SOME ANECDOTES OF ANIMALS

A Peculiar Fowl Which Carries a Time-Piece.

A DOG WHICH TOOK THE PREMIUM

A Roumanian Spider-An Old Elephant's Execution-Only a Pair of Ducks - How They Caught the Turtle.

A Quiet Dog Indeed.

Some time ago there was a dog show held in San Francisco, and, among the various prizes offered, was one for the quietest dog. Upon the opening day a stranger entered the building, carrying a locked dog box, which he carefully deposited among the setter class. contained a queer looking specimen of a setter, and the chief characteristic of the unimal seemed to be that it never enanged its bosition, but sat up boldly and regarded the spectators with a sort of stony glare that was apt to terrify the more nervous portion of them. During the judging of the dogs the owner of this strange animal objected to its being taken out of the box for competition. It was there, he said, to try for the prizes as the quietest dog, and in justice to himself, it would be wrong to justice to himself, it would be wrong to expose the pup to the excitement of being judged with the rest of the class | Tuttle drif. We haul de boat long side in the ring. This demand was accoded to by the judges, and sure enough, during the whole three days of the show, this one dog was never known even to bark. Of course it obtained the special prize and the show broke up. After-wards many dog fanciers came to the successful exhibitor to ask by what means he had got his animal so comcompletely under control. Under promise of secrecy he divulged his plan. "The pup," said he is always quiet, 'cos why, he died two years ago and is stuffed." San Francisco dog fanciers are unanimous in their opinion to bar that exhibitor out of all subsequent meetings of their association.

A Roumanian Spider.

"The habits of a running spider of southern Europe—tarantula narbonen-sis, Latr.—studied by Herr Beck, are curious," says Nature. "It makes a vertical round hole in the ground about ten inches deep, and this, with a small earth wall sometimes made round the mouth, is lined with web. A little way down is a small lateral hole, into which down is a small lateral hole, into which the spider shrinks when an animal falls into the tube; when the animal has reached the bottom the spider pounces upon it. One can readily tell when a tabe is tenanted by the bright, phosphorescent eyes of the spider turned upward. In fight the spider creets itself on its last pair of legs, striking with the others. The bite is not fatal to man, but it crusses large not fatal to man, but it causes large swellings. The children in Bucharest angle for these spiders by means of an egg-like ball of kneaded yellow wax tied to a thread. This is lowered with jerks into the hole, and the spider fastens on to it and can be pulled out; whereupon another thread is passed around one of the legs, and the animal is played with."

An Elephant's Execution.

The Bombay Gazette says a novel excitement was provided to the residents of Mhow last week by the transport department. A huge male phant, aged, according to official records, ninety-two years, the property of the government, was condemned to death for a long and hardened course of iniquity. He had been long in a chronic must state, and in this conditfon had taken a human life at Poo about a couple of years ago. He would not work and was a source of apprehen sion to all about him, and a perpetual cause of anxious concern to the government. The flat went forth that he must The Maharaja Holkar and the Rajah of Dhar each separately telecraphed to headquarters and tried for a reprieve. One offered to buy the good looking sinner for Rs. 1,000, and other offered so exchange a femule elephant of gentle manners for the savage crute; but the government of India was determined on making the criminal explate his sins. These offers were refused, and a private notice was sent round the station that the execution would take place on Thursday morning Several people, nucluding volunteer executioners, hurried to the spot indicated outside of Cantonments where the malefactor was already chained and secured between two death-plan trees The volunteer marksmen, armed with twelve-bore express rifles, were selested to carry out the execution. The elephant was sitting down when the crowd began to assemble, but shortly raised himself on his fore-legs when the first of the shots was fired, which hit him lowdown at the base of the trunk. The animal vouchsafed no other notice of this and two other equally ineffective shots, than to stand up on all four legs, shake his head and blow with his trunk. At length Mr. Dowell, of the Seventh native infantry. placed a bullet in the centre of his head ust below the level of his eyes, and the huge brute dropped dead without a

Only a Pair of Ducks.

A small country town in the south-eastern part of this state, says the Boston Traveller, is at present enjoying as lively a church quarrel as often fails to the lot of towns of its size to have, and it all has arisen over a pair of ducks.

