THE BATTLE OF THE GUN.

From Victor Hugo's "93:" They heard a noise unlike anything usually heard. The cry and the noise came from inside the vessel. One of the carronndes of the battery, a twenty-four pounder,

had become detached. This, perhaps, is the most formidable of ocean events. Nothing more terrible than this can happen to a war vessel, at sea and under full sail.

A cannon which breaks its moorings becomes abruptly some indescribable, supernatural beast.

It is a machine which transforms itself into a monster.

This mass runs on its wheels, like bil-Hard balls, inclines with the rolling, plunges with the pliching, goes, comes, stops, seems to meditate, resumes its course, shoots from one end of the ship o the other like an arrow shot from a

bow, whirls, steals away, evades, prances, strikes, breaks, kills, exterminates. It is a ram which capriciously assails

a wall. Add this-the ram is of iron, the wall

is of wood. This furious bulk has the leaps of a panther, the weight of the elephant, the agility of the mouse, the pertinacity of the axe, the unextectedness of the surge, the rapidity of lightning, the silence of the sepulchre.

It weighs full ten thousand pounds, and it rebounds like a child's rubber ball.

Its whirlings are suddenly out at right angles.

What is to be done?

How shall an end be put to this? A tempest ceases, a cyclone passes, a wind goes down, a broken must is replaced, a leak is stopped, a fire put out; but what shall be done with this monster cannon-this enormous brute of bronze?

How try to secure it? You can reason with a bulldog, aston-ish a bull, fascinate a box, frighten a tiger, soften a lion; no resource with

such a monster as a loose cannon. You cannot kill it: it is dead: and at the same time it lives with a sinister

life which comes from the infinite. It is moved by the ship, which is moved by the sea, which is moved by

This exterminator is a plaything. The herrible cannon struggles, advances, retreats, strikes to the right, strikes to the left, flees, passes, repasses, disconcerts expectation, grinds obstacles and crushes men like flies.

The carronade, hurled by the pitching, made havoe in the group of men, crushing four at the first blow; then receding and brought back by the rolling, it cut a fifth unfortunate man in two, and dashed against the larboard side a piece of the battery which it dismounted. Thence came the cry of distress which had been heard. All the men rushed toward the ladder. The battery was emptled in the twinkling of an eye. The captain and lieutenant, although

both intrepid men, had halted at the head of the ladder, and, dumb, pale, hesitating, looked down into the lower

Some one suddenly pushed them to one side and descended. It was an old man, a passenger.

Once at the foot of the ladder he stood Hither and thither along the lowe: deck came the cannon. One might have thought it the living chariot of the

Apocalypse.

The four wheels passed and repassed over the dead men, cutting, carving and slashing them, and of the five corpses made twenty fragments which rolled across the battery; the lifeless heads seemed to cry out; streams of blood wreathed on the floor fellowing the rolling of the ship. The ceiling, damaged in several places, commenced to open a lit

All the vessel was filled with a mon-

The captain presently regained his presence of mind and caused to be thrown into the lower deck all that could allay and fetter the course of the cannon mattresses, hammocks, spare sails, rolls of cordage, bags of equipments, and bales of counterfit assignats, of which the corvette had a full cargo.

But of what avail these rags? Nobody daring to go down and place them properly in a few minutes they

There was just sea enough to make the accident as complete as possible. A tempest would have been designable It might have thrown the cannon upside down, and, once the four wheels were in the air its fury would have been

stayed and it would have been mastered As it was the havor increased. There were chafings and even frac tures in the masts, which, joined into the frame of the keel, go through the

floors of vesseis and are like great round pillars. Under the convulsive blows of the cannon the foremast had cracked, the main-

mast itself was cut. The battery was disjointed. Ten pieces out of the thirty were hors

The breaches in the sides multiplied and the corvette commenced to take in

The old passenger who had gone down to the lower deck seemed a man of stone

at the bottom of the ladder. He cast a evere look on the devastation. He did not stir. It seemed impossible to take a step in

the battery. They must perish, or cut short the disaster; something must be done. But

What a combatant that carronade

That frightful maniac must be stopped That lightning must be averted. That thunder-bolt must be conquered. 'Do you believe in God, Chevaller?'

