Mischievous Malaria.

To say that malaria is *mischievous* is to put it very mildly. It is all that and more. It is cunning, deceitful, treacherous, sly, and underhanded. It does its work in the dark, and in such a sly way that much of the mischief is done before it is discovered. It saps the foundations of a healthy system. It robs the blood of its vitality, demoralizes the liver, confounds the stomach, and makes the victim wish he were in his grave. It is sad to see people sit down in their misery, content to be the victims of mischievous malaria, and thinking that nothing can be done for them. The power of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS over the mischiefs of malaria has been so amply proved that there is no reason why anybody who can procure a bottle of this Prince of Tonics shall suffer. Great is the power of malaria, and great are its disastrous effects. But greater far is the beneficent influence of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. The preparation of iron in this favorite family remedy can be taken without ruining the teeth or producing constipation and headache. 1

Health is Wealth

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhœa caused by over exertions of brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not affect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

C. F. GOODMAN
Druggist Omaha Neb.

make w1

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S

G AND G

PREVENTIVE AND CURE.

FOR EITHER SEX.

This remedy being applied directly to the seat of the disease, requires no change of diet or nauseous, mercurial or poisonous medicines to be taken internally. When used as a preventive by either sex, it is impossible to contract any private disease; but in the case of those already infected, it is a sure cure. We guarantee three boxes to cure any case, and refund the money. Price by mail, postage paid, $2 per box, or three boxes for $5.

WRITTEN GUARANTEES

issued by all authorized agents.

Dr. Felix Le Brun & Co

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Neb Sole Agent, for 106 S. 10th St. W.

EUREKA.

I Have Found It

Was the exclamation of a man when he got a box of Eureka Pile Ointment, which is a simple and sure cure for Piles and all Skin Diseases. Fifty cents by mail, postpaid.

The American Diarrhœa Cure

Has stood the test for twenty years. Sure cure for all Never Fails. Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera-Morbus.

Deane's Fever and Ague Tonic & Cordial.

It is impossible to supply the rapid sale of the same.

SURE CUR WARRANTED

For Fever and Ague, and all Malarial troubles.

PRICE, $1.00.

W. J. WHITEHOUSE

LABORATORY, 16TH ST., OMAHA, NEB.

For Sale by all Druggists

A POSITIVE CURE Cure without medicine. Patented October 16, '76. One box No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less. No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case no matter of how long standing.

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies

No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandal wood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach. Price $1,50. Sold by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular.

P. O. Box 1,583.

J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John Street, New York.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

NERVOUS PHYSICAL & GENITAL LOSS **Cures Debility** OF MANLY VIGOR, Spermatorrhœa, etc., when all other remedies fail. *A cure guaranteed.* $1.50 a bottle, large bottle, four times the quantity, $5. By express to any address. Sold by all druggists. ENGLISH MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Proprietors, 718 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

"I have used Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative for years. Every customer speaks highly of it. I unhesitatingly endorse it as a remedy of true merit. "C. F. GOODMAN, Druggist.

Omaha Feb. 1 1883 v18-m&e-eodly

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN SOAP

FOR ALL

House-Cleaning Purposes.

IT WILL CLEAN

PAINT, MARBLE, OIL CLOTHS, BATH TUBS, CROCKERY, KITCHEN UTENSILS, WINDOWS, &c.

IT WILL POLISH

TIN, BRASS, COPPER AND STEEL WARES OF ALL KINDS.

SOUTHERN TREASURES.

A Cabinet Meeting and What It Left Behind It.

Jewelry of the Ladies of the South.

General Breckenridge, by Mistake, Gives It to a Lady, Mrs. David M. Moss, and a Sharp Yankee Walks Off with all of It —A Fortune.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette

ATLANTA, GA., October 14.—The Constitution of to-day contains the following, written by E. A. Tate, of Seneca, S. C.:

During the winter of 1864-65, the Confederate Government, on account of their railroad communications being destroyed in so many places, built a pontoon bridge across the Savannah River, a little over a mile below old Petersburg, and which is at the mouth of the Broad River, or, in other words, at the junction of the two rivers. This pontoon was about half way between Washington, Ga., and Abbeville, S. C. In the early part of 1865 there was an almost continual stream of soldiers going and coming on that road. About three and a half miles from the bridge, in Lincoln county, Ga., lived the widow of David Mims Moss, with her three small children. They owned a fine plantation and were prosperous.