It happened in this way: man from a large city in the state o New York went to this fown to take charge of one of the local churches, and, as late events proved, he was not well versed in the ways of the country After he had been in his new location for about two months, one day he was walking along the street, when he saw two ducks walking down the street. He liked the looks of these birds very much indeed, and he thought that they would make at least one good meal for him. No sooner had the thought struck him than he acted upon it and taking a duck under each arm he started on his way

Arriving there, he chopped the birds' heads off and had them cooked for his dinner. He ate and was happy, but not many days later a negro neighbor put in an appearance and said the ducks were his, and wanted to know by what right the minister had taken possession The clergyman pleaded innocence, and offered to pay had eaten. colored owner said that they were trained decoy ducks, and that he would accept \$10 for the birds, but bemoaned their loss. The clergyman, however, would or could not appreciate the value of decoys, and declared he would only give the negro \$2.50. The negro finally accepted this amount under protest. The story, however, soon spread throughout the village and caused no end of talk. Some of the minister's parishoners talked pretty loud, and one mun declared that it was a shame that a clorgyman should go through the street and steal a poor negro's ducks, and declared that the minister was no

man if he did not pay the man sid.

These words came to the elergyman's ears and great was his wrath thereat.

He declared that unless the woman seate per bex—by mail so cents.

took back her words and came and apologized to him he would expel her from the church. But the woman's temper was up, and she reiterated her statements concerning her spiritual adviser, and declared that he had no right to expel her from the church. Thus it went on until on Easter Sunday he declared at the morning service that Mrs.—was expelled from all further rights and privileges in the church. Since this time some of the other cler-gymen have become interested in the trouble, and are now endeavoring to heal the breach and quiet the disturbed waters. How their efforts will succeed remains to be seen.

But it shows the tremendous power of ducks at times.

How They Caught the Big Turtle.

Recently a cart containing three col-

ored men and followed by a fourth stopped in front of the Charleston hotel says the Charleston News, and was at once surrounded by a crowd of people. The great attraction lay in the bottom of the cart. It was a soft shell turtle,

by Captain Abe Turner, colored, of the fishing boat Martha Turner, and his crew of six men. One of the crew in describing the capture to a reporter soid: "Hook an' line an' net ain't no good for turtle lak dat. We dis ketch 'im easy, and fo' me grab he legs at once. W'en he wake up, look like we gwi' hab a shipwreck bedout any storm) but we hol' to 'im an' lan' 'im in de boat at last." The men drove to several fish dealers and tried to sell the turtle, but at a late hour in the afternoon they appeared to be having poor success. They

A Peculiar Fowl.

wanted \$15 for their capture.

The Lander (Wyo. Ty.) correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says of the pendulum bird: This curious specimen of the feathered tribe appears to belong to the quail variety with the exception of the ownership of a long and pointed bill which seems to proclaim a degree of affinity to the snipe family. In size the pendulum bird nearly approaches the pheasant. In color it is coal black, with the under feathers of such soft and thick texture as to almost deserve the name of down. Its legs are sture and feathered almost to the tips of the toes. In body it is plump, as becomes a quail. Its snipe-like bill is, however, one of the most important, as well as the most peculiar portion of the bird's auatomy. It gives the pendulum bird of the wild mountains its name, for as a part and parcel of that long bill appears the singular natural mechanism which marks the time at three different periods of the day, and has made the pendulum bird famous as the time piece of the mountains. The bill of the pedulum bird is about four inches in length. Near the point of the bill, on the under side, is a hard ball, measuring probably an inch in circumference. At sunrise, at noon and at sunset the bird seeks some high perch, usually the topmost limb of a tree, and prepares for business at once. The hard ball on the under side of the long bill slips easily from its place and hangs suspended by a stout, cord-like ligament, and then backward and forward sways this natural pendulum in regular and rythmical movement, and on the mountain air comes the tick! tick! tick! by which the hour is measured off.

While thus engaged the pendulum bird is blind and deaf to all other sights and sounds, and may be approached and killed with the greatest case. The bird breeds in every respect as a quail.

The Animal Kingdom.

