New Idea of Telegraphy.

From San Francisco Examiner.

Col. Bellon of the French artillery observed not long ago that if a telephone was in sufficient proximity to, although not in actual contact with, a telegraph line, it would be influenced by the current of the latter. Certain sounds were produced in the telephone whenever a message passed along the telegraph line.

He has now succeeded by long continued experiments in perfecting a system showing the phonetic impression produced by each letter of the Morse alphabet, thus enabling anyone with some practice to read by the sound of the telephone any message circulating in a neighboring line. It will be readily understood that this discovery may be of great importance in war time, as in this way a telegraph line might be tapped without in any way interfering with the current circulating in it, and hence without the slightest indication to the stations connected by the line.

Rev. P. J. Berg, pastor of the Swedish M.E. church, Des Moines, Iowa, on March 4th, 1896, writes: "Last year I was troubled with a bad cough for about five months. I got medicine from my family physician and I tried other remedies without relief. When I first saw Dr. Kay's Lung Balm advertised I thought I would try it and I am glad I did. I bought a box and took a tablet now and then without any regularity, and a ter a few days to my great surprise the cough was gone. Ten days ago I had sore throat. I was out o the tablets and could not get them in Des Moines, and I sent to the Western Office of Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb., for six boxes, and as soon as I took it a few times that soreness and hoarseness all passed away in one night. I believe it is also good for sore throat." Dr. Kay's Lung Balm does not cause sickness at the stomach like many remedies, and is more effectual than any other we know of. Sold by druggists at 25 cents or sent by mail.

In Choosing Green.

Though pale olive and other shades of green are much used for wall coverings of paper and in woven stuffs, as well as for draperies, they should never be decided upon until they are seen by artificial light, as some of the shades of olive that are rich and beautiful by light of day, have a gloomy brown shade that no amount of artificial light will change.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c

The man who earns his bread finds a sweetness in it that the loafer never knows.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

Everyone is looking for some one who will think he is always right.

Enrich

Your blood at this season by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will not need to fear pneumonia, fevers or the grip. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

1,200 BU. CRIB, $9.50. F. H. BLOOMER, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ROBT PURVIS Commission Merchant, Omaha. WANTED! Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Veal, Hides Etc. Having been in the produce business 26 years, am well acquainted with the wants of the trade; consequently can obtain the highest prices. Am prompt in making returns, and responsible. References: Any bank in the state.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." O'FARRELL & SON, Washington, D. C.

OMAHA STOVE REPAIR WORKS

Stove Repairs for any kind of stove made. 1207 DOUGLAS ST., OMAHA, NEB.

GAME WANTED. Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Veal, Etc. Highest Prices. JAMES A. CLARK CO. Commission Merchants, 317-319 S. 11th St. OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

OPIUM Habit Cured. Est. in 1871. Thousands cured. Cheapest and best cure. FREE TRIAL. State case. DR. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

FRESH OYSTERS King Cole Anti-Monopoly Oyster House Omaha, Neb.

W. N. U., OMAHA—45—1896

When writing to advertisers, kindly mention this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

"The Old Soldier's Favorite."

Battle Ax PLUG

A little bit of pension goes a long way if you chew "Battle Ax." The biggest piece of really high-grade tobacco ever sold for 5 cents; almost twice as large as the other fellow's inferior brand.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound, or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Mother Goose.

Mother Goose was a real character, and not an imaginary personage, as some people suppose. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Foster, and she was born in the year 1665, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. She married Isaac Goose in 1693, and a few years later became a member of the Old South Church, Boston. The first edition of her melodies (which were originally sung to her grandchildren) was published in Boston in 1716 by her son-in-law, Thomas Fleet. Mother Goose died in 1757.

Birmingham's Parks.

