WILL

SAVE YOU

TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY

If you buy your

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

—OF—

BOSTON TEA CO.,

16 Main and 17 Pearl Street, Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

The following are the time of arrival and departure of trains from the local depots. The trains start from the Union Pacific depot about ten minutes earlier than below stated, and arrive at the depot about ten minutes later.

Trains on pool lines and K. C. run on Chicago time, a half hour faster than local. Wabash trains run on St. Louis time, twenty minutes faster than local. U. P. and Lincoln trains run on Council Bluffs time.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

Depart.	Arrive.
Atlantic Ex'...5:30 p. m.	Pacific Ex'.....9:45 a m
Ex and Mail'..9:30 a. m.	Ex and Mail'..6:55 p. m.
Des Moines ac'..7:15 a. m.	Des Moines ac'..6:55 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago Ex'....5:35 p. m.	Connall B'ffs ex.....9.45
Mail and Ex'....9:45 m	Mail and Ex'..7:00 p. m.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

Depart.	Arrive.
Atlantic Ex'....5:15 p. m.	Pacific Ex'....9:15 a. m.
Mail and Ex'..9:20 a. m.	Mail and Ex'..6:15 p. m.
Accom (Sat).....5:50 p. m.	Accom (Mon)..1:45 p. m.

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE AND COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Depart.	Arrive.
Mail and Ex....9:55 a. m.	Express.....5:25 p. m.
Express.....8:25 p. m.	Mail and Ex..6:45 p. m.

UNION PACIFIC.

Depart.	Arrive.
Overland Ex....11:30 a. m.	Overland Ex...4:00 p. m.
Lincoln Ex.....11:30 a. m.	Denver Ex....8:00 a. m.
Denver Ex.....7:00 p. m.	Local Ex.....6:30 a. m.
Local Ex.....7:25 a. m.	" Ex.....9:05 a. m.
Emigrant.....5:20 p. m.	" Ex.....6:00 a. m.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC.

Depart.	Arrive.
Mail and Ex.....9:45 a. m.	Mail and Ex...4:20 p. m.
Cannon Ball....4:50 p. m.	Cannon Ball..11:05 a. m.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC.

Depart.	Arrive
For Sioux City.7:55 a. m.	Frm Sioux City6:50 p. m.
For Fort Niobrara Neb'.....7:55a. m.	Frm Fort Niobrara Neb.....6:50 p. m.
For St. Paul....7:40 p. m.	From St. Paul..8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

Leaves Omaha.	Arrives at Omaha.
Mail and Ex....7:45 a. m.	Pacific Ex....9:45 a. m.
Atlantic Ex....3:40 p. m.	Mail and Ex..7:25 p. m.

All trains daily.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

Leaves Council Bluffs.	Arives Council Bluffs.
Mail and Ex....9:20 a. m.	Mail and Ex..6:55 p. m.
Atlantic Ex....15:15 p. m.	Atlantic Ex..19:10 a. m.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA STREET RAILWAY.

Leave Council Bluffs.	Leave Omaha.
S a. m. 9 a. m 10 a. m. 11 a. m. 1 p. m. 2 p. m. 3 p. m. 4 p. m. 5 p. m. 6 p. m.	S a. m. 9 a. m. 10 a. m. 11 a. m. 1 p. m. 2p. m. 3 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 o'clock a. m., and run regularly during the day at 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, and 6 o' clock, and run to city time.

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S

G AND G

PREVENTIVE AND CURE

FOR EITHER SEX,

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

WRITTEN GUARANTEES

issued by all authorized agents.

Dr. Felix LeBrun & Co

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

G. F. Goodman, Druggist, Sole Agent, for Omaha, Neb. m&e wly

Health is Wealth.

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

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not affect a cure. Guarantees issued only by C. F. GOODMAN, Druggist, Omaha, Neb. m&e w1.

Himebaugh & Taylor

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HARDWARE

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BUILDERS' MATERIAL.

Newest styles in Bronze Goods. Carpenter and Machinists' Tools.

Warranted Cutlery and Buffalo Scales.

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Oldest Real Estate Agent.

Notary Public and Practical Conveyancer.