One of the lore animals-a book-worm It was a church mouse shot full of holes

that gave rise to the expression, "As porous a church mouse." "Has a pig any use for a tail?" asks an inmisitive agricultural contemporary.

ion't know, but we should say the mun who wants to catch a pig has. Five thousand elephants a year go to make our plano keys, it is said. Isn't it wonderfu! the number of things these animals can be

It is all nonsense about a leopard not being able to change his spots. We never knew a léopard to remain in one spot more than five tes. Natural history is quite a specialty

The Executions of Years Ago. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries our method of execution was most brutal, says a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine. There was the long ride of the criminal in an open cart, with his coffin by his side, either to Tyburn or to the spot where he committed the murder; the cart was stopped under the gallows, the rope was fastened round the criminal's neck, the carman gave the horse a lash, and the poor wretch was left swaying to and fro, kick-ing. If he had friends they would try to shorten his agony by hanging on his legs and beat-'his breast, a shocking sight. But hanging was then looked upon as a holiday spectacle, in which we find the lower class took great interest and evinced much sympathy with the de-ceased. For instance, Claude Duval, the celebrated highwayman, state at the Tangier tavern in St. Giles in a room hung with black cloth, the bier covered with escutcheons, and with eight wax candles burning around. He was buried by torchlight, and was followed to Convent Garden church by a numerous train of mourners, mostly women. Mission, a French writer who visited England in the reign of William III., says: "He that is hang'd or otherwise executed first takes care to get himself shay'd and handsomely drest, either in mourning or in the dress of a bridegroom. This does, he sets his friends to work to get him leave to be buried and to carry his coffin with him, which is easily obtained. When his suit of clothes or nightgown, his gloves, hat, perriwig, nosegay, coffin, lannel dress for his corpse, and all those things are bought and prepared the main point is taken care of-his mind is at peace—and then he thinks of his conscionce. Generally he studies a speech which he proncusces under the gallows and gives in writing to the shoriff or the minister that attends him in his last moments, desiring that it may be printed. Sometimes the girls dress in white, with great silk scarves, and carry baskets full of flowers and oranges, scattering these tavors all the they go. But to represent things as they really are I must own that if a pretty many of these people dress thus gayly and go to it with such an air of indifference there are many others that go slovenly enough and with very dismat phizzes. I remember one day I saw in the park a bandsome girl very well dressed that was then in mourning for

An Absolute Cure. The GRIGINAL ARIETINE GINTMENT is only but up in large two ounce the boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns,

her father, who had been hanged but a

ABOUT CHAINED LIGHTNING.

The Advantages of Electric Fire Engines.

LIGHTING NEW YORK HARBOR.

Electric Fire Engines-Electric Weldfngs - Sewage by Electricity Electric Motors-Electric Currents.

Is Electricity Dangerous? Is electricity dangerous? says the Electrical World. This question is one with which the public at large, as well as electricians, are constantly brought face to face, and some events of the last few weeks in this city seem to have stirred up again all the old controversy with regard to this subject. If the accidents which are recorded had come singly, instead of happening within a few days of each other as they did, perhaps no general notice would have been taken of them; but the issue remains the same whether one or a dozen accidents happen. In analyzing these late occurrences, the question forces itself upon the observer whether they can be ermed "accidents" in the true sense of the term. Or, in other words, could not these events have been foretold? In the one case we have a dead telegraph wire crossed by an electric light con-ductor hanging loosely within reach of passers by. In another case a luckless fool makes a plaything of an arc lamp hung within convenient reach. And in a third instance a lineman, knowing that the line he was sent to examine was grounded and "live," takes no precaution whatever against placing himself in the path of the current. No better object lesson could, we think, have been devised to show "how not to do it." The plea that the burial of all wires could have prevented these untoward circumstance cannot be held valid here, because the question involved is not one of methods but of management and the application of precautions such as experience has shown to be necessary. The prime cause of the trouble in all the cases cited is evidently bad insulation; in two cases that of the line wires, and in the other that of both the lamps and the line. Without this preexisting defect, none of the "accidents" would have been possible. Next, we note the lack of proper inspection of circuits, which permits a loose "dead" telegraph wire to stay in contact with the electric conductor; and then again is seen the bad practice of hanging lamps so low that reckless persons can touch them. Finally, and it is to this perhaps that attention cannot be too strongly drawn, the managers of electric light stations should insist upon

be demanded in all cases. Sewage by Electricity.

