FARM MANAGEMENT.

Necessity Will Soon Cause Brick To Be the Material for Building Farm-Houses.

The Most Desirable Trees for Planting in the Vicinity of Country Regidences.

Brick Buildings on Farms.

The first farm-houses and barns erected in most parts of the country that were well supplied with large timber trees were built of logs. The logs cost nothing except the expense of cutting and hauling, and they were generally drawn to the places when they were wanted on sleds over the snow. Generally the old settlers made a bee when a stranger came among them for the purpose of improving a place, and assisted him in putting up a house for his family and barns for sheltering his cattle and horses. These log houses were comfortable, if they were not elegant. If care was taken in securing the ends of the logs at the corners of the buildings they were very substantial. A well-built log house would last for fifty years and require searcely any repairs. When it was desirable to do so, and the owner's means were sufficient, it could be lathed and plastered on the inside, while the exterior could be covered with clapboards or shingles. Many of the log houses in the New England states that were constructed in colonial times, and placed on stone foundations, are still in a good state of lakes and rivers that is covered with preservation.

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In the prairie regions of the west there was no timber for the construction of log houses. Settlers who had considerable means creeted frame buildings. Others commenced their frontier life in "dug-outs," or in houses made of turf walls, which were covered with thatch. If they prospered in a few years they erected buildings of pine lumber. Up to the present time pine lumber has been the cheapest building material that could be used on the prairies. Being light, it was easy to transport long distances, while it could be drawn over the poor country roads with little difficulty. In the matter of cheapness of transportation it had great advantages over brick and stone. The rand improvemement of the prairie regions of the west has been mainly due to the abundance and cheapness of pine lumber. It is obvious, however, that a substitute for lumber must soon be found for the walls and roofs of farm buildings. Lumber will in a near future be a very costly building material. The demand for it is increasing every year, and very little is being done to increase the supply. In a few years its cost will be so great that it can only be used for floors, window-frames, doors, and finishing.

In a few favored locations stone will be extensively employed for constructing farm buildings. But the condition of prairie roads is such that stone can and long-lived. They should have fine not ordinarily be hauled long distances. There is a similar difficulty in regard to hauling bricks from vards several make good bricks on a large proportion of western farms. Clay suitable for making brick is very common. It may need exposure to frost before it will work easily, but it requires but little extra labor to dig it in the fall and allow it to be exposed during the winter. If it is nearly pure it will require loam or sand to mix with it, but these can ordinarily be obtained within a reasonable distance of the deposit of clay. The cost of preparing a yard of sufficient size to dry enough brick to erect farm buildings is not large where the surface of the ground is nearly level. The yard, when once prepared, can be used for making brick to be used in the construction of buildings on several stream or spr ng to supply water it can be obtained from a well that can be subsequently used for supplying water for stock. A driven well will often be are liable to fall to the ground, when all that is required. The great difficulty in making brick on most of the western farms is the lack of fuel for burning them. There is no wood on the place, and it is expensive to buy and haul it. A farmer, however, who has small temporary buildings of wood can raise the fuel for burning a kiln of brick by the time he gets ready to erect permanent build-ings on his place. By planting four acres in white wood trees, placed four feet apart, he will have in ten years' time enough fuel to burn the brick he will require to erect large and permanent buildings. During this time he can learn the art of brick-making by working in a yard and studying works devoted to the subject. If he can superintend the making of the brick. has the fuel for burning them as well as the elay, loam, or sand on his place. he can creet buildings of brick cheaper chan from wood, and they will be far more durable and satisfactory. In several eastern and southern states the matter of brick-making on farms is receiving much attention. In some places the owners of pug-mills and simple brick machines go from ferm to farm, and, taking their machines, superintend the work of making and burning the brick, the owner of the farm furnishing the horses and the men for doing the work. In nearly every respect brick is the most satisfactory material that can be ased for building purposes in city or country. The climate of most of the western states is very unfavorable to the preservation of wooden buildings. In eastern Massachusetts, notably in the vicinity of Cambridge, there are wooden buildings still in a good state of preservation. They were erected nearly two hundred years ago. A wooden building in most parts of the west, however, soon begins to decay. It is liable to have an old appearance even when it is comparatively new. It requires paint and oil to preserve it, and the coating of paint lasts but a very few years. Ordinarily the exterior of a wooden house must receive a fresh coat of paint as often as once in five or six years. The climate that is hard on ing very well for themselves .- New wood is also hard on paint. Hard- York World.

burned brick or those that have been vetrified in the kiln can be used as a substitute for stone for a variety of purposes. If laid up with mortar that contains a large proportion of hydraulic cement, they make as good a foundation for walls as split stone. They also make good cellar walls, well curbing. and linings for cisterns. In making sewers nothing is superior to them, as has been repeatedly shown in all our large

Trees for the House Lot.

cities.