One evening a larger crowd came to her house than usual, finer teams, finer dressed men, everything betokened some distinguished personage. At last a tall, fine-looking gentleman came up and introduced himself as General Breckinridge, asked for supper and a room, and said they would not stay the night, but only wanted the room for a short time. She opened her parlor to them, and in a short time the room was full of gentlemen, also boxes of various sizes. Mrs. Mosssoon found that she was entertaining President Davis and his cabinet. Her health at that time was very bad, and she became very much excited over all that was going on, and could not sleep. About 1 o'clock a. m. she heard knocking at the parlor door and answered it in person. She was met by General Breckinridge, who gave her fifty dollars in gold, and, turning around and looking at the confused state of the parlor, the boxes, papers, &c., lying in every direction, said to her, "We give you what we leave."

I was under the impression that the last Cabinet meeting was held there, but Captain McLendon says in Washington. Maybe he is correct.

After they had all gone Mrs. Moss retired, and next morning she and a youngster went into the parlor to clear up. They commenced moving the boxes, but at last came upon one that was very heavy. They examined it and found it was full of the finest diamonds and jewelry. They secretly moved the box into Mrs. Moss' bed-room, and put it under the bed, and that night those two lone ladies carried it into the garden and buried it. The garden had all been freshly spaded up for the regular spring work and it was not noticed.

For a short time things moved on very quiet, and at last several Yankees came up and made enquires about the box, and she told them she knew nothing about it, and they left. Then came on the gold excitement, and several of the best people were taken and hanged by the thumbs to make them tell about the gold.

All this excitement was too much for Mrs. Moss' already enfeebled system, and she was compelled to take her bed. While lying there she brooded over her secret, and at last concluded that she would tell everything to her pastor, and act on his advice. She did so. Her pastor was, if I remember correctly, the Rev. L. W. Stephens, now of Hart. He, after hearing her story, very wisely told her to keep it. It was certainly hers, more so than anybody else's. It was given her by General Breckinridge, and even if by mistake, it was hers until the proper parties called for it. This quieted her, and for a while things were as usual.

About this time I received a message from her, to come to see her; that she wanted to see me on important business. She said she did not expect to live long. Circumstances over which I had no control prevented me. I never saw her any more.

A few weeks, perhaps over a month, before she died, some Yankee officers came to her house, searched it all over, took off her bed and searched it, also the mattrasses and everything connected with it. As a matter of course they found nothing. About two weeks before she died a fellow came, took a book from his pocket, and read to her a list of the articles, and told her that he was sent for them; that they were overlooked that night in the hurry of departure, and I suppose he made everything very reasonable.

She was very low, nobody being about her but ladies who knew nothing about the box and no one to give her advice, and this fellow being so plausible, she told him where it was, and the infernal miscreant, after getting all, had to search everything to see if there was nothing else, and she a dying woman. After this fellow and his squad left, there were various speculations about it. I put it up this way at the time: This box contained the jewelry of the ladies of the South, sent on by them to assist the Confederacy, or it was jewelry deposited by the ladies for safe keeping with the Treasurer, and at the capture of Richmond a memorandum of the things was found, and as they were not in Richmond, they were supposed to be with Mr. Davis; and when Mr. Davis was captured they were not with him; consequently they had been left somewhere on the road. This last fellow reaped his reward, and he got a fortune.

To give you an idea of the value, there was one brooch, made like a humming bird. The eyes were single diamonds, and the wings were also studded with diamonds, and it seemed to be always in a trembling motion, and every motion seemed to give additional brilliancy. A few days after Mrs Moss had given up the box that noble-hearted Christian woman, Mrs. Julia Cade, of Elbert, went over to see Mrs. Moss. She then repeated to Mrs. Cade all that I have stated above about this box, and she also told her she had sent me word to come and see her; that she had wanted to place the box in my possession for the benefit of her children, as I was the nearest relation of her husband, he being my uncle, and she thought I could dispose of it better than any any one else she could think of.

