OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

Plenty of Exercise Essential to Put a Horse in Good Condition.

HINTS TO THE POULTRY KEEPER.

How Insecticides Should Be Applied—Dr. Talmage Discusses the City Man as a Farmer—Handling the Clover Crop.

At the national convention of nurserymen recently held in New York city the action of the Chicago Florists club, in proposing Mr. James D. Reynolds of Chicago for commissioner of horticulture for the World's Columbian exposition was endorsed. It is proposed to make this department more prominent than it has ever been at any similar exposition.

The preliminary work will commence as soon as the site is selected and such work as laying the plans for bedding plants and buildings will be pushed along as rapidly as possible.

Such an opportunity for the west to show forth its great resources as a fruit producing country has never occurred, and horticulturists are alive to the fact.

Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa have taken so many of the prizes at recent exhibitions that in order to keep up their credit the work must be laid out on broad lines by the state societies. As an advertisement nothing excels a fine display in the department of fruits, and these societies will no doubt make liberal appropriations and send their best men to see that creditable displays are made.

Last year a single county in Iowa sent east in the heart of the apple growing region a great part of a total shipment of over forty cars of apples. One single shipment of thirteen cars went into western New York, which has sent so many apples west in the past years.

Such things as this will in time satisfy the most conservative that the west is a "fruit country," past bias to the contrary notwithstanding.

Fruit Packages.

The matter of packages for fruit is an important one, and as the packages may be fresh, clean and presentable, or otherwise, so may the receipts be profitable or show a loss. It is useless to present fruit, especially the better class to the better customers, in any but new, clean and inviting packages.

For strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries and other small fruits nothing is so satisfactory, all things considered, as the square quart box put up in sixteen quart crates. The oblong or "Leslie" box is sometimes used but all over the west the square box is the standard.

The young plantations of raspberries and blackberries must be kept well cultivated and free from weeds, says Orchard and Garden. The new canes should be pinched back at about three feet high to cause them to throw out laterals and to induce a stocky growth. This should be done to the new canes in both old and young plantations. Better pinch off now and stop unnecessary growth than cut the canes back next spring; a useless growth of wood is a waste of energy. If anyone has neglected to set out a new bed of raspberries or blackberries in the spring and has a bearing bed upon his grounds, he may easily make it now by choosing a rainy day for the operation, whilst the soil is wet, and taking up the young, green sucker plants from the old patch with a shovelful of soil adhering to the roots. The holes should be prepared beforehand in the new plantation, and it is then an easy matter to move the plants without wilting in the least. To gain a good crop next year we recommend placing two plants in a hill. The tops should be pinched off when they reach a height of two and one-half to three feet.

How to Have Good Horses.

A horse is an actively constituted animal, says Dr. F. C. Grenside, V. S., in the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal, and you cannot produce condition, in the true sense of the word, without a sufficient amount of exercise. Condition does not simply mean the presentation of good appearance, but it signifies the ability to endure work and maintain health. The two latter abilities cannot be possessed without liberal feeding and plenty of exercise. Good condition requires time to produce. The work of conditioning ought to begin fully two months before the season. The daily exercise and quantity of food should be increased in like ratio, until five miles a day is given a draft horse, and eight or ten a light horse.

A great invigorator of the horse is rubbing; nothing next to good feeding gives him more vim. A plentiful supply of good, thick, clean cotton rubbers should be on hand, and the horse should be vigorously rubbed after his exercise, until he is perfectly dry. Groom while the circulation of the skin is active, as after exercise, is far more beneficial than at any other time.

Have nothing to do with drugs or nostrums, for they do more harm than good if the animal is well; and if he is sick they should only be used under the guidance of one who understands their action, and the nature of the malady to be cured. Drugs are in no way essential; in fact they are detrimental to the process of conditioning.

The death rate among heavy stallions during the season is much higher than it need be, which is largely the result of abruptly putting horses into the trying ordeal of heavy service and constant excitement, without building up the system in the manner indicated.

Many flat-sided, long-backed, slack-loined horses are receiving liberal patronage on account of their defects being considerably masked by layers of fat and flabby muscle.

Applying Insecticides.