"Yes. No. Sometimes." "In the tempest?" Yes. And in moments like these,

"In reality God only can rid us of this All were hushed and powerless, leaving the carronade to do its horrible

Outside the billows beating the vessel answered the fearful blows of the

It was like two hammers alternating. All of a sudden, in that kind of unapproachable circuit wherein the es-

caped cannon bounded, a man appeared, with an iron bar in his hand. It was the author of the catastrophe, the chief gunner, guilty of negligence and the cause of the accident, the master

of the carronade. Having done the harm he wished to

repair it. He had grasped the handspike in one and, some guntackle with a slip-knot in the other, and jumped down upon the

lower deck. Then a wild exploit commenced! A Titanic spectacle!

The combat of the gunner with the

The battle of matter and intelligence! The duel of the animate and the inanimate.

The man had posted himself in a

ing firmly on his legs, which seemed ike two pillars of steel, livid, calm. tragic, as though rooted to the floor, he

He was waiting for the cannon to pass ear him. The gunner knew his piece, and it

eemed to him that it surely must know

He had lived for some time with it. How many times he had thrust his and in its inws! It was his tamed monster.

ould to his dog. "Come," said he. He loved it maybe. He seemed to wish that it would come

commenced talking to it as he

sward him. But to come toward him would be to ome upon him. And then he was lost.

How to avoid the rush?

That was the question. All looked upon the scene, terrified. Not a breast breathed freely, except, perhaps, that of the old man who alone was on the lower deck with the two

combatants, a sinister witness.
He might himself be crushed by the Ha stirred not.

Under them the blinded sea directed the combat. At the moment when, accepting this dreadful hand-to-hand encounter, the

gunner challenged the cannon, a chance rolling of the sea kept it immovable as "Come then!" said the f stupefied. It seemed to listen.

Suddenly it jumped toward him. The man escaped the shock. The struggle began,

Struggle unheard of fragile wrestling with the invul-The monster of flesh attacking the

razen beast! On one side force, on the other a soul! All this was passing in a shadow. It was like the indistinct vision of a prod-

A soull a strange thing! One would have thought the cannon had one also.

But it was a soul of hate and rage. The sightless thing seemed to have

The monster appeared to watch the There was-one would have thoughts at least-cunning, human cunning, in this mass.

It also chose its moment,
It was a kind of gigantic insect of
iron, having, or seeming to have, the will of a demon.

At times, this colossal grasshopper would strike the low ceiling of the battery, then fall back on its four wheels like a tiger on its four paws, and commence again to dart upon the man. He, supple, agile, adroit, writhed like

an adder in guarding against all these lightning movements. He avoided encounters, but the fierce

blows he shunned were received by the unresisting vessel, and continued to demolish it. An end of broken chain had remained hanging to the caaronade. One end of it was fastened to the carriage. The other, free, turned desperately around the cannon and exaggerated all

The chain, multiplying the blows of the ram by its angry lashings, caused a terrible whirl around the cannon,—an iron whip in a fist of brass-and complicated the awful combat.

Yet the man struggled. At times, even to the watchers, it cemed it was the man who attacked the cannon. With eyes fixed on the mighty gun

watching its every move, he crouched along the side, holding bar and rope. But the cannon seemed to understand, and, as though divining a snare, fled. The man, formidable, pursued it.

Such things cannot last long. The cannon seemed to say at once-Come! there must be a end to this!" Then it stopped. The approach of the denouement was

The cannon, as in suspense, seemed to have, or did have, because to all it was like a living thing, a ferocious premedi-

Suddenly, it precipitated itself on the

The gunner drew to one side, let it pass, and called to it, laughingly-"Try The cannon, as though furious at the

taunt, broke a carronade to larboard. Then, seized again by the invisible ling which held it, it bounded to starcoard toward the gunner, who escaped. Three carronades sank down under he pressure of the cannon; then, as though blind and knowing no longer what it was doing, it turned its back to

the man, rolled backward and forward, put the stem out of order, and made: breach in the wall of the prow. The man had taken refuge at the foot of the ladder, a few steps from the old

man who was present. The gunner held his handspike at

The cannon seemed to peaceive him. And without taking the trouble to turn around, fell back on the man with the

promptness of an axe-stroke The man if driven against the side was

All the crew gave a cry. But the old passenger, till then im-movable, sprang forward, more rapidly han all those witd rapidities.

