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minutes later.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

Depart.

Atlantic Ext. 5:35 p. m. Pacific Ext. 9:15 a. m.
Ex and Mail\* 9:25 a. m. Ex and Mail\* 6:55 p. m.
Des Moines ac. 7:15a. m. Des Moines ac. 4:40 p. m.
CHICAGO, SURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

Depart.

Atlantic Ext. 5:35 p. m. Pacific Ext. 9:20 a. m.
Mail and Ext. 7:00 p. m.
N. Y. Ex. 5:20 p. m. Neb. & Kas Ext. 9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO and NORTHWESTERN.

Depart.

Atlantic Ext. 5:15 p. m. Pacific Ext. 9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO and SORTHWESTERN.

Depart.

Atlantic Ext. . 5:15 p. m. | Pacific Ext. . 9:15 a. m.

Mail and Ext. . 9:20 a. m. | Mail and Ext. . 6:15 p. m.

Accom (Sat) . 5:50 p. m. | Accom (Mon) . 1:45 p. m.

KANAS CITY, ST. JOE Depart.

Mail and Ext. . 9:55 a. m. | Express. . 5:35 p. m.

Express. . 8:25 p. m. | Mail and Ext. . 6:45 p. m.

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WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC 

Leaves Omaha. Artives at Omaha.

Mail and Ex. "7:15 a. m. | Pacific Ex. ... 19:45 a. m. Atlantic Ex. ... [3:40 p. m. | Mail and Ex. "7:25 p. m.

\*Except Sundays. †Except Saturdays. †Except Monday. †Daily.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA ÁTRRET BAILWAY.

Leave Council Bluffs. Leave Omaha.

8 a. m. 9 a. m. 10 a. m. 11 a. | S a. m. 9 a. m. 10 a. m. 11

m. 1 p. m. 5 p. m. 3 p. m. 4 | a. m. 1 m. 2 p. m. 3 p. m.

p. m. 5 p. m. 6 p. m. 4 p. m. 5 p. m. 6 p. m.

Street cars run half hourly to the Union Pacific depot. On Sunday the cars begin their trips at 9 elclock a. m., and run regularly during the day at 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, and 6 o' clock, and run to city time.

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OFFICE OF FREIGHT AGENT, ) OMAHA AND COUNCIL BLUFFS, May 12, 1883. Arrangements have been made for the LOADING IN CHICAGO DAILY of one or more with MERCHANDISESOLIDCONSIGNED to parties in COUNCIL BLUFFS.

These cars will come through to destination without stopping. Quick time is thereby instruct Please order your goods via C. B. & Q. R. R.

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Sole agents for the U. S. and Canada, 115, 117, 119
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IRON AND SLATE ROOFING.

C. SPECHT, PROP.

1111 Douglas St.

MANUFACTURER OF

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Roofing, Specht's patent Metallic Skylight, Patent adjusted Ratchet Bar and Bracket Shelving. I sm the general agent for the above line of goods. Iron Fencing, Crestings, Balustrades, Verandas, Iron Bank Rallings, Window Blinds, Cellar Guards; also general agent for Peerson & Hill patent Inside Blind.

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

A REGULAR GRADUATE of two medical colleges, has been engaged longer in the treatment of CHRON-IC, NERVOUS, SKIN AND BLOOD Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know. Consultation free and invited. all oid residents know. Consultation free and invited.
When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent by mail or express everywhere. Curable cases guaranteed; where doubt exists it is frankly stated. Call or write.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical
Weakness, Mercurial and other affections of Throat, kin and Bones, Blood Impurities and Blood Peison ing, Skin affections, Old Sores and Ulcers, Impediments to Marriage, Eheumatism, Piles. Special atention to cases from overworked brain. SURGICAL

ASES receive special attentian. Diseases arising MARRIAGE story well told. Many receipts; who may why, causes, consequences and cure. Sailed for 25c; postage or stamps.

PERSONAL "Parts of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened,"
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This Company furnishes a permanent home institu-tion where school Bonds and other legally issued Mu-nicipal Securities to Nebraska can be negotiated en the most favorable terms. Loans made on improved farms in all well settled counties of the state through tible local correspondents.

