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Nebraska National Bank

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....$50,000.00
SURPLUS, May 3, 1885.....25,000.00

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MUSIC HOUSE

OMAHA NEBRASKA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 10, 1885.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Omaha National Bank, in the city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, has complied with all the provisions of the act of congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes, approved July 12th, 1882.

Now, therefore, I, Henry W. Cannon, comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that The Omaha National Bank, in the city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, name by, until close of business on December 12th, 1905.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 10th day of December, 1885.

(SEAL.) H. W. CANNON,
Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 1634. dec15-d30t

DOCTOR WHITTIER

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and old residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and Other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, Old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled success, on latest scientific principles. Safely, Privately.

Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: nervousness, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering Marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Pamphlet (36 pages) on the above, sent in sealed envelope, free of any address. Consultation at office or by mail free, invited and strictly confidential.

A Positive Written Guarantee given in every curable case. Medicine sent everywhere by mail or express.

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200 PAGES, FINE PLATES, elegant cloth and gilt binding, sealed for 50c. in postage or currency. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects: who may marry, who not, why married, womanhood, physical decay, effects of celibacy and excess, the physiology of reproduction, and many more. Those married or contemplating marriage should read it. Popular edition same paper cover, 25c. Address as above.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. addr ss.

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Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

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Call or write for pamphlet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country.

RIDGE'S FOOD

It has been and still is the claim of the manufacturers, and has the endorsement of the public, that Ridge's Food is the most reliable food in the world for infants and children. It combines all the elements for perfect growth as in no other. It is a fact that more children have been saved and successfully reared by Ridge's Food than by all the other foods combined.

Infants & Invalids

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and *you can't* tell.

THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

Gossip About the Members of the Lower House of the National Legislature.

ONE MEMBER WORTH $15,000,000

Early Life of Congressmen and an Outline of Their Respective Careers.

The new congressional directory contains some very interesting and suggestive points concerning the make up of the new congress, says a Washington correspondent. I have before me the lives of three hundred members of the present house, written by themselves. They are full of interesting data, and by making a tabulated statement, I am enabled to give you a number of curious generalizations. The longest autobiography in the new congressional directory of that of Michael Hahn of New Orleans, which takes up fully half a page, and the shortest is that of Ballentine, of Tennessee, who gives his life in three lines, and states that he received a classical education, and was elected to the Forty-eighth congress as a democrat, and is now elected to the Forty-ninth.

AGES OF CONGRESSMEN.

The oldest man in this congress is John T. Wait, of Connecticut, who was born in 1811, and is 74 years of age. The youngest man is William McAdoo, of New Jersey, who was born in Ireland October 25th, 1852, and is 34 years old. Next to him comes Charlie Voorhees, of Washington Territory, who is also 33, but who was born in June instead of October. There are in the present congress four men who are over seventy—Wait of Connecticut, Eldridge of Michigan, Singleton of Mississippi, and Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Twenty-seven members of the present congress have ages ranging between sixty and seventy; sixty-seven are between fifty and sixty years of age; 138 are between forty and fifty; and thirty-six are between thirty and forty years of age. Of the twenty-seven between sixty and seventy, ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and General Frank Wolford, of Kentucky, are 68. Comstock, of Michigan, the lumber millionaire, is 67. Hiestand, of Pennsylvania, who has Thaddeus Stevens' place, is 61, and Charley O'Neill 64, though he does not look 50. Ranney, of Massachusetts, is 64, Wadsworth, of Kentucky, 64, and the tall, rough, angular Holman 63. Judge Taylor, of Ohio, appears to be 50, but is really 62, and Abe Hew it is 63, and shows every year of it. Reagan, of Texas, is 67. Morrison of Illinois, sixty and growing gray. Barbour, of Virginia, is sixty-five and John Randolph Tucker, same state, sixty-two. West, of New York, the paper-bag millionaire, is of the same age as Tucker, and Geddes, of Ohio, is sixty-one, and has yet a great meny gray hairs to get. Throckmorton, of Texas, is sixty, Campbell is sixty-four, and Henderson, of Illinois, is sixty-one. Of the congressmen between fifty and sixty, Carlisle starts the list at fifty. Hitt, of Illinois, follows at fifty-one, and Warner, of Ohio, the silver dollar crank, is of the same age. General Grosvenor is fifty-two, Sam Randall fifty-seven, and Bragg fifty-eight and as wiry as a man of twenty. Rankin, of Wisconsin, is about fifty-two, Caine, the mormon, is fifty-six, with enough children for sixty, and Tom Browne, of Indiana, is also fifty-six.