One feature rather surprising to an American is that every park is made for use. there is no fear lest the grass may be injured, but in every ground adapted for them are cricket and football fields, picnic grounds, croquet lawns, tennis-courts, bowling-greens, the use of which is permitted for a merely nominal payment. Every park, large or small, has one or more concerts each week during the summer, paid for by a neighborhood subscription.—The Century.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The following stories will be published in Harper's Round Table on Oct. 27th. "Mr. Parks' Obstreperous Sign," by Hayden Carruth (this is a Hallowe'en story and is full of humor); "Texas," a tale of the early war troubles with Mexico, by A. G. Canfield; "My Adventure with Dacoits," by David Gilmore; "The Boy in War," by C. E. Sears; instalments of Mollie Elliot Seawell's serial story entitled "A Virginia Cavalier," and of Hayden Carruth's serial story entitled "The Voyage of the Rattletrap." There will be the usual department of Interscholastic sport, photography, bicycling, Stamps, etc.

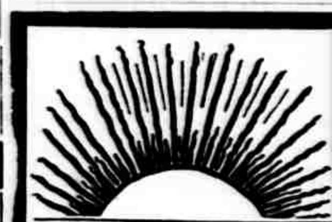
He Was No Fool.

"Are you a single man?" asked a lawyer of a stolid-looking German on the witness stand. "Now you look," was the indignant reply, "bud don'd you try to make no shoke mit me shoost because I vas green. Do I look like I vas a double man? Do I look like I vas a Simese dwin? Huh! I am no fool if I am not long in dis guntry.' —Harper's Bazar.

The woman who marries a man to reform him has no time to take proper care of her complexion.

When bilious or costive, eat a cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

You assist the liar if you believe his tales.



DISEASE DOES NOT STAND STILL.

Every one is either growing better or worse.

How is it with you?

You are suffering from

KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY TROUBLES.

Have tried doctors and medicine without avail, and have become disgusted.

DON'T GIVE UP!

Warner's Safe Cure

WILL CURE YOU.

Thousands now well, but once like you, say so. Give an honest medicine an honest chance.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Write for free treatment blank to-day. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

FROM the Dairy World, London, we reprint the following report of the market for Australian butter during the past year:

The past butter season has witnessed the first check to that extraordinary development which has characterized the importation of Australian butter into the United Kingdom since its commencement in 1887. For the previous five seasons the import had gone on with marvelous rapidity until it reached the large total of 29,000,000 pounds. The severe drouth, however, which lately afflicted several of the Australian colonies, has temporarily retarded this development, and for the season lately closed only 17,000,000 pounds were received. This shortage was foreseen in Europe early last August and produced two important results. The Danes, who have been watching with great anxiety the growth of the Colonial butter trade, were advised from Australia of the position of affairs, and believing that they had the winter's trade very much in their own hands, in October rushed up the wholesale price of Danish butter in Copenhagen to 133s, which was higher than it had been for years, while in London it rose to 142s. The Copenhagen committee overreached itself, for the rise in values speedily brought in larger imports from other sources, notably from the States and Canada, which together in October and November sent 3,340 tons against 626 for the corresponding month of the previous year, the shortage from Australasia for those two months being only 396 tons. This great influx of American and Canadian butter reduced values rapidly, and Danish fell 25s per cwt. in Copenhagen in fourteen days, but not before the rise had done great harm to the genuine butter trade by giving an impetus to the sale of pure margarine and margarine mixtures. Thus, owing to the action of the Copenhagen committee, the deficiency of the Australasian supply, instead of benefiting the Danes by raising the value of their product all through the season, did them irreparable harm. Colonial butter ran Danish very close in values, the difference for the whole of last season averaging only 5s 4d per cwt. The quality of Colonial butter, on the whole, has shown an improvement on previous seasons, more especially in the choicest grades.

the inside, it prevents the boards from becoming wet and keeps the house dry. Cover the paper with coal-tar and sand two or three times, and it will last for years. It may also be whitewashed whenever it is desirable to do so.

Sneezing and Swelled Head.