Much has been said and written on the proper kind of trees to plant near a house, their number and proximity; that a house in town or country "looks lonesome" without some trees or shrubbery about it is the general sentiment. Trees certainly give the place a pleasant appearance. They invite song birds that are always welcome. They not only "temper the wind" but the rays of the summer sun. There is nothing animate or inanimate, natural or artificial, as beautiful as a fine tree. Trees are the cheapest ornaments for either large or small places. A comparatively cheap house surrounded by fine trees and shrubs will present a more beautiful appearance than a very costly mans on standing on naked ground. Persons of means who have good taste build country residences in natural forests or groves, being careful to remove a portion of the trees if they are very thick, and to prune others so as to let in the sunlight. In most parts of the country land in the vincinity of pine shade trees has become very valuable property. It is wanted by eity people who can afford country residences and who do not wish to wait for

trees to grow. That many persons have planted too many trees about their dwellings, have planted them too near it, and have not exercised proper judgment about selecting var eties are matters of common observation. In some cases they have buried their houses out of sight. They have planted trees so thickly that they have shut out most of the sunlight, and prevented the free circulation of the air. They have caused so dense a shade on their grounds that grass and flowers will not grow. They have rendered their houses dark and damp, and have caused the ground around it to be constantly moist. Their trees are so thick that only those on the borders of the lot have a chance to grow. Some who have not converted the house lot into a wood lot have planted tress that are not very ornamental, but which affords a vast amount of trouble. They drop their leaves, not only in the fall, but during most of the growing season. Some of the trees are preferred by insects, which cover their leaves or branches with nests. Others are liable to have their trunks pierced by borers, while still others throw up sprouts from their roots.

Trees for a house lot should be hardy. cleanly, not liable to attacks of insects, foliage, but it should not east so dense a shade as to prevent grass, shrubs, and flowers from growing near them. miles off. It is, however, practical to Trees that invite and harbor insects or which are liable to shed their leaves at any time if the weather is unfavorable are very objectionable. These that send out suckers from the base of the trunk or sprouts from the roots are also objectionable, as they hardly ever present a fine appearance. Trees that are so lofty as to injure buildings in case they break or blow over, or which shade the roof of the house and cast leaves on it are also among those that should be discarded. The sugar or rock maple is almost free from objections. The foliage is fine during the summer and is still more beautful during the autumn. The three-thorned ocacia is another excellent tree for the house lot. It produces only a parneighboring farms. If there is no tial shade. It is a handsome, clean tree, not liable to attacks of insects. The only objection to it is its thorns. which, when they become very large, they become dangerous to persons and animals. An English landscape gardener has lately been writing in praise of fruit trees for planting on the house lot, especially if it is the only ground owned or controlled by the occupants of the house. He says that many varieties of apple, pear, and cherry trees are quite as ornamental as any of the trees planted solely for the purpose of adornment. They have the fine forms, produce a good shade, and not only have fine follage but beautiful flowers and fruits. The trees are useful as well as ornamental. They supply food and m nister to our desire for beauty. An American gardener, however, strongly condemns fruit trees for plant ng on the house lot. He states that many of the fruit trees raised in this country, and more especially in the west, are hable to be sickly and are generally very short lived. Many of them harbor insects that feed on their wood, leaves, and fruit. The "wind-falls" from these trees are an annoyance to those who keep their grounds in good condition. If the fruit that falls is not immediately gathered it will rot on the ground or attract numerous insects-Chicago Times.

Journalistic "Rustling" in Kansas.