66 and 608 Wyndotte St. years' practice—twelve in Chicago. Authorized by the state to treat
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them.

The "Year Without a Summer."

DEL MAIL AND STREET AND STREET OF THE ALLESS AND LOSS.

THE SLORY OF THE GATE.

ross the pathway, myrtle-fringed,

der the maple, it was hinged-The little wooden gate :

Twas there, within a quiet gloam.

I used to pause and walt,

Before I said to her good-night,

We'd linger, as all lovers do,

And lean upon the rail.

After a stealthy quest-

And face to face, eyes close to eyes,

close I'd bend ere she'd retreat,

Tuberose upon her breast.

e'd talk-in fitful style, I ween-

With many a meaning glance between The tender words and low;

We'd whisper some dear, sweet conceit

"Good-night" I'd say: "good-night-good bye!"
"Good-night?"-from ker, with half a sigh-

'Good-night!" "Good-night!" And then-

Some lille gossip we'd repeat;

And then I'd move to go

And then I do not go, but stand;

And lean upon the railing, and-

the that was many days ago-

Who never can forget.

that pleasant summer time—although The gate is standing yet;

The happy-"End?" My cynic friend,

That is our youngest, hers and mine; to how he climbs, his legs to twine

About the gate and swing.

Pray save your sneers—there was no "end." Watch yonder cubby thing!—

The Dog.

mal. This will be news to most persons who had supposed that a dog was simply a

It has been bruited about that the dog is

the best friend to man among the dog crea-

He pants after the thief. When once he gets hold of the thief's pants, he makes

A barking dog never bites; that is to say, when he begins to bite he stops barking. Conversely, a biting dog never barks,

The hair of a dog will cure his bite. That

is a cure-ions superstition among hair-

brained young men who are fast going to

Dogs are dentists by profession. They insert teeth without charge.

The sea dog loves his bark. Did you ever see a dog that didn't?

The bark of a tree is unlike the bark of

Dogs are not always kind, though there

are many kinds of dogs.

Every dog has his day, although dog days last but a few weeks in the year.

There must be a Sirius error here.
The dog star is the dog's planet. They planet so that their days come while the

star is in the sky.

They do not fear it. It is not a Skye

When a dog enters a pitched battle he

He had seen the dogs roamin' round on

A living dog is said to be better than a

dead lion. There is no lyin' about this, but a dead dog is dog gone bad. Tray was a good dog, but trey is worse

The bull dog is a stubborn fellow. H

Puppies are born blind. They are not

the doguerreotype.

But perhaps we better paws here.

How'l this do for the dog.—Boston Tran-

Eye Memory.

eyes immovably on it for a short time, and then close them. An image of the object remains; it becomes, in fact, visible to the

closed eyes. The vividness and duration

of such impression vary considerably with different individuals, and the power of re-

taining them may be cultivated. Beside

this sort of retinal image thus impressed, there is another kind of visual image that

may be obtained by an effort of memory

Certain adepts of mental arithmetic use

the "mind's eye" as a substitute for slate and pencil by holding in visual memory

pictures of the figures upon which they

are operating, and those of their results. In my youthful days I was acquainted

with an eccentric old man, who then lived

at Kilburn Priory, where he surrounded

himself with curious old furniture, reput-ed to have originally belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and which, as I was told, he be-queathed to the Queen at his death. He

was the then celebrated, but now forgotten

'Memory Thompson," who, in his early

days, was a town traveler (for a brewery, if remember rightly,) and who trained him-

self to the performance of wonderful feats of eye memory. He could close his eyes

and picture within himself a panorama o

Oxford street and other parts of London

in which picture every inscription over every shop was so perfect and reliable that he could describe and certify to the names and occupations of the shopkeeping inhab-itants of all the houses of these streets at certain dates, when postoffice directories

were not as they now are. Although

Memory Thompson is forgotten, his special

faculty is just now receiving some atten-tion, and it is proposed to specially culti-

pupil to draw them. That such a faculty

exists and may be of great service is un-

questionable. Systematic efforts to educate

it, if successful, will do good service to the

rising generation; and, even should the proposed training afford smaller results than its projectors anticipate, the experi-

ments, if carefully made and registered

cannot fail to improve our knowledge or

mental physiology .- Gentleman's Magazine.