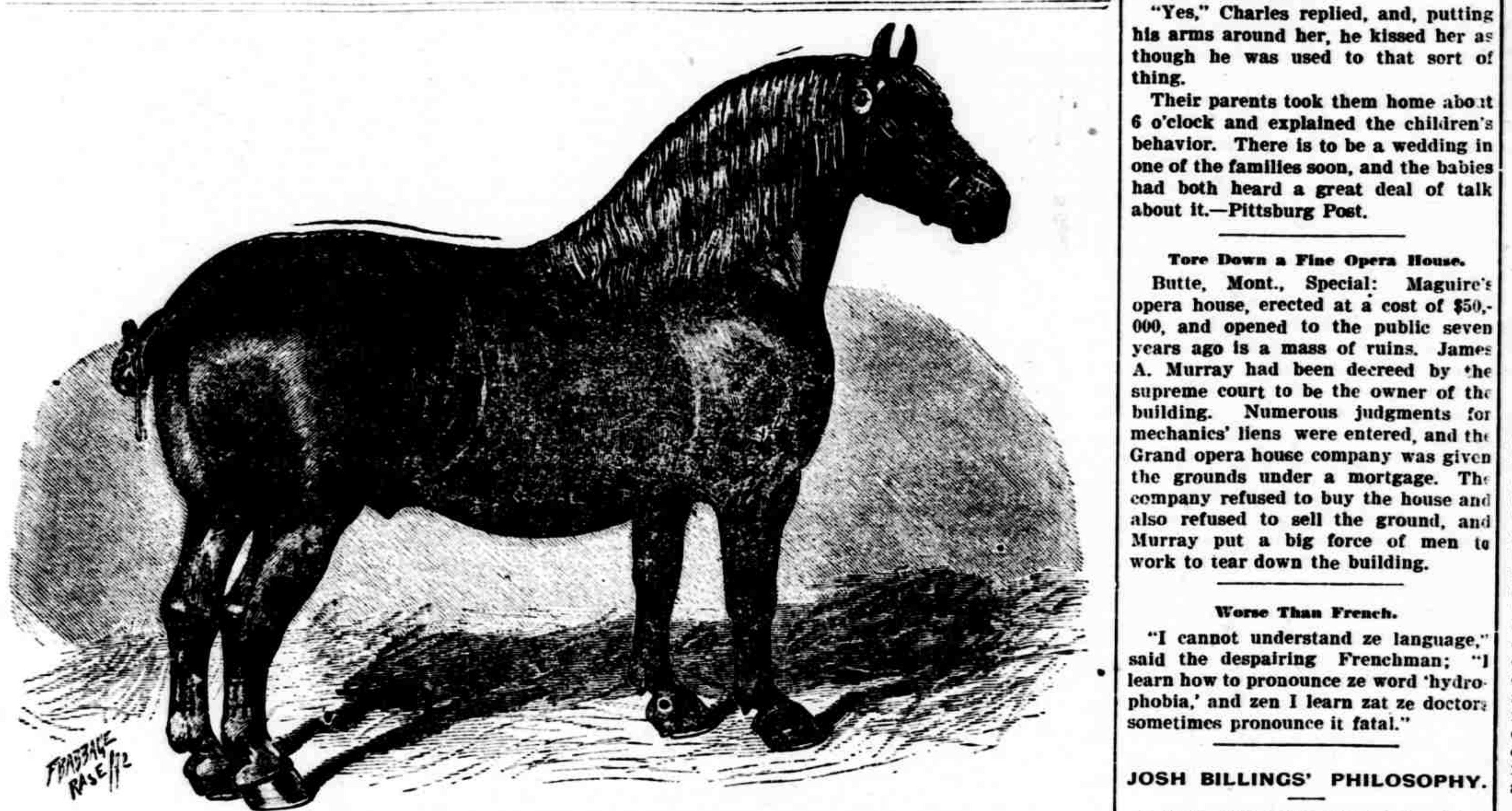
Both these are symptoms of roup, but not roup in themselves, says a writer in Poultry Monthly. Sneezing more properly belongs to distemper, or a cold in the head, and in itself is only a slight ailment, and common among young chickens when exposed to sudden changes of the atmosphere. In quite young chicks the trouble is best treated by putting four drops of tincture of aconite in a half pint of drinking water. Use the homeopathic aconite. For older chickens, tie a piece of asafoetida in a piece of muslin and fasten it in the drinking fountain or vessel. Use a piece about the size of a hazlenut. Swelled head very often comes from a draft at night while the birds are roosting, such as a crack in the wall. It also accompanies roup when, in treating the disease, the face and head is not daily washed with warm water and castile soap suds, so as to remove the matter. When neglected, the virus of the matter poisons the face, causing lumps. Bathe the head and face with strong castile soap suds. After wiping dry bathe with a lotion made of one part spirits of turpentine to six parts of glycerine, and well rubbed upon the head and face. Also take a tablespoonful of clean lard, half a tablespoonful each of ginger, cayenne pepper and mustard. Mix well together and then add flour till the whole has the consistency of dough. Roll into slugs about the size of the top joint of the little finger, and put one down the bird's throat. Repeat the dose in twelve or twenty-four hours, as the case may require.