There are various ways of applying insecticides to potatoes, cabbage and small fruit plants, says a writer in the Western Statesman and Cultivator. The common method of applying arsenical poisons, such as Paris green and London purple dissolved in water, is economical, but unless we have a proper sprinkling and stirring apparatus, the work is laborious and not very satisfactory. Such soft worms as the cabbage and currant worms and rose slug, have to be treated with pyrethrum or powdered hellebore in a dry state. These remedies can be blown on with a hand bellows. But the farmer has neither spraying apparatus nor hand bellows, at least, that is the fix I was in last year and expect to be this year, so I made a small poke of cheese cloth, which answers very well for both kinds of insecticides in a dry state. The poke holds about two quarts. I mix my Paris green with flour of air-slacked lime in ratio of one part poison to twenty of the other, tie the poke to the end of a stick and dust the mixture on the plants with a slight jar or shake. The same poke answers for dusting the pure pyrethrum on cabbages, currant and rose bushes. This little device has been invaluable to me.

Hints to Keep Poultry.

When a fowl is set mark the date the eggs will hatch on each egg. This is done by simply adding the time it takes for eggs to hatch to the date the eggs are set and marking the figures to correspond with the date the eggs will hatch.

Shut the chickens in coops at night and let them out as soon as light in the morning, says a writer in The Advance. Be sure to feed at the time they are let out. This method I find the best of all to prevent the gapes.

Wheat middlings and corn meal mixed is good feed for young chicks.

At three or four weeks of age wheat bran may be used instead of middlings.

Set several hens at the same time. Usually the chicks that three hens hatch may be given to two and the other hen laying in a few days.

During the summer months, when the chicks are feathered, take the hens away and let thirty or forty roost in each coop until they are old enough to perch with the old fowls.

Use board bottoms to the coops. One twice as long as the coop is best. Scrape clean every day or two and when dry move the coop to that end and clean the other.

If fowls become sickly and some of them act as if their backs are injured, it is generally caused by too much rich food. Bleed the afflicted ones in the comb or wattles and give a teaspoonful of Rochelle salts.

Too much milk will cause this also. The large breeds are apt to become afflicted if kept until two or three years of age.

There is more profit in sending to market at twenty months of age and let younger stock take their place than there is keeping two winters.

Late hatched chicks that have to be wintered before they commence laying are not profitable, as it takes all of the next summer for them to pay the debt of wintering.

Thus they are never square with the keeper only a few weeks in the fall and then commence a bill of expense upon him again.

Early hatched chicks that lay enough eggs in the fall to pay the cost of rearing and also the cost of wintering are the only ones that can be kept with any profit by way of the egg basket.

City Men as Farmers.

Just at this time of the year there is always a number of city men who get an itching desire to be farmers—not farmers for health or pleasure, but farmers for profit. Now, farming is a grand occupation; but to the average city business man who goes into it for profit, it holds out nothing but failure. The city farmer, for example, never considers, as does the wise and knowing farmer, that there may be disappointment in crops. He thinks whatever he sows will come up and yield profit, writes T. DeWitt Talmage in the Ladies' Home Journal. Even a stupid turnip knows a city farmer as soon as it sees him. Marrowfat peas fairly rattle in their pods with derision as he passes. The fields are glad to impose upon the novice. Wandering too near the beehive with a book on honey-making, he gets stung in three places; his cauliflowers turn out to be cabbages; the thunder spoils his milk; the grass-butter that he dreamed of is rancid; the taxes eat up his profits; the drought consumes his corn, the rust gets in his wheat; the peaches drop off before they ripen; the rot strikes the potatoes; expecting to surprise his benighted city friends with a present of a few early vegetables, he accidentally hears that they have had new potatoes and green peas and sweet corn for a fortnight; the bay mare runs away with the box-wagon; his rustic gate gets out of order; his shrubbery is perpetually needing the shears; it seems almost impossible to keep the grass out of the serpentine walks; a cow gets in and upsets the vase of flowers; the hogs destroy the watermelons and the gardener runs off with the chambermaid. Everything goes wrong and farming is a failure. It always is a failure when a man knows nothing about it; if a man can afford to make a large outlay for his own amusement and the health of his family, let him hasten to his country purchase. But no sensible man will think to keep a business in town and make a farm financially profitable.

After the Twine Trust.

A bombshell has just been thrown into the camp of the twine trust by the well known house of Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago, in the way of a startling offer to sell half manilla and half sisal binder twine at ten cents per lb., nearly five cents less than the trust twine can be sold for. Montgomery Ward & Co. will lose a fortune by this move, but they say that they have resolved to break the twine trust if such a thing is possible. The fact that they deal directly with the farmers, and that they number their customers by the million, makes their influence very powerful. If they should succeed in breaking the market, the saving to the American farmers will amount to almost $5,000,000.