Cold and Magnecism.

A recent investigation conducted in the

physical laboratory of Harvard University

as lead to the discovery of the remarkabl

fact that intense cold can deprive magne tized steel bars of nearly all the the mag actism that may have been imparted to

portant-bearing upon observations of the magnetic condition of the earth in high

latitudes; for what appear to be daily and

The intense cold was produced by solid carbonic acid. This fact has an im

Look stead.ly at a bright object, keep th

uses the dog's 'tar. Brutus said " I'd rather be a dog and bay

the moon than such a Roman.'

They never get over the bay.

is not easily cowed.

ee dogs then.

dog. Even a dogwood know this.

and for similar reasons.

Begin it all again

A little cranky. It may be,

Hands meeting hands in feigned surprise

When I hadstrolled with Nelly hom

Yet louth to leave the winsome sprite

and, there, the gate between us two,

Within the garden's pale;

We continue to receive occasional inquiries concerning the "year in which there was no summer." Some persons appear to have a wrong idea of the time. It was the year 1816. It has been called the "year without a summer," for there was sharp frost in every month. There are old farmers still living in Connecticut who remem-ber it well. It was known as the "year without a summer." The farmers used to refer to it as "eighteen hundred and starve o death." January was mild, as was also February, with the exception of a few days. The greater part of March was cold and boisterous. April opened warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with snow and ice and winter cold. In May ice form-ed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen and corn killed. Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed, and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York and Massachusetts, and ten inches in Maine July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of window glass in New York, New Englang and Pennsylvania, and cors was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. In agust ice formed half an inch thick. cold northern wind prevailed nearly all

Corn was so frozen that a great deal was out down and dried for fodder. Very little ripened in New England, even here in Connecticut, and scarcely any even in the Middle States. Farmers were obliged to pay \$4 or \$5 a bushel for corn of 1815, for seed for the next spring's planting. The first two weeks of September were mild, the rest of the month was cold, with frost, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. October was more than usually cold, with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering, with snow enough for good sleighing. December was quite mild and The dog is a digitigrade carnivorous mamcomfortable,- Hartford Times

Railway and Rainfall.

American scientists are again discussing the connection alleged to exist between the operations of rai.ways and the amount of rainfall. It is regarded as a remarkable fact that before railways were extended to the Pacific, the country lying between the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains was subject to an almost continuous drought. Since then, however, the country has been visited with frequent falls of rain. What produced the change? is the question. Some suggest that it is due to a change in the electrical state of the atmosphere, produced by the conduction of the subtle fluid into the region by the iron rails. Others assert that it is caused by the atmospheric disturbances arising from the frequent passing and repassing of trains. It is shown that up to 1854 the United States had been periodically visited by great and general droughts, but since that year there has been no such visitation ; or, in other words, that the building of such a vast network of callways as has been constructed in the past quarter of a century has had the ef-fect of promoting the fall of rain. Since the general introduction of railways in Europe, also, there has been no drought such as previously at short intervals caused widespread distress. In the case of England it is remarked that although the climate has been always humid there has been a growing excess of rainfall during the period of railway building, until now the gets far more than is beneficial to the trops. This has been noticeable to an almost alarming degree in the past few years. We give these conclusions for what they may be worth, and merely as showing the drift of current discussion on this point.

Impurities in Ice.

than the duce when it is against you.