Shredding Corn Fodder.

Newspaper bulletin 35, Indiana experiment station: During the past few years unusual interest has been taken by farmers in the subject of shredding fodder. Many have hesitated to shred, thinking that the shredded corn would not keep well in the mow or stack. When shredding was first practiced, more or less fodder was shredded in a somewhat damp condition. When such corn was used it invariably heated in the mow, became musty and gave unsatisfactory results. A knowledge of such unsatisfactory preservation has restrained some people from shredding their fodder, although had the crop been properly handled there is little doubt but what these same persons would have become indorsers of the process. Fodder that is shredded should not be run through the machine until it is entirely dry and well cured. It would be better overdry than not dry enough. Last season at the Indiana experiment station we shredded all of our corn fodder (stover) and with the most satisfactory results. It kept well in the mow, and was free from mustiness. The cattle and sheep ate it freely, and it was used well into the spring with the stock. This fall we will shred nearly all of our 1896 crop. Shredded fodder presents several important points in its favor:

First—It is more economical to feed than the uncut corn. Second—It is eaten up cleaner by the stock than most cut fodder is, there being less waste, due to the absence of the hard, sharp-edged, short butt pieces of stalks usually found in cut fodder. Third—The refuse makes better material for bedding than does whole stalks or cut pieces, being finer and softer. Fourth—It handles far better in the manure pile than does the entire stalk. Fifth—It does not make the mouths of cattle sore, while that of coarsely cut fodder oftentimes does. Sixth—It packs more economically in the mow than does uncut fodder. The feeding value of shredded and cut fodder is practically the same. Shredding is coming more and more into practice, and many farmers are making use of the process. Shredders and huskers combined are made, or the shredders may be bought separately. Baled shredded corn hay may now be found in the hay markets, and it furnishes a valuable class of coarse food for horses, cattle, and sheep. A ton of shredded fodder contains over three-fourths of a ton of digestible food for the animal body. In these times of low prices, the farmers of the country cannot afford to allow their fodder corn crop to go to waste, so long as it can be used instead of other rough stuff. Shredded, it may be handled and fed to the greatest advantage.

C. S. Plumb, Director.



SUFFOLK STALLION ECLIPSE (2010), PRIZE WINNER AT ENGLISH SHOWS.

Building a Poultry House.