Our citizens were no doubt surprised last vening at having a dady Dispatch thrown sefore them without a moment's warning. and to have it followed a few minutes afterwards by the evening Times. We have no apology to offer for the ap-

searance of the Dispatch. It wasn't handtome nor it wasn't very large. Time will mprove it in both particulars. This office was prepared to issue an evening daily last spring. The necessary type, rules, dashes, ingraved heading, etc., were all secured. The day was fixed for the first issue. A ew evenings before that date Mr. Valentine of the Times, came to this office and begged is not to start a daily for a while, giving is a reason for asking the favor that he was negotiating with a Mr. Day of Waynesourg. Pennsylvania, for the sale of his office, and that if we started a daily it of her dishes, "they were so greasy," and would greatly deprecate the value of the gave me a gentle hint, that the item cast property in the eyes of the proposed purchaser. Upon this statement, and the assurance that he (Valentine) would not ake a mean advantage and attempt to tart one himself, we postponed the enter-

In the face of this agreement and without one word of warning (except a notice to six nea who promised not no tell) he launched a Wilson daily yesterday evening. On earning of the movement just forty minates before he could issue, we sprung the Daily Dispatch and sent it flying through the town and this is the second issue of Pearline, asks wife how she manages to the same.

Salvation Oil kills pain every time. For uts, bruises, sprains, strains, burns, scalds, and frost bites it is an infallible cure. Price some time.-Angler. only twenty five cents a bottle.

The Solitary Editor.

Once upon a time a real editor, by some strange chance, found himself along with one of those editorial excursions that you frequently read about. They were a couple of hundred in the party, but he felt very an institution now in its forty-third year. lonesome. Not only that, but he was looked upon with suspicion and mistrust by the other fellows, who wondered what business he had there anyhow. One veteran traveler on a dead-beat pass that he wasn't entitled to said that he had been on scores of editorial excursions, and that was the first time that an editor, had ever shown of the Law DEPARTMENT. up. It this thing was encouraged; he felt that the editorial excursion was doomed. Its epitaph might as well be written. So with one accord they all sat down on the under whose maternal care they pass solitary editor, and made it so uncomfortable for him that he got off the train at the first stopping place and returned home.-[Texas Siftings.

A Dakota Banker. "Dakota banks have a queer way of doing business." said a well-known member of a wholesale firm the other day. 'Some time ago I drew upon a man in that territory for \$110 and exchange. A check was returned to me, but the exchange had not been collected, and the amount was stated to be seventy-five cents. I paid the exchange, but immediately wrote the cashier of the bank about it. I knew the exchange could not exceed twenty-five cents, and so informed the bank official, at the same time demanding the return of the remainder. The reply was rather remarkable. The letter said: "Dakota is a delightful country, but we're not here for our health. The fifty cents is to pay for the trouble of writing this letter .- Minneapo-

A WIFE'S VICTORY. om the Voice, N. Y.

It heats all-this determination of the women to do all they make up their minds My income being limited, I asked my wife to exercise care in the management of her affairs, so that, when the time came for me to pay the bills, I would not be compelled to part with every penny of my income. To be doubly careful, I asked her to keep an account of our expenses, and every now and then we would look over e accounts, to cast out what we should judge unnecessary. The first hitch we had was in the matter of Pearline. I felt that was not in the line of economy to put Pearline into the dish-water; Pearline into the wash-boiler; Pearline into the clothesscaking water, or to use Pearline for house cleaning purposes; and desuite the arguments of my wife, I succedded in cutting that expense from the account. Things seemed to go all right for a little while, but soon I noticed that my shirts, cuffs and collars began to look as yellow as get out, and wife kept complaining about the look out of our account had not been as eco nomical as I supposed. My shirts were wearing from the hard rubbing they were getting, and the soda and common soap was just about finishing things. Almost fisgusted with matters, I concluded to give Pearline a chance to show its economical properties, for wife would only answer every complaint about the looks of my linen: "There's nothing that beats Pearline." You'd be surprised what a change it wrought; found that my new linen kept perfectly white, and I don't hear the complaint about the fearful backache after wash day. No more complaints about the greasy dishes; and our neighbors, who don't use keep her paint so clean. I've concluded, for economy, to lot wife run matters in the house, while I run the outside affairs for the house. Wife said I'd some to my senses

There is a girl at Lake George who rows six hours a day for exercise.