The one hundred and thirty-eight congressmen

BETWEEN FORTY AND FIFTY

comprise some of the brainiest and most active members of the house. Reed, of Maine, at 46, is in his prime; Boutell, at the same age, is fast growing gray; and Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, a year older, has not a gray hair in his head. Frank Hiscock, at 46, has a head of silver, while Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky, and William Walter Phelps' of the same age, have no white hairs at all. Maj. McKinley is 41 years old, ex-Secretary of the Navy Goff is 40, while the colored congressman from North Carolina, O'Hara, is 41. Napoleon King has seen 43 years, Symes, the man who succeeds Belford, 45, and John Joe Wheeler, 49. Between the thirties and forties we find Thomas, of Illinois, Perry Belmont, who is 34, and Editor Pulitzer, who is 38. Wilkins, of Ohio, is 39, Timothy Tarsney 36, Hemphill, of South Carolina, 36, and Mahoney, who succeeds the gray-haired Richelieu Robinson, is 57.

WHERE THEY WERE EDUCATED.

One hundred and sixty-four of the members of the present house have had collegiate or academic educations, and eighty put themselves down as having been trained at the common schools. The majority of collegiate bred men come from small country colleges, academies, and seminaries, and many of them state that they have graduated at some noted law school, such as Harvard, Ann Arbor, or New York. Harvard has seven college graduates, Princeton four, the University of Virginia four, Bowdoin two, Dartmouth four, Union three, Yale two, Amherst two, Brown two, Ann Arbor five, Jefferson two, Franklin two, and numerous other colleges one.

It is curious to look over the educational records as given by congressmen. Bragg states that he was educated a lawyer; Smalls, of South Carolina, was self-educated, and Houk, of Tennessee, educated himself while working at the cabinet makers' trade and by reading by firelight at night. Judge Kelley got his education as a printer and proof-reader, and General Grosvenor was trained in a country log schoolhouse. Pulitzer had a private tutor; Hepburn, of Iowa, was educated in the common schools and the printing office; Oates was self-educated, and Taulbee and Boutelle had private schools.

THEIR EARLY LIFE.

A number of the congressmen taught school in early life; some, such as Taylor of Ohio, Henderson of Illinois, Sessions of New York, Heistand of Pennsylvania, and Flecgar of Pennsylvania, were reared on farms. Kelley worked five years as a journeyman jeweler; Spooner of Rhode Island, worked in mills and on a farm during his boyhood, and Collins, of Massachusetts, began life as an upholsterer. Weaver of Nebraska, worked as a farm hand by the month from nine years old to seventeen, and Reid, of North Carolina, has acted as a college tutor. Gen. Le Fevre, of Ohio, was once a consul at Nuremburg; Hitt of Illinois, was secretary of the legation at Paris; Curtin has been minister to Russia, and Phelps has represented the United States at the court of Vienna. Three members of the present congress have been pages in the house, and one was a pilot in the navy and a slave. A baker's dozen of the members have been connected with banks, and fully half of these put themselves down as bank presidents.

PENNSYLVANIA HAS MORE OLD MEN

in point of service than any other state, and the two oldest men in the house come from it. Judge Kelley has been twenty-four years in congress, Randall twenty-two, and Charlie O'Neill twenty. All of these men came from Philadelphia, and the three have had sixty-six years of congressional service. Holman, of Indiana, has had twenty years of congress; Singleton, of Mississippi, sixteen; Blout, Cannon, Bland, and Harmer, twelve; Springer, Strait, and John Randolph Tucker, ten; while Hiscock, Smalls, Bayne, Carlisle, Reed, of Maine, and Cobb, of Indiana, have served eight years.

