Made Clay Cannon Balls.

A Tokio paper states that prior to a Chinese naval inspection by Lung Chang, the men manufactured cannon balls out of clay, painted them black and passed inspection with this bogus equipment. A Yokohama paper prints portions of the poetical tariff speech of Representative Brosius of Pennsylvania. Large coal merchants of Japan are charged with furnishing coal supplies to the Chinese navy. The gold ingots and coins captured by the Japanese at Ping Yang amount to 700,000 yen. Count Oyama, the war minister, has issued a proclamation urging troops to show every kindness to Chinese wounded, that they, "should not be more anxious to display carnage than charity." The Japanese naval experts say torpedo boats proved a failure at the Yalu naval battle. A Japanese clerk, recently beheaded in Tien Tsin, is supposed to be one of two students surrenderd by the American consul.

A Flaw Revealed.

Chicago Tribune: "I wish you hadn't had your hair cut so short, Harold," exclaimed the young woman, turning away from him involuntarily.

"What difference does it make, dearest?" asked Harold, with tender anxiety.

"You—you have destroyed an illusion," she sighed. "That is all."

"You didn't think I was a poet, did you, Clara, because I wore my hair long?"

"No. I never suspected you of being a poet."

"Or an artist?"

"No."

"Then what illussion have I destroyed?" he demanded.

"Perhaps I should not say, Harold," she answered, with tears in her voice, "that you have unconsciously revealed a fact I never suspected, dear. Your ears aren't mates."

Invest Now

In the best, most welcome and most valuable reading obtainable for 1895. The Youth's Companion off r unequaled value and good reading for all the family, and costs but $1.75 a year.

Mr. Gladstone, Queen Victoria's daughters, Rudyard Kipling, Mark Twain, J. T. Trowbridge and more than one hundred other eminent writers contribute to the volume for next year.

New subscribers who send $1.75 at once receive The Companion free until January 1, 1895, including the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's numbers and a year's subscription besides.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

The Cigar Indian.

Most of the figures used for cigar store signs which formerly were made of wood, are now made of zinc, and 95 per cent of these are Indians. Some of these figures are excellent; in some cases the original model cost $1,200 or $1,500. They are made in various sizes from a small figure that can be bought for $25 or $30 up. A good seven foot Indian can be bought for $100.

MIDNIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS.

Departing Audience of the Broadway Theater Photographed—New Development of the Wonderful Art of Photography.

Mr. Rockwood, the well-known Photographer, has conceived and successfully carried out a new departure in his Art, which seems to be a defiance of all previous photographic conditions. As good pictures can now be made at midnight as in the blaze of the noon-day sun. A photograph of the audience of the Broadway Theatre, was recently taken between eleven and twelve o'clock at night as they were leaving the building. The means for accomplishing this result is a new pyrotechnic compound which Mr. Rockwood has just introduced. The possibilities of the morning papers publishing in picture form, the events of the preceding day and night are now manifest. Mr. Rockwood prophesied this some years ago and now sees his dreams accomplished. With the resources of this Art it will be well for the young man about town to be sure that he goes to the theatre with his own girl instead of some other fellow's sweetheart.

No one can have joy today who is worrying about tomorrow.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Restraint is the golden rule of enjoyment. —L. E. Landon.

WE GIVE AWAY

A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast

ON TRIAL.

They absolutely *cure* Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."

The substitute costs the dealer less. It costs you ABOUT the same. HIS profit is in the "just as good." WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for FREE SAMPLE,

World's Dispensary Medical Association. *No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.*

FREE!

THIS KNIFE! Fine Steel. Keen as a razor. Good, strong handle. Mailed free in exchange for 25 Large Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee Wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for list of our other fine Premiums. WOOLSON SPICE CO., 450 Huron St. TOLEDO O

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

TO INVESTORS: Several large and small tracts of choice land for sale. Fine for Colonization purposes. From ten to ten thousand acres. Titles perfect. Address C. F. H. v. BLUCHER, Corpus Christi, Texas.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

W N U. Omaha—45. 1894

When Answering Advertisements kindly Mention this Paper.