He had seized a bale of false assignats, and, at the risk of being crushed, he had succeeded in throwing it between the wheels of the carronade.

This decisive and perilous movement could not have been executed with more promptness and precision by a man ac ustomed by long experience to the man-

ocuvres of sea gunnery.

The bale had the effect of a plug. A pebble stops a bulk; a branch ree diverts the fall of an avalanche.

The carronade stumbled. The gunner in his turn, taking advanage of this terrible juncture, plunged his iron bar between the spokes of one of

the hind wheels. The cannon stopped. It leaned forward. The man using his bar as a lever, made

The heavy mass turned over, with the noise of a bell tumbling down, and the man, rushing headlong, trickling with sweat, by a quick well-guided movement attached the slip-knot of the gun-tackle to the bronze neck of the conquered

It was finished! The man had vanquished! The ant subduen the mastodon! The pigmy had made a prisoner of the

Diphtheria. From Alchison Globe, Oct. 6, 1889.

Rigg & Co.'s great discovery and manufac-ture of their diphtheria cure in this city has been one of the greatest blessings ever known. This remedy has proved to be a sure cure and preventive in thousands of instances. This city for years back has been subject to diphtheria. Since this discovery (two years ago) there has never been a case developed. Every family with children in this city has a bottle in the house, and wherever any symp toms appear this remedy is used. Not one single case has ever been lost under this treatment. Higg & Co. have thousands of tes-timonials from all over the United States telling of the wonderful cures it has made. Any citizen of this city, Alma, Hickman, Wilber With his bar and rope in his two fists, leaning against one of the riders, stand-

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

Directions for Building a Cheap and Comfortable Poultry House.

HOW TO KEEP STOCK COMFORTABLE.

Points in Regard to Sheep Feeding-A Cheap Poultry House-Applying Manure-The Feeding Value of Roots.

I have inspected poultry houses that have cost all the way from \$1 to \$1,500, and I am ready to say that it does not necessarily follow because you have a fine poultry house that you have the finest of poultry, says Dr. Robinson in the American Poultry Journal, or that they will do better than in cheaper houses; nor is the opposite always true. But I did not start out to write a dissertation upon rich men's or poormen's poultry houses, but to tell about a poultry house that I am building, and which I propose to cover and weatherboard with straw. first cut four posts seven

feet long; two of them have forks at the top. These I planted in the ground two feet deep. In diameter, I suppose they would measure eight inches. I then cut four more posts like the ones just described and placed them two feet in the ground also. You will readily see that one lot of posts stood three and a half feet above ground and the other set five. I planted the first four in a row, extending north and south, and placed them ten feet apart. The other four I placed in a parallel to the one first mentioned; and ten feet from it as well as ten feet apart. You can readily see that I have a beginning for a poultry house 10x30 feet, which will accommodate seventyfive fowls in the manner I pro-pose to house and care for On the tops of these posts and in the forks I shall place two long poles, each extending the long way of the building; crosswise, from one pole to the other, I shall put shorter poles, which I have already cut and dragged up to the place I expect to use them. So much for the "running gears" of a cheap house. In a short time I shall begin to weather-board it, This I shall do by stacking along the west side and north end, the chaff that comes from fifteen acres of Alaska clover, to be threshed in a week or so. This will hardly make enough to stack along the sides and top it out properly, so I will finish it when I thresh my wheat a few

weeks later. This, you see, will be a very warm house, so far as the west and north sides are concerned. The east side will be boarded up inside and outside the posts, and between the two layers of boards there will be clover chaff packed. This will make it sufficiently warm on the east side, and the south end will be left open. If the winter grows very cold it will be an easy matter to board up the

south end and make a door in it. This gives a very comfortable place for fowls in the severest weather, and there can be no doubt about their laying if proper food be given them. More or less straw will always accumulate on the ground, and here is where they will have to scratch for the grain that is thrown into the straw.