every precaution being taken by those whose duty requires them to handle the wires. We are well aware that some of

the greatest laxity met with in the en-

forcement of the latter measure is on the part of the men themselves, but

rigid compliance with such rules should

The recent experiments in England on the precipitation of sewage by electricity are said to have been very successful. The method is ingenious, and if proved to be successful on a large scale will effect a revolution in the treatment of sewage. As the current passes through the sewage bubbles of gases are evolved, and these become entangled with the solids in suspension. raising them to the surface, where they may be skimmed off. The current also decomposes some of the solids in solution, producing substances that are said to assist in coagulating the impurities and so assist in their removal. The sewage soon becomes clear and transparent, with a layer of solid matter floating on the surface. The clear liquid as drawn off is free from odor. No chemicals are added, and it is esti-mated that the electrical process will cost \$25,000 a year less for the city of London than the process now in use The sludge obtained by this process will be in a much more concentrated form and hence better adapted for utilization. The immense volume of London sewage may be appreciated when it is stated that the addition of one grain of chemicals in a gallon amounts to ten tons per day. The process is worthy of attention in this country where sewage so often allowed to mix with the drinking water supply and the resulting cases of death ascribed to an inscrutable providence rather than to simple official ignorance, stupidity or cupidity.

Electric Fire Engines. The New York Times asks: "Why can not fire engines be worked by electricity? Here is an idea at all events. Surely room can be found on them for the storage of sufficient power, or the boxes of lightning might be carried by the hose carriages. In the event of the consummation of the proposition, the machines would not contribute as they do now, the greater volume of smoke at a fire. Then calculate the saving in the matter of fuel! It has got to come to this some day, and the commissioners might as well begin the suggestion. Notification of the breaking out of a fire is given by electricity, and its extinguishment might as well be done by the same agency. Of course, the idea will be pooh-poohed, but that is no reason why it should not be considered. All improvements or proposed improvements have to overcome opposition. A hand engine to-day seems a mockery It is a curiosity. Electric motors will yet put the steamer beside the old goose-neck fire engines." This idea, we may say, is already being carried out.

The New York Electric Cars. The New York board of aldermen has actually refused to allow the use of electric cars using storage batteries on the Fourth Avenue railway line. This is a system that presents no objectionable features whatever. There is no disturbance of the street surface, no poles are erected or overhead wires strung; there is no danger to anybody from the current used; the cars are as free from dangers of any kind as those propelled by cables or by horses. Under the circumstances the refusal to allow storage battery cars to be run is reasonably at-tributed to the political influence of stable men or the worse influence of rival systems of car propulsion.

Lighting New York Harbor.

A dispatch from Washington states that arrangements have now been perfeeted by the lighthouse board for the illemination of buoys in New York harbor, and that contracts for the work will be made at once. There will be six buoys lighting the channel and furnished with current from the plant at Sandy Rook light station. The plant is to cest altogether about \$20,000, and the cost of the maintenance is put at about her fether, who had been hanged but a said a said that when menth before at Tyburn for false coinage. So many countries, so many fashions.

\$3,000 a year. It is believed that when the arrangements have been perfected ships will be able to come through Gedney Channel as easily by night as by day.

Run by Electricity. Electric Age: Contrary to the gen-eral impression that there is only an electric railroad here and there, an examination of electrical ratiroud statisties shows that there are already 130

nent. Of his number 21 miles are in operation in cennsylvania, 16 miles in New York, 0 in Onio, and 83 in New Jersey, Maryland, Colorado, Michigan Missouri, California, Alabama, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware, Rhode Island and Ontario, combined. Almost aft of this building has been done in the part with the combined. milding has been done in the past year. There are in course of construction, or contracted for 150 additional miles in the states of Low York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Tennessee, Ohio, California, Pennsylvania, Nebruska, Kentucky and Minnesota. On these various roads, constructed and constructing, in 62 different towns and cities, the Van Doepole system is used, or to be used, in 17 cases, the Dart system in 15 cases, the Sprague system in 7 cases, the Bentley-Knight, the Heart, the Henry, the Julien and other systems in the remaining cases. The last-named system is to be used on the projected New York & Harlem Fourth Avenue Electrical railroad, while the Daft sytem is in use at Los Angeles, where the first electrical railroad was opened for business in the winter of 1880-'87.

