THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. 1890.

NTEREST TO THE FARMER. | tariff legislation in christendom won't help him, and while the writer is a strong protectionist, he says here he

aething About the Original Cultivation of Maize in America.

SCIENCE IN BREEDING SHEEP.

How to Obtain the Best Results with Pigs-The Longevity of the Apple Tree-Breeding for Beef.

Jared G. Smith, assistant agriculturist at the state experiment station, has issued the following bulletin on corn:

Indian corn, the staple cereal of Nebraska, Kansas, lowa and Illinois, is of distinctively American origin and development. It is supposed to have been first found in cultivation by the year 1006 A. D., and by them introduced into the old world between that date and 1135 A. D. There are early references to a grain, supposed to be Indian corn or maize, having been cultivated in Spain, Italy, the South of France, and along the banks of the Volga previous to 1492, and some writers have ascribed to it an oriental origin. However, It is certain that malze was neither widely known nor generally used until after the historical discovery of America. The majority of investigators are agreed upon its western birthplace, Central A merica.

The first recorded attempt at cultivation by European colonists was made on the banks of the James river in 1607, when the men sent over bp the "London com-pany" took lessons from the Indians.

Absolute evidence exists of its cultivation in Peru in prehistoric times. As early as the conquest of Mexico and Peru it was noted that there wer several varieties of maize, showing that it had already been domesticated a number of years.

Among the North American Indians the original method of planting was to scrape the soil into small mounds, a foot or more across at the top, planting four or five kernals in the top of each mound, A dead fish or a crab from the seashore was frequently placed in each hill for a fertilizer. The earth was kept mellow with clam shell or bone hoes, and the fields were watched and protected from the ravages of birds. Sometimes the same mounds were used year after year. until they became large enough for three or four groups of stalks three feet apart.

A method was in use among the Navajo Indians of the arid southwest, which bears some resemblance to "list ing" as now practiced. The kernels sometimes wrapped in a ball of mud, were dropped in holes twelve to eigh-teen inches deep. When the plants commenced togrow the dirt was filled in around the stalks. It is said that the Indians could in this way raise good crops where the ordinary surface plant

ing was a failure. The varieties of corn are very numer us. There seems to be no end of new kinds produced by crossing and hybridi zation. In color it is of all shades, mot-tled, striped, and variously marked with white, pink, red, yellow, blue and black The cars vary in length from one to fifteen inches, and bears from eight t thirty-six rows of kernels. Originally the cars seem to have had an old number of rows, nine, eleven, or thirteen, but that arrangement has now entirely dis-

appeared. We have commenced a series of experiments at the college farm on the planting, cultivation and growth of this great staple. We desire to place on ecord exact information as to the cos of production, per bushel and per acre, the various counties of the state. will not only be a favor, but will be of much value to the producer if such in-formation can be obtained. Every farmer is requested to report by November 1, 1890, if possible, on the fol lowing points: Cost per acre of breaking stalks, plowing and harrowing; cost of planting, whether listed, checkrowed or drilled; cost of cultivating, and number of times; cost of husking and storing in cribs; cost of repairs to machinery, and interest on capital and rent of land, and the total cost of raising, and the average yield, per acre.

don't de

serve any protection. It don't matter what kind of sheep you breed; breed them true and produce the best results. Breed what you like-Shropshire, Merino, Cotswold, any of the shivesor down. Broed them for con-stitution, wool and mutton. If you grow poor wool you must necessa rily grow poor matten, and vice versa. Now commence. Repent versa.

and showyourrepentance by your works. Cull, castrate and kill, until you bring your breeding stock up to the highest standard. We had a plain, frank talk with a Vermont breeder on this question of complex breeders. of careless breeding, or as we put it to him, breeding for the immediate dollar, and while he admitted the truth of my statement, heattempted to vindicate his and his neighbors' actions by the attempt to supply the great demand then pre-vailing. But in these days of general depression we must do our best.

Young Porkers.