A Cat's Suicide.

From the New London Day.

A well-authenticated and undoubted case of feline felo de se occurred at Fort Trumbull one day last week. Early in the week it was noticed by her friends that pussy was not herself. She moped and refused to eat, passed her nearest and dearest without recognition, and manifested a strange persistence in getting into the sink, pails, and the bath tub, from which she would not be driven, even when the water was turned on. One day she was observed to stalk solemnly down to the wharf, and, when arrived, to gaze long and earnestly into the water. The soldiers watched her closely, but were not prepared for the result. After a while the kitten returned to her accustomed haunts, moped around, mewed nothing to nobody, and kept about until the next day, when she again walked down to the wharf, deliberately leaped overboard, and committed suicide before the eyes of the astonished garrison.

Young Men, Middle Aged Men and All Men who suffer from early indiscretions will find Allen's Brain Food, the most powerful invigorant ever introduced; once restored by it there is no relapse. Try it; it never fails. $1; 6 for $5.—At druggists.

A PROFIT THAT DEPENDS

Upon the Nature of the Boot and the Generosity of the Person Served.

"What profit do you make on a box of blacking?" asked the New York Sun reporter of a boy who was shining a pair of shoes on a North river ferry-boat.

"That depends," said the boy, as he bent down his head to moisten the toe of the questioner's shoe with his breath.

"On what?"

"On the shoes."

The boy vigorously shoved the brush across the top of the shoe, occasionally touching different spots with his daubing brush and rubbing them bright. Then he gave it another coat, and rubbed it bright again. As he rolled down the trousers leg he said:

"Some shoes take more blacking than others."

"How about these?"

"Pretty large, but they're blacked every day. Some of the big Jersey boots take more. A 5-cent box of blacking averages forty pairs."

"What is the greatest number you ever blacked in a day?"

The boy, who had blacked the shoe all over carefully as he talked, picked up two long brushes, and, working his arms like the piston rods of a locomotive, soon made the shoe glisten. As he got ready for the final touches he reached for the daubing brush and said:

"Sixty."

Then he went over the shoe again, as he had the first.

"That would make three dollars return for the labor, the wear of the plant, and the 7½ cents invested in stock?" was asked.

The boy rolled down the trousers leg, gathered up the box, the brushes, and the bit of carpet on which he had knelt. Then he held out his hand and looked the questioner very hard in the eye, as he said:

"I got $4.75 out of it. The gentlemen mostly gave me 10 cents."

A Splendid Remedy for Lung Diseases.

Dr. Robt. Newton, late President of the Eclectic College of the City of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought not to be considered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of Lung diseases. It is a sure cure for Consumption, and has no equal for all pectoral complaints.

The Women of Burmah How They Dress, Act, and Live Generally.

The Burmese women before they become mothers are noted for their well-proportioned though small figures. To one accustomed to seeing the regular features so prevalent amongst the many pretty Indian girls, the Mongol-like features of their Burmese sisters look ugly and repellant, but after a while this impression wears off; the women of the country have many pretty little ways and they are very cleanly. Their hands and feet are small and well shaped, arms symmetrical, the head well put on the neck; their carriage is erect, they allow no hair to grow anywhere except on their heads, where it is most luxuriant, and is taken the greatest care of, tied up a la chinoise, with a wreath or garland of flowers entwined; they disfigure their ears which are naturally small and pretty, by boring huge holes in the lobes, and wear in them either gold or amber cylindrical-shaped earrings; they cover themselves over with necklets, bracelets, rings, etc., and the Burmese gold silversmith are nearly as good as those in Cuttack, Trichinopoly, or Delhi.

A Burmese girl who wishes to kiss presses her nose up against a face and sniffs! She is a born coquet, and will spend hours in adorning her person. Their dress consists of a tight under-jacket to support the bust, and a loose and flowing jacket over for show; a gaudy scarf hangs down over the shoulders; from the waist they wear either a many-colored silk thamine, which exposes the inside of one leg half-way up the thigh, or a "loongie," which is more decent, being a sort of petticoat fastened round the waist and exposing no part of the person. All the women smoke and chew betel-nut, but have nice white, even teeth; they can swim as a rule, and delight in dabbling in water, and invariably bathe once, perhaps oftener, during the day.