THEIR POLITICAL BEGINNING.

It is curious to note the offices held by congressmen before they were elected to the house. Twenty have been mayors, twenty-eight have occupied various judicial positions, twenty have been justices of the peace, one hundred and nine, or more than one-third of the body, have served terms in their state legislatures, and four clerks, and seven have been speakers of legislatures. Four have been governors of states, Long, McCreary, Curtin and Dingley; one was a school superintendent, one a collector of internal revenue, three sheriffs, and one a city treasurer.

THE RICHEST CONGRESSMAN.

The richest man in the house has been said to be William L. Scott, of Erie, who is put down at $12,000,000. A Californian tells me that Charlie Felton is worth $15,000,000, and that he owns waterworks stocks, mining stocks, railroad stocks, and real estate. Felton is a natty little fellow of about five feet six. He does not weigh over 125 pounds, and he looks to be about forty years of age. He has a good head, a nose slightly inclined to the Roman, bright dark eyes, and an over-hanging brown mustache, which is now mixed with a sprinkle of gray. His complexion is dark. He has very small hands and feet, dresses like a practical business man, and is very democratic in his ways. He is a good speaker, is full of ideas, and has made the impression here that he is a jolly good fellow. There is nothing of the snob about him, and he never talks about his money. He made a good fight during the last campaign, and many were surprised that he was elected.

FELTON AND SULLIVAN.

His opponent was a man named Sullivan, who was as tall and commanding as Felton is small and retiring. Sullivan had a great idea of his importance, and he expected to beat Felton easily. At one meeting he drew himself up to the full height of his six feet, threw out his chest, and said: "Gentlemen, if I could have my opponent on this platform beside me, and you could compare us and size us up, I think you would have no trouble in seeing which is the better man to represent you in congress." When the votes were counted Felton had a large majority.

Felton was born in New York of parents who were well to do. Before he reached manhood, the family met with reverses, and at the age of seventeen he went to California to make his fortune. He studied law, but only tried one case. He engaged in various speculations until now he is one of the richest men on the Pacific coast. He is a man of wide reading, of considerable culture, and of enough courage to stand by his convictions whatever be the will of his party.

The Financial Value of Tenpenny Nails.

Chicago News: Something clinked on the bottom of the Randolph street car, and an indifferently washed man, wearing bad clothes and a worse face, groped about despairingly.

"Oh, the poor fellow!" involuntarily murmured a pale woman with eyeglasses and sympathy, "he just looks as though it was the last nickel he had."

The other nine passengers looked excessively sorry, and the tintinnabulations of the conductor's approaching bell-punch percolated through the gloom like melancholy cadences from some distant convent tower. The indifferently washed man put on a poverty shiver as the conductor came along.

"Fare, please."

"My dime, sir, just fell through the foot-rack there on the floor."

"Where?"

"Right down there, sir; it went clean out of sight."

"Yes, indeed, Mister conductor," interposed the little woman. "I saw him lose it."

"Never mind," said the conductor at length, "here is your 5 cents change. I'll find the dime when I take the car into the barn."

Then everybody thought what a kind man the conductor was, and the unwashed passenger debarked at the Halsted street crossing.

Not long subsequent he ascended into a Madison street transport. Something clinked on the floor soon after.

"Fare, sir," said the conductor, interrupting the frantic search which he was making among the interstices of the foot-rack.

"I've lost my dime, sir, and it—"

Biff!

"You are the—"

Bang!

"Blanked tramp who worked that—"

Biff! Biff!

"Dodge on me last week."

"Bang! Bang!

The women screamed; the men laughed; and he, fishing himself out of the slushy snow, looked unutterably bankrupt as he spitefully cast away his remnant stock in trade—a handful of tenpenny nails.

The Chess Championship.