Keep the Stock Comfortable.

In handling stock of all kinds extremes should be avoided. They should not suffer from excessive heat during the winter. Stock that are comfortable at all seasons will thrive better and keep n better health, says the Nebraska Farmer. During the summer shade or or shelter is necessary as a protection against heat. In the winter shelter is cessary as a protection against cold. But they must not be confined in close, badly ventilated filthy quarters. Warmth may be supplied in this way and yet the stock be for from comfortable. Good light, pure air and comfort able bedding are important items in keeping stock comfortable as well as

avoiding heat and cold. What is wanted with stock of all kinds s a stendy, healthy growth, receiving the greatest gain at the lowest cost, and having the stock comfortable is an important item in securing this. Less feed will be required and better health can be maintained if care is taken, not only to keep the stock warm in winter, but to arrange so that the quarters will be light, clean and sufficiently ventilated to keep the air pure. Many of the things that will add to the comfort of the stock both winter and summer cost but little labor or money, yet they will add to the health and thrift of the stock. As with much other farm work the best results can be secured by plan ning ahead, and in many cases a little work now will add much to the comfort

of the stock later on. Making the stock comfortable lessens feed necessary to keep in a good thrifty condition, and much that will add to their comfort can be given at a less cost than to feed. Feed regular, water and salt regularly, give plenty of bedding, give exercise whenever the weather will admit. Make the quarters light and convenient. Give a variety ood as far as possible. That will aid in keeping the stock comfortable and add nothing to the cest of keeping.

Points in Sheep Feeding. There is a science in fattening sheep

for best results which seems to be understood or else ignored, says a writer in the Stockman and Farmer. In the first place, instead of feeding

four or five months, seventy-five days sufficient. They will take on all the flesh in the latter time that it is possible for mature sheep to do.

Feeding sheep four or five months is on a par with feeding fewls a month to fatten them, when half the time is all that is necessary. Feeders get into this rut because wethers can be bought cheaper in the fall; and then they have a crop of wool in spring as well as a carcass of mutton. They forget that the wool is worth just as much on the sheep's back as it is off, and good salesmen usually get the value of it too. And then mutten will bring more in the spring than any other This used to be the case more than it is now; but granting all these claims, just as much is gained by not commencing grain feeding until sixty or seventy-five days before seiling. There is a waste of nearly half the grain when eep are fed five months, as in the case of fowls that are fed a month. It must be remembered that a ninety or one hundred-pound wether cannot be made

pounds, no matter how long fed. Sheep feeders would do better to step out of this rut and feed younger animals The following well authenticated data ought to be convincing: Sheep of the age of seven to ten months for each 100 pounds of digestible material consumed made a gain of fourteen pounds live weight; those ten to thirteen months o age made a gain of twelve and a half pounds; those from thirteen to eighteen gained ten and seven-tenths pounds, and those from one and one-half to two years

to gain more than twelve to twenty

old made again of five sneifour-tenths pounds. It is seen that it is far more profitable to feed sheep of from seven to twelve months of age that are older. Lambs are of quicker sale any time of the year than older sheep and always bring better prices, weight for weight. Lambs can be fed profitably all winter, and sheep not. Wethers will be eliminated from the sheep trade ere long. There is more profit in ewes and lambs. If sheep feeders will try a burch of lambs and a bunch of mature wethers next winter, keeping strict but separate accounts of all outgoes and incomes, they will abandon wether feeding in the fu-ture and feed lambs justqud.

Applying Manure.