It is very difficult to give a design of a satisfactory poultry-house, as so much depends on how much one desires to invest, says American Poultry Keeper. Of course, the "best" may cost too much, and there is a disposition to economize. Then again, a winter house may not serve for the summer. It is as difficult to suggest a plan of a poultry-house as it is to attempt to please all with a plan of a dwelling, owing to individual preference being a factor. There should be plenty of room on the floor, to enable the hens to work and scratch in winter, and also because the hens detest a dark poultry-house. For 100 hens a house fifty feet long and sixteen feet wide would not be too large. It should be built on a foundation, which need not extend more than six inches or a foot above the ground. On this lay a cement floor to keep the rats out. Make the house eight feet high in front and seven feet in the rear, of rough boards, placed perpendicularly. On these boards place tarred paper, with strips on the paper, the roof to be of tarred paper also. Have four windows, the larger the better, and divide the house into four apartments, with twenty-five hens in each. Make the partitions of boards, running to the ceiling, and have all boards above four feet movable, so that wire netting may be used in summer. Place two roosts at the rear, with dropping-boards under the roost, and nests under the boards. It is better to have no passageway, allowing doors to open into each apartment, thus securing more room. Cover the floor with cut straw, and scatter all grain in the straw. A water-trough may be of wood and kept in the sunlight. A dust bath should be near the window. In summer, ventilate by leaving the windows open, covered with wire netting. Such a house will cost from $50 to $100, according to labor, location and price of materials. There should be a yard in front of each partition, 12 by 100 feet, and one at the rear, changing the hens from one to the other, as necessity demands, which will permit of growing something in the unoccupied yard, and will assist in keeping them clean by turning under the top soil. A ventilator may be placed at the peak over each partition, but it should never be opened unless in summer. The object in suggesting board partitions is to prevent the possibility of drafts on the fowls at night. The south or southeast is the proper direction for the house to face. A flat roof is the cheapest, and where tarred paper is used, the boards need not be smooth. But for the expense we would advise plastering also, as it better protects against lice. If the tarred paper is placed on the outside, instead of on

Fixing the Poultry House.

In the winter your poultry is compelled to be under shelter much of the time, and you should see to it that the poultry house is put in proper condition for them before severe weather sets in, says an exchange. Put on the whitewash wherever it will stick walls, roof, nests and all; see that the perches are in good condition, free from sharp edges, nails or any other thing that might injure the fowl. Have your perches all on the same level to avoid crowding at the top. Don't have them too high, one and a half or two feet is sufficient. Where perches are too high, fowls, especially the larger varieties are apt to injure themselves in flying up or down. See that the nest boxes are all right, easy of access and clean, with good fresh straw in them occasionally. It is a good idea to place nest boxes in the darkest part of the house, as it is a hen's nature to hide her nest, and the more seclusion you can give her at the laying hour, the better she likes it.

Milk Preservatives Dangerous.

Dr. M. K. Robinson of East Kent, England, was recently requested to investigate a sudden serious outbreak of illness in a religious house containing five sisters, a cook and a housemaid, says Hoard's Dairyman. Although no fatal results had accrued, the symptoms were severe and convalesence protracted. Five out of the seven inmates were attacked within a short period of each other, thus indicating some common origin as the source of the mischief. Suspicion was attached to the milk supplied to the household, which had been taken alone, blended with tea, and in the form of blanc mange. To the morning and afternoon supply the cook had added a preservative which was found to contain, as its basis, boracic acid. A sample as delivered by the dairyman was analyzed and found also to contain a similar substance. Thus, for the same purpose, a preservative had been added both before and after its arrival at the house, by which treatment an overdose had been administered. Permission was obtained to give the portion of unconsumed blanc mange to nine fowls. Five devoured the food with avidity, and thus secured a larger portion than the remaining four, and, although vigorous pullets, they all died. The remaining four suffered badly, but ultimately recovered. Dr. Robinson quotes the opinions of Fere, Sir Andrew Clark, Sir Henry Thompson and Dr. Lander Brunton as to the poisonous character of the admixture and urges that the presence of the drug should be recognized as an injurious adulteration. If such results, he says, can be produced in the case of adults it is not unreasonable to presume that infants cannot take with impunity long continued doses in their staple food.

"Some Dont's" for Honey Buyers.

Don't buy honey that has stood in the open air, especially in a damp climate, says Bee Keepers' Review. The cappings of comb honey are very porous and affected by all strong smelling and damp surroundings; consequently do not use honey that is kept near tobacco, salt or smoked fish or meats, candles, etc.

Don't buy honey in which any comb is immersed, for pure extracted honey does not need comb in it to deceive the eye, for it appeals to the palate as well as the eye.

Don't use strained honey, as it is squeezed from the comb in which dead bees, larvae, pupae, the bee-moth's larvae, and even worse, are present.