New York Times: Dr. J. H. Zukertort, the world's champion, arrived yesterday by the steamer Etruria, and will compete with Steinitz, the ex-world's champion, for the championship of the world. Both gentlemen are well known in chess circles in this country, and Mr. Steinitz has made this city his home, and edits a chess paper here. Dr. Zukertort was in this city in the fall of 1884, and gave a series of exhibitions of blindfold chess games in Steinway hall and in other places in the United States. He then went to England and the continent, and there also gave exhibition games, and beat all the skillful chess players whom he could meet. He won the matches for the championship of the world in Paris in 1878 and in London in 1883. Just before embarking for this country he was banqueted by the St. George's and the City of London chess clubs.

The match with Steinitz for the world's championship and $2,000 a side, will be begun under the auspices of the Manhatten Chess club, whose rooms are at No. 22 East Seventeenth street, in the first week in January. George Green, the president of the club, said that the hall had not yet been selected. The conditions under which the match will be played are as follows: Fifteen moves will be allowed per hour, neither more nor less, and not more than three games are to be played in one week. The contestants will play in this city until either of them scores four games. Then they will go to St. Louis and play under the auspices of the St. Louis Chess club until either scores three games, and the windup will be in New Orleans under the auspices of the New Orleans Chess, Checker, and Whist club. The contestant who shall first score 10 games will be declared winner and chess champion of the world.

Forced to Volunteer.

Jim Webster, a colored transgressor, was arraigned before a Texas justice, who said to the doomed man:

"I'll let you go this time, as the evidence against you is not very conclusive to my mind."

"Thank you boss, thank you kindly. I wishes all de older judges would treat me like you does. Yer a gennerman, sah."

"But don't you come here again or I'll have to be severe with you."

"Yer may be sure I am gwinter come heah no more. I didn't come dis time. Hit's de policeman what fotches me ebery time. If you waits, jedge, till I comes here all by myself, you will be a heap older den Methusalum."

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE is highly indorsed by housekeepers and others who have tried it. No soap is required, and cleaning is done with a saving of much time and labor. All housekeepers should use it.

Be sure and ask your grocer for the bread made at Smith & Loerke's bakery, No. 513 Main street. It is the very best made. Try it and be convinced.

A cough may be considered a little thing, but sometimes it ends in a coffin. There is no danger, however, of such a result if Red Star Cough Cure is taken in time.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE SALE.

An Interesting Collection to be Disposed of —"Terms Cash on Delivery."

The Catalogue Includes Everything Except an Oyster Stew and a Russian Bath.

Business promises to be unually brisk at Washington next week. By order of the postmaster-general articles which have accumulated in the dead letter office will be disposed of and no questions asked—"terms cash on delivery." A catalogue stating of what the accumulations consist has been published. It shows that there will be offered to the highest bidder 3,200 lots of miscellaneous things, 1,929 religious and secular books, and 74 pieces of giddy and thoughtless jewelry. Washington church fairs, with Christmas in view, for the sale of what are characterized in such institutions as "useful and fancy articles," are likely to find in this dead letter bazaar a powerful rival for the local patronage. And nobody need be surprised if before the week closes some Washington correspondent telegraphs to his paper: "A most gratifying revival of business is now in progress here, and the administration point with pride to the sale now in progress at the dead letter emporium as a crushing refutation of the assertion that a democratic restoration would have a tendency to paralyze the material interests of the country."

The name of the gentleman who prepared the catalogue does not appear in its title-page, and we are sorry, for we should like to praise him by name for the discrimination in the use of words he displayed when he called the 3,200 articles which comprise the bulk of the accumulations "miscellaneous." It is safe to say that a more "miscellaneous" collection never went under the hammer. Here are a few of the lots selected at haphazard from the catalogue. Give ear, O ye lovers of bargains, and attend all ye who frequent auctions. Fair of blue goggles, imitation meerschaum pipe, artificial flowers, sheet music, automatic toothpick, pair gentleman's spiked shoes, plug tobacco, broken concertina, boy's damaged mittens, hair crimpers, bass-viol string, spy-glass, two ladies' wool fascinators, blue veil, scent bottle, chimney-cleaners, potato-masher, rubber coat, macrame tidy, hair front and curl, puzzle, rubber circular, tuning fork, butchers' apron, rosary, sewing machine attachment, Waterbury watch, pack playing cards, moth-eaten flannel jacket, cheviot shirt, adjustable corsets, plaques, one old damaged shaving brush, Hamburg edging, cork-screws, birthday card, conductor's punch, love letter cards, dairy thermometer, painting on velvet, cigar box opener, child's bib, revolver, crucifix, rein holder, paper dolls, white plume, roller skates, fancy banner, box of damaged coffin tacks, artificial moss, rawhide attachments, game of "Old Maid," Christmas tree candle sticks, bee fumigator, harness trimmings, lemon squeezer, bird's eggs, soap, mouse-trap, monkey-wrench, small clock, three tanned goat skins, magnets, charms, views of Cincinnati, fourteen packages of cigarettes and an accordeon.