Generally manure should be applied and worked into the surface. The natural course of all manure is downward, and the objection to applying manure in the fall and plowing it under is that the rain and snow during the winter have a natural tendency to carry the more saluable portions still deeper in the soil, ays the Farm, Field and Stockman. Of ourse it makes some difference what kind of crop is grown, as the roots of some plants reach down into the soil while others grow near the surface.

An application of manure is not usually solely intended for one crop, the effect will generally be felt by several crops, and when the manure is fresh it s often the case that the second crop will derive more benefit than the first. Generally with cultivated land the better plan of applying manure is after plowing, whether in the spring or fall, and with a harrow or cultivator work well into the soil as soon as possible after the application is given. The soluble portion of the manure is then taken up by the soil near the surface. The necessary working of the soil preparatory to seeding in planting aids very materially to incorporate it well with the soil and the plants derive more or less ben-

Apply manure on plowed land and let it lie, as is often necessary to do, during the winter, and the valuable portions

will be largely soaked into the soil. Apply manure to unplowed land and urn it under and the soluble parts will be out of the reach of the roots of that lass of plants whose roots grow near

So that the best results from applicalonare not always possible by plowing inder, and if left on the surface of unplowed land there will be more or less waste during the winter of the soluble portions. With a little planning plowed land

can always be ready for an application of manure whenever there is time to The Feeding Value of Roots. While considering the influence of root crops as green foods, it will be con-venient, says J. W. Sanborn in Western Resources, to review the pressure of en thusiasts for the last two years upon the American farmer to raise root crops bethey are the "sheet anchor" British agriculture. Britain has a better country to grow root crops in, cheap labor and has not the corn crop. The root crop is there used as a tillage and cleaning crop for the beneficent influence of these factors on the succeeding barley crop so profitable for sale to her breweries. The ease of corn culture will forbid root crops on a large scale here, while exercit rates for abor and land remain. It is not at all likely that they will ever fill a great place in our agriculture. If it is decided that we must have green food in the winter, then in corn ensilage I believe that we have a cheaper source. Roots are costly to seed, require backaching finger work in weeding, require ton ping, are 85 to 92 per cent water (more of it than in corn ensilage, have to be cut for use, kept from frost, hoisted out

of the cellar and then the cut pieces again taken from the floor to the stall of each cow. All this while only some eight pounds to ten pounds of water are handled for each pound of food. The cost of handling the water very nearly eats up the value of the food material The western farmer, surrounded by cheap foods and foods running to waste, s not ready for them. The breeder of high-priced animals may use them and profitably, as they plump up an animal through water and palatableness, and give it a healthy look. But the actual extra gain recorded does not justify give it a healthy look. their growth in the west where land is

cheap and the corn crop big. A Disease Unaccountably Prevalent. The prevalence of ailments attributable to miasmatic poison in the air that people breathe, and the water they drink is well nigh unaccountable. Not alone in postilential swamps, badly drained suburban district, and marshes exposed to the sun's rays by the receding tide, is the seourge of humanity Even in great cities, healthfully located, skillfully sewered, well looked after in every respect in a sanitary way, we find malaria. Its presence is often inexplicable, but its attacks are always preventable. The protector is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The eradicator bears the same name-a nam thousands throughout our land and elsewhere as a synonym of relief, prevention and cure of the insidious disor-ders in its abominable phases—chills and fover, bilious remuttent, dumb ague and ague cake, as well as others. Nor is the pitters less effective for indigestion, kidney complaint, biliousness and rheumatism.

Marie Biskirtseff's Mother. The mother of Marie Baskirtseff. whose grief is morbid, spends much of her time in the cometery of Paris, near to which she has placed the monument erected to her memory. The temb of the young artiste is more like a home than a grave. In a little chapel open to view are the girl's rocking chair, writing table and favorite books; on the wall are inscribed in letters of gold the su jects of her paintings. The only picture is a life size portrait of the deceased, hung above a flower-covered bier, before which a lantern burns day

Deafness on the Decrease in England. LONDON, Oct. 26.—The recent introduction in England of the sound discs, invented by H. A. Wates of Bridgeport, Conn., bids fair to perceptibly decrease deafness throughout the British Isles.

and night.