Electric Welding. Electric welding has now been put on a commercial basis, says an exchange A company has been formed mainly by Boston capitalists with a capital stock of half a million, which will turn out welding machines. The machines will be sold, but the company has a royalty on every weld made by their machines. To make this practical a meter is set upon them all. This meter has upon it three dials, resembling those on a gas meter. By its peculiar construction, it is claimed, it will not register unless a perfect weld is made. The new company is backed by considerable capital, by which it is enabled to buy up all the experimental electrical welding methods in the country. These machines will weld anything in the shape of metal. They do not require that both metals shall be of the same material, as iron has been welded to brass in the experi-ments tried. The machines as they are now built will weld an iron cable or a watch spring with equal readiness.

Electric Motors. We may confidently look to see the speedy introduction of the electric mo-tor; for crowded local transportation, says the New York Commercial Adver-The state of the art has now reached a point where all may witness the principal actually applied and worksatisfactorily under the ordinary conditions of daily life. A number of rival systems, each, no doubt, possessing merits of its own, complete for recognition as the best; but this antagonism is a sign of health. Very likely there will always be such a competition, just as we find different makes of sewing machines or of steam engines. But the main fact is that the utility of electricity as a motive power for railway transportation has now been demonstrated, and is rapidly coming into use.

Electric Current.

Experiments undertaken by Dr. G. E. Fell of Buffalo, to determine the feasibility of inflicting the death penalty by electricity esflicting the death penalty by electricity es-tablish the following points. First—That death produced by a sufficiently powerful electric current is the most rapid and hu-mane of that produced by any agent at our command. Second—The resuscitation after the passage of such a current through the body and functional centers of the brain is impossible. Third—That the apparatus to be used should be arranged to permit the current to pass through the centers of func-tion and intelligence in the brain.

The light at St. Catherine's, the most

The light at St. Catherine's, the most southerly point on the isle of Wight, is now the most powerful electric light in the world, and the fog whistle is a steam horn of great

The smallest electric plant in the world is what is claimed for the one at the Morton House, New York. It consists of a Corliss engine, Edison dynamo, shafting, pulleys, ont lights etc. glass case 3 feet long, 1¼ feet wide and 2 feet high.

A band, which includes wind instruments, has resently, been operated at the Liverpool exhibition by Carlo Bozza, an Italian, by means of electricity. The band is now to be taken to the Italian exhibition in Londou. All the instruments, it is said, are played from a key-board, or switch board, about twenty inches square. It is said that Bozza has also invented a new instrument, made of porcelain, which is playable only by elec-

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 without recharging.

The electric light is getting to play an important part in medical investigations. With a little "pea-light" attached to the end of a slender rod Sir Moreli Mackenzie examines the throat of the German emperor. The littie battery that supplies the electricity hangs around the surgeon's neck. These little electric lights are becoming daily of more practical use. By their aid the surgeon pokes and peeks into places he otherwise would have to manipulate in "by the feel," and achieves results heretofore impossible.

Recent experiments in Italy give some facts which prove conclusively that a weak but continuous current of electricity through wine causes a deposit of albuminous sul stances, diminishes slightly the amount of alcohol, which latter is accounted for by the increase of acetic acid. It gives to the wine the bouquet which is only acquired by age, and without doubt aids in the keeping quali ties of the wine

Underground cables are now laid in thick grooved glass plates, in each groove of which a single wire is placed and cemented in placwith pitch, which is as perfect a non-conduc-tor as glass and the only other insulator used This is claimed to be a satisfactory solution of the underground telegraph problem.

An electric railway, extending from the Ansonia factories to the steamboat wharf at Derby, Conn., a distance of three and one-half miles, is in successful opperation. An over-head copper wire feeds the motor, and a speed of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour is ob-tained. This road has now been in operation more than a month and has had no accidents Passengers prefer it to the horse car routes. It is self sustaining and, through trains are run every twenty minutes, the whole road is operated with a little over one ton of coal per day.