Without stopping to extend this list further it may be said, in a word, that such is its exhaustive miscellaneousness that it includes everything known to the professional shopper with the possible exception of an oyster stew and a Russian bath. It is hardly necessary to remark that the readers of this paper, as they run their eyes over the things that have "got upon the list," will be moved to kindly pity of those for whom the miscellanies were intended, but who never received them. And obviously the largest measure of such sympathy will go out to the person whose prematurely white hair and deeply corrugated brow mark him as the man who wrote for that automatic toothpick, but never got it. There are some things that one is better without, some that he can get along without a pinch, some that he can dispense with just as well as not—and then there is the automatic tooth-pick. The public can only hope that the melancholy man to whom this one was addressed will attend the sale next week and succeed in bidding it in. "No matter how barren the past has been," a man with an automatic tooth-pick in his pocket ought to find life worth living.

A sad but unconfirmed report reaches us that the postmaster general will be present in person at the sale with the design of securing the accordeon for himself. For his own sake we trust the rumor is unfounded. Let it come to be known that Mr. Vilas has purchased an accordeon and intends to learn to play upon it, practising in the department and at his residence at odd hours, and who can depict the gloom that will settle down upon Washington society?

A FEARFUL FATE.

Terrible Sufferings Occasioned by Eating the Prickly Pear.

Los Angeles (Cal.) Express: Rumors were current on Monday about a man who had been found on Saturday on the plains beyond Cahuenga Pass, about twenty miles from the city, alone and unattended, and suffering worse than a thousand deaths from eating the tuna, the fruit of the prickly pear. This morning an Express reporter called upon Dr. A. L. Bradley, and learned from him the story of the man's horrible fate.

Last Saturday Dr. Bradley and two others were out hunting on the plains beyond Cahuenga Pass. The roads are fearfully washed out and cut up by the late storm, and very dangerous in many places. When they were at a point considerably off the road, and about eight miles beyond the Los Angeles river, north of Cahuenga Pass, something attracted their attention to one side, and they turned the course of the team and drove to it. Coming nearer, they perceived a man on his hands and knees, with his clothes partly off. The exposed portions of his flesh were all raw, and the man was writhing in the spasms of pain. Dr. Bradley at once went to work to relieve him, but had nothing with him with which he could help the man. After doing what he could, he heard the man's story. He is a German by birth, and a bee man, and had been working on a bee ranch near San Fernando. He took sick, and the people were afraid he would die on their hands, and literally turned him out to perish. He started to come to Los Angeles to get relief, but lost his way and his food gave out. He had heard that the tuna or fruit of the prickly pear cactus was good to eat. So when he got to the water tank, near where he was found, he gathered lot of the fruit and stewed it and ate the stew. He had failed to remove the innumerable little stickers on the rest of the fruit and it went down his throat with the rest of the fruit and added to the tortures which he had undergone. The tuna is a great astringent and rendered him costive in an extreme degree. The tuna stickers fastened themselves in the inner lining of his throat, mouth, stomach and bowels, and greatly inflamed them, producing agony that can not be described. In this awful state he had been for nine days when found. His condition was such that he could not bend his body. The abdomen was rigid and swollen. His legs were stiff and a raging fever was upon him. They left him their provisions and immediately set out for town arriving here late Saturday night. They went to the police station and were referred to the sheriff's office.

Under Sheriff Thornton heard the story and took a description of the road and with Deputies Aguirre and Hammel got a team and started that night. They searched all Sunday but could not find him and returned home.

