45 Years before the Public.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

ACUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar-coated. Each box has a red-wax seal on the lid, with the impression, McLANE'S LIVER PILL. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

☞ Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently, but same pronunciation.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A Speedy and Effectual Cure.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

Has stood the test of FORTY YEARS' trial.

Directions with each bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WANTED Local Agents everywhere to sell Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, etc., by sample, to families. Profit good. Outfit free. People's Tea Co., Box 820, St. Louis, Mo.

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BETWEEN New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R. foot of Morton st., pier of company.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the channel in a small boat.

ANADA, FRANCIS, Wednesday January 21 noon.

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A FAMILY TONIC AND BEVERAGE.

For Dyspepsia, Rheumatism Billious Derangements, CONSUMPTION, Etc.

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A new and hitherto unknown remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs.

It will positively cure Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Inability to retain or expell the Urine, Catarrh of the Bladder, high colored and scanty urine, Painful Urinating, LAME BACK, General Weakness, and all Female Complaints.

It avoids internal medicines, is certain in its effects and cures when nothing else can.

For sale by all Druggists or sent by mail free upon receipt of the price, $2.00

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☞ Send your address for our little book, "How a Life was Saved."

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516 Farnham, bet. 9th and 10th Streets.

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6 months " "	4.00
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TIME TABLES.

THE MAILS.

C, & N. W. R. R., 5:30 a. m, 2:40 p. m.
C. B. & Q 5:30 a. m., 2:40 p. m.
C. R. I & P. R. R., 5:30 a. m., 2:40 p. m.
C. & St. Joe 5:30 a. m.
S. City & P. 5:30 a. m.
U. P. R. R., 11:40 a. m.
O. & R. V. to Lincoln, 10 a. m.
B. & M. R. R., 8:40 a. m.
O. & N. W., 7:30 a. m.

OFFINE

C. & N. W. R. R., 11 a. m., 11 p. m.
C. B. & Q., 11 a. m., 9:30 p. m.
C. R. I. & P., 11 a. m., 11 p. m.
C. B. & S., Jos., 11 a. m., 11 p. m.
U. P. R. R., 4 p. m.
O. & R. V., from Lincoln, 12:10 p. m.
S. City & P., 11 a. m.
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UNION PACIFIC.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Daily Express	12:15 p. m.	3:25 p. m.
do Mixed	6.10 p. m.	4:25 p m
do Freight	4:30 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
do do	8:15 a. m.	12:20 a. m.

TIME CARD OF THE BURLINGTON.

LEAVE OMAHA	ARRIVE OMAHA.
Express....3:40 p m.	Express....10:00 a. m.
Mail.....6:00 a. m.	Mail.....10:00 p. m.
Sundays Excepted.	Sundays Excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.

Express....3:10 p. m.	Express....10:00 a. m.
Mail.....6:00 a. m.	Mail.....10:00 p. m.

CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN.

Express....8:40 p. m.	Express....10:00 a. m.
Mail.....6:0 a. m.	Mail.....7:20 p. m.

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LEAVE	ARRIVE.
Express....8:40 a. m.	Express....7:20 p. m.
Mail.....8:00 a. m.	Mail.....7:25 p. m.

The only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars out of Omaha to Union Depot.

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Daily Except Sundays.

B. & M. R. R. in NEBRASKA.

[WEST]	[EAST]
Omaha (lv) 9:00	Kearney Jnc (lv) 9:50 a m
Plattsm'th ar 10:25 a m	Bloomingt'n (lv) 7:10 a m
Kearny Jnc (ar) 7:25 p m	Red Cloud (lv) 6:5 a m
Red Cloud (arr 7:51 p m	Platts'm'th (ar) 4:20 p m
Bloom'gton (ar) 9:25 p m	Om ha (arr) ...4:35 p m

REPUBLICAN VALLEY RAILWAY.

Hastings (lv) 8:05 a m	Bloom'gton (ar) 1:30 p m
Bloomington 1:35 p m	Hastings (ar) 6:35 p m
Orleans (lv) 7:20 a m	Indianola (r) 1:8 p m
Orleans (ar) 7:00 p m	Indianola (lv) 2:30 p m

SIOUX CITY & ST. PAUL R R.

Mail.....6:10 a m	Express.....10:00 a m
Express.....8,40 p m	Mail.....7:00 p m

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.

Mail.....9 a. m.	Mail.....4:25 p. m.

BRIDGE DIVISION U. P. R. R.