Dogs were the original Argonauts. They have never given over their search for the The popular delusion that water in the process of freezing somehow eliminates an impurity it may contain, or that the vital ity of animal or vegetable germs is destroyed by the cold, is now very generally ex A great many stories about the dog have obtained carrency. The man who has left ploded.
a part of his clothing with the dog has cur-

An American naturalist has been microscopically examining fragments of ice taker from various canals and ponds. He took only such specimens as appeared clean, and were quite transparent to the eye. C There are many types of dog, including confervoid growth were in most cases observable at once. He found no instance in which animalculæ were present in an active state after freezing, but after being allowed to stand for a while in a moderate temperature, the water presented monads whose movements were easily distinguished with a magnifying power of from two hundred to four hundred diameters. After a hile, confervæ were observed growing and taking form similar to the nests occupied by the young of the Paramecium, common in stagnant water. The result of the ob servations is to prove beyond question that

freezing does not in any way eliminate impurity or prevent the subsequent devel-opment of animal or vegetable germ... This is merely a confirmation of what has already been asserted and proved before, but the matter is of such importance that it is not likely to be argued with unnecessary frequency. Many persons who will look askance at a glass of unfiltered water will not hesitate to cool their drink by dropping a knob ice into it. That from onds and canals is, of course, ostensibly gathered for non-dietetic purposes; but it s to be feared that in hot weather ice is ice, and that much risk of mischief is often

incurred.-London Globe. The Origin of Familiar Words. The word "quiz" to make fun of, or poke un at a person, was the coinage of a theatrical manager in Dublin, who at a drinkins party with his friends one Saturday night, when the conversation turned upon the subject of words, offered to bet the wine that he could then and there coin a word which would be in the mouths of all Dublin the next day. The bet being taken and the party dispersed, the manager called up his call-boys and runners, gave them pieces of chalk, and ordered them to run all over the city, chalking the word"quiz" on everybody's shutter and fence they came to. This was done, and as a matter of course, the new word was in everybody's mouth the next day. The manager won his bet, and his word is now in all respectable dictionaries.

The slang expression for death, "kicking the bucket," had its origin from one Bolsover, who, in England a great while ago committed suicide by standing on a buck-et till he kicked the bucket from under

The word "bumper," meaning a full drink when friends are drinking, is a cor-ruption of the toast offered to the Pope, when the Catholic religion was in the ascendant in England-au bon perc.

To "dun," to press for money due, comes from one Joe Dunn, a famous bailiff of Lincoln, in England, during the reign of Henry VII. He was so uncommonly successful in collecting that when a man refused to pay, the creditor was asked why he didn't Dunn him. "Humbug," is a corruption of the Irish

word vim bog, pronounced combug, signify-ing soft copper, or brass or worthless money. such as was made by James II., at the Dublin mint—twenty shillings of which was worthless coin, the words became the sed in the observations. It also must be general title of anyting false or counterfeit. The sign "viz" signifying to-wit, or namely, is an abbreviation of videlicit; but the third letter was the mark used in medicine for a drachm, which in writing much resembles x, and in "viz." was simply used

as a mark or sign of abbreviation. Do not forget to add to your Lemonade or Soda ten drops of Angostura Bitters
It imparts a delicious flavor and prevents all
Summer Diseases. Be sure toget the genuine
Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B.
SIECLET & SONS A strange Preacher.

Who never proposed a church fair to buy

There was on a minister of the Gospel ho never built a church. Who never preached in one

he church a new carpet. Who never founded a new sect. Who frequented public houses and drank vine with sinners.

Who never received a salary. Who never asked for one. Who never wore a black suit or white

Who never used a prayer book. Or a hymn book. Or wrote a sermon.

Who never hired a cornet soloist or viol-

ist to draw people to hear the Word. Who never advertised his sermons Who never took a text for his sermons. Who never went through a course of heological study. Who never was ordained.

Who was never even "converted."

Who never went to a conference.

Who never was surprised by a donation party. Who was he? Christ.