The Burmese seldom have more than one wife, and she reigns supreme in the house, and conducts the purchase or sale of all necessaries. A girl's great ambition is to keep a stall in a bazar; it is her introduction into society, and is equivalent to our own girls being brought out. They are a merry, pleasant race, and many of the fourth Seikha, when they returned to the Punjab, took back with them Burmese girls, preferring them as wives to their own far comelier women.

There is not a prettier sight in the world than a crowd gathered round a pagoda on a gala day, with the men resplendent in georgeous apparel, the women and children in their best, pretty, plump, well-made figures, smiling faces, banners streaming, flags flying, backed by the beauty of the scenery and the grand proportions of their numerous pagodas. On these occasions the people are as merry as crickets, are constantly on the move, and thoroughly enjoy themselves. The women cannot as a rule either read or write, for their priests are not allowed to teach them. A few have been educated by well-meaning missionaries, but whether from coming in contact with native children or some other reason, these girls too often are not as well conducted as their more ignorant sisters.

Every Burmese girl is a born actress and delights in taking a part in a poey or national drama. There is no stigma attached to women who take part in these performances, as there is to dancing girls in India, and they are invariably well-conducted, modest girls. Like the men, the women are inveterate gamblers; at a boat or pony race the men and women bet together freely, and often a girl, after losing all she possesses, will stake herself against what she considers her value, and if she lose she follows the winner, and becomes his wife or concubine, for the two are nearly synonymous in Burmah. On the slightest provocation a woman will commit suicide, generally by means of opium, which, thanks to a paternal Government, can be purchased without restriction in every bazaar.

Eminent men, men of all callings, indorse St. Jacobs Oil as a pain-cure.

IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Some Lofty Mountain-Climbing—The Highest Point Yet Reached.

Our Calcutta correspondent in a recent telegram, mentioned the arrival of Mr. Graham, an experienced climber, with two Swiss guides, at Darjeeling, en route for Sikkim, whence he was about to attempt the ascent of the Kinchinjunga mountain, which is upward of 28,000 feet high. We have been favored with two private letters from Mr. Graham to a friend in London describing his mountaineering experiences in the Himalayas up to the date of writing. Our informant believes that no one had previously climed as high, either in the Himalayas or elsewhere. We extract the following from Mr. Graham's letters:

"CAMP UNDER NANDA DEVI, 14,000 feet, July 22, 1883.—I am afraid you must think me very rude in not answering any of your letters before, but the fact is, till I received hour last I was not aware that you had written to me, as they had not reached me. Directly Boss and Kaufman reached Nynee Talk started, so that your letter, which arrived by the same mail, only reached me yesterday by the courtesy of an officer who brought it up from the country. First let me thank you very much for the kindness you have shown in your arrangements. I fear I must have put you to great expense as well; but if you will let me know the amount I will soon settle that. It i worth any money to have such a good fellow as Boss along; I do not know how I should have got on without him. We left Nynee Tal on the 24th, and reached Nini, close to the peaks, in twelve days. Very little sport and a gret deal of rain. We should have done it quicker but for Boss being very seedy. Then at Rini our trouble began. First, it is almost impossible even to reach the mountains, as they stand back, and are only reached by deep and impassable gullies through which enormous steams dash. The result is that you have to make a series of ascents to reach the highest peaks. Well, we started for Dunagiri, 23,184 feet. After twice passing over peaks 17,000 feet and 18,000 feet respectively, we reached its foot on the fifth day and camped on the glacer, at the height of 18,500 feet. I had to send the coolies back, as the brutes had eaten a fortnight's food in five days. Well, we started early next morning. The climb was decidedly difficult. All these peaks are much steeper than the average Swiss peaks. About half way up Kaufman, who had the least touch of feaver, gave out, and Boss and I went on alone. At 1:30 we had reached at least 22,300 feet. The summit was in sight, a steep snow slope broken with rock. Another half hour would have put us on the top, when a sudden and violent snow-storm arose and we were obliged to turn back. How we got down some very awkward slopes I do not know. It was the most dangerous work I ever did. We reached our camp, but could get no fire, everything being wet, and passed a most awful night. The next day we had to leave, as provisions were short, and the peak would not be ready for another week. Though beaten back we have solved the air problem. There is no more difficulty in breathing at 22,500 feet than at 12,500 feet. We returned to Rini, and have since been trying to get to Nanda Devi, 25,669 feet, the Indian Matterhorn. We should have reached it yesterday, but ten coolies out of sixteen bolted, so we were reduced to swagging, and shall reach the peak to-morrow. The weather is very bad, rain every day; but we have got twenty days' provisions with us, and will exhaust them before we turn. My feet are very sore to-day, so that I am stopping in camp. Boss is shooting and the rest swagging. There is not much sport, but I was lucky enough to get a fine ounce, or snow leopard. One thing I should have mentioned in my last. The peak Kang La, which Imbeden and I ascended, is either 20,300 feet or 20,800 feet according to the two known surveys; so that I shall not return quite empty-handed. However, you will hear more of our doings shortly, I hope. Remember me to the friends at the A. C. There is ground enough here to occupy them all for a century or so."