Leave Omaha, daily.—8 a. m, 9 a. m, 10 a m., 11 a. m, 1 p. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m, 5 p. m., 6 p. m.

Leave Council Bluffs;—8:25 a. m, 9:25 a. m., 10:25 a. m.; 11:25 a. m, 1:5 p m, 2:25 p. m., 3:25 p. m, 5:25 p. m., 6:25 p. m.,

Four trips on Sunday, leaving Omaha at 9 and 11 a. m., 2 and 5 p. m.; Council Bluffs at 9:25, 11:25 a. m., and 2:25 and 5:25 p m.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Omaha:—6 a. m., 7 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 1 p m., 4:50 p. m., 7:25 p. m.,

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OMAAA & REPUBLICAN VALLEY R. R.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mail.....10:45 a. m,	4:35 p. m.

Daily except Sundays.

COMMERCIAL.

Omaha Wholesale Markets.

OMAHA, July 13, 1880.

BUTTER AND EGGS.	
Choice table	10@14c
Packers lots	7@10
Fresh eggs, per doz	12½
Honey	20
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per doz	2 25
Ducks	8@9
GROCERIES.	
SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf	10
Powdered	10½
Granulated	10⅛
Standard "A"	10
Off A	9⅞
Extra "C"	9⅜
SYRUPS.	
Extra choice and very bright	50
Bright Table Drips	45
New Orleans Mollasses	50
Market advancing.	
COFFEE.	
Rio, prime to choice	17½
Rio good to prime	16½
Rio fair to good	15
Mocha	27½
O. G. Java	27½
RICE.	
Choice	8½
Good to prime	7½@7¾
DRIED FRUITS.	
New Prunes	8½
Old Prunes	6½
Currants, choice new	7½
Black Berries	12½
Raspberries	33½
Pitted cherries	20
Michigan grtd Apples	8
N. Y. Sliced "	9
Evaporated "	5½
State Peaches	8
Salt Lake Peaches	15
California Peaches	15
CANNED GOODS.	
"S" Oysters, 2 lb cans, ⅌ case	3 70
do do 1 lb can, per case	2 40
Light Weight Oysters 2 lb ⅌ case	2 90
Salmon, 1 lb, ⅌ dozen	1 75
do 2 lb, ⅌ dozen	2 65
Standard Tomatoes, 2 lb, ⅌ case	2 30
" " 3 lb, ⅌ case	3 00
Standard Peaches, 3 lb, ⅌ case	4 40
" " 2 lb, ⅌ case	3 40
Raspberries, 2 lb, ⅌ case	3 00
Blackberries, 2 lb, ⅌ case	2 80
Corn, 2 lb, ⅌ case	3 80
Apples, Gal, ⅌ doz	3 75
Narrow Fat Peas, 2 lb, ⅌ case	4 00
String Beans, 2 lb, per case	2 40
SUNDRIES.	
Nutmegs	10
Pepper	17
Allspice	17
Cloves	45
Cassia	25
Rope	9½
Candles, 16 oz	13
Greenwich Lye, per case	3 85
Beans, per bushel	1 80
Cheese full cream	11½
GLASS.	
Window Glass, 60 per cent. discount off list.	
HARDWARE.	
IRON.	
Common bar	3
Horse-shoe bar	4
Norway nail rod	9
STEEL.	
Cast plow	9
Am. cast, tool	18
Jes'p's, Eng. do	25
NAILS.	
Tens, upwards	5 50
B'rd'd'n shoe 'g	5 50
" mule"	6 50
Omaha nails—tens, upwards	3 50
New str'sh n	23@30
Putnam nails	33@30
DRY GOODS.	
BROWN COTTONS.	
Atlantic "H"	7½
do "P"	7
Pepperell "O"	7½
do "R"	7½
do "E"	8½
Indian Head	8
Lawrence XXX	10
Nebraska, Standard "AA"	
DENIMS.	
Amoskeag	16
Beaver Creek, "AA"	14½
do "BB"	13½
Haymakers	9½
Palmer	8
Otis "AXA"	15
do "BB"	14
do "CC"	13
Warren "AXA"	15
do "BB"	14
do "CC"	13
BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Lonsdale	9½
do Cambric	12½
Cabot	8½
Fruit of the Loom	10
New York Mills	12½
Hills' Muslin	11
Wamsutta	12½
Pepperell	13½@17
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag	18
Falls O. B. O	20
do "AA"	14½
do "AAA"	16
Pearl River	15½
Halyoke	16
PRINTS.	
Albany	7½
Albion	7½
Harmony	5½
American	7
Allen's	6 1-2
Allen's Pinks	8
