "were each below the middle size; both good-looking. He lively and animated, she mild, but not serious of aspect. Fearless, though some danger attended it, he wore a green coat and a green and-white cravat. She was dressed, I think, in a cloth walking-dress of dark green and a green neckershief for it. dark green, and a green neckerchief, for i was winter." Rosa MULHOLLAND.

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### THE DISCIPLES OF FRANKLIN.

Modern Electric Discoveries and Inventions.

ELECTRICITY AND GALVANISM.

The American Telegrapher-An Investigation Needed-Underground Wires-A Farmers' Teiegraph Line.

The American Telegraph.

The London Electrician, contained recently a very interesting article from Mr. P. B. Delany, being a contribution to the synchronous multiplex controversy. It is well worth reading for the light thrown on the amusing little tilt that Mr. Delany has with M. La Cour in regard to the ability of the American telegrapher. M. La Cour remarks: "The Americans whom we had engaged and who were supposed to be such eminent men, are possessed of considerably less theoretical knowledge than an ordinary telegraph operator in Scandi navia," to which Mr. Delany replies; "The American telegrapher needs no defense at my hands. He may not have as much theory as his Scandinavian brother, but he knows a practical telegraph system when he sees it, and it is well known that he can send more into and get more out of a telegraph wire than any other telegrapher in the world." After all, what is required of a telegrapher is practice and not theory, though a thorough acquaintance with the latter is desirable. Are we to attribute to the European's proficiency in theory the fact that he does so little to distinguish himself not simply in practice, but in something that displays the highest quality of mind-invention? The ranks of European telegraphers contain, we know from personal acquaintance, many accomplished men, but where are the European Edisons, Delanys, Popes, Hamiltons, Gilli-lands, Dockwoods; or the European Morrisons, Metzgers, Johnsons, who not only invent but conduct great organizations and enterprises? There must be something to account for these and many other instances of advancement among telegraphers on this side of the Atlantic, and for what appears to be the great rareness of such instances on the other side. What is the repressive influence in the old world? It is too much theory or too litile ambition? Is it too much governmental control or too little individuality?

An Investigation Needed.

A paper recently presented by Mr. P. B. Delany, before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, says the Electrical Engineer, a suggestion is thrown out which ought not to be passed by unheeded. The causes of death by electricity, its nature and limitations as well as the probable means for its prevention, are of sufficient practical importance to warrant carnest investigation. We would suggest, therefore, the advisability of the appointment by the institute of a committee to investigate and report upon the subject. The investigations which have thus far been undertaken in this direction have for the most part been isolated and limited in their scope, and there is thus left for the institute a clear field for work, the result of which will redound to its credit. We hope that this subject will meet with the attention it merits, and that light will be shed upon a still obscure subject.

Underground Wires.

In a paper recently read by Professor Plympton before the American Institution of Electrical Engineers, he has come to the conclusion that there is no difficulty in putting telegraph and telephone wires underground and maintaining them there in good condition for a lengthened period of time. Some details of course still remain to be settled, but much has been gained in the knowledge of what has to be avoided. The question of putting incandescent light wires underground has also been solved and the test of several years' service has shown that the system is an undoubted success. But in regard to the burial of the arc light wares Professor Plympton has his doubts as to the certainty of success with any methods yet tried, and he says to recognized that any hasty and ill-advised enforcement of the law controlling the burial of these wires "would prove the surest way of perpetuating the nuisance of overhead wires and poles in the street." other words, he has come to the con clusion that if put underground by any method thus far tried the result would be failure, and another resort would have to be made to overhead wires which would then stand all the more firmly against any attempt to enforce their burial. Professor Plympton also drew attention to the fact that such alleged accidents as a death caused by the grasping of a naked wire close to an are lamp could not be prevented by any system of burying wires, and that perfeet immunity could only be obtained by burying both the wires and the lamps Regarding undergreund wires Europe, probably the best idea of the extent to which the practice prevails abroad was seen in the photographs which Professor Plympton drew attention to during the meeting, embracing views taken in various cities visited by him during his recent trip of investiga tion. In some cases the network of wires was almost, if not fully, equal to the masses familiar to us here, and, as the speaker remarked, it was only in exceptional cases that underground work was found. A Michigan Telegraph Line.

There has grown up among the farmers of Lenawee county, in this state says the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Register, a telegraph system which is mique in its character, and which might be profitably and generally extended throughout the rural districts everywhere. The system began by two tormers connecting their house with a wire for their own private convenience. and operating their line with the ordinary Morse instruments. Gradually other farmers extended the line into their house, and after a time the wire was run to the neighboring villinge of Fecumseh. Seven years ago the combined farmers and a few village merchants organized themselves into a com-pany, and it has since been extended until now it has sixty-five miles of wire and ninety offices, two-thirds of the atter being in farmhouses, and nearly all the rest in stores where these farmers do their trading. One or two news paper offices, as many more railroad freight offices, the County Telephone Exchange, and the larger post-offices are all connected. Every farmer is his own operator, battery man, and line repairer. Of course any quantity of private communication is kept up between the stockholders of this independent system, and their connection with the village stores makes it easy to communicate their wishes as to ourchases. As it happened, one former's life was saved by the wire. By accident he took a dose of poison, and no doctor was within several miles, but the wire was connected with the doctor's office in Tecumseh, and the farmer's daughter sprang to it and called up the physician. Having ascertained the kind of poison, the doctor telegraphed back to fill the patient with sweet milk