"NYNEE TAL., Aug. 13, 1883.—Returned to civilization yesterday after great troubles. The rest of our coolies bolted from Nanda Devi; the weather became hopeless, and we had to swag back, sixty pounds per man, over most awful ground. My back still aches when I think of it. We managed to bag another peak, which I have taken the liberty of calling Mount Monal, on account of the quantity of these fine birds on its lower slopes. Height, 22,326 feet by government survey. We also tried as a tour de force a magnificent aiguille 21,001 feet, but were stopped about 800 feet from the top. Photos were an entire failure, all the apparatus having been smashed or injured over the villanous ground. I am starting for Darjeeling to-mo row, where I hope to have one more try at the giants, and if I fail leave it for better men than myself. I hope to meet Kennedy and Michel at Bareilly to-morrow. The latter has some project of forming a large party; but I mean to 'fight for my own hand.' Boss is admirable, but Kaufman very disappointing. I find him (between ourselves) a rough, timid peasant, and not even a first-class guide. Perhaps you will say that it is pique at his (more than anything else) having lost us the ascent of Dunagiri. But even Boss has told the fellow that he would send him back were another obtainable. However, though somewhat disappointed, I have not lost all hope."—(London Times.

Angostura Bitters are endorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists, for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of counterfeits, and ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Sale of Johnston, the Pacer.

A Chicago dispath says: "The pacer Johnston, that made a record of 2 10 over the Chicago track last Tuesday, was sold to day to Commodore N. W. Kittson, of St. Paul, Minn., for $25,000. Johnston is a bay gelding, 7 years old, and was bred near Berlin, Wis., his sire being a horse called Bashorn Gold Dust, a grandson of Green's Bashorn. Even in the days of his colthood Johnston was a fast natural pacer, and last season he was given his first regular work on a track, being brought to Chicago and kept here the greater part of the summer. During that time he paced a mile in 2.15¾, and last spring a half interest in him was purchased by E. B. Smith, of Milwaukee, for $5,000, the horse having in the meantime been placed in the hands of Peter V. Johnson, of this city, for training. He won several races in the Michigan circuit and at the Chicago July meeting astonished everybody but the few who were in the secret of his speed by pacing a mile in 2.13 in his first race here. A few days later he was started against the best pacing record, the 2.11¾ of Little Brown Jug, and equaled it on the first attempt. Soon after that he was taken with quinsy, and while still out of form Mr. Smith disposed of his interest to Mr. Mather, thus giving that gentleman exclusive ownership of the horse. Now that Johnston has become the property of Commodore Kittson he will be driven by John Splan, and will probably go to California, in company with the other horses belonging to his owner."

Another dispatch says that Peter V. Johnson, the driver of Johnston, is confident that the horse can go even faster than 2.10. He asserts that he has driven Johnston a quarter in 29½ seconds, which is at the rate of 1.58 for a mile, and also a half mile in 1.03, or at the rate of 2.06 for a mile.

Are you Billious? Try the remedy that cured Mrs. Clement of Franklyn, N. H—Hood's Sarsaparilla, made in Lowell Mass.