PIRATES IN CHINA.

THEY ARE NOT SO BOLD AS THEY USED TO BE.

The Best Fighters in the Empire—How They Once Treated a General Who Attacked Them With an Army to Collect Taxes.

If you want to see pirates pure and simple you must go to the Far East and live there or a season. Don't go to Japan, because the people of that lovely country are extraordinarily honest and polite. They wouldn't rob a man under any consideration, and as for making a poor devil walk a plank, or slitting the windpipe of a luckless captive, they would much rather perform hari-kari and pass to another and better world.

But right across the way from the

Pirate Priest.

Land of the Rising Sun, China, which was a mother of pirates before the first pyramid was built, and still produces them in regular harvests year by year. I have studied the Chinese pirates in his home and native lair and have heard wierd tales of piracy from the lips of pirates themselves. At least that is what they made when the translator had done with them, says a writer in the New York Herald. For instance:

In the good old days, when a pirate had achieved a certain amount of success he could come back to his own country and after a little negotiation could be welcomed by the officials and nobles who before had set a price upon his head. Nor has the practice died out. In 1860 a young man in South China by the name of Li Yu, who was noted for his gigantic strength and ferocious courage, started out on the career of crime. He was a thief, burglar highwayman, murderer and pirate, name and fame spread far and wide until the Chinese government offered a princely ransom for his capture, living or dead.

He defied the officers of the law and organized a band of men of the same type and nature as himself. They adopted the old pirate banner the "black flag," and under the name of "Black Flag" became famous or infamous throughout the Mongolian Empire.

More than one hundred families of high distinction in China derive their title and their sicial and political position from some pirate ancestor. Such examples as these form the staple subject of conversation throughout the empire. They exert a profound influence and lead them to believe that crime, however reprehensible in a single transaction becomes respectable and meritorious when committed wholesale, and that piracy is one of the best callings in which to attain fame, fortune, and imperial favor.

Hotbeds of Buccaneers.

The two great hotbeds of buccaneers in the East are the same to-day as they have been for centuries—Amboy and Canton. In each case the name is not strictly accurate. The Amboy people proper, who speak the Amboy language and live in the walled city, are very quiet, peaceable and orderly, and have a pronounced antipathy for fighting, whether on sea or shore. But back of Amboy is the mountainous district of Tong-an. It is connected with the ocean by many arms of the sea. Its soil is sterile and its resources are very few; its people, like all mountaineers, are thin, muscular brave and resolute. Even to-day they preserve a semi-independence of a military nature.

They are admired and feared by all their more pacific neighbors. Once aroused they are perfect demons in the fray. In 1891 a new local tax was as-

An Amboy Pirate.

sessed by a government official, of which a large portion was levied upon this district. Although the exaction was unjust and uncalled for, all the other districts paid their share uncomplainingly and without protest.

The elders of Tong-an, however, sent word that they would not pay one farthing. The mandarins replied that they would go up and collect it there themselves. The response was prompt and significant: "Come and collect, but bring your army with you." A general was accordingly dispatched with a regiment, with instructions to collect the impost and to behead all the elders who had taken part in the refusal. He marched into the district and met with no opposition until he reached the leading town. He found it deserted and every house empty. This so enraged him that he burned and destroyed a number of houses and killed or captured many buffaloes and horned cattle.

Made Short Work of Him.

It was evening when he got through his work of destruction, and, desirous of getting out of the country as quickly as possible, he started on his return march. At nightfall, when moving through a narrow pass, his command was surprised and ambushed by the natives, who killed two-thirds of his soldiers and took him prisoner. They wasted no time, but buried him in a hole up to his neck in quicklime and then put molasses upon his head to attract the insects. He was, of course, dead the next morning, when they cut off his swollen and disfigured head and sent it with their compliments to the local government.

The tax was never collected.

Exercise Caution.