Inorder to obtain the best results all around, the pigs hould be taught to cat as early in life as possible, says an ex-change. In some cases this will be when they are about two weeks of age. The time of teaching them to eat will vary. The size of the litter in some cases and in others the amount of milk given by the dam will governit. Teachng them to eat is best accomplished by lacing a small trough out of reach the dam and supplying it h warm, sweet, skimmed milk with sonled When and com. the pigs get to eating fairly be careful to increase the feed as gradually as the pig's power of assimilation increases. Right ere care should be exercised in feeding the dam. Avoid getting her "off her feed." There is nothing so well adapted to make young pigs grow as well as their dams milk. While feeding the pigs liberally the sow should be fed all she will ent of the food best calculated to make her give large quantities of milk. Good shorts mixed with bran, or the shorts alone, made into slop, and soaked between feeds, accompanied by a few cars of corn, make a good milk-giving ration.

Longevity of Apple Trees.

"Why are apple trees shorter lived than they were when I was a boy?" asked an old New England farmer. "I know of orchards that were set before I was born and which are still in good condition, but my trees set forty years ago, begin to show signs of giving out." The causes of this difference in the ongevity of fruit trees are obviously three, viz: The nature of the varieties planted, the kind of calture given and the increased severity of winters.

Nearly all the old orchards are composed of seedling trees, says an Exchange. Seedlings are hardier than most of the improved varieties. West-ward, and especially on the prairies, any particular variety is commonly shorter lived than it is in New England. It is probable that the varieties which have originated and have long grown east ward are not adapted to the west. High cultivation with consequent heavy crops is a forcing process, and no doubt tends olessen the longevity of trees. Trees which bear lighterops of small apples approach the wild state and are not wern out so soon as highly cultivated trees. High cultivation judiciously ap plied is not to be discouraged, however, for a short life with an abundance of fruit is preferable to a long life with less and inferior fruit. As a country be-comes denuded of forests the winter climate becomes more vigorous. As a consequence many new varieties which were formerly regarded as hardy, are now destroyed. The remedy lies chiefly in growing wind breaks. Prairie clim-

LONG JONES. How the Well Known Illinois Politi-

cian Got His Name. jaunty soft hat, covering a not overlarge, but well-sdaped head, a pair of kindly but piercing blue eyes, heavy eye-brows, a grizzled beard and moustache, s large, aggressive nose, full of energy and determination, a face full of intelligence and earnestness, six feet four and half inches of slender but active muscle, bone and sincw, clad in black coat and vest, and black trousers; and white check whole outfit terminating in shapely pedal pedal extremities incased in neatly fitting pair of shees, highly in lished. a portrait of "Long" Jones in silhouette; a pen drawing of the Sampson of the re-publican party of Illinois, with a little oit of the Moses thrown in as a sort of

spice. Mr. Jones tells in a merry spirit the eircumstances attending his later

christening, when his acquaintances began to know him as "Long Jones." He was sent from Jo Daviess county member of the twenty eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the general assembly. In the twenty eighth assembly there was only one Jones, and he was referred to as "Jones of Jo Daviess." But in the twenty-ninth as-

sembly there was two Joneses in the list of members. Will Eaton, who was one of the old newspaper gang, and one of the most popular fellows, too, represented what is now the rains of Wilbur F Storey's great talents at Springfield. "Jones of Jo 200 Daviess" was WAS chairman of the house caucus during that session, and, as the republicans were in the majority, it became necessary for "Jones of Jo Davies" to make many motions. Eaton was not the man to waste his strength where such expenditure of vital, force was not absolutely necessary. So when it dawned upon his mind that "Jones of Jo Davies" and the other Jones might be referred to very often in his dispatches, and that it might be necessary for him to multiply

words in order to tell them apart, he served notice upon the public, upon the two Joneses and upon all concerned, that in order to distinguish the member rom Jo Davies from the other Jones he should refer to the former as "Long Jones. He kept his word, and the application has stuck to the man from Jo Daviess ever since. Will Eaton was really the godfather of "Long" Jones.

Some of the herbs in Hall's Hair Renewer, the wonderful preparation for restering the color and thickening the growth of the hair, grow plentifully in New England.

ON ENGLISH RAILROADS.

Blackmailers Find Opportunity in the Compartment Cars.