The Count de Paris' Record. The military services of the Count of Paris in America is recorded thus in the books of the Loyal Legion of the United States: "Louis Philippe D'Orleans, Comte de Paris, Captain and aide-decamp United States volunteers (serving

ances), September 24, 1861; resigned and honorably discharged July 15, 1862, Elected November 10, 1880." As a family medicine Aver's pitts excerall others. They are suited to every age and, being sugar-coated, are easy to take. Though searching and thorough in effect, they are mild and pleasant in action, and their use is

at his own request without pay or allow

attended with no injurious results. Musk Is to Be Cheaper.

A process for the production of artificial musk has been patented in Germany. In the process as described by Nature, pure butyltoluol is treated with a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid, and the nitric compound is purified by crystallization from alcohol, the yellowish white crystals smelling strongly like musk. Curiously, a 1 per cent alcoholic solution has not the smell of musk. Only after dilution with water does this come out and the dilution may be carried far before the smell is lost. With one in 5,000 it is still quite distinct.

Van Houten's Cocoa-Pure, soluble, eco

They Existed Two Thousand Years Before the Christian Era.

The origin of banks is not accurately knows, but they are of great antiquity. says the St. Louis Republic. They existed in China, Babylon, Greece, Rome, and in the cities of many other ancient nations long before the opening of the Christian era. The oldest bank note of which we have

any record, the one of which "Notes for the Curious" has already given a description, was issued in China so far back as 2,697 years B. C. The first of this early Chinese paper was issued by the treasury, just as notes of today are issued, but it was not long until the entire business was turned over to the banking institutions, which were even then under government inspection and control. The popular name for this first of known bank notes was "flying" or "convenient money." The form of this note was similar to those of the present time. They bore the name of the bank, number of the note, value, place of issue, date and signature of the proper bank officials. A specimen of this note, issued in the year 1399 B. C., is now in the Asiatic museum at St. Petersburg, Russia. It is printed in blue ink on paper made from fibre of the leaves of the mul-

berry tree.

In the Metropolitan museum of art,
New York, there are Babylonish tablets of banking transactions dating back to the reign of Nebuchadnezzar. The earliest of these tablets belongs to the year B. C. 601. On it are the memoranda of loans made in silver by a certain banker, Kudurru, as follows: mina to Beluepus, 5 shekels to Nabubasa-Napsati, 5 shekels to Nurguldann; total, 3 minas, 5 shekels of silver.' Assuming that the value of the Babylon sh talent was equal to \$2,031.25 the 'mina'' was worth about \$31.25.

The earliest known banking house of Babylon was that of Egbi & Co., a house that seems to have acted as a sort of imperial banking institution from the time of Sennacherib (about 700 B. C.) down to the reign of Darius, who became king in 521 B. C., the life of the concern having been traced through five generations of the Egbis. Many of the records of this house, on clay tablets, found in an earthen jar at Hillah, near Babylon, may be seen in the British museum.

The carliest records of European banks now in existence are those of the Bank of Venice, founded A. D. 1171. The Bank of Barcelona was founded in 1401; Bank of Geneva in 1407; Bank of Amsterdam in 1609, and the great Bank of Eng land in 1694.

A Tale from Kentucky.

Deputy Sheriff J. W. Lamb of Legan county, brings a strange tale from Red Oak Church neighborhood in Logan county, says a Russell lile, Ky., special to the St. Louis Republic. The people there are greatly agitated and many of the more superstitious fear it portends evil. In the front yard of John Lyne are three maple trees of fair size. weeks ago, and at a time when there had been no rain for a fortnight, water in streams began to run from the tip of each limb. The water has soaked the ground thoroughly, and enough falls to wet a man who will stand under the trees through and through in five min-The water falls at night the same as in the day. A heavy mist continually hangs about the trees no matter how warm the sun may shine. There are other trees in the same yard only a few feet from these weeping maples, but they ar cunaffected. Many believe that the phenomenan portends evil to the family of Mr. Lyne, but that gentleman only

laughs at the prediction. Prof. Ryland, president of Bethel col lege in this city, and Prof. Fugua of the same institution, have both visited the place, and say they are unable to ac count for the strange occurrence, except by a theory that a super-abundant and abnormally late flow of sap has something to do with it.