Ancona fancy	7 1-2
Manchester	8
Merrimac	7 1-2
Merrimac shirtings	6 1-2
Richmonds	6 1-2
Richmonds, E	7 1-2
Sprague's	6 1-2
Simpson's mourning	7 1-2
Simpson's black	7 1-2
STRIPES.	
American	10@11
Amoskeag	12
Awning stripes	1½
Lewiston, A	17 1-2
Hamilton	11 1-2
Omega	11a12
Pittsfield	19
LUMBER.	
Framing, 18 ft. and under	$20 00
Each add. ft. over 18, per M	50
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 20 ft	22 00
" No. 2, 12 to 20 ft	20 00
Sheeting, dressed, No. 1	20 00
" " No. 2	19 00
Common boards, dressed	22 00
STOCK BOARDS.	
A stock	40 00
B "	35 00
C "	30 00
Common stock	25 00
FLOORING.	
No. 1 flooring	40 00
No. 2 "	35 00
No. 3 "	30 00
Yellow pine flooring, No. 1	45 00
SIDING.	
No. 1 siding	25 00
No. 2 "	22 50
No. 3 "	20 00
PICKETS.	
No. 1 pickets, per M	32 50
No. 2 "	25 00
FINISHING.	
No. 1 finish, 1¼, 1½, and 2 in	55 00
No. 1 " 1 in	50 00
No. 2 " 1¼, 1½, and 2 in	45 00
No. 2 " 1 in	40 00
No. 3 " in	35 00
SHIP LAP.	
Plain ship lap	23 00
O G " No. 1	30 00
" " No. 2	25 00
" " No. 3	
CEILING.	
¾ beaded, 6 in., No. 1	25 00
" " No. 2	23 00
¾ " 4 and 6 in., No. 1	40 00
" " No. 2	35 00
Corrugated ceiling, No. 1	50 00
SHINGLES.	
A star (best) sh ngles	3 75
No. 2 "	3 00
No. 3 "	2 50
Lath	4 00
Lime, bbl	1 35
" bulk, per bu	40
Cement, bbl	2 50
Iowa plaster, bbl	2 50
Michigan plaster, bbl	2 75
Hair, per bu	25
Tarred felt, 100 lbs	3 00
Straw board, "	4 00
O G battens, per 100 ft. lin	1 25
Well curbing	30 00
Rough ½ and 2 in., in batts, per 100 ft. lin	50
POSTS	
Cedar halves, 7 in	18
" " 6 in	16
" Quarter 8 in	16
Oak, 4x4	30
" 4x6	40
O G casing, 5½ and 6 in., per 100 ft. lin	3 00
Oak plank and timber, per M.	40 00
Clear poplar	50 00
Black Walnut	100 00
HIDES.	
Green hides, per lb	6½
Green cured hides	7½
Dry hides	15a17
Dry salted hides	10a12
Sheep Pelts	25a1 50
Tallow	4½
LIQUORS, WINES, ETC.	
High wines, per gal	1 08
Alcohol, 180 per cent. per gal.	2 10
Fren h spirits, proof	1 18
Marshall's bourbon whisky	1 23
Miller's bourbon whisky	1 25
Brandy, very fine, per gal	2 00a8 00
" common to fine	1 50
Gin, 100 per cent	1 50
" Holland, 90 per cent	1 25
Rums, mixed Jamaica, per gal.	1 50a3 00
" New England	2 00
Kennedy Bitters per gal	1 50
" " per case	7 50
" " per 100 cases	7 00
Champagnes, pints in baskets	25 00
Domestic champaigne	22 00
Port wine, per case	1 50a3 00
Sherries	1 50a3 00
Ales, Edinburg	2 75
" Bass & Co.'s	2 25
Guinness Dublin stout	2 25
LEATHER.	
Best slaughter sole	32
Best oak	41
French kips	1 10a1 40
French calf, leading brands	1 50a2 10
Domestic kips	75a1 10
Domestic calfs	1 10a1 30
Hemlock upper, per foot	25a26
Oak upper, per foot	25a30
Grain, upper per foot	25
Linings, per doz	8 00a9 50
Toppings, per doz	11 00
Morocco (bootleg) per foot	35a 8
" oil dressed	35
" Simon per skin	3 00a3 25
" glove kid	30
Boot webbing, per foot	45
HARNESS LEATHER.	
No. 1 Pittsburg oak	44
No. 1 Pittsburg oak	42
No. 1 Cincinnati oak	41
No. 2 Cincinnati oak	39
No. 1 hemlock	39
No. 2 Hemlock	37
COAL—RETAIL.	
Anthracite	10 50
Blossburg	12 00
Wyoming	8 50
Oskaloosa	5 50
Iowa nut	5 00
White Breast	5 50

Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad cures by absorption, all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs Try it.