Dr. Bradley could not rid his mind Saturday night of the man's sufferings, so on Sunday morning he and Morris Lewis procured a double team and took with them medicine, instrument and provisions and went to the place. Dr. Bradley worked with the man several hours, but could affor him no permanent relief, the tuna seeds having caked in the stomach and intestines and resisting all efforts at dislodgement. The man was greatly relieved, temporarily, by the doctor's ministrations. Dr. Bradley and Morris Lewis slept on the ground Sunday near him. The man's condition was such that he could no be brought in with the means at hand. They remained with him till Monday afternoon, and then started on their return, arriving in the city between seven and eight o'clock last evening, much exhausted from their trip. They went to the sheriff's office last evening and had another conference. They decline to pilot the officers again to the place unless their expenses are paid. Dr. Bradley says they have already been out the hire of a double team, with medicines and provisions, beside their time. The officials say they are not warranted in going beyond common dictates of humanity, and that is the present status of the case, which is horrible to contemplate. A human being dying one of the most painful deaths within twenty miles of a city of 40,000 people, and not a hand lifted to save him. No doubt if a party were organized to go for his relief, and take a mattress in a light spring wagon to bring him back on, if Lewis or Dr. Bradley could be induced to act as pilot. Unless something is soon done the coroner will have to go out and get the man's dead body. The unfortunate man's name is W. J. Johannis.

HE SITS UP ALL NIGHT.

A Young Man Who Sleeps Only a Few Hours Each Weeks.

Oroville (Cal.) Register: A singular case has lately come to our notice. It is that of a young man who practically does without sleep. The name of the young man is Henry Johnson, and he has worked for the past two years for different farmers near cottonwood creek, among whom are M. Wick and J. W. Patterson. Johnson is a stout robust young fellow of 20 or 21, and except being of a restless or nervous disposition there is nothing unusual about him. Some four years ago the young man found that he was able to do with much less sleep than other young men of his acquaintance. He could stay up all night at a dance and not feel the loss of sleep the next day, or he could read till a late hour and not feel sleepy the next morning. His need for sleep decreased so much that he began to number his hours of actual wakefulness during each week. For the last three months of 1883 he was awake nineteen hours a day, while by April, 1884, he was sleeping less than four hours each night. His health was good, and so he thought little about not sleeping as much as formerly.

During the summer and fall of that year he slept less than three hours each night, but one day his attention was caught by an article in the Sacramento Bee where it stated that loss of sleep would cause insanity. He then began to eat heartily, and would drink half a glass of porter before going to bed. This made no difference about his sleeping, so he concluded that he was an exception to the rule, and paid no further attention to his wakefulness until the summer of the present year, when he found that he was only sleeping four or five hours in the whole week.

He came to Oroville one day and had a talk with Dr. T. W. Service about himself. The doctor saw that he was in good health and deemed that it would be inadvisable to induce sleep by the use of narcotics. He had, however, kept close watch of the case, and taken a variety of notes to lay before the state medical board at its meeting. Young Johnson is now able to go without sleep, for ten days at a time, and gets along well with only four hours sleep in a week. He says it is no particular benefit to him, as he got tired the same as other men, and has to rest the same number of hours that they sleep. He generally sits by a fire in a comfortable arm chair during the night and often reads the greater part of the whole night. The case is a singular one, to say the least, and deserves the attention of scientific men.

THE KANSAS WAY.

Utterly Without Effect on a Hard-Fisted Chicago Liveryman.

Chicago Tribune: Charles A. Roberts, a young man from the wilds of Kansas with a small voice and a very big revolver, went into E. B. Morse's livery stable Sunday night to hire a horse and cutter, but the liveryman did not like his looks or the appearance of his female companions, and declined to intrust a team to Roberts without a driver. This did not suit the Kansas man, and he flourished $22 in the face of the liverykeeper with the remark that he could pay for all he got and drive anything that ever went on hoofs. As a further inducement for the prompt compliance with his wishes he casually displayed a huge seven-shot revolver. The horse-owner knocked him down, captured his weapon, and then handed him over to a policeman.