Private Secretaries and Stenographers There is a wide difference between the private secretary and the stenographer, says the New York Sun. Many of the private secretaries of the business men n New york open the mail of their chiefs read and answer nine-tenths of the letters without even mentioning them at headquarters, and get rid of all the countless small matters of the colossal work which so often centers in one man in this busy age without any reference to headquarters. These sa retaries have their own stenographers and are seldom able to write shorthand themselves. They are men of affairs, confidential clerks, personal repre sentatives and private secretaries relied in one. There are some men who are so constituted that they insist upon carrying all the details of their business, including the racking wear and tear, in their own Such men require the services of expert accurate and indefatigable stenographers. Probably Erastus Wim in has one of the finest specimens of this particular genus in New York. He is a sturdy young man, quick of movement, wide awake and accurate. He follows Mr Wiman around in his shirt sleeves, and with a note book in his hand. Whenever Mr. Wiman finds it necessary to dictate he runs out a batch of letters, and the stenographer immediately works them out with an assistant in a very small

time on the typewriter.

Waiters Divide Tips. The table waiters in some of the res taurants and hotels of this city have adopted a custom which has been in vogue for a long time among their coneres in Paris, which astounded a New Yorker who was made aware of it while at one of the restaurants in Paris not long ago, says the New York Sun. The elegantly dressed waiter who brought him the dainty viands told the New Yorker that the waiters there put into one sox all the fees which they procure each day from their customers, and that the sum total in this treasury is evenly divided among them at night. the New Yorker asked, "con you always trust all your conferes that they will deal fairly in this business and deposit all the fees they procure?" "We trust in each other's honor," was the reply, "and we have never had any misunderstanding on the subject."

Sleeples incess, nervous pro-cration, nervous dyspepsia, duliness, blues, cared by Dr. Miles Nervine. Samples free at Kuhn & Co.'s, 13th and Dauglas

Prepared His Own Gravestone. Larry Finlan, a native of Ireland, and for more than forty years a resident of this town and at one time an employe the United States armory, died at Har per's Ferry, W. Va., the other day. He was seventy-seven years old. The de-

TWO IMPERIAL DOOR ORS.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie and Professor Roch the highest authorities in Europe or the world, unhesitatingly recommend Soden Mineral Pastilles (Troches) for all Throat, Lung and Catarrhal diseases. Dr. Keen said: cough for which I tried many other medicines. which had not the slightest effect, soon be came better and has now entirely disap-' If you are suffering from a Cough a Cold. Asthma. Bronchial Catarrh, or any Throat trouble, the Soden Mineral Trockes will positively relieve where all else fails. Besure to obtain the genuine imported article, which must have the signature and rec-

ommendation of Sir Morrell Mackenzie with

each box. None other are genuine.

ceased about fifteen years ago conceived the novel idea of making his tembstone, and procured a piece of slate three by five feet, cut the apex in the form of a cross, chiseled his name, place of birth, and thinking he would die before the year 1890 cut the figures 188 on the face of the stone; but not dying before that time be canceled the last figure and substituted 9 and sent the stone to his lot in

Syrup of Figs.

the Catholic cometery.

Produced from the laxative and autrillous piece of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleaning the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and caring habitual constitution.

The Manchoorian Lark.

Among the trophies brought home by the French army from an eastern expedition was a specimen of a very rare This is the celebrated Chinese, or rather Manchoorian lark. He is a larger bird than his European congener; his notes are more brilliant and his natural repertory, if the expression may be used, is more extensive. But the most noticeable feature is his wonderful promptness and skill of mimlery, imi-tating most natural sounds which he hears—the notes and songs of other birds, the cawing of crows, the crowing of cocks, the braying of the donkey and even the barking of dogs. The Chinese turn this faculty to some account, and train the lark to sing many airs.

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