Julian Ralph, in Harper's Weekly, ays: The stories about the advantage taken of the compariment system in English railroad cars by the female adventuress are not greatly exaggerated. In London, on the sulphurous and cavernous underground railroad, one day while 1 was a passenger there, an Englishman told me of two instances of attempted blackmail that were fresh in his mind, in one he played a conspicuous part. Happening to be left alone with a woman in a compartment she raised an outery when the train slowed up at one of the stations. He asked her what was the matter, and she said that unless he gave her a sum of money she intended to have him arrested. He defied her, and she screamed again, continuing hereries until the train stopped and a guard came to the door. To him my acquaintance told the plain story of what had occurred and it chanced that the guard believed him. "I've seen you traveling a bit too often

up and down the road," the guard said to her, "and I'll advise you to say no more, but leave before you get into ates are especially destructive and any natural protection should be eagerly

pretty neatly."

George Campbell, Hopkinsville, Ky., says Burdock Bloed Bitters is the best preparation

for the blood and stomach ever manufactured.

Took Him for a Spotter.

"Do you know," said abusiness man to

a New York Tribune reporter, "that I had an experience recently which was not at all complimentary to my vanity?

started from San Francisco to New

York, and on the day after my first night on the sleeping car 'I noticed that

notches had been cut in the heels of

A VERY NOVEL PROFESSION. For Three Dollars You Get "Your Face

Washed While You Wait." COMPLEXIONS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

A London Importation in San Francisco that Promises to be a Popular Fad-Freckles Erased, Wrinkles Removed.

It's queer! Very queer! 1 always thought loould wash my face, ut I find I have been laboring under an gregious error, says a writer in the San Prancisco Examiner.

And so are all the rest of womankind who have not the untold gold to go ahunting after novellies.

"Have you ever visited a face-She's a London importation, insist on calling "the elite" than an ordinary woman can by washing a stream

just running over with gold ingets for a year. She washed my face for me the other day, and I must say I rather enjoyed it. I felt like some eastern Begun with a retinue of slaves and no end of armies at my command.

She was a tail woman with sad eves and a pleasant smile. When I came in, she arose shouly and led me into an inner noom There she bid me take off my waist. I obeyedin silent awe. She drew out a sofa, shook up a particularly sleepy pillow, and said, "Lie down."

I fay down. She spread some big curly towels over me, and then she began. She took a soft cloth and a bowland at beside me. She said there was nothing but water and soap in that bowl, but it did leave a faint, delicate perfume on my skin that was deliciously refreshing. Then she rubbed my checks gently, then she rubbed them "with wigor," then with more "wigor," Just as I was going to protest she stopped. Then she fetched another bowl. The water in that howl was just smoking hot, but she didn't mind

"It's good for the skin," she snid, as she saw me eveing the steam rather timorously. She rubbed me again with the hot water. "Now your face is be-ginning to look clean," she said. I replied not at all to this rather equivocal compliment. She took a little box' dipped her finger in it and brought out adabof acreamy mixture. She put this on my face and proceeded to rub it in. Then the real work began.

She drew her thumbs gently down the sides of my nose; then she fluttered the tips of her fingers down my checks. She patted my chia lovingly. She smoothed my forehead affectionately. She pinched me caressingly, I began to grow drowsy.

She drew her slim fingers lightly across my forehead. The cable car gongs began to sound strangely far

way. She laid her soft palm gently across my eyes. "Are you ever troubled with facial neuralgia?" she said. "This is a splendid cure for that, and there is nothing like it for nervous headache. It akes all the nervous, worried lines out of the face and makes a woman look young and fresh-faced. Then the masage, which seems so simple, is a reguar system. Each movement is studied. Each touch is calculated to bring the nuscles into action and so fill out the skin and make it wholesome and healthful. I never use anything but hot water and a little soap just at first

she said. "Then here are the plumpers." Plumpers ye unitiated, are sim-ply little rubber lozenges which the de-voted searcher for beauty must chew patiently for ten ninutes every morning

and ten minutes every night. "This," said my rosy instructress, "exercises the cheek muscles and rounds them out.