The pirates in the far East have learned wisdom by experience. They no longer cruise the wide seas, attacking fhatever craft may come along. There are too many gunboats patrolling the coast, two many rifle guns and too many yardarms. Law and order in the past eighty years have shot, hanged, drowned, blown up or burned at least one hundred thousand followers of the "black flag." The survivors are painfully aware of the fact, as is also the younger generation, which has filled the vacancies made by death. To-day their work is done upon a smaller, but a far shrewder and safer basis.

They keep spies at various places in their neighborhood, who report to headquarters whenever some junk is about to leave that has a rich cargo or that has a large amount of money.

The pirates then plan to intercept the craft in some river or arm of the sea, or else in some shoal water near the coast, where there is no chance of meeting a gunboat, and where, after the robbery, they will have a safe means of escape. Their calculations are carefully made, but come out right only once in four or five times. The reason of the failures are various. It may be that a foreign or Chinese gunboat suddenly appears upon the scene. It may be that the junk they are after goes past their rendezvous with a European steamer or river launch, or mayhap that the prospective victim is delayed by adverse winds and tides, and so does not appear at the time and place figured upon.

When they do make a capture they are not so brutal and cruel as in the old years. They only kill those who resist or take arms against them. They confiscate everything on board and carry it to their own strongholds or else to some receiver's shop or pawnbroker's in any convenient town.

Grades of Piracy.

There are different grades of piracy, as of every other crime. As in robbery you have at one extreme the highwayman and the bank burglar, and at the other the miserable sneak thief, so in piracy you have two widely separate types in the freebooter who takes his own life in his hand to win the prize and the prowling night boat pirate who steals children from the river bank and the sea coast.

Slavery exists in China today as it

The School Girl for Sale in Tien-Tsin.

has done from the beginning of history. Children have their regular market price, which varies according to the prosperity or adversity of the times. In general, a small boy, below the age of ten will bring from $5 to $75, while a little girl of the same age will command from $10 to $100. In warm climates little folks do much of their playing after the sun has gone down and the intense heat of the day is over. Then is the time for the pirate child stealer. The trade flourishes chiefly on the larger streams and rivers where the children are stolen, and in the great cities, where they are sold.

The fate of these poor little captives is not so bad as might be supposed. Most of the boys are bought for adoption by Chinese families who have no son, and who, in adopting them, give them all the rights which a natural son would have. Others are sold as man servants, who, in the main, are very well treated.

The female children do not have as happy a lot. One-third are sold to become ladies' maids and house slaves, one-third to be brought up as concubines, and one-third for the most immoral purposes. There is hardly an abandoned woman in all of China but what owns one or more of these so-called "pocket daughters."

Justice Bribed.

The penalty for child-stealing is decapitation, but it is very seldom inflicted. The pirates who are arrested generally get out on the plea that the child was lost or sold to them by some impoverished parent. This, with the addition of a handsome sum paid to the magistrate, together with the lack of positive proof on the part of the prosecution, usually insures their acquittal and honorable discharge.

The Oriental pirate when he goes into the naval service of his country or of foreign nations is well disciplined, obedient and sober, and also fights with the same ferocity as in his own calling.

If new China ever comes to the fore he will constitute the material of its future navy, and will make a name and fame as great in the annals of ocean warfare as he has done in the history of crime.

Making a Night of It.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

INTERESTING READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Sir Walter Scott's Dogs—To Amuse the Children—Facing a Lion—Not a Second to Spare—Unavoidably Prevented.

Of all the great men who have loved dogs no one ever loved them better or understood them more thoroughly than Sir Walter Scott.

One of his friends said: "He was a gentleman even to his dogs, and he considered not only their bodily wants, but their feelings, as if they had been human."

Spice.

His roughest rebuke to Spice (the dog whose portrait is shown in the cut) when she ran after a sheep was: "Ha! fie! fie!" No wonder his dogs worshipped him, and when he lost his money and was in the greatest distress and troubles he wrote in his diary: "My dogs will wait for me in vain. The thoughts of parting from these dumb creatures have moved me more than any of the reflections I have put down. Poor things, I must get them kind masters; there may yet be those who, loving me, love my dogs because they have been mine. I feel my dogs' feet on my knees. I hear them whining and seeking me everywhere."