Clarke sells Houses and Lots, Residence Lots and Business Lots all over the city, and all additions, besides improved and unimproved farms lower than any other agent. mar 16-

J. HARRIS.

S. E. Cor. Farnam and Tenth Sts.

BUYS CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID

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Western Cornice-Works,

IRON AND SLATE ROOFING.

C. SPECHT, PROP.

1111 Douglas St. - - Omaha, Neb.

MANUFACTURER OF

Galvanized Iron Cornices

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

RE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST BY ALL WHO HAVE PUT THEM TO A PRACTICAL TEST. ADAPTED TO

Hard and Soft Coal,

COKE OR WOOD.

MANUFACTURE BY

BUCK STOVE CO.,

SAINT LOUIS.

Pierce & Bradford.

SOLE AGENTS FOR OMAHA

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague, and all disorders of the Digestive Organs. A few drops impart a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, and to all summer drinks. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

J. W. WUPPERMANN, Sole Agent.

Successor to J. W. Hancox,

51 Broadway, N. Y.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

PERSONAL—"Parts of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., is and interesting advertisement long run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing Erie Medical Co., P. O. box 513, Buffalo, N. Y. w Toledo Even. m11-2y

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, July 30th, A. D. 1883, for the grading of the following streets, viz:

Jackson street, from 10th street to St. Mary's avenue.

Thirteenth street from the alley between Marcy and Mason streets to Martha street in S. E. Roger's addition to the city of Omaha.

Pierce street, from 8th street to the west side of 10th street.

Tenth street, from Hickory street to Castellar street.

Fourteenth street, from Jackson street to Leavenworth street.

Fifteenth street, from Jackson street to Leavenworth street.

Sixteenth street, from Howard street to Leavenworth street.

Sixteenth street and Sherman avenue from Izard street to Lake street.

Saunders street, from Michigan street to Grand street.

Seventeenth street, from Howard street to Leavenworth street.

Seventeenth street, from Farnam street to Capitol avenue.

Jones street, from 10th street to Sixteenth street.

Nineteenth street, from Dodge street to Farnam street.

Dodge street, from 14th street to 9th street.

Tenth street, from Douglas street to Chicago street.

Cuming street, from Wheaton street, running west to the western boundary line of the city.

Twentieth street, from Dodge street to Davenport street.

Capitol avenue, from 17th street to 20th street.

The alleys in blocks 116 and 117.

The alleys in blocks 196 and 197.

Eleventh street, from Douglas street to Chicago treet.

Chicago street, from 16th street to 11th street.

Tenth street, from Pierce street to the alley south of the same.

Such grading to be done in accordance with plans, profiles and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Public Works, and to be fully completed not later than November 1st, 1883.

Bids to be accompanied by the signatures of proposed sureties who, in the event of the awarding of the contract, will enter into bonds with the city of Omaha for the faithful performance of such contract.

The Board of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES CREIGHTON,
Chairman Board of Public Works.

J 16 2w tw

M. R. RISDON.

Gen'l Insurance Agent

REPRESENTS:

Phœnix Assurance Co., of London, Cash Assets	$5,364,504.00
Westchester, N. Y., Capital	1,000,000.00
The Merchants, of Newark, N. J., Capital	1,275,000.00
Girard Fire, Philadelphia, Capital	1,200,000.00
Firemen's Fund, Capital	1,239,812.00

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JOHN C. JACOBS.

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UNDERTAKER.

JAMES McVEY,

Practical Horse Shoer.

Makes a specialty of Roadsters and tenderfoot horses. Shops, Dodge street bet. 11th and 12th, Ol Bellevue House.

TRAVEL IN AUSTRIA.

A Picturesque Journey Over the Mountains From Trieste to Vienna

Some of the Advantages of Class Division in the Cars—The Varying Scenery Along the Route.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