Hosford's Acid Phosphate. Ili Effects of Tobacco relieved by its use.

DECLINE OF GOOD MANNERS.

Undue Familiarities Between Men and Women.

The signal deterioration of manners that has for some time been going on in what is called good society is every year becoming more glaring and more deplorable, says the London Standard. The delicate and subtle deference which every gentleman used to pay every woman because she was a woman, and for no other reason whatever, is already old-fashioned and promises shortly to become obsolete. No woman now thinks of expecting from any man the polite homage which once on a time was the privilege of one sex and the honor of the other. Men come into a room full of ladies with as much indifference and sans lacon as though they were entering the morning room of their club, and quit it with precisely the same want of ceremony and self restraint. While in the society of women they loll, lean, and almost lie at their case, as though they were in the boson of their own family-indeed, with a free and easy gracelessness that a gen eration ago no gentleman would have permitted himself among his most intimate relatives. In the first approaches of members of one sex to members of the other there is no longer any suavity any hesitation, any well-bred reserve men and women who scarcely rolles of read in operation on this conti- | each other act as though they were hall

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Lincoen, February 1st, 1883.

It is hereby certified that the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Detroit, in the state of Michigan, has complied with the insurance law of this state, and is authorized to transact the business of life insurance in this state for the current year.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year above written.

[SEAL] H. A. BABCOCK, Auditor P. A.

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fellows well met; had been in the playground together, and had been acquainted all their lives.

The demeanor of women, nowadays, to

men is on a par with the male behavior we have described. Far from resenting unceremoniousness with which they are treated by men who are in reality utter strangers to them, they go to meet it half way and permit themselves to be on a foot of familiarity—as far as man-ner is concerned—with the first comer, provided he seems to be one of their 'own set," that could not be greater in their acquaintance had existed for years. The same "don't-care-a-hang" conduct is perceptible in the conduct of visitors and guests to their host and hostess.

The notion that people are to be specially honored in their own houses has gone quite out of fashion. No one nowadays is so antiquated in his ideas as to suppose that hospitality is to be regarded as a favor conferred on the person to whom it is extended. On the contrary, it is the guest who confers an obligation by paying a call, accepting an invitation to dinner, or paying a country visit, and who has a perfect right to indulge in frank and free censure to his neighbors in case he does not find everything to his liking it the establishment he condescends to distinguish by his presence. In a word, guest nowadays treat hosts and hostesses as men treat women; that is to say, as persons whom it is very good and amiable of them to notice at And where people really know each other intimately the behavior of men to women, and vice versa, is such as would have appalled the least ceremonious of our fathers. Women call men by their surname, without the prefix of Mr., or even by their christian names, abbre viated to suit the current taste for slang And it is not shop girls or grocers young men who do this, but ladies and gentlemen in good society.



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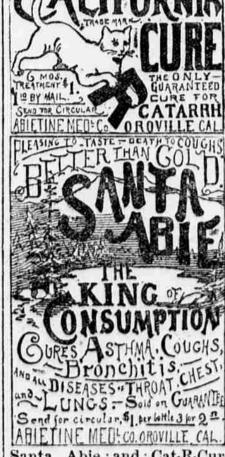
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Leval Notice.

Proposals to receive scaled bids, for building a Court House at Ogalalla, Nebraska.

Notice is hereby given that scaled hids will be received at the office of the County Clerk at Ogalalla, Neb., up to the hour of 12m., on June 12 1888, for the purpose of building a court house at Ogalalla, Keth County, Neb. Plans and specifications for the construction of said court house will be filed for inspection at the office of the County Clerk at Ogalalla Neb., on and after the 2nth day of May.

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

Dated May 9, 1888

J. M. Shuandan Chm., 1 Co. Com. Santa Abie : and : Cat-R-Cure For Sale by Goodman Drug Co.

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Hatel May 2, 1988

J. M. Shighidan Chin.,
HORACK COLLINS,
W. O. JAMISON,
Attest:—FRANK P. DICKERSON,
County Clerk

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