"Do you chew them?" I asked, looking at her plump cheeks. "Not now," she said; "my face is filled

out. I wondered if the plumpers had much to do with the outline of those peachy

cheeks, but I said nothing. "You should wash the face as little as possible." declared my oracle. "Hot water, which some people preach is good for a shiny, oily skin, but is ruina-tion to a dry one. I wash my face with a little bag of orris root and almond flour, when I wash it at all, but I gener ally use theoream for cleaning the skin. The little bag of orris root was so sweet smelling and dainty that I boughtone on the spot, despite the ominous some-thing that keptsaying: "I've heard that almond flour brings a down on the face. "Do you make up the face?" I queried, diffidently.

"Indeed, yes," said pretty Miss Swansdown.

She was so soft and dainty that she looked just like a delicious flesh-colored powder puff, and I christened her Miss Swansdown mentally, though I was out-wardly vory dignified-at least as dignified as any woman can be who asks an-

"Yes" indeed," said Miss Swansdowh. "'Yes" indeed," said Miss Swansdowh. "'I'll make you up if youlike." I did like, so she began.

She washed me with rose water. Such rose water! Not the thin, sickish stuff we buy at the corner chemists, but genuine rose water, all fresh with the scent of gardens and sunny balconies, and sweet with the deathless sweetness of

dving petalt. "There is no alcohol in this," said Miss Swansdown.

The next thing she did was this: She took a little bottle of something that looked like the reddest kind of red ink. She poured some of this sanguinary liquid on a small sponge, and then sponged my face till it glowed with, alas, simulated blush. That blush was so real that it would deceive the elect. She arranged it so that I blushed high on my cheek and low on my cheek. In the middle there was so blush.

"That's natural," she said. "A really rosy check always has a white spot somewhere near the middle. That's where women make such a mistake. They paint the whole side of the face, and that makes it look artificial. Some women even paint over the eyes. Who ever saw a woman blush up into her eyebrows? A woman that did that would show herself ignorant of the first principles of blushing." While she chatted she took a while

liquid and spreadit on my face till I looked sicklied o'er with the pale cast of something very far from thought. But my brow was pale and thoughtful and my nose was deliciously white, so I didn't mind. She dipped her sponge in the red again, and rubbed it on my lips. She took a little pencil and shaded my lashes. She took a little brush and brashed mybrows. Shorubbed her sponge on my chin. She blended the whole thing dantily with her palms, and she leaned back and said, "Now," riumphantly.

I seized a glass.

Yes, really very presentable. "How much?" I said. "One dollar," replied Miss Powderpuff persuasively. I gave her the dollar and went away. But my arms were full of quaint bottles, queer boxes and pretty packages. I shall never dare think how much precious gold I squandered all be-cause Miss Powderpuff was so pretty and so convincing. When I reached the to take the dirt off. Now don't you feel street Heltqueer. When I had walked a block I felt worse. When I had walked two blocks I weat in and bought a veil. 'I'll wash my face as soon as I get home," I thought. I reached home and found friends awaiting me. I couldn't very well sit in my own rooms, with a thick veil on. So I was compelled to unmask. Idrew of that will in fear and trembling, expecting to hear a chorus of "Jezabel" when my toe artistic

FIGHTING THE SIOUX. The Part General Crook Took in the Campaiga of 1876.

Volumes might be compiled from the abundant material relating to the operations of Crook and others in the strug-gle which broke the spirit of the Sioux nation and brought that haughliest and most formidable of savage tribes under the subjection of the government, writes Captain J. S. Payne in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. The people of this country had little knowledge of the mag-nitude of that straggle, and have lost sight of the fact that its termination opened for speedy settlement the vast territory out of which several new states have since been created. The paign was conducted and concluded while the people were celebrating the centennial of the Declaration of Inde pendence and engaged in the excitement of a presidential election, followed by a dispute as to the result that for a time threatened civil war. Under the cir cumstances it was natural that more proximate even's should dwarf occur ences whose importance the most intel ligentmind could not then fully meas ure. Had not the destruction of Custor's command shocked the

ablic and sharply drawn attention to the border, it is safe to say that the great Sioux war of 1876 would have re lved but passing mention, and gone into history unnoted and unsung. As it was, that memorable tragedy fixed the public gaze, while the reverse of the pleture where successful feats of arms, and the powress, fortitude and courage of the Amvrican soldier are shown, has