CORPULENCE.

How to Avoid Getting Fat—A Bill of Fare.

Pall Mall Gazette.

A new book on "Corpulence and Its Treatment," has lately been published in Germany by Prof. Ebstein, of Gottingen. He is not, like the English "savior of the stout," full of over-flowing thankfulness for relief from this disease; probably he has not even suffered from it for corpulent men are rarely stern and strict. His method differs from that of Banting. According to Ebstein, the primary cause of corpulency is the want of sufficient energy to renounce the so-called attractions of life. He firmly maintains that fat is produced merely by over eating and drinking. Water and drinking cures are altogether condemned by Prof. Ebstein; and while the banting system teaches that, 'fat makes fat,' this doctrine is directly opposed by Prof. Ebstein, in whose ideal of fare for those suffering from corpulency fat forms a great feature. "The 250 grammes of bacon," says Prof. Ebstein, "which our Emperor ordered to be delivered daily to all soldiers taking part in the French campaign of 1870, are, so to speak, an official acknowledgement of the importance of fat in the rational nourishment of a hard-working man."

The annexed bill of fare is that proposed by Prof. Ebstein for an average case of corpulency the invalid being supposed to be 41 years of age, and having suffered from increasing stoutness for 25 years. The disease is supposed to be contracted by insufficient bodily exercise, a diet consisting of such things as are hurtful, among which are named all sweet dishes and those containing much albumen and those devoid of a sufficient quantity of fat:

"Breakfast—A large cup of black tea without milk or sugar; 50 grammes of white bread or brown bread with plenty of butter.

"Soupe—(frequently and with bone and marrow), 120 to 180 grammes meat, boiled or roasted, with fat gravy—fat meat being preferable; a small quantity of vegetables, particularly liguminous, but also all kinds of cabbage. Turnips are excluded because of the sugar in them; potatoes are altegether excluded. After dinner some fresh fruit, when in season, as dessert; a salad or baked fruit without sugar. Two or three glasses of a light wine. Soon after dinner a large cup of black tea, without milk and sugar.

Supper—In winter regularly, in summer occasionally, a large cup of black tea without milk and sugar. An egg or some fat roast meat, or both, sometimes fat ham, smoked or fresh fish, about 30 grammes of white bread, with plenty of butter, and occasinally a small quantity of cheese and some fresh fruit."

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book mailed free on application to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Newspapers in Schools.

Sacramento Bee.

Some of the Eastern newspapers continue to discuss the pro and con, the subject of admitting newspapers into the public schools. The suggestion when first made was rather popular, but it is now meeting with considerable opposition. The Chicago News takes this rather sensible view of the subject:

The public taste of to day demands that news of a certain character shall be collected and published. The editor, if he desires to win or hold the patronage of the public, to a reasonable extent at least. In doing so he frequently prints matter which, if he consulted his own taste, his own feelings or his own judgment, he would consign to the waste paper basket. There is a vast quantity of trash published in the daily newspapers of the period, and a vast quantity of stuff that is worse than trash. It is not the sort of food which the young mind requires, nor the sort of tonic to invigorate or strengthen the young brain. And this is not because of the manner in which it treats of current events, but because of the subjects which must be taken up, discussed, and sometimes elaborated, to suit the demands of the reading public.

Modern newspapers, especially the metropolitan ones, have neccasarily many departments. Their editorials and the selected articles might, as rule, be admissible to the schools, but their police, telegraphic and other departments, which reflect the every day events of the world, generally contain much that it were better for children not to read. It would be difficult to find a daily journal that would, in all respects, be unobjectional to the school-room. There may be, and doubtless are, magazines and literary journals to which no serious objection could be made, but they do not possess the better features of the daily newspaper, and would be little or no improvement upon the ordinary text book. This matter of newspaper reading by children can be better left to judgment of parents. Nearly every family in the country takes a newspaper of some kind, and children are permitted to read them while under the supervision of their parents, who should be able to discriminate as between that which is healthful food for the youthful mind and that which is objectionable.

ZONI'S POZMEDICATED COMPLEXION POWDER.