EDUCATE YOUR SONS.

Endow them with a legacy that cannot be squandered and send them to the UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

and unsurpassed for its advantages to impart to your soas and wards a thorough and finished education, either in a thorough commercial (business) course, which is a distinguishing feature of Notre Dame university, or in a full course, which comprises classica, law, science, mathematics and music.

pecial advantages are offered to students THE MINIM DEPARTMENT.

a separate institution (St. Edward's hall) for boys under 12 years of age, who are taught by

nearly the entire day in receiving instruction in all the elementary branches of an English education together with a funda mental knowledge of Latin, French, German, vocal music, violin, piano and draw-ing, preparatory to enter either the junior or senior classes of the university.

Board, washing, mending, tuition and entrance les for session of five months in Minim department, \$130. The eighty fifth session will open on Tues-

day, September 7, 1886. Before concluding where to place your son or ward send for a catalogue, which will be

sent free, giving you full information of the University of Notre Dame. Address, Rev. T. E. Walsu, C. S. C.,

President University. Notre Dame, Ind.

Be honest-till you learn the combination.

I have your goods, Athlophoros, on my shelf, and have had for some time. I hear only good reports from it among my customers. A. G. Jepson, druggist, Muskegon, Mich. A sample of thousands of similar test monials to the great rhoumatism and traigia cure

The Poor Little Ones.

We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough, scaly skin, and These things inoften sores on the head. dicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the growing period, children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pisrce's 'Golden' Medical Discovery' is given, the blood is purged of its bad elements, and the child's development will be healthy, and as it should be. Scrofulous affections, rickets, fever sores, hip joint disease or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

Queen Margharita of Italy prefers women physicians.

A Lovely Complexion.

"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say, "I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blend. Those who have sallow. blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to to drive out the humors lurking in the system.

Henry W. Miller of Worcester, Mass., has been seventy-one years in the stove and hardware business.

Mild, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarch Remeily.

A granddaughter of Charles Dickens has gone on the stage.

Do not despair of curing your sick headnche, when you can so easily obtain Car-ter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

It cost Gladstone exactly £191 3s 1d to be elected for two constituencies in Scot-

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

The only remedy that cures galls, ents and wounds on berses and cattle, and always grows the hair in its original color, is Veterinary Car-bollaalre. 50 cauts and \$1.00, at Druggists or by mail. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Be kind-it makes little difference what kind.

Geo. H. Burns is now reaping the benefit of a course at Elliott's Business College, Burlington, as book-keeper for the largest furniture manufactory in Iowa.

Mr. Tilden held his Gramercy Park house to be worth \$1,000,000.

The success of students who obtain a practical business education at the Lincoln Business College, Lincoln, Neb., is remarkable. Business houses in the state are supplied by them.

A Chinaman, lately arrested in San Francisco, had on a \$300 coat of mail.

Don't fail to see the BATTLE OF GETTTS-BURG when you visit Om ha. Special rates to excursion parties. D.H. Wheeler, Jr, Sec'y

Mexico has untied the Gordian knot by Cutting it.

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.-Cure guaranteed in all cases. Use Perry Davis' Vege-table Pain Killer according to directions, and it will cure ninety-nine cases out of every hundred. Try it, it surely will not hurt you.

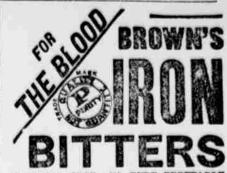
The dishonest coal dealer practices highway robbery.

Prompt in Action, but no Burning from Red Pepper. CARTER's S. W. & B BACKACHE PLASTERS.

A good point is a church steeple. It al ways points upwards.

The Omaha Typ : foundry can furnish new newspaper outfits on short notice. Prices same as in Chicago and freight already paid to Omnha.

Why Not Try It



Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENBICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation -ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it. Mins EMMA L. HETCHER, 1617 Comming 32, Omaha, Neb. says: "Three bottles of Brown's loss Bitters cured me of a very severe case of Blood Poi-mins."