Facts that We Know.

If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases it has completely cured, and that where all other medicines had failed. No other remedy can show one-half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY will cure you of Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, Severe Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, or any Throat or Lung Disease, if you will call at J. K. ISH Drug Store you can get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size bottle for $1.00

jan16 1y(2)

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by

8d1y J. K. ISH, Omaha.

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Manufacturers of

STANDARD SHOT

BE SURE TO BUY IT. THE BEST IN MARKET.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

Manufacturers of Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead, Block Tin, Pipe and Solder, Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

TO NORTH CLINTON ST., CHICAGO.

MAKING PORK.

HOW TO FEED HOGS AT LARGE.

I wa Rom stead.

In the west there are two systems of feeding stock hogs that we think are unprofitable; one is the stuffing process, the other the starving process. The mean between the two is the best. In the corn belt the majority of farmers feed their pigs nothing but corn, and we have heard men of large experience advocate the practice of feeding corn and water only. Such men have not considered either the nature of the feed or the animal. The pig is omniverous, and its highest and most rapid development calls for a generous variety of feed. During the period of growth there should be a smaller per cent. of carbonate or fat formers supplied, while the per cent of phosphates and nitrogenous compounds should be increased. Corn contains six of the carbonates to one of the phosphates. Since the object of feeding hogs between the ages of two and seven months is to develop growth of frame and powers of assimilation, it is evident that bone and tissue cannot be made out of nothing, but a good pig can come as near to making it as any animal created. Then, if your object is not to make fat, but bone and muscle, we must feed for these. When pigs have access to grass and artichokes or potatoes, or acorns and beech nuts, and the endless variety they find under and above ground, they may do well when they have in addition to these enough corn to keep them in medium flesh and to save them from overwork in hunting a living.

The cow or steer kept at work is not profitable as a producer of milk or beef. Indian corn is especially rich in fat formers. Oats on the other hand, are especially rich in phosphates or bone and muscle formers. Clover and grass so happily combine the two that when stock hogs have a run to clover or grass they make a good growth of bone and muscle, and development of stomach which enables them to assimilate a greater amount of corn when the time comes to fatten them. If by the starving process only enough corn is given to keep the pig alive and squealing vigorously he may have lung development; but how about the stomach which is the seat of honor and profit in the pig? The powers of the stomach are not developed by feeding concentrated food in small quantities. If there is but little corn to be fed it will pay to have it ground and fed even on clover hay enough to secure the bulk needed to enlarge the stomach. When the starved pig arrives at the time when he is to be fed all he will eat, he will not have the power and capacity of stomach to eat and digest his bushel of corn in five days and convert the same into 15 pounds of pork. Good pigs have done this and 20 per cent more, during the fattening season, and we are striving for highest results. April or May pigs, fed regularly after weaning until they are nine months, should then average 300 or 350 pounds, according to the care and kind of stock.

A Notable Auction.

St. Louis Republican.

It looks as if the French mean to carry on their republican government at all hazards, as the are making arrangements to sell the crown jewels at auction. This will scatter the monarchial stuff so that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to collect it again. The treasures are to be divided into three parts. The historic stones and jewels will be deposited in the Louvre; the scarce minerals will be put in a museum, and the royal and imperial jewelry will be put up at auction and knocked down to the highest bidder, the proceeds to be used to found a state fine art fund. The diamond called "Regent" weighs 136½ carats. It is a Golconda stone bought by the Duke of Orleans in 1717 for £135,000. The rough stone weighed 411 carats. It was twice cut; the first cutting cost £2,000, and the second £3,500, and it is now thirty carats larger than the Koh i-noor. One royal pearl to be sold weighs 27 carats and is valued at 200,000 francs, and a necklace of twenty-five pearls to be sold is valued at 996,700 francs. There are besides a 50,000-france ruby, a 600,000-franc amethyst, and a 100,000-franc sapphire, besides bushels of smaller jewels, yet all princely in size and value. It will be a notable auction.

"References Required."