Rest for Headaches. Dr. Day says in a late lecture: "Whatever be the plan of treatment decided upon, rest is the first principle to inculate in very severe headache. Rest, which the busy man and anxious mother cannot obtain so long as they can manage to keep about, is one of the first remedies for every headache, and we should never cease to enforce it. The brain, when excited, as much needs quiet and repose as a fractured limb or an inflamed eye; it is obvious that the chances of shortening the seizure and arresting the pain will depend on our power to have this carried out actually. It is a practical lesson, to keep steadily in view, that there may lurk behind a simple headache some lesson of unknown magnitude, which may remain stationary if quietude can be maintained. There is a point worth at-tending to in the treatment of all headaches. See that the head is elevated at night, and the pillow hard, for, if it be soft, the head sinks into it and becomes hot, which with some people is enough to provoke an attack in the morning if sleep has

been long and heavy." Henves. There is no radical cure for the heaves in horses. The primary cause of this respiratory and air-passage affection may be attributed to indigestion in its early stage. A slight cough in all these attacks is generally present, which develops a wheezing sound, in some instances resembling a kind of grunt. If the attack is not arrested early in its progress the subject soon becomes a confirmed dyspeptic; then he will usually manifest a veracious appetite, star-ing coat, enlarged abdomen (tympanic), spare muscles, a dull, miserable look, the head droops, he is unwilling to travel fast, and when urged to do so, especially up slightly inclined places, becomes exhausted and soon "used up." In treating these cases the first object in view must be to improve the general condition of the patient. If this can be accomplished successfully an improvement in a curable case usually follows. Healthy digestion must necessarily be restored in order to eradicate indigestion. To produce these favorable results the following is indicated: Give one drachm doses of the tr, acid. sulph. aro, in one pint of water night and morning. This may, however, be put in his drinking water night and morning if he will drink it. It will save you the trouble of drenching t down the throat. The following alterative should be given in the meantime in mash food consisting of equal parts of oats and bran made with cold water: Take equal parts of finely powdered gentian root, African ginger, lac sulphur, salt and cream f tartar, charcoal, licorice, elecampane and

araway seed. Dose, one our e every night, porated well through the mash food. requent changes in diet, which should be free from must, mowburn or decay; exercise and good management are indispensable agents. When considerable improvenent in the general condition of the patient is perceptible, the aromatic tincture melting them and subjecting to magnifying powers, varying up to nine hundred diameters, he says that vegetable tissue and as recommended to commence with. patient should be given his water from a bucket, in small quantities at a time, and should be regularly watered and fed three times daily. If he is inclined to eat the bedding or other foul provender, a muzzle ous. The flame is communicated to the should be placed on his head and only regas in the following manner: The wick tube moved at meal time. This treatment, if thoroughly persevered in, will no doubt, wick which is to pass through it. It would not do to have the wick work tightly in

A Day on a Guano Island.

My idea of a guano island had always seen that it was very rocky, and covered with a white substance resembling mortar before the sand is mixed with it. I imagined, too, that it exhaled an odor different somewhat from the orange groves of Tahiti. Plode the lamp. 1. A lamp may be standing on the table or mantle, and a slight island, I would not have known it from puff of air from the open window or door the surroundings. Instead of being rocky the soil was mellow and dark, and everythe soil was mellow and dark, and every-where vegetation was most luxuriant. The air was remarkably clear and pure. Dur-the entry where there is a draught, or out ing a walk around the island I then learned that there are two kinds of guano; or, rather, that of certain qualities which all guano possesses, some of these qualities predominate in that found in a given local-stances the mischief is done by the air ity, while guano taken from islands differently located possesses in a much stronger degree some other essentials. Thus the of the coasts of South America, exposed to the rays of a tropical sun, where the surface of the surface of the land is never face of the surface of the cooled, and where rain seldom or nex falls, possesses the strengest ammoni properties. Not only are the excretions of birds deposited there, but the birds themselves come there to die; and eggs have wick into a large burner, thus leaving con-

pungent odor, and is white and light brown in color. But the guano of the islands of the Southern Pacific is made up of decomposed coral, forming mostly phosphates of lime and magnesia. It is entirely inodor-ous, and of a dark brown color, resembling

well pulverized loam.

It is believed that the birds, which in large numbers inhabit these islands, living him while in Paris. The first one is a its value

when the day come he told the expectant prehaser that his wife was in hysteries bout the trade, and he guessed he'd have to back out. The purchaser complained, induce him to sell. "Well, give me two hundred and fifty dollars more, and we'll et her cry," replied the thrifty granger.

Satire is a greater enemy to friendship han is anger

A Parrot's Opinion of Constables.