Browning " HALLIN SOWLES, Falls City, Neb., says: "I mood Brown's Iron Bitters for Impure Blood and B amwhy cured ma", Vursa with B & M R. R. Omaha, do asys. I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for y blacd with the most satisfactory results. I would

not be willbout if " Mus NANOT SHITTE JUNIALA, Neb., says: "I meed Brown's Iron Bitters for Impure Blood with much benefit." Mil J. N. BARER, Avilla, Kan, says: "His blood was in such a bad condition that every hills scenario or broak of the skin canned a very painful sore. He used Brown's Iron Bitters with the best of results."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red has BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MM



Curs patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians. From the drast does the symptoms rapidly disap-pear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symp-toms are removed. Some may cry humbur without knowing anything beautit. Reaments if does not cost you anything to realize the marits of our treatment for yournell, in ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved the puts regular, the urbary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restared. Us availing all of good. We are constantly curing caves of loar stand and the patient declared unable to live a west. Give full history of ease. Name, set, how long afficted, how badly walles and where, are bownlacouli relaat phile to reach the star.

The Girls of To-day.

Somebody, perhaps anxious to startle the people of this country, says that many Persian women can write poetry, sing and play, and do plain and fancy needlework; that others are gifted as cooks; that some of them bake bread and make clothes, while others learn some business or trade. There is nothing startling about this. American women do all these things, and more. They preach, practice law, doctor the sick and edit newspapers; and in the back disiriets a few of them are engag-ed in agriculture. One other accomplishment we nearly forgot. They leeture, generally on some such subject as "What Shall We Do with Our Girls?" And all the time the dear girls are do-

is Tribune.

One of the hardest duties in the world is to fill the news column of a local paper with interesting items when there is really no news to write. It is far more vexing and perplexing than a person who has never had experience in newspaper work can well imagine. The paper must come out on time, and the reading matter has te be supplied from some source. When the brain of the editor has become weary, and his faithful shears dull, is it, do you imagine, any child's play for him to probe the gas-bag of his imagination and bring forth a column or more of original "wind that will both edify and instruct his read Verily, the life of a country editor is ers? full of trials, perplexities and shorrations.-[Fullerton Journal,

If the gentlemen whose lips pressed the indy's snowy brow and thus caught a severe cold had but used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, no doctor's bill would have beer neccessry.

Against Promotion.

The British war office is puzzled by the rovel protest against the promotion of ar officer of a crack regiment. His command ing officer urges that his major is too poor to be promoted to the lieutenant-coloneley and remain in the regiment, that he could not bear his share of the costly "mess," and that he had better be transferred to s corps whose expenses are within his means.

Capt. J. W. Williamson's Luck Again As there have been various rumors, etc., about Capt. J. W. Williamson drawing \$15,000 in The Louisiana State Lattery, we again accosted the good-natured cap-tain on the subject while on our streets last Saturday. The captain is a prosper-ous farmer of Willow Grove, this county, and before the June drawing of this well known Lottery, something seemed to tell from that he should make a small investment, which he did by handing Johnny Roedel, the clerk of the steamer Valley Beile, a couple of dollars with instructions as above-not knowing any other living man in the transaction. When Roedel got to Middleport, Ohio, hundded three dollare to the above amount and forwarded it to the Company and in due time received five tickets, two of which he handed to Capt Williamson, one of these being No. 18,145 which entitled him to one-tenth of the Cap ital prize of \$150,000, and which amount he has received through the Bank of Ravenswood, W. Ve., from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, Lo.-[Ravenswood] (W. Va.) News, July 21.

It is worthy of note that the mosquito sever drinks behind the bar.

Gray hair, however caused, is restored to its original color by Hall's Hair Relewer.

Personssuffering from Ague of iong stand-ing will find a specific in Ayer's Ague Cure.

Mrs. Cleveland's photographer is printing 500 pictures of her daily.

A man who was caught stealing grain said he was making an extract of corn.

PATENTS obtained by Louis Bagger & Co. At torneys, Washington, D. . Est d 1861. Advice free The Omaha Type foundry can furnish new newspaper outfits on short notice. Prices same as in Chicago and freight already paid to Omaha.

Parisians wear alpaca skirts with blouse overdresses of this India silk. Invaluable for all Forms

of female weakness, CARTER'S IRON PILLS. One of the best life preservers is a porter-

house beefsteak. You get more comfort for 25cis in Lyon's Heel Stiffeners than in any other ar idle.