Handling the Clover Crop.

At this season of the year we can almost see the clover grow, so rapidly are the flower stems pushing forward, and soon the fields will be brilliant with the fragrant purple blossoms, says the Breeders' Gazette. While enjoying their appearance the question presses forward as to the proper care and storage of the crop. A few months since several articles of great importance appeared in the Gazette on the subject of spontaneous combustion in clover hay stored in barns, and, although there are two sides to the question, the preponderance of testimony is strongly in favor of those claiming that barns have been destroyed thereby. Certainly no prudent farmer after reading the testimony of eye witnesses to these conflagations and the statements of persons on the ground itself will care to incur the seeming risk. A careful examination of these cases shows that the losses have usually occurred where some outside moisture in the shape of rain or heavy dew was taken up with the clover at the time of storage. There may be exceptions to this, but it seems to be the rule. If any of our readers know of cases of combustion of clover hay stored with only its own moisture we should be exceedingly glad of the reports.

It is quite certain that many farmers succeed in the practice of making good hay from clover which is taken to the mow shortly after being cut by the mower, and when it has only had time to lose a part of its moisture through wilting. If fresh clover is to be harvested we certainly should prefer to have the sides of the hay mow made so tight that it would become a silo, thereby precluding the possibility of air entering from the sides to further the process of heating. Many of those who would like to have tried the experiment of storing clover before it was thoroughly field-cured have been deterred from so doing because of the great weight of the unwilted crop, but with some of the modern hay loaders this difficulty is overcome, and loading is a comparatively easy task. As to the different methods of curing clover for hay it is not our purpose to speak at this time; they are numerous, and each has its advocates. Local conditions and personal experience largely dictate the best practice, and ways which are acceptable in one locality do not find favor in others. All will agree, however, that there is a right time for cutting; if cut before this period it is almost impossible to cure clover into good hay, and that which remains after much handling and attention seems unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the proper period for harvesting is short, and is often made still shorter by bad weather. The old rule of cutting when a quarter or a third of the heads begin to turn brown probably marks the time for the beginning of the mowing as well as can be stated. In whatever way clover is handled, whether with the tedder or or otherwise, care must be taken to save as many of the leaves and finer parts as possible. Under a hot sun these soon dry out and easily rattle off. It is to avoid this loss that many draw to the barn when quite damp, and others gather into large cocks for further curing. Either of these practices is usual preferable to the handling of the part-made hay in small bunches much scattered.

The worst cases of scrofula, salt rheum and other diseases of the blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Great Britain's Wheat Supply.

The Glasgow Herald has published a letter on "Great Britain's Wheat Supply," probably the work of a specialist, which reckons the British production of wheat at 8,500,000 quarters, while he places the required import at about eighteen million quarters. After tabulating the wheat exports and imports of the world, he calls attention to the fact that the United Kingdom requires nearly one-half of the total export, of which Russia furnishes about one-third. He argues that in case of war between Russia and Great Britain the former power could easily and effectively run her antagonist short of breadstuffs by simply prohibiting her own exports. In such a case he predicts that within three days wheat would double in value, while in three months this country would be suffering from actual dearth. But as is forcibly pointed out in this letter, there are other catastrophes than a war which might cause the same result or thereabouts. The harvests, for instance, of Russia and eastern Europe are more precarious than those of Great Britian and western Europe, on account probably of the more rapid and sudden changes of temperature to which they are exposed, but if such a mischance as an entirely deficient Russian crop were to occur, it is not certain that the United States would be able to make good the want. What, then, is to be done? The correspondent in question would have Great Britain raise twice the amount of wheat she now grows; and he holds that the government ought to facilitate the carrying over of one-half of the crop in stack to the next harvest, while retaining such control of it as to be able to order a previous distribution if it were thought necessary."

Bad drainage causes much sickness and bad blood and improper action of the liver and kidneys is bad drainage to the human system, which Burdock Blood Bitters remedy.

The Weakness of Metal Ties.