never attracted popular attention. In dealing with hostile Indians It was General Crook's way to be in person at the theater of war, and to this habit may be fairly ascribed much of the succe that attended his campaigns. It was from no want of confidence that he pursued this course, but from a sense of responsibility he was always ready to assume, as well as from a natural taste for. froatier service. In this sue cossful soldier and mighty hunter was developed the highest gen-ins of the frontiersman; and he loved the rod, the chase, the rifle, the gun, the saddle, the camp and bivouac, and, when duty called, the warpath. He even found recreation in purs dis that, to men less energetic and intense than himself, were distasteful and irk-some. For instance, during the brief respite between the terrible fall campaign of 1876 and the severe winter campaign that followed he enjoyed his holi-

of Laramie peak. Mothers will find Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25 cents a bottle

Deathof Crina's Wea'thiest Man-

The mail which has just arrived from lhina, says the London Times, brings news of the death, at his palace at Homm, in Canton, of probably wealthiest man in China. In the history of the foreign trade of China no same is so celebrated as that of Howqua. For he last forty years of its existence he was the head of a unique corporation of monopolists known as the Co-Hong. which was usually composed of eight Canton merchants. His wealth was almost fabulous. In 1834 he put it down himself at over \$26,000,000. In 1841. when Sir Hugh Cough levied a ransom of \$6,000,000 on the city of Canton, Howqua advanced over one million to

I certainly looked quite presentable.

congouteas which he grew on his own estates being especially renowned on the London market. The Napoleon of the trade of China died, aged seventy-lour in 1843, and was succeeded by his son who died last month. The magnificent gardens of his residence in Canton were one of the many sights of the city. was always pleased to show them and his



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the This, says the Chicago Post, Is

washer?" and can get more money in one day washing the faces of what society papers

Sheep Breeding.

In breeding the horse either for draft or speed, the horseman seems to have taken into consideration the fact that like produces like, says a writer in the American Wool Reporter. Conse-quently, the male and female having speed qualities have been coupled, and wondrous results have been produced, until the wonderful record of 2:40 of forty years ago has been reduced to 2 minutes and S seconds the mile. Yet in many instances, this result has been reached by accident rather than design. So in sheep breeding, the results have not been rached by care or thought even, except by the the French govern-ment and yet there is no class of stock in the world in which certain results by careful preeding can be reached so quickly as in a flock of sheep. For instance, take a poor, old Cotswold ewe. breed her to a first-class Merino ram. and a beautiful one-half blood lamb is the result, shearing in fifteen or six teen months eight pounds of one-half blood combing wool. The western wool grower, however, takes it for granted that when he buys a number of rams and turns them without discrimination into a band of mixed ewes under the charge of a hand at \$25 per month, that he has done his duty.

Likewise the breeder of male stock often cares nothing for his reputationfeeling and believing that he can pull the wool over the eyes of his customer like it is in a well-bred merino sheeponly so far as he succeeds in palming off a\$10 wether for a \$50 ram, claiming to shear twenty-five, thirty and even forty pounds of stuff called wool, when, infact, there is but six or seven pounds of scoured wool in the best fleeces. The fact is, such men should be arrested and punished for cruelty to animals in compelling an eighty or one hundred pounds carcass to carry through the season twenty-five to thirty pounds of castor oil and lampblack. The conscientious and lampblack. The conscientious breeder has neither chance nor show at all at the fair. The writer was once in vited to arrange a classification for the premium for sheep at the St. Louis fair. After a good deal of time and thought, we submitted a plan or scale based on actual results of sorting and scouring of a lot of twenty-five rams' feeces, all ob-tained by disinterested parties and practical experts in the business. We reduced these results in favor of the com-

what was the result? Three western breeders, who had generally, and might say always secured among them the first and second premiums, said if that classification provailed they would not compete. The scale or classification, it is needless to say, was not adopted. The fact is that we can in thirty-four states, or parts of states, produce merino wool, with its crosses, to produce merino wool, with its crosses, to successfully compare with the best of any country in the world-I don't care what part you select-if the American breeder will do his duty to himself and his fock. If he don't do this, all the Breeding for Beef.

sought.