For infant's toilet it is an indispensable article, healing all excoriations immediately. Mother's should use it freely on the little ones. It is perfectly harmless. For sale by all druggists.

CHARLES SHIVERICK,

Furniture!

ETC.,

Have just received a large quantity of new

CHAMBER SUITS,

AND AM OFFERING

THEM AT VERY LOW PRICES

PASSENGER ELEVATOR To All Floors.

CHAS. SHIVERICK, 1206, 1208 and 1210 Farnam St — OMAHA, NEB.

SALEM FLOUR.

This Flour is made at Salem, Richardson Cor, Nebraska, in the Combined Roller Stone System. We give EXCLUSIVE sale of our flour to one firm in a place. We have opened a branch at 1618 Capitol avenu Omaha. Write for Prices. Address either

VALENTINE & REPPY.

m Salem or Omaha, Neb.

It Never Fails. **Housekeepers** It Never Fails.

ASK YOUR GROCERS FOR THE

OMAHA DRY HOP YEAST!

WARRANTED NEVER TO FAIL.

Manufactured by the Omaha Dry Hop Yeast Co.

CORNER 15TH AND DAVENPORT STREETS, OMAHA, NEB.

Anheuser-Busch BREWING ASSOCIATION

CELEBRATED

Keg and Bottled Beer

This Excellent Beer speaks for itself.

ORDERS FROM ANY PART OF THE STATE OR THE ENTIRE WEST,

Promptly Shipped.

ALL OUR GOODS ARE MADE TO THE STANDARD

Of Our Guarantee.

F. SCHLIEF,

Sole Agent for Omaha and the West.

Cor. 9th Street and Capitol Avenue.

FRESH OYSTERS.

Booth's 'Oval' Brand

AND

FRESH FISH AT WHOLESALE.

These goods are used exclusively by the following leading Grocers, Restaurants and Marketmen of Omaha:

Wm. Fleming & Co.,	S. H. Buffett,	J. Wirth,	S. Schlank,
Heimrod & Dorman,	J. J. Corrigan,	S. Callan,	Kollerts & Engler,
J. H. Spetman, 12th St.,	D. Guild,	—. —. Bates,	—. —. Allen,
H. Oleson & Co.,	J. A. Spetman, 13th St.,	J. Hollman,	H. Jarnall,
J. Quistgard,	L. V. Morse,	Mrs. Bradley,	A. Parker,
J. Nichol,	E. Leeder,	L. Danbaum,	F. Hickstein,
W. G. Norton,	E. M. Hornsby,	Heinrickson & Johnson,	E. Kuppig,
A. Brown,	George Heimrod,	J. Stiles	P. Learson,
J. O. Slatter,	Bergen & Smiley,	R. Sexauer,	E. A. Marsh,
J. H. Winspear,	R. H. Lucas,	Scherb & Co.,	S. Nelson,
A. H. Sander,	O. E. Boehne,	J. A. Taggart,	G. M. Bauer,
Yangreen & Co.,	Paxton Hotel,	I. Stevens,	R. Henrickson,
D. Hurly	C. Ledge & Son,	Millard Hotel,	J. McVittie.
	L. Kopal,		

D. B. BEEMER, Agent, Omaha.

NEW PARISIAN MILLINERY!

The Ladies of Omaha are cordially invited to inspect our elegant stock of

Fall Hats and Bonnets,

Made up with exquisite taste and in the most fashionable manner, to be found in no other place in the city. Special attention is called to our

Origina Parisian Pattern Hats.

Which only can be seen in our establishment.

R. HIRSCHBERG, 16th and Davenport.

G. L. BRADLEY

DEALER IN

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Building Paper

LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, ETC.

Office and Yard, Cor. 13th and California Streets, - OMAHA, NEB

STOVES, STOVES!

The largest assortment, the best stock, the lowest prices, on

Base Burner and Heater, Cooking Stoves,

RANGES, BOTH CAST IRON AND WROUGHT.

At prices that that defy competition. Call and see me before you purchase.

JOHN H. ERCK,

615 and 617 North 16 Sta

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

2407 Cuming Street, Cor. Saunders.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, ETC.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

JOHN RUSSIE, - - - - Proprietor.