A Belgian official report upon metal railway ties, as compared with wooden ones, does not speak in a wholly satisfactory manner of the former. "So far as tests in that country, which were begun in 1866, have been carried on," says an exchange, "the metal tie does not appear to be well adapted to roads over which trains are run at a high rate of speed, the chief difficulty being a tendency to crack and break away from the rails. This view, it is said, is held by Belgian government officials, who have found that while there is less cost attached to the use of metallic ties, they are feasible only on lines over which trains are run at an average rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and where traffic is not too heavy. Since a sound oak tie, well coated with creosote, will last from eighteen to twenty-five years, a steel tie costing two or three times as much must last that much longer in order to be as economical."

OMAHA WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Produce.

CORN—28@30c.
OATS—26@30c.
HAY—$8.00@11.00.
BRAN—$14.00.
MILLSTUFF—$12.00@14.00.
FISH—Per lb: Perch, 7c; buffalo, 7c; perch, 7c; pickerel, 8c; pike, 9c; trout, 9c; white, 9c; croppie, 10c; cat fish, 11c; cod steak, 12c; flounders, 12c; Oregon salmon, 15c; black bass, 15c; lobsters, 18c.
APPLE BUTTER—Per lb, 6@8c.
BEANS—Fine unwashed, 14@16c; medium unwashed, 18@21c; course unwashed, 18@20c.
HIDES, PELTS AND TALLOW—Green salted hides, 5½@6c; dry salted hides, 5c; dry flint hides, 6½@8c; calf hides, 4½@7½c. Damaged hides 2c less. Sheep pelts, green, each, 50c@$1.25; sheep pelts, dry, per lb, 6@11c; tallow, A No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3@3½c; grease, white, 3½@4c; yellow, 2½@3c.
BONES—(Quotations are for delivery in Chicago.) Dry buffalo, per ton, $16.00@18.00; dry country, bleached, $10.00@13.00; dry country, damp and meaty, $8.00@10.00.
JELLIES—3½@4c per lb.
DRESSED VEAL—Choice medium, 6@7c; light, 5@5½c; heavy, 4@5c.
LINSEED OIL—Raw, 60c; boiled, 63c.
CIDER—Per bbl, refined, $6.00; half bbl, $3.25; hard cider, pure, per bbl, $5.00; orange cider, half bbl, $7.00; pear cider, half bbl, $7.00.
EGGS—10½@11c for strictly fresh; stale not saleable.
POULTRY—Per dozen, choice hens, $3.00@3.50; choice mixed, $2.50@3.00; roosters, $2.50@2.75; spring chickens, $2.00@2.25 for small; $2.25@3.00 for medium; $3.5@4.00 for large; live turkeys, per lb, 9@10c.
CHEESE—Extra fancy cream twins, 10c; fancy full cream twins, 9½c; choice full cream twins, 9c; good full cream twins, 8c; fancy skims, 7@7½c; choice skims, 6@6½c; fair to good, 5@5½c; choice Young America, 10c; fancy limburger, 12c; fancy brick, 12c; domestic Swiss, 15@17c.
BUTTER—Creamery, fancy rolls, print, 16@16½c; creamery, fancy, solid packed, 13@14c; creamery, choice, 10@12c; dairy, fancy rolls and prints, 12@13c; dairy, fancy solid packed, 10@12c; dairy, choice, 9@10c; country roll, fancy, 8@9c; choice, 7@8c; inferior, 2@5c.
BEANS—Hand picked navy, $1.00@1.75; hand picked navy, medium, $1.50@1.65; hand picked country, $1.40@1.60; good clean, $1.10@1.25.
CALIFORNIA CHERRIES—Per 10-lb box, $1.25@1.50; southern, per bushel, $2.00@2.50; Oregon, $1.75.
APRICOTS—20-lb crates, $1.50@1.75.
PEACHES—Arkansas, ½-bushel box, $1.00@1.50; California, per basket, $2.00@2.25, per ½-bushel box, $1.00@2.00.
PINEAPPLES—Per dozen, $2.50@3.00.
BANANAS—$2.00@3.00.
ORANGES—Per box, Mediterranean sweets, 128s, 150s, 96s, $3.25; 150@200s, $4.75@5.00; Rodi, $5.75@6.00.
LEMONS—Per box, Messina, fancy, $6.75@7.00; strictly choice, $5.50@6.00; extra fancy bar, $7.00@7.50.
STRAWBERRIES—Per 24-qt case, choice shipping stock, $2.50@2.75.
BLUEBERRIES—Per bu, $5.00.
CURRANTS—Per 24-qt case, $2.00.
RASPBERRIES—Red, $2.00@2.50 per 24-pt case; black, $3.00@3.50 per 24-qt case.
BLACKBERRIES—$2.50@3.00 per 24-qt case.
GOOSEBERRIES—Two-bushel stand, $4.00@5.00.
COCOANUTS—Per 100, $5.00.
EVAPORATED APPLES—Fancy, 10½c per lb.
WATERMELONS—Per 100, $25.00@30.00.
CANTLOUPE—Per doz, $1.00@5.00.
VEGETABLES—New southern onions, per bbl, $4.50; new southern potatoes, $1.25.
TOMATOES—Per 4-basket crate, $1.50@2.00.
PICKLES—Medium, per bbl, $5.50; small, $6.50; gherkins, $7.50; C. and B. chow chow, qts, $5.85; pts, $3.35.
HONEY—Strained, 60-lb cans, per lb, 9c.