At the Wisconsin farmers' institute, Mr. P. Wakem, an experienced feeder,

says: The first principle of success was woman get off at a station and go to the lunch counter. She followed behind her companion, insisting that there was no time to get whatever he wanted. He breeding. It was as important in beef animals as in race horses, and without the proper breeding to establish the was very complacent and leisurely, howbeef-producing characteristics, feeding, ever, and just as the guards were shut-ting the doors he urged the woman to be it ever so well done, would not pro-duce the most profitable results. Only thoroughbred beef sires should be used. run. She did so, and he helped her into the car as it began to move. Then he and the better the beef characteristics of slammed the door and remained on the the cow the closer would the breeder be to the possibilities of the best success. platform, while the train sped away. "That was a narrow escape," he In raising calves for beef, let them suck "That woman and I were together in a the cow invariably, as it has a better compartment and she insisted upon talking to me. I am certain she is a blacknailer. I flatter myself I outwitted her

tendency to increase the faculty of laying on beef. At six or seven months eld the calf should be weaned and so fed as to keep up constant growth, never al-lowing it to lose its calf fat, but keep up a constant improvement, and fitting the animal for the top of the market when it was two years old. He was confident that two years was the age at which steers should be ready for market, in order to get the best profit. The best grain for a calf until weaned, he thought, was two-

suck twice a day,

thirds corn mealand one-third oats and

bran. Until the calves are two or three weeks old they should be kept with the mother, then separate them and let them

my shoes. I supposed that the porter had done this to identify my shoes, and was disposed to forget the whole affair. Poultry for the Farm. W. Linn Brown writes to the Farmers' Review that "poultry for the farm does I noticed, however, that the porter was not mean poultry for profit in dollars and cents, but poultry for the use of the family. The number of fowls should not assiduous in hisattentions to me, although there was a slight, almost imperceptible touch of hostility to me in his manner. exceed lifty, for if more than this num-He was a good porter, however, and ber is kept it will require toomuch work when I changed mysleeping carI tipped for the wife, as in nine cases out of ten sheattends to the poultry; and why? Because her husband, when doing reguhim liberally. After my first night on my second car I remembered the notches. and looking at my boot heels found a cross on each. I decided that this was a lar farm work, cannot stop plowing to run and see if the old turkey gobbler is killing the chicks, or to see if the old notice to porters that I was a liberal tipper. Still I noticed the same concealed dislike of the porter and his earnest despeckled hen is laying with the little black one which is setting, and to look after the numberless matters which resire to please me. I found his service excellent, however. When I took my quire a few minutes' time now and then. next sleeper at Chicago I met there a porter with whom I had traveled be-Solt seems that the work must fall to the women. I propose keeping about thirty chickens and killing enough old ones and selling enough young ones every year to keep the num-ber within this limit. As for turkeys, four hens and one gobbler will supply you yearly with enough of their kind to give one for each feast of the year. If you live near a stream of water it may pay to keep ducks and geese, but as have had no experience with these,

and who knew who I was. While he was brashing me down the next morning he kept chuckling to him-'What tickles you so much, Sam? self. I finally asked. He only chuckled and grinned the harder. At last he said, choking with laughter: "Dey'stook you for a spotter, such.' That meant noth-ing to me, but Sam explained that the first porter had imagined I was a spy. will leave it to you to say. Having all the fowls, what will protect them from vermin and thieves? Good locks and tight fences. Yes, if you keep three or four guineas, as they will make enough He found out that I was going to New York, of course, and not knowing how for my wickedness extended, warned all porters whom I should meet, cross was substituted where the signs changed. There's esprit de corps for noise to rouse the seven sleepers if any you. I should not wear those shoes if i were to start another railroad journey I should not wear those shoes if I animals or strangers come into the yard Many say that guineas are troublesome tomorrow. about fighting the chickens, but this has not been my experience, and will not be yours if you will buy eggs and hatch and raise them with a hen, as they learn Change of life, backache, monthly irregu larities, hot flashes are cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Freesamples at Kuhn & Co., 15th and Denselse

and Douglas

The Irish Language.