Detroit Free Press.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday forenoon a middle-aged man stood upon the steps of a Congress street boarding house with an old gripsack in his hand and a cobble stone and a lot of old papers in the gripsack. The papers and the cobble stone are mere suppositions, but they were doubtless in there all the same. When the stranger's ring was answered he indulged in bows, scrapes and smiles, and announced his readiness to take room and board in the house until he could transact some very important business which had called him to Detroit.

"Yes, we keep boarders; but, well, you know, we have to be so careful you know. I presume you have references?"

"References! madame, I have a thousand. I am delighted to find that you are so choice in your guests. I presume you have heard of Senator Smith?"

"Smith! Smith! She wasn't quite sure."

"Don't know Senator Smith!" he exclaimed as he held up his hands. "Well, you western people are so singular. I've been in swimming with Senator Smith a thousand times. We used to run a bank together. I'll have to tell him when I get home that I found a lady in Detroit who had never heard of him. You must have heard of Gen. Sherman?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, Sherman and I sleep in the same bed when he can get an excuse for being out all night. We are always out strawberrying together when I'm in Washington. The day I left he came down to the depot and wanted to pay me an old debt of $1000, but I wouldn't take it. Just drop a line to Gen. Sherman and ask him if he knows Judge Collins."

She seemed to study over the matter, and he presently continued.

"Maybe that would be too much trouble. Do you know the mayor of Buffalo?"

"No."

"Sorry — very sorry, because it wouldn't take ten minutes to telegraph him. We rent the same pew in church, and our wives look like twin sisters. Nice man, he is; and I can imagine how he would look if some one were to ask him if Judge Collins was all right. Perhaps you know the governor of Indiana?"

She seemed ashamed to confess that she didn't.

"Really don't know him!" he went on. "How unfortunate, as I am just from his house, where he obliges me to tarry for three weeks. The last thing he said to me at the depot yesterday was: 'Now, Judge, when you get to Detroit all is bustle and confusion, but put up at some quiet, modest boarding-house where they are very particular about the guests, and where the landlady has the appearance of a genuine aristocrat.' That's what he said, and that's why I am here."

Some women would have softened that, but she had two men climb out of the back window the night before, swing her $11, and the flattery didn't soften a line in her face. She asked if he could give local references.

"Why, madam, here can I!" he replied "I am a stranger here. I come here to transact about $50,000 worth of business with one of the banks, secure plans for a new block on Woodward avenue, and perhaps set my son-in-law up in the wholesale dry goods trade, but several days must necessarily elapse before any one will come to know me for what I am."

"Our rule is to require references," she said as she noticed his six-days-old paper collar and almost buttonless vest.

"Madam," he replied, as he backed down the steps, "I am both surprised and grieved. I had intended, before leaving your house, to give you a set of silverware which the governor of Connecticut presented me last Christmas, but your hesitancy shows that you suspect me. Suspicion is something that touches me in a tender spot. I am now forced to go to a first class hotel, and the silver will probably go to the cook. Adieu, suspecting woman!"

Maybe she feels bad over it and maybe she don't. She probably doesn't, if she heard him ask a boy he met on the corner if there was a penny restaurant in Detroit.

An Actress' Bath.

The Persian.

Mlle Laure Heymann, who is a charming actress and a dashing demi-mondaine, has had a law suit with the architects of her bath room. The bath room of Mlle. Laure was a perfect combination of elegance, luxury and ease; there were Venetian mirrors, Smyrna carpets, Turkish rugs—everything brilliant and costly that can be imagined. One fine morning, Mlle Laure was preparing to get into the bath, dressed like Mother Eve, when there was a loud explosion, and windows, mirrors and chandeliers fell about her with a tremendous crash. Mlle. Laure, thinly clad as she was, and with the modesty for which she is famous, fled from the scene of the disaster in great terror, and the valet and the maid and the concierge, male and female, opened their eyes wide on seeing this naiad rushing among them and seeking protection. It was afterward discovered that the gas fixtures had been poorly put in, and that this was the cause of the disaster. Mlle. Laure sued the architects and won.

Paper as a Building Material.

From the Builder and Woodworker.

It may not be generally known that paper is becoming a very important building material. The dome of the Polytechnic Institute's observatory at Troy, N. Y., is built entirely of this material. It is reduced by pressure to the hardness of wood, and is laid on in sections one sixth of an inch in thickness. The weight of the structure is only about one tenth of what it would be if made of the usual materials. It is said to give satisfaction in every particular.