SHROEDER & DEAN,
GRAIN,
Provisions and Stocks.
Basement First National Bank.
305 South 13th Street, Omaha

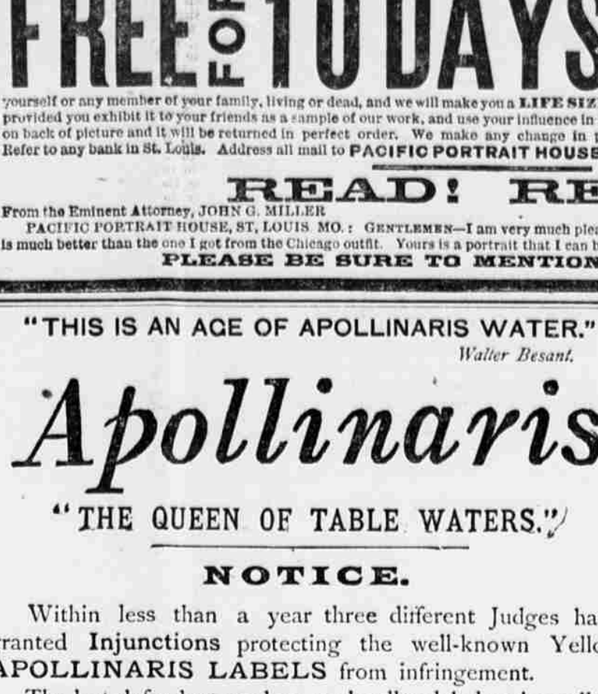
1409
DOUGLAS-STREET.
On account of our large and increasing Practice, we have REMOVED to more spacious and convenient offices.
Drs. Betts & Betts,
1409 Douglas St. Omaha, Neb.

FREE FOR 10 DAYS from date of this paper. Wishing to introduce our CRAYON PORTRAITS and at the same time extend our business and make new customers, we have decided to make this special offer. Send us a Cabinet Picture, Photograph, Tin Type, Ambrotype, or Daguerotype of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you a LIFE SIZE CRAYON PORTRAIT FREE OF CHARGE, provided you exhibit it to your friends as a sample of our work, and use your influence in securing us future orders. Place name and address on back of picture and it will be returned in perfect order. We make any change in picture you wish, not interfering with the likeness. Refer to any bank in St. Louis. Address all mail to PACIFIC PORTRAIT HOUSE, Odd Fellows' Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

READ! READ!
From the Eminent Attorney, JOHN G. MILLER
MARSHALL, MO., May 20th, 1896.
PACIFIC PORTRAIT HOUSE, ST. LOUIS MO.: GENTLEMEN—I am very much pleased with the portrait which has just been received; it is much better than the one I got from the Chicago outfit. Yours is a portrait that I can be proud of. JOHN G. MILLER.
PLEASE BE SURE TO MENTION THIS PAPER.