Don't think that honey is expensive, as one quart of honey is equal to five or six pounds of butter in lasting and food results.

Don't forget that cheap syrups (and some expensive ones) bring you two unwelcome visitors—first the doctor, next the undertaker.

Don't buy honey without the label of some apiarist, producer, or reliable firm.

Don't stay without honey when you can get a pure, ripened and wholesome article at a fair price.

The Family Horse.

A horse that is difficult to find, and one that is in constant demand, is one that can be guaranteed to be safe for family use, says a writer in "Horse World." At any place where horse sales are held, one cannot but be impressed by the large number of searchers after horses suitable for family use. For this purpose a horse must not only be sound and good looking, but he must be absolutely safe in the strictest sense of the word. He must be afraid of nothing, and must be possessed of sense enough to behave under circumstances which to the average horse would mean a runaway. He must be safe for a woman to drive, and in many cases the woman will know little about driving and absolutely nothing about what should be done in case of an accident. In view of the dependency that must necessarily be placed on the family horse, it is not to be wondered at that horses suitable for that purpose are scarce, and also that they command a high price whenever they are offered. The only wonder is that some enterprising man does not make a specialty of high-class, reliable family horses.

Scours in Sow.

How many times we make a mistake in not feeding the mother properly, and the pigs get to scouring, and they are put back for a whole week or more. We must feed her very lightly and, if the pigs do commence to scour, give her a teaspoonful of copperas; dissolve it in her slop; that will regulate the whole business. After the pigs are two or three weeks old, provide a place for them by themselves, and begin to feed them. Here again, don't make the mistake of having one of those V shaped troughs, unless you want your pigs to have long noses and to wrangle over their food and spill swill all over themselves. They want to be clean—that is their nature—but you have prevented them from being so. Let them have a little trough by themselves, and have the feed as near like milk as we can make it. We use oilmeal and corn. I had rather use middlings than anything else, with a little oilmeal. I think that is the best pig food that we can get. Make the food thin; use water if you haven't milk.—S. H. Todd

Go round your fence and tighten it up before the cattle break in and compel you to do it. Good fences make good neighbors.

The dairyman who understands how to feed and care for his cows knows two important essentials in dairying.

INFANT ELOPERS.

A Three-Year-Old Couple Found on Their Way to a Minister's.

The youngest eloping couple on record spent several hours in Allegheny Central police station yesterday afternoon. They were Charles M. Douglas, aged 3 years, and Margaret Carpenter, aged 3 years and 6 months. Both tots are flaxen-haired and blue-eyed. They appeared much in love with each other, and were somewhat indignant because they were prevented from going to a minister to be wed. Miss Carpenter had her arm linked in that of her boy lover, and they were hurrying along North avenue, headed for a minister's house, when a lady met them and asked them where they were going. "Marderet and me's doin' to det married," spoke up Charles, while Margaret hung her head and blushed. The lady laughed and asked Margaret if it was true. The would-be bride nodded her head and tried to pull Charles past the inquisitor. The lady turned them over to a policeman, who learned their names, but they did not know on what street they lived, so he sent them to central station, where they were placed in charge of the matron, Mrs. Mary J. Kellogg. It was amusing to watch the tiny couple. Charles is a gallant and most affectionate lover. His arm would steal around Margaret's waist, and he wasn't a bit pleased when she made him remove it. At the station he again asserted his intention of marrying Margaret. He admitted that he was rather young, but said that did not matter. When asked what he wanted for a wedding outfit he said: "A wagon with 15 wheels to haul his wife and her doll that can cry and laugh, and "a parasol to keep the warm off." Charles was asked by Mrs. Kellogg if he really and truly loved Margaret, and he replied, "Yes," promptly. When a like question was put to Margaret she blushed and said "No."

"Say 'Yes,' Margaret," Charles said coaxingly, as he slipped his arm again around her waist, and she obeyed him.

"Do you ever kiss Margaret, Charles?" Mrs. Kellogg asked.

"No, he don't!" Margaret put in. "I won't let him."

"I do when it gets dark," Charles explained.