The Soclety for the Preservation of

he Irish Language prints statistics sup-

plied by the commissioners of national education showing the progress of the

study of Irish in the national schools.

lrish is taught in forty-five national schools and the number of pupils who

passed has risen from twelve in 1881 to to over five hundred in 1889. With ref-erence to intermediate education the

council have also to report highly satis-tory progress. The result of the recent

examinations show that the number of boys who passed in Irish amount to 273, while in 1883 it was under fifty.

to love their mother hen, and will run with her all their lives if she will permit it." Hoods Sarsaparilla is in favor with all classes because it combines economy and strength. 100 doses one doltar.

A Fish with a Chain. A large sturgeon with a chain five feet long attached to him has been caught off

the coast of Oregon. Through coaches-Pullman palace sleepers, dining cars, free reclining chair cars to Chicago and intervening point via the great Rock Island route. Ticke

freshed? This gentleman said that very shortly

said.

The

"Ye-es," Imuttered, drowsily. "Nowlook in the glass. Don't your after this happened he was traveling on the same line when he noticed a man and

kin look fresh and clear?" I took the little mirror from her hand and gazed at myself. I certainly did look better, but I was very sleepy. The woman rose and put away the bowl. "That is all," she said.

I felt so luxurious and lazy and alto-"Three dollars," she said.

I arose, took up my purse, paid the money and departed. My face felt very soft and fresh; the slight headache brought on by the wind and dust was gone, but the thought of the \$3 rankled

in my frugal soul. "However." I thought, consolingly, "that is really very little to pay for an hour's perfect repose in this work-a-day world, and the delightful sensation of being new is certainly worth something. I have spent just the same amount of moneytaking a friend to the matinee dozens of times, and I have emerged from the gloom of an emotional play with a rod nose, aching head and smart ing eyes. Yes, that \$3 was well spent,' and I believe it was.

MAfter this session with the hot-water disciple, I bethought me of a gifted being who advertizes to make ugly women beautiful. The glowing language of her circulars came back to me and uplifted my soul. I determined to try it.

The most delightfully accomplished wenns hath a dwelling on one of the principal thoroughtares of the city. Her reception room is subdued as to carpet. and artistic as to curtains. There is a counter in the middle of the room, and a show case full of fascinating boxes and irresistible bottles.

"My undying aim in life," I replied, 'is to be a peaches and cream girl. Can you make me one?"

"Certainly," she said, briskly, "we can begin at once. Now here's the first thing we do. You must take this bottle of bleach, put it on every night until the dead skin comes of." She shock one of those long bottles at me. It was full of a delicious liquid and tied with one of those dear little pink ribbons that women and druggists love. "Then you can come in and we'll treat you, or we will give you full directions for home treatment. Here's a splendid thing. It's the wrinkle eradicator. If you use this you'll never get wrinkled At least not till you're very old. It will smooth the lines out of anold face and keep them out of a young one.

"First you must wash your face with this," and she shook a long bottle till the creamy mixture danced. Then she poured a little of it on a cloth and rubbed

my face. "Did you think your face was clean?" she said, holding up the cloth to my as-tonished gaze. That cloth was black, "Water won't take the dirtout," she "Water won't take the dirfout," she said blithely. "Itonly removes theouter dirt. The pores of the skin are not reached by it atall." I thought of my hot water woman and sighed. When she had rubbed my face dry she

eyened a round box. The box was full of a yellowish paste. She poked her pink finger into it, then she rolled a piece in her rosy palm, then she daubed my long suffering face and smoothed it vigorously. "Always rub like this," she said, rubbing gently from the brow to the chinwith her left hand, and from the chin to the brow with her right. "That breaks the horizontal lines you Then she rubbed my cheeks from the nose toward the hair, and coaxed a refractory frown with her soft touch un-

til it melted away. "This eradicator is made of ingredients that stimulate the cellular tissues,"

complexion came in view. But no chorus "How nice and fresh you look, dear," said one of my friends, "and how rosy

you are. "I've been walking in the wind," said, demurely.

In Town and Hamlet

The seeds of intermittent and billious remit-tent fever germinate and bear evil fruit. No community has altogether escaped it. In populous wards of large cities had sewage causes it, and in their suburbe stagmant pools in sunlen lots breeds it. There is at once a remedy and a means of prevention. Its name is Hostetter's Stemach Bitters, which is with-out predesition, the most need at the is out peradventure, the most potent articlete in existence to the malarial virus. Fortified with this incomparable, saving specific, miasmatic iufluences may be encountered with absolute impunity. Disorders of the stomach liver and bowels, begatten by miasm-tainted water, or any other cause, succumb to the bene ficent corrective named, and rheumatic, kie ney and bladder troubles are surely remova-ble by its use when it is given a persistent trial.