His Spice was a Dandie Dinmont terrier. She suffered from asthma. She was a very long-bodied dog, and Sir Walter said she looked like the shadow of a dog on the wall, or the dogs that children draw. If ever a dog needed six legs, he said Spice did. One day a gentleman went out for a long drive with Sir Walter, and Spice followed the carriage. He noticed that she had a cough and whenever they came to water the carriage was stopped and Spice was taken in, so that she might not get wet and add to her cold. The best known of Sir Walter's dogs was Maida, the big stag hound. Then there were Hamlet, the black greyhound, and Finette, the beautiful setter, with soft hair, and large, mild eyes, who was particularly the house pet, and Minrod, who killed cats. The dogs were quiet and well behaved in the house, but when they walked out with their master about Abbottsford they became very wild, and he did not restrain their high spirits.

Maida would walk along quiet and dignified, but all the others would race and tear and run at him and try to make him play with them. When Maida could stand their teasing no longer he joined in for a minute, but soon stopped and resumed his dignified air. Sir Walter said: "I make no doubt when Maida is alone with these young dogs he lays his gravity aside and plays the boy as much as any of them, but he is ashamed to do it in our company."

When Maida died after a long and happy life, his master mourned deeply. He could not bear to part from his faithful friend and companion. This was his epitaph:

Beneath the sculptured form which once you wore,
Sleep soundly, Maida, at you master's door.

To Amuse the Children.

These engravings illustrate an idea that is full of amusement, although it will, perhaps, tax your ingenuity and industrial skill. Figure No. 1 represents a piece of thin wood out of which a circular, a square and a triangular

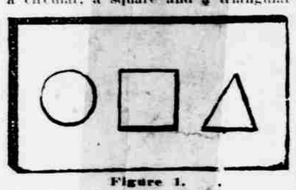
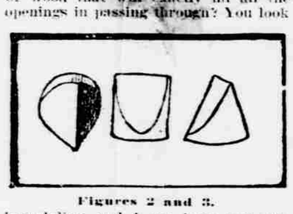


Figure 1.

piece have been cut. You can shape the circle by placing a coin on the surface and marking round it; the other pieces you will have no difficulty in cutting. Do you think you can cut a piece of wood that will exactly fill all the openings in passing through? You look



Figures 2 and 3.

incredulius, and I can hear you say, "Why how could a round piece of wood fit in a square hole?" I am going to tell you just how to cut the piece, so don't look doubtful any longer.

First cut a piece the shape of figure No. 2, making it the same size round

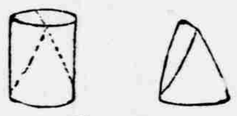


Figure 4.

as the circular opening, and as high as the length of one side of the square. Now cut this piece as shown by the dotted lines, and you will have a wedge shaped like figure No. 3, which you will find will exactly fit all the holes when passed through them, as shown at figure No. 4.

Facing a Lion.

Mr. Selous was riding alone at night through an African forest, and after about three hours stopped in a favorable place to give his horse a rest. To make the breathing spell as effective as possible he removed the saddle, hobbled the horse, and left it to graze. Then he retired to the shelter of a thorn-bush and stretched himself flat on his back, with his hands under his head and his hat over his face to keep the moon out of his eyes.

Suddenly he noticed that the sound made by his horse in cropping the herbage had ceased. That was strange, and he rolled he rolled over quickly upon his stomach and looked out from under the bush to see what could be the matter. The horse stood perfectly still, with his ears pricked forward, gazing toward the road.

Mr. Selous looked in the same direction. There, not thirty yards away, right in the open was a lioness, large and white in the brilliant moonlight, coming up at a quick pace, and in a half-crouching attitude.

The man jumped to his feet in an instant, and the lioness in the same instant crouched flat on the ground. The saddle and the rifle lay out in the moon light right between the man and the lioness.

There was no time to hesitate. He must get the rifle, or the lioness would get the horse, and he would have to carry the saddle all that distance back through the woods. He walked quickly out into the light toward the saddle.