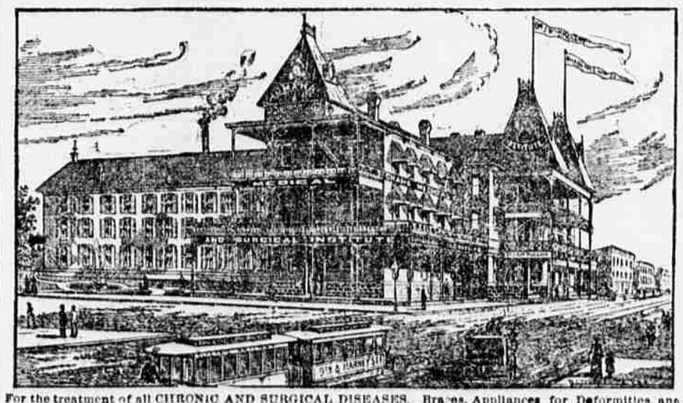
"THIS IS AN AGE OF APOLLINARIS WATER."
Walter Besant.
Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOTICE.
Within less than a year three different Judges have granted Injunctions protecting the well-known Yellow APOLLINARIS LABELS from infringement.
The last defendant used an oval yellow label and a yellow neck label on Mineral Water, and employed eminent Counsel who vigorously defended the suit. The Supreme Court, when granting the injunction, expressed the opinion that bottles of other Mineral Water put up with orange coloured labels may well be mistaken for Apollinaris at a short distance and without close inspection.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's High and Low Cut Lawn Tennis Shoes.
Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's High and Low Cut Lawn Tennis Shoes.
I Carry a Complete Line of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's High and Low Cut Lawn Tennis Shoes
Which I sell at WHOLESALE only. If you have not placed your order for fall, MR. SHOE DEALER, I would advise you to send it to me without delay, as rubber goods are advancing steadily. I am Western Agent for the NEW JERSEY RUBBER SHOE COMPANY, and glad to say the goods this season have no superior in style and shape, and you know they wear well. Call and see me or write for discounts, samples and price lists.
Z. T. LINDSEY,
1111 Harney Street, - - Omaha, Neb.

The Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute



For the treatment of all CHRONIC AND SURGICAL DISEASES. Braces, Appliances for Deformities, and Trusses. Best Facilities, Apparatus and Remedies for successful treatment of every form of disease requiring Medical or Surgical Treatment. NINETY ROOMS FOR PATIENTS. Board and attendance. Best Accommodations West. Write for circulars on Deformities and Braces, Trusses, Club Feet, Curvature of Spine, Piles, Tumors, Cancer, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Inhalation, Electricity, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Kidney Bladder, Eye, Ear, Skin and Blood, and all surgical operations. DISEASES OF WOMEN a specialty. Book of Diseases of Women Free. We have lately added a Lying-in Department for Women during Confinement (Strictly Private). Only Reliable Medical Institute making a specialty of PRIVATE DISEASES.
All Blood Diseases successfully treated. Syphilitic poison removed from the system without mercury. New Restorative Treatment for Loss of Vital Power. Parties unable to visit us may be treated at home by correspondence. All communications confidential. Medicine or instruments sent by mail or express, securely packed, no marks to indicate contents or sender. One personal 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, Impotency, Syphilis, Gleet and Varicocele, with question list. Address
Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute,
Corner 9th and Harney Sts., Omaha, Neb.

Great Summer Bargain Sale
—BY—
MAX MEYER & BRO.,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
SIXTEENTH AND FARNAM STREETS, - - OMAHA, NEB
Bargains in Diamonds.
Diamond rings from $2.50 upwards.
Diamond collar buttons from $5 upwards.
Diamond scarf pins from $5 upwards.
Diamond cuff buttons from $6 upwards.
Diamond studs from $7.50 upwards.
Diamond lace pins from $10 upwards.
Diamond ear rings from $12 upwards.
Diamond bracelets from $15 upwards.
Diamond pendants from $25 upwards.
Diamond necklaces from $50 upwards.
Bargains in Watches.
Nickel watches from $2.50 upwards.
Silver watches from $5 upwards.
Ladies' gold watches from $15 upwards.
Gentlemen's gold watches from $25 upwards.
Bargains in Jewelery.
We carry a full line of Jewelery including both solid gold and fine rolled plate rings, pins, earrings, lockets, chains, bracelets, necklaces, cuff and collar buttons, etc. Articles actually worth $1 we sell at 50c to 75c, and all other goods are sold at the same proportion. See our show windows. See our bargain prices.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired at Reasonable Prices.
Greatly Reduced Prices on Silverware, Clocks, Lamps, Umbrellas, Optical Goods, Etc.