The St Louis Republican says that Tom Hand, a constable desiring to seize \$20 worth of goods on an execution against Mrs. Morton, of St. Louis, could find noth ing but Mrs. Morton's pet poll parrot, which when the parrot sung out: "Hilloa! Hilloa Hilloa!" Tom looked up and saw the bird "Here's something," said he to himself "that's worth \$20; I'll hitch on to it." He reached up to grab Poll, but Poll would not be seized and pecked at him and sung "Hands off! Hands off! Fil call the peelers!"

"I'm a constable," sad Tom; "I've got the papers here, and you can call whom you please." 'Durn the papers," said Poll, "Police

Tom made another grab, and this time put her in a basket. As soon as Poll'

"You can go to Chicago; you're no gentle-

as the constable, a piece of her mind wher Hunt's Remedy, Mrs. Morton came in and paid the \$20 succ for. She said she would sooner pay \$40 than lose her Poll. Then she picked Pol up and kissed her and carried her away and as they went out of court Poll cried with a loud voice, "O, the loafers; O, the nty and all the other officers of the court say that Mrs. Morton's parrot can "cuss' man they ever saw.

Interesting Census Figures

equilation of the United States at 50,152,- Remedy has been of great and inexpressible worth to of which 43,404,876 are white, and 6,577,151 colored. The number of colored persons to each 100,000 whites is 15,153, against 14,528 in 1870. The greatest proportion of colored to white is in South are colored; in Louisiana and Mississippi half to three-lifths are colored; in Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia the colored form one-third to half the total; in Arkansas and Tennessee, a fourth to a third. The least proportion among the former slave states is in West Virginia, where there are but 4,355 to 100,000 whites, and in Missouri, where there are but 7,168. Outside of the former slave states the proportion of negroes is very small. Between 1870 and 1880, in the United States as a whole, there has been a gain of 625 colored on an assumed basis of 100,000 whites. Great relative gains during the decade have apparently been made in the Southern or former slave ed basis of 100,000 whites. Great relative een made in the Southern or former slave holding states. Of nine of the states which gained, eight stand at the head of the list, having nade relative gains of 944 to nearly 11,000. It is believed by the census officers, however, that these apparent gains are due, in a great measure, to the imperfections of he census of 1870. Of the former slave states which have lost, Texas and Florida lead. Both of these states received heavy white immigration, which more than over balanced whatever gain in the colored pop-ulation may have been made. The movement of blacks in the Northern and Western states has apparently been of little comparative account. The migration of negroes has not attained such dimensions as to be perceptible here. The states from which the exodus principally took place, Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina, have all apparently gained heavily in the relative proportion of blacks, while Kansas, to which the major part went, has lost in proportion to the increase of population. Indiana has gained slightly. The number of Asiaties in the United States is 105,717; Indians, 65,122. The Indians in tribal relations under the care of the Government

not included.

All explosions of petroleum lamps are caused by the vapor or gas that collects above the oil. Of course a lamp contains no gas, but immediately on lighting the lamp consumption of oil begins, soon leaving a space for gas, which commences to form as the lamp warms up, and after burning a short time sufficient gas will accumulate to form an explosion. The gas in a lamp will only explode when ignited. The flame is communicated to the gas in the following manner: The wick tube in the lamp burner is made larger than the

in the lamp burner is made larger than the the burner; on the contrary, it is essential that it move up and down with perfect ease. In this way it is unavoidable that space in the tube is left along the side of the wick sufficient for the flame from the burner to pass down into the lamp and ex-plode the gas. Many things occur to cause the flame to pass down the wick and exmay cause an explosion. 2. A lamp may of doors, and an explosion ensues. 4. A lighted lamp is taken up a flight of stairs, or is raised quickly to place it on the manstances the mischief is done by the air movement, either by suddenly checking th draught or forcing air down the chimney against the flame. 5. Blowing down the chimney to extinguish the flame is a frequent cause of explosion. 6. Lamp explosions have been caused by using a chimney broken off at the top or that has a piece broken out of the side, whereby the draught is variable and the flame unsteady. 7. Some times a thoughtless person puts a small selves come there to die; and eggs have frequently been taken out a little below the crusts which form over these deposits that are almost pure ammonia.