"Being accustomed to driving steers in Kansas does not warrant your assumption that you can handle a fast trotter in Chicago," remarked Justice White to him yesterday.

"I ain't takin' back nothin' what was said about drivin' or ridin'," said the prisoner, as he cast a fond look at his revolver, which the officer laid on the desk.

"How is it you carry such a murderous weapon as this? Don't you know you are not on the plains now, and a peaceable man has no use for such things?"

"Jedge, I'm as quiet an' peaceable man as ever flipped a whip round a steer's hide, but I don't allow no hostler as ever tossed hay to tell me I can't drive. Why, jedge, I can stay on any beast as ever wore born, or hold the lines to 'em. As far the gun, ye see, I used ter do collectin' to Wichita, an' had to have her."

"Have you got a license to carry a gun?"

"No siree, we don't need no sich as that whar I come from."

"Well, we will keep the weapon here now, so that you can't get into trouble, and I will also fine you $10 for carrying it, and $10 for disorderly."

"That's jest my pile, by gosh," remarked the prisoner, as he counted out $20 to Clerk LeBuy.

Another One on Missouri.

Chicago Mail: Two well known politicians—one an Illinoisan and the other a Missourian—had a tilt in the Grand Pacific rotunda last evening. The plush-covered chairs embraced a delighted audience. State and social superiority had been the subjects of the repartee, with the advantages of wit and celebrity slightly in favor of the Missourian.

"It strikes me that you never heard about the Missouri woman who was married to a colored farmer down here in the southern part of our state," finally broke out the Illinoisan.

"Some years ago a friend of mine got belated on the pike near Alton, and decided to apply at a farmhouse for lodging. The woman who answered his summons declined to make any bargain with him, and directed him to the barn, where she said her husband was milking the cows. The only man he could find about the place was as black as ebony, so he returned to the house. 'Madam,' he said, 'I could not discover your husband. The only person I discovered in the barn was a nigger.' 'But that was my husband, sir,' she said. 'What!' exclaimed my friend, 'you do not mean to tell me that you, a white woman, are the wife of a nigger?' 'I am astonished!' 'Indeed, you needn't be,' was her proud reply, 'for folks think I did very well. Sister Nell, she married a Missourian.'"

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY

FURNITURE

IS AT

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One of the Best and Largest Stocks in the U.S. to Select from.

No Stairs to Climb. Elegant Passenger Elevator

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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UNION STOCK YARDS, OMAHA, NEB.

REFERENCES:—Merchants and Farmers' Bank, David City, Neb.; Kearney National Bank, Kearney, Neb.; Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Neb.; McDonald's Bank, North Platte, Neb. Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb.

Will pay customers' draft with bill of lading attached, for two-thirds value of stock.

UNGALLANT MR. CLEVELAND.

He Omits Mention of Women in His Message.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake addressed a large number of ladies and a few gentlemen on "the events of the week as affecting the interests of women" in N. N., the Elk's building, No. 51 Union Place, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Blake is president of the State Woman Suffrage Association.

The speaker called attention to President Cleveland's message and said that he utterly ignored mentioning the women of the nation.

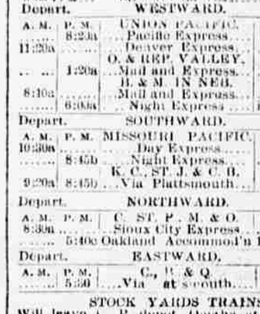
"He spoke about the Mormons," said Mrs. Blake; "he spoke about the Indians, about cattle, and mentioned John Roach, but he ignored the women of the nation." Other ladies thought it a shame and wanted to know what the President meant by such neglect.

Mrs. Blake prepared a resolution, which was adopted. It read:

Resolved, that the President of the United States by his failure to mention in his message to Congress the demand of the women of the nation for political freedom, has neglected an opportunity to use his influence on the side of justice and given another proof that the interests of a disfranchised and misrepresented class are always ignored and overlooked.