until he got there.
From one of the freight stations standard time is transmitted daily at 11 o'clock. When a piece of important news is received by the station officers, and at the newspaper office, some event of great national or state importance, it is sent over the farmers' lines, and by this means the farmers, who are re garded as slow and behind the times are often several hours ahead of the reputedly faster denizens of the cities who are waiting for their afternoon papers to appear.

Electrical Notes. Sing Sing, N. Y., is to have a large electric light station forthwith.

Electric motors are to be given a trial on the Brooklyn City railroad. A special dispatch from Goshen, N. Y., states that a farmer there has bought a small dynamo, which is to be run by water-power. It is to furnish light for carrying on farming operations at night time.

Large thefts of copper, electric light and telephone wires have been discovered in Pittsburg. Pa., the perpetrators being discharged linemen, who replied to all questioners that they were taking down the wire for reinsulation.

Electric rifles are the latest. Instead of the ordinary percussion firing device, a dry chloride of silver battery and a primary coil will, so it was lately stated before the American institute, fire the rifle 35,000 times with out recharging. Mr. Frank J. Sprague will read a paper b

fore the American institute of electrical en-gineers on June 12 on "The Solution of the Municipal Rapid Transit Problem." This paper, dealing with a great subject, will be one of the most important ever presented be-fore the institute. It will be accompanied by numerous illustrations, diagrams, etc. A telephone transmitter by Mr. John M.

Graham, of Pittsburg, Pa., says the Scientific American, consists of two pairs of contact springs arranged to press opposite ends of electrodes, carried by springs bearing on the diaphragm, one contact spring of each pair being connected with one terminal of the induction coil, the electrodes operated by the diapnragm being connected with the terminals of the local battery, whereby the current in the local circuit is reversed during each vibration of the diaphragm.

P. B. Delaney, of New York, has devised a pair of bracelets and a pair af anklets con-nected by flexible cords to be worn by line men as protectors from electrical shocks. It is expected of this device that if the wearer should close a high potential circuit through his hands it is hoped that a considerable part of the current would be switched off his body away from his vital parts to expend itself by passing out through the skin or some part of the body removed from the vitals. Electricians say, however, that there is a question whether the current would not prefer to con-tinue in the man rather than leap out when it should meet those bracelets, which would offer somewhat higher resistance than the human body. Of course, the inventor believes that the fluid would prefer the matter

A well-known lawyer of St. Louis has in vented a street car motor to be operated by compressed air or steam, on which he has just obtained a patent. The apparatus consists of a number of stationary wheels, or miniature rotary engines, placed under the ground, beneath the middle of the track, with the periphery of the wheel projecting about half an inch above the level of the roadway. An elogated shoe underneath the car comes in contact wit the wheels, which propel the car forward. The shoe is raised and lowered by a lever, by which the driver starts or stops the car. The compressed air or steam is supplied by a continuous pipe from the power station, and the wheels are set in me tion automatically by the car as it passes. The car is also provided with four wheels of the ordinary pattern, which run on the track. The inventer intends to organize a company for the purpose of giving the motor a test. Is you suffer pricking pains on mov-

ing the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and falling, you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Ealve.

The Mechanism of the Heart. Medical World: In the human subject the average rapidity of the cordine

pulsation of an adult male is about seventy beats per minute. These beats are more frequent as a rule in young children and in women, and there are variations within certain limits in particular persons, owing to peculiarities of organization. It would not necessarily be an abnormal sight to find in some particular individuals the habitual fre quency of the heart's action from sixty to sixty-five or seventy-five to eighty per minute. As a rule the heart' tion is slower and more powerful in fully developed and muscular organizations, and more rapid and feebler in those of slighter form. In animals the range is from twenty-five to forty-five in the cold-blooded and fifty upward in the warm-blooded animals, except in the case of a horse, which has a very slow heart-beat-only forty strokes a

minute. The pulsations of men and all animals differ with the sea-level also. work of a healthy human heart has been shown to equal the feat of raising five tons, four hundred weight one foot per hour, or 125 tons in twenty-four hours. The excess of this work under alcohol in varying quantities is often very great. A curious calculation has been made by Dr. Richardson, giving the work of the heart in mileage. Pre-suming that the blood was thrown out of the heart at each pulsation in the proportion of sixty strokes pe minute, and at the assumed force of nine feet, the mileage of the blood through the body might be taken at 207 yards per minute, seven miles per hour, 16 miles per day, 61,320 miles per year, or 5.150.880,000 miles in a lifetime of eighty-four years. The number of beats of the heart in the same long life would reach the grand total of 2.869,776,000.