Points as to Gin.

A good many misunderstandings in cafes in this city arise from an incomplete knowledge of an important rule in the bartender's profession, says the New York Sun. For some reason men who drink Holland gin cannot stand the taste of Tom gia, while there are hundreds of people whose fancy is precisely the reverse of this. Many a man who has been accustomed to the taste of different wines and liquors all his life shudders at the flavor of Holland gin. It is often re ferred to as "reminiscent of burnt rags." In ordering drinks mistakes often occur which are due to ignorance of certain rules governing the bars of the city. a man orders gin fizz the bartender makes it of Tom gin without a moment's hesitation; if he orders gin cocktail it is made of Holland gin, while a Remsen cooler calls the Tom gin bottle into use again. Curiously enough the exact reverse of this rule is applied in Boston. In Philadelphia there are no settled ules, as the custom there is to name the liquer when the order is given, as a "Tom gin çocktail" or "Holland gin

The only railread train out of Omaha run expressly for the accommodation of Omaha, Council Bluffs, Des Moines and Chicago business is the Rock Island vestibuled limited, leaving Omaha at 4:15 p. m. daily. Ticket office 1602, Six-

Electric Lights for Prisons.

The illumination of one of the corridors in the Bridewell prison, Chicago, affords a good illustration of the advantages of the electric light. The lamps are placed upon the walls and shine into are placed upon the wais and shine into the cells. They are entirely out of reach of the peisoners, but under the instant control of the keeper, who finds his lab-ors materially decreased by having everything full in view. A very impor-tant consideration is the improved hy-rience conditions which accompany the giesic conditions which accompany the use of the electric light in prisons, where it is also said its cheerfulness has a distinctly beneficial effect on the prisoners.

1602. Sixteenth and Farnam streets is the new Rock Island ticket office. Tickets to all points east at lowest rates.

never failed to draw attention to the presents which his father and himsel received from successive English sove reigns in recognition of services ren dered to British subjects in Canton. The younger Howqua was nearly sixty years of age at the time of his death.

Starch grows sticky-common powders have a vulgar glare. Pozoni's is the only complexion powder fit for use.

Poverty in Germany.

Consul General Mason of Frankforton-the-Main has been looking up the statistics of poor relief in the German empire during the year 1885. He finds that 1,592,386 destitute German subjects received public assistance, at an average cost to their more fortunate fellow-sub jects of about 46 cents apiece. He also finds that only in an astonishingly small percentage of the whole number of cases was the destitution the result of internwas the destitution the result of Intem-perance. The figures are curious chough to be worth reproducing. The reported cause of destitution in 52,552 cases was accident to head of family; in 273,629, death of head of family; 115,146 ex-cessive number of children in family; 14,465 illnoss in family; 234,052 wold 414,406, illness in family; 234,952, "old age"; in 197,092, "weakness of body and mind"; in 95,468, "lack of employment"; in 22,528, "aversion to work"; and in 32,424, "drunkenness." The consul-general annetates this showing by remarking that confirmed incoriates are 'comparatively rare" in Germany, a circumstance he thinks due to the gen-eral use of wine and beer instead of disilled liquors that the cGerman system requires all cases of indigence to be so carefully examined into by the local visitor that inebriates are not able to

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

ontinue dissolute lives while their fam-

llies are supported at public expense.

An important discovery. They act on the liver, stamach and howels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedly cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest, 30 does for the set in the set in the set oses for 25 cents. Samples free at Kuhn & Co.'s, 15th and Douglas.

An inceased Preacher.

A Montreal clergyman was recently nvited to marry a couple, the bride be-ng a particular friend of his. The The ridegroom, however, did not appear, nd the minister was so incensed that he nunted him up the next day and gave im a sound thrashing.

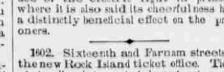
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103-105 Dearborn Street, CHICACO. 70 State Street, BOSTON.



Surplus, - - -

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