VIENNA, June 28.—"Only foreigners and fools ride first on the Austrian and German railways, where the second-class accommodations are as good as the first in any other country," were the parting words of one who has had experience sufficient to be a just judge; so I was utterly without class prejudice when I walked into the magnificent railroad station at Trieste, with its crowd of porters, soldiers, custom-house inspectors and railway officials, all in uniform. The first thing that strikes one about a foreign railway is the solidity and beauty with which everything is constructed, the neatness and cleanliness with which it is kept, and the politeness and courtesy of the innumerable employes. I had the general American impression that we were the only people in the world who understood "railroading," but my opinions are undergoing a radical change, and the more I see the more decided are my conclusions that one can travel here more rapidly, more safely, more economicly than at home, and with as much more comfort. I like the class divisions for the reasons that you can have luxury and pay well for it, you can have comfort for a fair price, and if you are hard up you can ride for half the price you could on any of our roads. There sleeping-cars upon all the Continental railways I have yet seen, certainly not Pulman cars, but what they call "coupe lit" (bed carriage), which, although it lacks some of the comforts to which we are accustomed, also lacks many of the disadvantages. The idea of being locked up in your bed is at first unpleasant, but one soon becomes accustomed to it, as at every station where your train stops there is a delay of four or five minutes. Then your door is opened, and before the train starts the "guard" visits your compartment and sees that you are on board. Each compartment has electric communication with the locomotive, so that by pressing on a button you can at once stop the train; in addition to that there is a map of the line, showing stations, distances, connections and other matters of interest, tacked up against the side, as well as the rules and regulations governing passengers on the train and at the stations.

FIRST AND SECOND-CLASS.

The first-class carriages are trimmed with velvet, covered with lace, and under no circumstances are more than six permitted in one compartment. The second-class are trimmed with gray cloth, which I think is far neater than the former, and seats eight persons, while the third are trimmed with black oil cloth, and hold just as many as can find seats, and a seat you are bound to have. (I have spoken specially of the Austrian railways, but there is comparatively little difference between them and the others.)

The Julian Alps form an abrupt and an immediate background to Trieste, so as the train steams out of the station we at once begin slowly to climb their steep sides at a grade which puts Kittanning Point to shame. Our course is north, but for miles we go due east, up, up, until the several thousand feet are at last surmounted; for the first half hour the view is grand in the extreme, the city is beneath us, whilst the bay lies like a sheet of silver, glancing and simmering in the morning sun; far away, yet to the right, is the blue coast line, that marks the spot where Venice rests on her hundred isles, whilst on the left are the bright green fields of Illyria. Close at hand are the white cottages of the peasants, built wherever a spot of ground can be rescued from the mountain side, stone vine-covered terraces, and peach and cherry and pear trees in profusion, all covered with their different colored blossoms, altogether making such a scene as must have gladdened the eyes of the hungry Israelites when they first entered the promised land. The track is double, with stone ballast, and kept like a garden walk; the trains pass to the left instead of right, and every mile or two we pass a neat "division house," in front of which stands, like a soldier at attention, with a rolled flag in his hand, a uniformed track watchman. Sharp curves skirt chasms which are so deep that a look down causes your fingers involuntarily to close on the seat arm. Tunnel after tunnel is passed. The top of the mountain, as it gradually slopes off toward the north, reminds me very much of the west side of the Alleghenies, only here every available foot is under cultivation; it is a regular "stony ladder" with little bits of fields and immense boulders, such land as I once heard Gough describe as "the more a man had of it the poorer he was." The poverty of the soil is plainly shown by the only tree which appears to thrive, "jack" pine, and it is not large nor abundant; but as we go northward two hours from Trieste we get into the regular district, where they plant pine and cultivate it as a man would an orchard.

WOMEN IN THE MINES.

Four hours after leaving Trieste the mountains are passed and we enter the beautiful fertile valley of which the grand old town of Laibach is the center of attraction.

In another hour we reach Sagor and its great coal mines, where there are little to see excepting crowds of women working like pack mules at the mouths of the drifts (mines.) The coal is semi-bituminous, and resembles slate more than anything else. I have never seen such dirty looking stuff, but it appears to answer for fuel, as they are burning it on our queer-looking locomotive, and we are getting along rapidly amongst the mountains once again, but this time we are following a swift stream as it winds in and out of the gorges, and the mountain peaks, sometimes snow-clad, are far above us on either hand. The railway embankment on the side next the stream is a solid wall, and this extends for miles and miles. An occasional tunnel is passed and numerous splendid stone bridges, built arch on arch, as they span the deeper ravines. The river is also used as a highway, and every now and then we pass women hauling long narrow boats up the stream. At the mouth of almost every ravine is a cottage or two, and wherever there is a mountain run a mill is to be found. Occasionally the valley opens out a little and here is nestled an exceedingly small village, with its ever-accompanying church.