The guano of these islands has a strong, pungent odor, and is white and light brown away, is sometimes continued in use and the final result is an explosion.

> Early Map of Illinois. Hon. Elihu B. Washburne presented to

as they do almost entirely on fish, deposit phosphoric acid on the coral, and thus form the phosphates which give to guano after the discovery of the Mississippi river at the mouth of the Wisconsin, 1673, by It is separated from the coral in the fol- Joliet and Marquette. On this map both lowing manner: There are quite a force of the Galena and Dubuque lead mines are natives employed, who gather the earth in | put down (Mine de Plomb), and they are large heaps, and then screen it in the same among the first lead mines discovered by manner that fine coal is separated from the white men in the North American conticoarse. The screens are about eight feet nent. A river 's marked on this map by three, and the iron gauze covering them which answers to the Galena river, but no fine, allowing only the guano or fine por- name is given to it. The Mine de Plomb. ions of the earth to pass through, and [lead mine] is located on the river. What leaving the coral in the screens. The gu-ano is then sucked and shipped.—The Calides Illinois," the original name of the lake. The second map was published in 1744, and is called the "Map of Louisiana, the Course A New Hampshire farmer agreed to sell of the Mississippi, and the Neighboring is farm for two thousand dollars, but Gountry." The "Mine de Plomb" is out down on this map the same as the map of 1702, but the river to which no name was then applied is given the name of "Rivier. a la Mine." What is now Wisconsin is des ignated on this map as the "Country of the Renards;" of the northern part of Illinois, the 'Country of the Mascoutens;" of the central and southern part of Illinois, as the "Country of Illinois;" Rock river as the "Assenisipi au Riviere a la Roche;" the price. Illinois river, as "Riviere des Illinois;" the Ohio river, as "Loyo, or La Belle Riviere;" Do that which is right. The respect of mankind will follow; or, if it do not, you will be able to do without it.

the Wabash, as the "Riviere Uabache, or de St. Jerome." On both maps Chicago, written "Checagou," is correctly located.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE. Mrs. William Downes, of Uxbridge, Mass., writes

March 15, 1888, as follows:-During the past three years I have been a great was perched away up on a window-sill sufferer from a complication of diseases which battled Tom was about to leave with empty hands the skill of the most experienced doctors, as I could not obtain permanent relief by their treatment and prescriptions; and I have also tried many so-called cures in the medicine line, but could get no relief.
The pains, aches, and weakness increased so rapidly and constantly that I was so reduced in strength as to be unable to leave the bed, and the doctors in formed me that there was no hope for recovery. In "I've got this exhausted and discouraged condition a dear friend persuaded me to use Hunt's Remedy, and after taking it only three days I commenced to get better, and to my great joy and delight I have continued to improve constantly by its use, until now, after having taken the remedy only a few weeks, I am able to be he caught Poll by the throat and carried about my house again, and am now doing my bouse her over to court. When he got there he work. My lame back is cured, the severe pains have disappeared, and I am now in better health than for throat was free again she opened another tirade on Tom. She called him all manner mending Hunt's remedy to all who are affected with of names, and ended each sentence with any disease of the kidneys or liver; and I also highly recommend it for the attacks of sick headache. My nusband has also experienced a very great benefit to Poll had begun to give the court, as well his health by the use of the rost valuable medicine,

> "OUR FLAG STIL THERE." Mr. S. B. Longfello v. Augusta, Me., east side river,

writes us under date of April, 188 "To whom it may concern: This may certify the

dirty loafers!" Constable Carroll, his dep two years ago I was very badly afflicted with kidney and urinary difficulties,, which extended through the system and laid me up for weeks, so that I could de londer and more to the point than any no work. I had the most skillful physician in town, who gave me no assistance. Hearing of Hunt's Rem edy, I got a bottle, and half of it cured me entirely, so that I have been well ever since. The other half The census bulletin 1880 shows the total and it restored him to health. Tean truly say Hunt's

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287 See time Table in another column.

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