HOW TO BUY
LINENS
THE FIFTH AVENUE
LINEN STORE.
Every particular housekeeper wants nice linen,—she must and will have it.
We are prepared to send samples to the ladies of Omaha, from which they can make their selections.
We deal exclusively in Linens, and carry only the choicest importations direct from the manufacturer. You save the middle profit. Purchasers have the benefit of RELIABILITY of goods, and the lowest prices consistent with high quality. Write us for information.
WM. S. KINSEY & CO.,
The Fifth Avenue Linen Store,
388 Fifth Avenue, - New York

UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE
Tickets
ON SALE TO ALL
PRINCIPAL POINTS
EAST, WEST,
NORTH and SOUTH
—AT—
1302 Farnam Street.
HARRY P. DEUEL,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent

DRS. Merrill & Merrill

NEW YORK SPECIALISTS
PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT 218 S. 15TH ST.,
Opposite Boyd's Opera House.
NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES
To All Cases Taken During the First Three Months.
These eminent Physicians, Surgeons and Specialists are pre-eminently above all others in the treatment of all Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases, and diseases peculiar to women. No matter what your complaint, consult these skillful surgeons, who are able to effect cures in many cases that have been pronounced hopeless. All surgical diseases, tumors and deformities removed with astonishing results. Genito-urinary surgery, stricture, all diseases and deformities of either sex, all impediments to marriage quickly removed. Long experience, with unparalleled success, is the best evidence of a doctor's skill.
Office Hours—9 a. m. until 8 p. m. Sunday, 10 to 12. Thousands successfully treated by correspondence. All confidential. Send 4 cents in stamps to insure prompt reply.

SYPHILIS
A Written Guarantee to CURE EVERY CASE or MONEY REFUNDED.
CURED BY US IN FIVE WEEKS

Both these illustrations represent the same leg in different positions, the sore at ankle going nearly around the leg.

Our cure is permanent and not a patching up. Cases treated five years ago have never seen a symptom since. By describing case fully we can treat you by mail, and we give the same strong guarantee to cure or refund all money. Those who prefer to come here for treatment can do so and we will pay railroad fare both ways and hotel bills while here if we fail to cure. We Challenge the World for a case that our MAGIC REMEDY will not cure. Write for full particulars and get the evidence. We know that you are skeptical, justly so too, as the most eminent physicians have never been able to give more than temporary relief. In our five years' practice with this MAGIC REMEDY it has been most difficult to overcome the prejudices against all so-called specifics. But under our strong guarantee you should not hesitate to try this remedy. You take no chance of losing your money. We guarantee to cure or refund every dollar paid us. As we have a reputation to protect, also financial backing of $300,000, it is perfectly safe to all who will try the treatment. Heretofore you have been putting up and paying out your money for different treatments, and although you are not yet cured no one has paid back your money. Do not waste any more money until you try us. Old chronic, deep-seated cases cured in 30 to 90 days. Investigate our financial standing, our reputation as business men. Write us for names and addresses of those we have cured who have given permission to refer to them. It costs you only postage to do this; it will save you a world of suffering from mental strain, and if you are married what may your offspring suffer through your negligence? If your symptoms are sore throat, mucous patches in mouth, rheumatism in bones and joints, hair falling out, eruptions on any part of the body, feeling of general depression, pains in head or bones, you have no time to waste. Those who are constantly taking mercury and potash should discontinue it. Constant use of these drugs will surely bring sores in the end. Don't fail to write. All correspondence sent sealed in plain envelopes. We invite the most rigid investigation and will do all in our power to aid you in it. Address, COOK REMEDY CO., Omaha, Nebraska.

WE ALSO PREPARE A
MAGIC REMEDY
For Nervous Debility and Lost Manhood
A speedy and permanent cure. Thousands of cases cured without a failure. $1 and $5 boxes. $1 cures mild cases: $5 cures obstinate cases.
COOK REMEDY CO., Omaha, Neb.
13th and Dodge Streets.

BONDS WANTED
ISSUED BY CITIES, COUNTIES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, WATER COMPANIES, ETC.
Correspondence solicited.
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY, Bankers,
163-165 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.
70 State Street, BOSTON.

NEBRASKA
National Bank
U. S. DEPOSITORY. OMAHA, NEB.
Capital, - - - $400,000
Surplus Jan. 1st, 1890, - 57,800
Officers and Directors—Henry W. Yates, president; Lewis S. Reed, vice president; James W. Savage; W. V. Morse, John S. Collins; R. C. Cushing; J. M. E. Patrick; W. H. S. Hughes, cashier.

THE IRON BANK.
Corner 12th and Farnam Streets.
A General Banking Business Transacted.