Every here and there by the wayside is erected a crucifix so that the traveller need not lose time in combining his business with religion, and yet with all these outward signs I venture to say that there is as little real piety in Austria as in any other country in the world. At 4 o'clock we reach Gratz, the cheapest place in Austria, and, for that reason the home of many retired army officers. You can see soldiers wherever you go in Europe, but in this town officers are as plentiful as they formerly were in Washington on the eve of a battle. The museum of ancient arms and armour, and in fact of everything belonging to the military service of three or four hundred years since, is famous. It is a regular arsenal, as they have every thing by the hundred, and could supply every museum in the United States with a full line of curiosites, and never miss them; I noticed jacks, chains, pullys, scales and locks four hundred years old, also drums of the same age with the original heads yet in. The railway between Gratz and this place crosses the Semmering pass of the mountains, one of the grandest feats of engineering yet accomplished; the views are wild, and at times startling.

Although Hanover (the province I mean particularly now) is a part and parcel of the kingdom of Prussia, and probably will always remain so, there is no particularly great amount of love wasted between the Hanoverians and the Prussians. For, once upon a time, Hanover was a little kingdom all by itself; and, though hardly as large as a middle-sized California county, was one of the European powers and was consulted, conciliated and treated with a great deal of consideration. But when Prussia and Austria got mixed up into a dispute and resorted, in 1866, to arms in order to settle the matter, the then king of Hanover was unfortunate enough to shout with the weaker side and star an expedition to Austria's relief. But Prussia was on the alert, and before the said expedition got very far on its way Austriaward it was comfortably taken charge of and disposed of by Prussia. Not only was this done, but the king of Hanover was deposed and turned into a grand duke, or something like that, while Hanover itself became a part of the Prussian kingdom. Hence it comes about that the Hanoverians love to talk of the times when Hanover was independent and speculate on the possibilities of a return of those good old times. But, though they do not love Prussia very much, they do love the German empire—united Germany—and, as Prussia is the king-pin in the confederation, the Hanoverians are put in the rather trying position of loving and still not loving the same thing at the same time.

REVERENCE FOR AN EX-QUEEN.

It is almost a touching sight to see the reverence with which they greet their grayhaired, stately ex-queen as she rides through the streets with her liveried coachman and footman. Everybody stops and makes a profound and most respectful salutation as she passes by, and she as graciously returns the greeting.

Why Hanover, with its narrow boundaries and its comparatively few people, was ever powerful enough to have been considered at all in European statecrast may not, at first sight, appear plain. But when one sees the people and contrafts them with those of other parts of Germany the problem solves itself. For the Hanoverians are brighter, livelier, quicker than any other people whom I have seen in Germany. When they move along the street they make some approach toward American haste and they bear in their countenance the stamp of a greater personal independence of character, and appear as if they had more of an idea of their own personal worth and rights.

Collapse of the Boom in Hops.

New York Sun.

The bottom has entirely dropped out of the boom in hops by which brewers were so badly scared last winter. Some of the lucky operators who had large stocks when the flurry commenced, and the bold but prudent ones who went in with a dash and sold out at big figures without waiting for bigger ones, made large sums of money in the earlier months of the excitement. Several of them are credited with having pocketed half a million each. But those who held on to do better, and nearly all the outside speculators have been nipped.

When hops, for which 16 cents a pound is a payiug price to the producer, were forced up to $1.15, the confident bulls proclaimed that the price would reach $1.50, and perhaps even $2, before the year's state crop could come in. They were believed by many brewers and speculators, who bought on the unnatural rise. Brewers laid in large stocks at 87 cents, and felicitated themselves upon having done so. One who had bought for delivery at 80 cents was offered $2,000 to relinquish his contract and refused. That was only last winter. Now good hops are down to 25 to 28 cents, and choice State to 35 cents, and at most 40 cents. Geo. Bechtel bought a large quantity of hops a week ago at 34 cents from a man who had paid 90 cents for them on speculation.

An operator said yesterday that the boom was started by the unusually large demand from English brewers, on account of the comparative failure of the hop harvest in both England and Bohemia. They sent over here to buy hops still on the vines last season, and so started the upward movement. All would have gone well but for the discovery of a new source of supply. Australia sent to England quite a large harvest of fine hops at a season when nobody thought of a new crop coming in. Then the trouble began.