Saratoga and Long Branch are said to abound with women with "frescoed faces." Be merciful to dumb animals. Heal all open sores and cuts with Stewart's

Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box. A man of exalted berth-the fellow who has the upper bunk in a steamer.

Those who are trying to break up the

baneful habit of intemperance will experi ence great benefit from the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. Liquors derange the system. Prickly Ash Bitters will remedy the evil results and restore the brain, stomach and liver to healthy action, thereby strengthen-ing the will power, thoroughly cleansing toning up the system and remove taint of disease. It is purely a medicine and while pleasant to the taste, it cannot be used as a beverage by reason of its cathartic properties.

The more extravagant a man is the more he swears at fortune.

"A RED-HOT CHANCE."

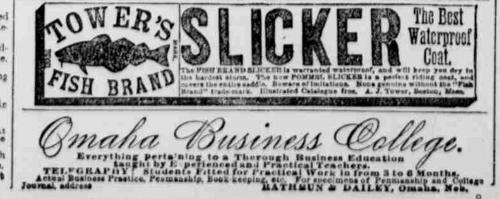
Among the 150 kinds of Cloth Bound Dollar Volumes given away by the Roches-Y.) AMERICAN RUBAL HOME for every \$1 subscription to that great 8 page, 48 col., 16-year old Weekly (all 5x7 inches, from 300 to 900 pages), are: Law With-out Lawyers; Family Cyclopedia; Farm Cyclopedia; Farmers' and Stockbreeders' Guide: Common Sense in Poultry Yard; World Cyclopedia: Danelson's (Medical) Counselor; Boys' Useful Pastimes; Five Years Before the Mast; Peoples' History of United States; Universal His. of all Na-tions; Popular His. Civil War (both sides). Any one book and paper one year, all post-paid for \$1.15 only! Satisfaction guaran-teed. Reference: Hon. C. R. PAUSONS, Mayor Rochester for 11 years past. Samples 2c. RUBAL HOME Co., LTD., Box 226, Rochester, N. Y.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 56d.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. offer to send their Celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet IN SEALED ENVELOPE with full particulars, mailed free. Write





ing. loss of appeilte, indigestion, heartburn, headache, or other symptom s of dyspepsia, why don't you try Hood # Sarsaparilla?

It will overcome the fired feeling, create an appetile, tone up the digestive organs and cure dyspep-sin. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said. "100 Doses One Follar," which is an unan-OMAHA awcrable argument as to strength and economy. If you suffer from scrofuls, sait rhoum, sores, bolls, pimples, humers of any klad, why don't you

try Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is purely vegetable, free from all injurious for

gredlents, is undoubtedly the best blood purifier, and is almost certain to do you good. I had been troubled with hives and pimples for

some time. Other remedies having failed, I was advised to try Hood's Euraparilla. I have taken two bottles, and am entirely cured. I think Hood's Saresparilla has no equal as a blood purifier." Erris M. PETRIE, Portsmouth, Onio.

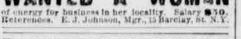
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Sold by all druggists \$11 six for \$3. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.



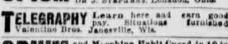
of the Louisville and Joffersmurille Forry Ca., Mr. J. C. Dorsey, who lives on Wall Mi, Jofferssonville, Ind., suffered severity from Neuralpia In the foce, and was quickly curred by ATHLOPHOBOS. This is the only sever and refer remove for Neuralpia. Ask your druggist for Athle-phores. If you assume get it of hin de not try something etce, but other at once from as. We will send it appears e. \$1.00 per be ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York. EVE, EAR, Drafiness and Nasel Catarrh Freasanthy curred Glasses tive vision NOSE & THROAT Arilacial eyes NOSE & THROAT Inserted. Address Dr. IMPEY, Omaha, Neh.





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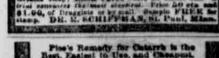






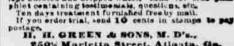
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION-1878. THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS STHMA CUREDI Astlaute Ouro bever faile to te cale/in the worst cases. Insures a finite curves where all others fail

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250% Marletta Street, Atlanta, Ga. Epilepsy (Fits) Positively Cured.

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