"Will you kiss her now if I give you a cent?" was asked.

"Yes," Charles replied, and, putting his arms around her, he kissed her as though he was used to that sort of thing.

Their parents took them home about 6 o'clock and explained the children's behavior. There is to be a wedding in one of the families soon, and the babies had both heard a great deal of talk about it.—Pittsburg Post.

Tore Down a Fine Opera House.

Butte, Mont., Special: Maguire's opera house, erected at a cost of $50,000, and opened to the public seven years ago is a mass of ruins. James A. Murray had been decreed by the supreme court to be the owner of the building. Numerous judgments for mechanics' liens were entered, and the Grand opera house company was given the grounds under a mortgage. The company refused to buy the house and also refused to sell the ground, and Murray put a big force of men to work to tear down the building.

Worse Than French.

"I cannot understand ze language," said the despairing Frenchman; "I learn how to pronounce ze word 'hydrophobia,' and zen I learn zat ze doctors sometimes pronounce it fatal."

JOSH BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

I don't suppose the biggest phool haz been born yet, but thare iz time enuff yet to surprize us all.

The strongest intimacys seems to exist, not between two hartes, but whare the hed ov one controls the harte ov the other.

Thare haz menny a woman married a man just for the sake ov getting rid ov herself; this iz a sad waste ov the raw material.

The single wimmin, if they only knu it, hold the ballanse ov power; but, as a general thing, they don't seem to kno how to uze it.

Absolute sincerity may exist, but mi trade with human natur haz taught me to be satisfied if i kan find sincerity that will pan 45 cents on the dollar.

If man would only follow hiz reason az clussly az the animals do their instinkts, he could afford to take the chances ov the hereafter very coolly.

The man who is allwuse anxious to bet 5 dollars on everything, either haz grate doubts about hiz judgment, or haz got a kounterfit bill he wants to get rid ov.

I hav finally konkluded to take all things just az they cum; the most bitter disappointments I ever hav suffered hav cum from having mi most ardent wishes gratified.

It kosts more money, reckoning time worth a dime an hour, to learn any kind of a game, so that yu kan beat enny man playing it, than yu kan win bak if yu liv to be 97 years old.

I have known men and wimmin to bekum thoroly disgusted with the world, and all that thare waz in it, and not understand that it waz themselfs they waz disgusted with all the time.

An illustrious pedigree iz a grate burden, and responsiblity. To lug around the bones ov a distinguished great-grandfather and do justiss to the bones and kredit to ourselfs, iz a cluss transackshun.

The world seldum makes a mistake when called upon to decide between what iz positively false and waht iz positively tru; abstract right and wrong are reached bi instinkt, and instinkt iz not only honest, but iz smart.

Old bachelors are apt to think that they are very important fellows, when at best they are merely ornamental: sumthing like a tin weather kok on the ridge pole ov a barn, that haz rusted fast, and kan't even sho which way the wind bloze.

BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

There are 2,750 languages.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

All moths produce some form of silk.

There are no fewer than 11,000 rooms in the Papal palace, and many of them never receive a ray of sunlight.

Luminous inks may now be used to print signs to be visible in the dark. Zinc salts and calcium are the mediums generally used.

The corridors of Farnham Castle, England, the Episcopal palace of the Bishop of Winchester, are 1,794 yards in length, all told.

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church New York city, maintains a mission among the Chinese of the city, whose Sunday School numbers 275. There is a Y. M. C. A. of thirty-five members and a guild whose work it is to aid Chinese in securing legal rights under the American laws. There were 4,89- such cases last year.

The Butter and Calico Ratio.

Cost determines price. When the two metals were at a parity before at 15½ to 1, Germany and Austria were on a silver basis, and the mints of India were open and the Latin Union and the United States were bimetallic. By and by the silver began to be mined at less cost, better processes, struck richer veins of ore and the price of silver fell.