Another said: "That's all very well as far as it goes, but the real cause of the break was not Australian hops, which could have been absorbed easily, but the necessities of the outside speculators who bought in at high prices and then couldn't afford to hold on. When they began to let their holdings slip into the market at a decline a tumble followed, for others got scared and there was a general rush to realize. You can credit the fall to men without the necessary nerve or capital to speculate, yet who would try to do so because they thought they saw others making fortunes by it."

Still another said: "When hops advanced so surprisingly an enormous trade sprang up in hop substitutes, compounds of drugs, which numbers of brewers all over the land made use of. For one of these substitutes the certificate of a well-known chemist was procured that it was actually better than hops. For others the claim was made that they were cheaper than hops, and that the beer made with them could not be told from that made with hops. Here is a sample of one of them: It is a brown, resin-like mass, with a bitter taste in which you can detect nothing of the hops; but its manufacturers affirm that when boiled in the wort it develops in the beer the genuine hop flavor. Of course, it has not the beneficial effect of the lupuline of the hop, but what do certain brewers care for that if they can sell the beer?"

The Rest of an Infant.

John Kelley, Esq., Sheriff of Otsego county, N. Y., says that for years he had been a constant sufferer from rheumatism of the knee, and could not sleep. He applied St. Jacobs Oil, and that night he slept as peacefully as an infant. It cured him.

THE GARFIELD HOME.

How the Late President's Family Spends the Summer Months.

Cleveland Herald.

The large, airy house is in splendid condition, and the entire place is kept up as well as any suburban home on the Western Reserve. The spacious lawns in front and at the sides of the house are velvety green and are kept close cropped. The drives and walks are beautifully graveled and not a spear of grass dares lift its head between the pebbles. Beds of geraniums and hot-house plants in full bloom det the lawns. The trees are symmetrically trimmed. The barns are clean and in thorough repair.

A pleasant picture of the daily life of the now famous family was presented to the eye of the reporter. On the front piazza, in an easy rocking-chair, sat the aged mother, a little grayer, perhaps, for the experiences of the past two years, but looking very cool and comfortable in the twilight. A little to the east, on the board piazza; were the children, seated in a knot whittling, Irwin and Abram and the two little Rudolph boys. Around the corner to the east was Miss Mollie, sitting on a window-sill and toying with the shutters of the blind. In the rear, on the west side of the house, the family horse and carriage stood, as if in readiness to take some members of the family for a moonlight drive.

Mrs. Garfield, Harry and James were not visible, but are living on the farm, having returned from Saratoga last week Tuesday. Here the family now live and will remain during the summer. There are twelve members in all, besides the help; Mrs. Garfield, grandma and the five children; Mr. Joseph Rudolph, his father, wife and two children. Their Mentor life is by no means tedious. The village is a decidedly pleasant one, the family is provided with every comfort, and there is no one to molest or make afraid. Occasionally a trip is made to Little mountain in order to escape the heat for a day or two. Last week the Rudolph boys and some of the Garfield boys drove over to Kirtland and inspected the Mormon temple there. Frequent trips are made down to Cleveland, and occasional trips to other places even more distant, but the family spend most of their time in Mentor.

The youngsters, Abram and Irwin, seem to enjoy themselves hugely. There is a stream of water called Rose's creek just west of the homestead, and here in connection with some other boys of the neighborhood they have built a dam, thus causing the water to deepen and make a good place for swimming. Here they have some rare frolics. They also go on occasional fishing expeditions. Altogether, the Garfield home is a delightful place and its occupants experience no lack of wholesome diversion, although living in such comparative retirement.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Drank With Soda Water

is delicious. All druggists have it. It is refreshing and cooling. Try it often!

ANCIENT RUINS IN SONORA.

Tucson Citizen.