Turnip Culture

It seems strange that when the feeding qualities of turnips have been so long been recognized in foreign countries, that they have been so long in establishing themselves here for a like purpose, and as the product of an acre is so large, and aside from its feeding qualities, their sanitary effect upon stock so beneficial, its seems as if the farmers—not only stock raisers, but dairy men—would more generally adopt the practice of raising this crop, and using them judiciously as a winter feed, to vary the monotony of an changing hay and cornmeal. The turnip is not a very discriminating plant, and any good soil free from weeds, and kept so, will produce turnips, though a loamy or well fertilized sandy soil will best succeed. If the crop is dried in, the rows should be about fifteen inches apart, and after the crop has established itself it should be thinned down to two or three plants to the foot. If the crop is for table use new land should be selected, as land that has been cropping long is liable to impart a strong, unpalatable taste. The crop may be sown at any time after the weather becomes settled in the spring, but for stock feeding the first half of July will be best suited, both for the convenience of gathering and because the turnip favors cool, moist weather, which the late fall months furnish.

The ways that turnips can be sown and yet not require a special preparation of the land are many. I know a farmer who, after the last hoeing of his potatoes, scatters the seed thinly along the rows, and when the potatoes are dug the dirt is pulled back into the last hill, and the turnips are not disturbed. The fine soil that works down about them rather helps than injures them, and a big crop of turnips usually results. Sowing among the corn is another not objectionable method, for the turnips will not draw very much upon the soil until after the corn is cut up, and the after crop will prove a far more profitable one than planting pumbkins among the corn and far less injurious to the development of the ears. Among root crops, rutabagas hold a favorable position, but cannot be sown broadcast with any certainty; and if labor is to be taken into account, the turnip is the crop requiring the least labor. With increased attention to its cultivation, there has come into notice a score of new varieties, and in addition to the old familiar names, we hear of the new White Egg, Golden Ball, etc., each excellent, but will be a long while in superseding the Early Dutch, Purple Top, Strip Leaf, and for more southern latitudes, the Long White holds a conspicuous place, with no real rival. If the turnip is to be fed to stock, it is not necessary to cut off the tops, especially if you have a root cellar where a low, even temperature can be kept, and the green relish of the leaves, together with the bulb, will cause them to be eagerly devoured. With turnips, fed tops and all to the sheep, with a small additional quantity of grain, either oats or corn, the amount of hay required for a flock of sheep would be very small. If our farmers would make up their minds to give this root a trial, their superior feeding qualities would meet with prompt recognition.

JOHN ZYPE.

A Dwarf in the Surf.

Mrs. Tom Thumb is described by a correspondent as she appeared recently in the surf. She is now a perfect matron in miniature. Her face, though still pretty, shows her age, and has a quaint, motherly expression. She is a realization, in a small way, of fair, fat and forty. She wore a suit of blue-gray flannel, which was jaunty and coquettish before it got wet. Her arms were bare to the tops of her shoulders, in each of which was a pretty little dimple, and there was a shapely taper down to her wrists. Her small feet were uncovered. She had a comically dignified air, and stepped into the surf with the air of a knee-high queen. She waded boldly until she met the first wave, which soused her, flopped her down, rolled her over and over, and finally threw her upon the sand. All the style had been instantaneously drenched out of her clothes, but "take her altogether she looked better after the ordeal than did most of the bigger women." Her husband is enormously fat, wears whiskers, and shows all of fifty years. His brother-in-law, Major Newell, who was a dwarf of very small proportions when he married Minnie Warren, has

A GREAT FRENCH PHILOSOPHER once defined a doctor to be "a person who pours drugs of which he knows little, into a body of which he knows nothing," and the empirical, barbarous, useless treatment of piles since the days of Hypo rates, when doctors burned the rum-soaked rag down to the absurd wonder-cures and nostrums of modern quacks would seem to bear testimony to the wisdom of the Frenchman. The great modern benefactor of this modern race is now admitted by everyone to be Dr. Sibron, the discoverer of an infallible pile remedy in "*Anakesis*." This miraculous cure for the most painful of all diseases is regarded as the scientific triumph of the Age and is prescribed and endorsed by physicians of all schools. It is not taken internally, but applied as a suppository directly to the affected part. It gives instant relief, soothes pain as a poultice, proceeds in the most natural manner, and ultimately cures piles by its medication. "*Anakesis*" Dr. S. Sibron's External Pile Remedy, is sold by all first class druggists. Price $1.00 per box. Samples mailed free to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3346, New York.

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