We cannot keep butter in the relation to calico which it bore fifty years ago. We remember when butter was at 5 to 1 as compared to calico; but today calico is at 5 to 1 as compared to butter. The changed ratio of butter to calico is due to the fact that the labor of man now has more to do with producing a pound of butter than with producing a yard of calico. Steam and water power now weave cloth, but they can't weave cows.—Lewiston Journal.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

In an article on "Why the Confederacy Failed," contributed to the November Century, by the son of a Confederate officer, the first cause is laid to the excessive issue of paper money. He says: "The government acted on the theory that all it had to do to raise money was to print it. They did not seem to realize that, being the largest purchaser in the market, it was necessary for the government to keep down prices as much as possible; that every issue of bills must inevitably raise prices and render a new issue necessary; that every rise in prices must be followed by a new issue, until the buble must collapse of its own expansion and redundancy."

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

A Hint of the Millennium.

If ever the happy time should arrive when we are more interested to discover the excellencies of our neighbors and friends than their defects, and more anxious to study their ideals than to insist upon our own, a great impetus will be given to moral progress and to the true and cordial brotherhood of man.—New York Ledger.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Many a man is screening gravel who might be dressing diamonds had he properly improved his time.

It is the medicine prescribed by circumstances that hurts.

Syrup of Figs

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Helpful to the Eyes.

A simple and excellent plan to strengthen and preserve the eyes is to follow this rule: Every morning pour some cold water into a bowl, at the bottom of the bowl place a silver coin or some other bright object, and then put your face in the water with the eyes open and move your head gently from side to side. This will make the eyes brighter and stronger.

Mind Reading.

You can read a happy mind in a happy countenance without much penetration. This is the sort of countenance that the quondam bilious sufferer or dyspeptic relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wears. You will meet many such. The great stomachic and alterative also provides happiness for the malarious, the rheumatic, the weak and those troubled with inaction of the kidneys and bladder.

The Carpenter Bee.

There is an English insect something like our bee, except that it is a rich violet in color, which deserves its name of carpenter bee. By the aid of a chisel provided by nature, this bee excavates a home in any piece of timber that suits its purpose. This house consists of ten or twelve rooms, and in them are reared the bee's young.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

The devil always runs on schedule time and always keeps an appointment.

Bicycle fire brigades have been organized in several villages recently.

A Little Child With a Little Cold.

That's all! What of it?

Little colds when neglected grow to large diseases and

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral CURES COLDS.

Comfort to California.

Every Thursday morning, a tourist sleeping car for Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Los Angeles leaves Omaha and Lincoln via the Burlington Route.

It is carpeted, upholstered in rattan, has spring seats and backs and is provided with curtains, bedding, towels, soap, etc. An experienced excursion conductor and a uniformed Pullman porter accompany it through to the Pacific Coast.

While neither as expensively finished nor as fine to look at as a palace sleeper, it is just as good to ride in. Second class tickets are honored and the price of a berth, wide enough and big enough for two, is only $5.

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For Maps and Circulars giving full description of the Rich Mineral Fruit and Agricultural Lands in South West Missouri, write to JOHN M. PURDY, Manager of the Missouri Land and Live Stock Company, Neosho, Newton Co., Missouri.

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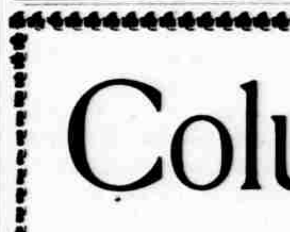
The pleasantest, safest and most efficient remedy known for every kind of cough, lagrippe, influenza, etc. Safe for all ages. Does not sicken or disagree with the stomach. Has been used very extensively by the most noted physicians in the hospitals of London, Paris and New York with the very best of success.

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm

Mrs. Hannah Shepard, 304 N. 16th Street, Omaha, Neb., writes: "Four years ago I had Lagrippe and coughed almost continuously ever since. I tried several doctors and various cough medicines but could get no relief. One package Dr. Kay's Lung Balm cured me entirely." It is sold by druggists or sent by mail for 25 cts. Send address for very valuable free booklet. (Western Office) DR. B. J. KAY MEDICAL CO., Omaha, Neb.



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