Ancient ruins have recently been discovered in Sonora, which, if the reports are true, surpass anything of the kind yet found on this continent. The ruins are said to be about four leagues southeast of Magdalena. There is one pyramid which has a base of 4,350 feet and rises to the height of 750 feet. There is a winding roadway from the bottom leading upon an easy grade to the top, wide enough for carraiges to pass over, which is said to be twenty-three miles in length. The outer walls of the roadway are laid in solid masonry from huge blocks of granite in rubble, and the circles are as uniform and the grade as regular as they could be made at this date by our best engineers. The wall, however, is only occasionally exposed, being covered over with the debris and earth, and in many places the sahuaro and other indigenous plants and trees have grown up, giving the pyramid the appearance of a mountain. To the east of the pyramid a short distance is a small mountain about the same size, which rises to about the same height, and if reports are true, will prove more interesting to the archæologist than the pyramid. There seems to be a heavy layer of a species of gypsum about half way up the mountain, which is as white as snow, and may be cut into any conceivable shape, yet sufficiently hard to retain its shape after being cut.

In this layer of stone a people of unknown age have cut hundreds upon hundreds of rooms from five by ten to sixteen to eighteen feet square. These rooms are cut out of the solid stone so even and true are the walls, floor, and ceiling, so plumb and level, as to defy variation. There are no windows in the rooms and but one entrance, whichis always from the top. The rooms are about eight feet high from floor to ceiling; the stone is so white that it seems almost transparent, and the rooms are not at all dark. On the walls of these rooms are numerous hieroglyphics and representations of human forms, with hands and feet of human beings cut in the stone in different places. But, strange to say, the hands all have five fingers and one thumb, and the feet have six toes. Charcoal is found on the floors of many of the rooms, which would indicate that they built fires in their houses. Stone implements of every description are to be found in great numbers in and about the rooms. The houses or rooms are one above the other, three or four stories high; but between each story there is a jog or recess the full width of the room below, so that they present the appearance of large steps leading up the mountain.

Who these people were and what age they lived in must be answered, if answered at all, by the "wise men of the East." Some say they were the ancestors of the Mayos, a race of Indians who still inhabit Southern Sonora, who have blue eyes, fair skin, and light hair, and, are said to be a moral, industrious, and frugal race of people, who have written a language and know something of mathematics.

Do Not Move Blindly.

Go carefully in purchasing medicine. Many advertised remedies can work great injury—are worse than none. *Burdock Blood Bitters* are purely a vegetable preparation; the smallest child can take them. They kill disease and cure the patient in a safe and kindly manner.

How to Keep Cool.

N. Y. Journal.

Said a physician yesterday, who looked cool in spite of the thermometer:

"It is supposed by most persons that if they bathe in cold water, drink iced lemonade, ginger ale, ice water, etc., sleep with a thin coverlet over them, eat cold dinners and rub their faces with their pocket handkerchiefs every few moments that they will be cool, or, at least as comfortable as the weather will permit. Now this is all wrong. A cold drink makes one feel exceedingly comfortable for a few moments, and then the individual will feel warmer than ever and perspire more profusely.

"The best way to keep cool is as follows: Do not drink any ice water; take only one glass of soda or lemonade a day; eat a warm dinner, but do not eat quite as much as you want; take hot coffee or tea for breakfast, just as you do in winter; sleep with a very light gauze blanket over you in the night, and take a sponge bath in tepid salt water before retiring. This makes the body cool, and keeps musquitoes away. Do not wear a heavy hat or tight collar; wear light flannels, low cut shoes, carry an umbrella, and above all, do not rub your face too often, because the action only heats the skin in a greater degree and makes you perspire more freely.

If this advice is strictly followed you will be cooler and healthier.

Depend Upon it.

Mother Shipton's prophesies and Louisiana elections are very uncertain things, but *Thomas' Eclectric Oil* can be depended upon always. It cures aches and pains of every description.

Jews as Chess Players.

The result of the chess tournament was, the Jewish Chronicle says, a veritable triumph for Jewish chess players. Out of the fourteen engaged in the chief or "master" tournament go less than six were Jews. And in the prize lists the first prize was taken by a Jew—Zukertort—and the second prize was likewise adjudged to another Jew—Steinitz. Besides these, another Jew—English—secured the fifth prize, and a fourth—Rosenthal—obtained the prize allotted to the competitor who made the best score against the prize winners. Out of the eight prizes given no less than one-half were won by Jews. The very great number who rank among the highest players and the success of Zukerfort and Steinitz clearly indicate that there must be something in the Jewish intellect peculiarly adapted to the game. The mathematical bent of mind, the patience, perseverance and daring, and the peculiar quality known as long-headedness, are all properties of Jewish nature, which are equally valuable for business and for chess. From the times of the Talmud Jews have been pre-eminent at games similar to chess, and in modern times Jews have counted several of the best players for several generations.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sextual debility cured by Well's "Health Renewer."