STRICTLY PURE.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



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25 CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accommodation of all who desire a good and low priced

Cough, Cold and Croup Remedy

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CONSUMPTION

OR ANY

LUNG DISEASE

Should secure the large $1 bottles. Directions accompanying each bottle.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

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THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

A SPECIFIC FOR Epilepsy, *Spasms*, Convulsions, *Falling Sickness*, St. Vitus Dance, *Alcoholism*, Opium Eating, *Syphilis*, Scrofula, *Kings Evil*, Ugly Blood Diseases, *Dyspepsia*, Nervousness, *Sick Headache*, Rheumatism, *Nervous Weakness*, Brain Worry, *Blood Sores*, Billousness, *Costiveness*, Nervous Prostration, *Kidney Troubles and Irregularities.*

Who cares for the doctors' sneers when this infallible remedy is at hand? The afflicted will find it to be a constitutional specific, and a fountain of vitality and vigor, as refreshing and exhilirating as a cool, gushing spring of water to the parched and fainting traveler in the desert. To decline taking a sure remedy when sick is to court suffering and invite death. ☞ Correspondence freely answered. ☜

The Dr. S. A. RICHMOND NERVINE CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

Sold by all Druggists.

$1.50 per bottle, or four bottles for $5.00.

FOR SALE BY G. F. GODDARD.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

Scrofula of Lungs.

I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but have no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness left in my limbs. I do the hardest kind of mechanical work, and feel as well as I ever felt since I was a boy. The cure I know, is a wonderful statement to make, but I am honest when I say that I owe my existence and health to day to S. S. S. I would be recreant to my duty I owe to humanity if I failed to bear this earnest testimony to the merits of this wonderful medicine.

T. J. HOLT.

Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d St., N. Y.

FOR

Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

Railway Time Table

OMAHA.

The following is the time of arrival and departure of trains by Central Standard time at the Union Depot. Trains of the C., St. P., M. & O. arrive and depart from their depot, corner of 14th and Webster streets; trains on the B. & M., C., B. & Q., and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M. depot; all others from the Union Pacific depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS.

Bridge trains will leave depot at 6:35—7:35—8:00—8:40—8:50—10:30—11:0 a. m.; 1:00—1:30—1:50—2:20—3:00—4:00—5:00—5:50—6:05—6:10—7:00—11:10 p. m.

Leave Council Bluffs for Omaha at 7:12—7:48—8:16—9:30—9:42—10:35—10:55—11:12 a. m.; 1:3—2:3—2:37—3:30—3:35—4:37—5:45—6:25—7:20—7:30—11:52 p. m.

CONNECTING LINES.

Arrival and departure of trains from the transfer depot at Council Bluffs.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.		
9:15 A. M.	Mail and Express	7:00 P. M
12:10 P. M.	Accommodation	4:30 P. M
5:20 P. M.	Express	9:15 A. M
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND.		
9:15 A. M.	Mail and Express	7:0 P. M
7:15 A. M.	Accommodation	5:50 P. M
5:20 P. M.	Express	9:15 A. M
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.		
9:10 A. M.	Mail and Express	7:00 P. M
5:40 P. M.	Express	9:15 A. M
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.		
6:35 A. M.	Mail and Express	6:30 P. M
5:35 P. M.	Express	9:15 A. M
WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.		
2:15 P. M.	Local St. Louis Express	Local
3:00 P. M.	Transfer St. Louis Ex.	Transfer 3:20 P. M
KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BLUFFS.		
9:00 A. M.	Mail and Express	7:35 P. M
8:55 P. M.	Express	6:35 A. M
SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC.		
7:05 A. M.	Sioux City M. H.	7:00 P. M
6:00 P. M.	St. Paul Ex.	9:35 A. M

Depart.	WESTWARD.	Arrive
A. M. / P. M.	UNION PACIFIC.	A. M. / P. M.
11:20a / 8:25a	Pacific Express	7:50a / .....
..... / 1:20a	Denver Express	..... / 4:10a
	O. & RIP. VALLEY.	
..... / 8:10a	Mail and Express	..... / 2:10a
	B. & M. IN NEB.	
..... / 6:00a	Mail and Express	..... / 6:35a
..... / 6:00a	Night Express	10:40a / .....
Depart.	SOUTHWARD.