COMMERCIAL
National Bank
Capital, - - - $400,000
Surplus, - - - 40,000
Officers and Directors—E. M. Morseman, G. M. Hitchcock, Joseph Garneau, Jr., A. Henry, E. M. Anderson, William G. Mead, vice-president; L. B. Williams, A. P. Hopkins, president; A. Millard, cashier; F. B. Bryant, assistant cashier.

Omaha Manufacturers.

Boots and Shoes.
KIRKENDALL, JONES & CO.,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Boots & Shoes
Agents for Boston Rubber Shoe Co., 1102, 1104 and 1106 Harney Street, Omaha, Neb.

Brewers.
STORZ & ILER,
Lager Beer Brewers,
1531 North 18th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Cornice.
EAGLE CORNICE WORKS,
Manufacturers of Galvanized Iron Cornice
Window caps and metallic skylights. John Epeneter, proprietor. 108 and 110 South 10th street.

Artists' Materials.
A. HOSPE, JR.,
Artists' Materials, Pianos and Organs,
1513 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.

Coal, Coke, Etc.
OMAHA COAL, COKE AND LIME CO.,
Jobbers of Hard and Soft Coal.
S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Streets, Omaha, Neb.
NEBRASKA FUEL CO.,
Shippers of Coal and Coke,
214 South 13th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Cigars.
DEAN, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Wholesale Cigars,
402 N. 16th Street. "Hello!" 1439.

Dry Goods and Notions.
M. E. SMITH & CO.,
Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods and Notions
Corner 11th and Howard Streets.
KILPATRICK-KOCH DRY GOODS CO.,
Importers and Jobbers in Dry Goods,
Gents' Furnishing Goods. Corner 11th and Harney Streets, Omaha, Neb.

Furniture.
DEWEY & STONE,
Wholesale Dealers in Furniture,
Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska.
CHARLES SHIVERICK,
Furniture,
Omaha, Neb.

Groceries.
McCORD, BRADY & CO,
Wholesale Grocers,
13th and Leavenworth Streets, Omaha, Nebraska.

Lumber, Etc.
JOHN A. WAKEFIELD,
Wholesale Lumber, Etc., Etc.
Imported and American Portland Cement. State agent for Milwaukee Hydraulic Cement, and Quincy White Lime.
CHAS. R. LEE,
Dealer in Hardwood Lumber.
Wood carpets and parquet flooring. 9th and Douglas Streets, Omaha, Nebraska.
FRED W. GREY,
Lumber, Lime, Cement, Etc., Etc.
Corner 9th and Douglas Streets, Omaha.

Millinery and Notions.
I. OBERFELDER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers in Millinery,
208, 210 and 212 South 11th street.

Notions.
J. T. ROBINSON NOTION CO.,
Wholesale Notions and Furnishing Goods,
1124 Harney street, Omaha.

Oils.
CONSOLIDATED TANK LINE CO.,
Wholesale Refined and Lubricating Oils,
Axle grease, etc., Omaha. A. H. Bishop, Manager.

Paper.
CARPENTER PAPER CO.,
Wholesale Paper Dealers.
Carry a nice stock of printing, wrapping and writing paper. Special attention given to card paper.

Safes, Etc.
A. L. DEANE & CO.,
General Agents for
Halls' Safes,
321 and 323 South 10th St., Omaha.

Toys, Etc.
H. HARDY & CO.,
Jobbers of
Toys, Dolls, Albums, Fancy Goods,
House Furnishing Goods, Children's Carriages. 1209 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.

Water Supplies.
U. S. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.,
Steam and Water Supplies,
Halliday wind mills. 918 and 920 Jones st., Omaha. G. F. Ross, Acting Manager.

Iron Works.
PAXTON & VIERLING IRON WORKS,
Wrought and Cast Iron Building Work,
Engines, brass work, general foundry, machine and blacksmith work. Office and works, U. P. Ry. and 17th street, Omaha.
OMAHA SAFE & IRON WORKS,
Manf'rs of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
Vaults, jail work, iron shutters and fire escapes. G. Andreen, prop'r. Cor. 14th and Jackson Sts.

Sash, Doors, Etc.
M. A. DISBROW & CO.,
Wholesale manufacturers of
Sash, Doors, Blinds and Mouldings.
Branch office, 12th and Izard streets, Omaha, Neb.

South Omaha.
UNION STOCK YARDS CO.,
Of South Omaha, Limited.

TO WEAK MEN
Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.