Ready for the Shock.

Burlington Hawkeye.

"I am a cautious man," said Mr. Slowboy, "and rarely place myself in danger with takeng great precautions," and he lifted out of his wagon a dry goods box and brass kettle. "I came out here to see a match three weeks ago," the old man explained, "and during the game a red-hot ball right from the bat struck me like a cannon-shot between the eyes, bent my spectacles double, broke both glasses, dissarranged my ideas, obstructed my view of the game and knocked me down. Then the catcher and short-stop ran together and stood on me and jumped up to catch the ball, and when they came down they both kicked me for getting in the way and making them miss that foul. And now I have brought along this dry goods box to sit in and this brass kettle to wear on my head."

And placidly, safely, but a little warm withal, he saw the game through.

NO REST DAY OR NIGHT.

In the Fall of 1875 my sufferings were terrible. I was swollen to such proportions that I feared my limbs would burst. I had the best medical talent obtainable, and at the worst stage of my illness, when my husband and many friends had given me up to die, the late Dr. John Woodbury made a thorough examination of my water, and pronounced my case acute kidney disease, bordering on Bright's disease, accompanied by gravel, and recommended the immediate use of Hunt's Remedy. At this time I was suffering most terrible pain in may back, limbs, and head, and could find no rest day or night for weeks, and I was growing weaker daily until this kind physician ordered me to take Hunt's Remedy. Before taking half of one bottle I commenced to improve, and after taking six bottles was entirely cured. This was nearly eight years ago, and I have had no return of the disease. I have recommended Hunt's Remedy to others in similar cases, and it has never failed to cure. I have also used it for sick headache, and found in it a sure relief. I think it the best medicine made, and cheerfully recommend it to all.

MRS. W. H. STILSON,
No. 16 Tyler St., Boston, Mass.

April 18, 1883.

A WELL-KNOWN MAN.

Hunt's Remedy having been recommended to me for kidney end liver complaints, I purchased some at the "People's Drug Store" and used it in my family, and found it to be a very valuable medicine, and I gladly recommend it highly to my friends, knowing it to be beneficial to those troubled with kidney or liver disease.

Respectfully yours,
ELISHA NOYSE,
April 14, 1883. 636 St., So. Boston, Mass.

A LAST MANUFACTURER.

I have used Hunt's Remedy for the kidney complaint, and having been fully restored to health by its use, I can testify to its use value.

Daily I recommend it to some one of my friends, al of whom I know have been benefited by its use.

Gratefully,
GEO. P. COX.

Malden, Mass., April 23, 1883.

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All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are weak, nervous, low spirited, physically drained, and unable to perform life's duties properly, can be certainly and permanently cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by doctors, ministers and the press. *The Medical Weekly says:* "The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, &c., is wholly superseded by THE MARSTON BOLUS." Even hopeless cases secured of certain restoration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Sent for trial. Consultation with physician free.

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Chicago, Milwaukee, Beaver Dam and Oshkosh.
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Swift's Specific has been the means of bringing health and happiness to thousands who were pronounced incurable of Blood and Skin Diseases.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

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Up to May last I had spent at least five hundred dollars for treatment by many of the best medical men, without any benefit. I suffered excruciatingly, and all my best friends advised me that the icy hand of death was fast approaching. I caught at S. S. S. like a drowning man at a straw. After taking two bottles I could feel a change for the better. The sores began to discharge freely and the Rheumatism to abate. When I had taken six bottles every sore had healed and my skin began to assume a natural appearance. I persisted until I had taken twelve bottles, large size, and THERE IS NOT A SYMPTOM OF THE DISEASE REMAINING, and I feel as well as I ever did. I have gained twenty-one pounds in flesh, and my friends wonder at my improved condition. I have recommended it many, and in every instance with complete success. *I believe that S. S. S. has saved me from a horrible death.*

C. H. SMILEY,
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I am sure that Swift's Specific saved my life. I was terribly poisoned with Malaria, and was given up to die. Swift's Specific relieved me promptly and entirely. I think it is the greatest remedy of the age.

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