Life is burdensome, alike to the sufferer and all around him, while dyspepsia and its attending evils hold sway Complaints of this nature can be speed ily cured by taking Prickly Ash Bitters regularly. Thousands once thus afflicted bear cheerful testimony as to

PROCLAMATION AND NOTICE OF SCHOOL FLECTION.

I, William J. Broatch, Mayor of the City of Omaha, by virtue of the authority vested in me as such mayor, and in compliance with the statute in such case made and provided, do issue this my proclamation, and do hereby give public notice that the annual school election of the school district of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, in the state of Nebraska, will be held in said city of Omaha on MONDAY, the FOLKIH day of JUNE, 1888, for the purpose of choosing five members at large of the board of education of the said school district of Omaha, and three members to serve during the remainder of the unexpiredierms of T. W. Blackburn, H. J. Davis and J. A. McClure, resigned. Said election shall be open at 8 o'clock in the morning of said fourth day of June, and shall continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the respective voting places following, to with First ward—Pacific school building, Pacific street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Second ward—Hartman school building, corner bodge and Eleventh streets.

Third ward—Dodge school building on tapitol lodge and Eleventh streets. Fourth ward - High school building on Capitol

avenue.
Fifth ward Lake school building, corner Ninoteenth and Lake streets.
Sixth ward long school building, corner Twenty-sixth and Frank'in streets.
Seventh ward Park school building, corner Twenty-ninth street and Woolworth avenus. Eighth ward learn school building, corner Izard and Nineteenth streets.
Nisth ward Farnam school building, corner Twenty-ninth and Farnam school building.

Thus done and proclaimed in the city of Omaha, this Fith day of May, 1885.

10—25-d t & sun W. J. RROATCH, Mayor.

PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Motous, Cons.

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Has recently discovered a method of extracting teeth without pain and without the use of chloroform. For the benefit of the poor, Dr Bailey will extract teeth by his new and painless method, from 9 to 10 o'clock every morning free of charge. Diseased teeth, old roots and aching teeth, saved by his new and painless method of filling and crowning. Consultations and examination free. If you or any of your friends are suffering from toothache, call on Dr. Bailey. State Line.

To Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Liverpool From New York Every Thursday,

Cabin passage \$55 and \$50, according to location of state room. Excursion \$65 to \$30. Steerage to and from Europe at Lowest rates Gen'l Agents, 53 Broadway, New York. IOHN BLEGEN, Gen'l Western Agent,

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Dition.

Le tal Notice.

Proposals to receive sealed bids, for building a Court House at Ogalalia, Nebraska.

Notice is hereby given that scaled bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk at Ogalalia, Nebs, up to the hour of Em., on June 12. Isss, for the purpose of building a court house at Ogalalia, Keith County, Neb. Phans and specifications for the construction of said court house will be filed for inspection at the office of the County Clerk at Ogalalia Neb., on and after the 20th day of May.

The board reserves the right to rejet any and all bids.

Il bids.
Dated May 9, 1888
J. M. SHERIDAN Chm.,
HORACE COLLINS,
Co. Com. W. O. Jamison.
Attest:-Frank P. Dickerson.
M = 92738-10-17 County C County Clerk Notice to Bridge Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Dodge County, Nebraska, until 12 o clock in., of June 14th, fees, for the rebuild ing of the superstruction of two 50 foot spatial 14 feet wide straining beam combination bridge

ing of the superstruction of two he foot spans in freet wide straining beam combination bridge to replace the two spans in the Platte river bridge near North Bend. Also for the rebuilding of the superstruction of seven to foot spans is feet wide straining beam combination bridge to replace seven spans in the Platte river bridge near Freemont. Nebraska. Hid will also be received for all plints, caps and fee breaks that may be needed in bridging and repairing said bridges to be computed by the thousand feet when completed work in-laided. All lumber and timber to be of oak; the floor plans to be Ts inches thick; piling to be B inches at point and is inches at butt end, and to be driven not less than 25 feet.

All brids to be accompanied with a deposit of stift dollars, (55.00) and to be forfeited to the Causty, in case the bidder or hiddens to whom the contract or contracts are awarded fails within five days to enter into contract & execute a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of said contract.

The beard reserves, the right to relect any or

The board reserves the right to reject any or Il bids. By order of the Heard of Sapervisors, of Dodge County, Nebraska. Attest: Attest;

MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.



N. W. Cor. 13th & Dodge Sts.

Chronic an**d Sur**gical Diseases BRACES,
APPLIANCES FOR DEFORMITIES AND TRUESES.

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PRIVATE DISEASES. All Blood Diseases successfully treated. Syphilitic Poison removed from the system without mercury. New restorative treatment for loss of Vital Power. Persons unable to visit us may be treated at home by correspondence. All communications confidential. Medicines or instruments sent by mail or express, securely packed, no marks to indicate contents or sender. One per-sonal interview preferred. Call and consult us or send history of your case, and we will send in plain wrapper, our

BOOK TO MEN, FREE; Upon Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Im-votency, Syphilis, Gleet and Varicoccle, with frestion list. Address Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute, or

DR. MCMENAMY,



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