"I confess," he says, "I did not like advancing unarmed toward the lioness, for I knew well what hungry lions were capable of." However, there was nothing else to do, and luckily the lioness never stirred till he stooped to pick up the rifle. Then she sprang up with a low, purring growl, and made off. He fired and missed, but thought himself pretty well out of the adventure.

Unavoidably Prevented.

Capt. Bliss was, like all seamen, a strict disciplinarian, and his crew respected him beyond measure. Not one of them would have dreamed of interpreting a command otherwise than according to the strict letter of the law; things must be done "shipshape" under his rule.

One day, while the ship was in a certain small port, the captain gave a dinner to some town acquaintances, and as the resources of the ship were not great some of the sailors were deputed to wait on the table, to reinforce the insufficient number of stewards.

As these men were not used to such work, each one was told exactly what service would fall to his share.

The hour came, and the dinner went merrily on. Presently, however, one of the ladies wanted a piece of bread. There was none very near her, and the finely disciplined stewards seemed to be quite oblivious to her need. She turned her head and spoke very softly to the man at her elbow.

"Bread please," she said.

He looked regretfully at the bread, and then at her. It was evident that he would fain have helped her if it had been in his power. He saluted in fine naval style.

"Can't do it, ma'am," said he. "I'm told off for 'taters!"

Bedtime.

Lucy climbs on Grandma's chair,
Gently smooths the snowy hair,
Softly says "Please tell me true,
Grandma, dear, do you, do you
Like bedtime?"

Grandma says, in thoughtful way;
"Very long has been the day.
Night seems slow to come, and late,
Lucy, yes, I watch and wait
For bedtime."

Cicero as a Joker.

Cicero reckoned humor as a useful ally; indeed, he confessed that the sense of humor was very powerful with him. "I am wonderfully taken with anything comic," he writes to one of his friends.

There is evidence that he was much given to making jokes. Evidently the Roman audience was not very critical on this point of view, as Cicero's jokes were frequently nothing more than puns.

Perhaps the most intelligible is his retort to Hortensius, during the trial of Verres. Verres was said to have fed his counsel out of his Sicilian spoils. At all events there was a figure of a sphinx, of some artistic value, which had found its way from the house of the ex-governor into that of Hortensius.

Cicero was putting a witness through a cross-examination of which his opponent could not see the bearing.

"I do not understand all this," said Hortensius. "I am no hand at solving riddles."

"That is strange, too," rejoined Cicero, "when you have a sphinx at home."

He knew the secret of a successful humorist in society, "that a jest never has so good an effect as when uttered with a serious countenance."

Temperance and Obstinacy.

The temperance principles of the regiment of Illinois Infantry Volunteers, known as the "One Hundred and Two Dozen," are well illustrated in an incident related by the regimental chaplain. In theb attle of Champion Hills Orderly Sergeant Abraham Newland, company D, was shot in the face, and left to die upon the field, but was picked up later and carried to the hospital.

Sergeant Newland's jaw and mouth seemed to all shot to pieces, and he was in a sinking condition. Seeing this the surgeon ordered him to have a little brandy, which the dying man, as they thought him to be, refused. The surgeon told him he must take some stimulant or die.

Newland motioned for paper and pencil and wrote, "If I die, I will die sober."

This obstinacy angered the surgeon for a moment and he muttered, "Die then." But his kind heart conquered and he gave the sergeant the best of attention, and saw him recover with scarcely a trace of the wound. The surgeon remarked afterward:

"Sergeant Newland was too obstinate about the brandy; but no doubt his temperance principles saved his life, since a drinking man never could have rallied from such a wound.

Queen Victoria's Long Reign.

Since Queen Victoria ascended the throne in England, fifty-seven years ago, the ruling heads of the world have been changed often. Since she went into power every throne in the known world has been vacant at least once, and many of them several times. She has had ten premiers, all of whom are dead now except Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Rosebery. Commencing with Martin Van Buren, sixteen men have held the office of President of the United States since the beginning of her reign, and of these only Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland are alive to-day.—Kansas City Times.

The latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Something About Hosiery.

A cotton stocking is preferred by many women to a lisle thread, as the twist of the thread in the lisle ones irritates the soles of the feet. Dark-blue and black stockings are liked for street wear, except where tan shoes are worn, and then, of course, the stockings match the shoes. The navy-blue stocking is usually chosen by those who find that the dye from a black stocking affects their skin. This is by no means common, but the very minute it is discovered one should cease wearing the black and select another color, or else wear white, for one never knows to what extent a skin disorder may go. With gray or scarlet shoes or slippers the stockings are chosen to match, and these may be gotten in silk at a much lower price than is given for black ones.

Deafness Can Not Be Cured

by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Changing Colors of Glass.

In lecturing on the ruby at the royal institution, London, recently, Professor John W. Judd, the well-known English geologist, alluded to the changes in color which certain kinds of glass undergo when exposed to light. The green glass panes in the conservatories at Kew gradually change through the shades of yellow to a purplish hue under the action of light. Rubies change color in a curious way under the action of heat. Bluish rubies turn green and on cooling regain their original tint. The blue sapphire turns white, and the yellow corundum crystal becomes green.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant favor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results will follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle on hand.

Gold Ring in a Fish.

Lieutenant James H. Minor of the police force, says the Florida Times, was presented with a gold ring yesterday by Captain Harry H. Haywood, who, at the time of coming into possession of the ring was in command of the Nova Scotia bark Alice. Captain Haywood says that while the bark Alice was on her way from New York to Havana he frequently passed the time in fishing, and on June 14, 1892, he caught a large bonito fish, which on being cut open was found to have a plain gold ring inside. It was the common belief of the sailors on the bark that the fish had bitten off the hand of a man, who either fell overboard or went down with his ship. Captain Haywood has taken a great fancy to Lieutenant Minor, and gave him the ring as a token of his friendship.

Look Out for Cold Weather

But ride inside of the electric lighted, steam heated, vestibule apartment trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and you will be as warm, comfortable and cheerful as in your own library or boudoir. To travel between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, or between Chicago, Omaha and Sioux City in these luxuriously appointed trains is a supreme satisfaction; and, as the somewhat ancient advertisement used to read, "for further particulars, see small bills." Small bills (and large ones also) will be accepted for passage and sleeping car tickets by all coupon ticket agents. For detailed information address Geo. H. Heafford, general passenger and ticket agent, Chicago, Ill.

The Fish's Power.

A fish exerts in great propelsive power with its tail, not its fins. The paddle wheel was made on the fin theory of propulsion, and the screw propeller had its origin in noting the action of the tail. It is now shown that the fins of the tail actually perform the evolutions described by the propeller blades, and that the fish in its sinuous motion through the water depends on the torsional action of the tail to give it power.

Make Your Own Bitters

Steketee's Dry Bitters will make one Gallon of the best bitters known; will cure indigestion, pains in the stomach, fever and ague. Acts upon the Kidneys and Bladder; the best tonic known. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, postage prepaid. Price 50 cts. for single, or two packages for 50 cts. U. S. stamps taken in payment. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Society is what people are when they know they are watched.

Photographs have been taken 500 feet under water.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is not a Liquid or a Snuff. It quickly relieves Cold in the Head, Headache, &c., and really cures Catarrh. 50c.

The first step to knowledge is to know that we are ignorant.

The root of all discontent is self-love.—A. F. Clarke.

The Burlington's New Short Line.

The Burlington Route is a notable exception to the general run of western railroads.

During a period when railroad building in this country has been almost at a standstill, it has been steadily pushing forward its northwest extension and now takes much pleasure in announcing its completion to Billings, Mont., 893 miles from Omaha.

At Billings, connection is made with the Northern Pacific Railroad and, under a traffic agreement with that company, business of all classes is exchanged there, or, more properly speaking, routed through that point to and from every station on or reached via the Northern Pacific and Burlington Systems.

This New Short Line—for that is exactly what it is—reduces the distance between Omaha, Kansas City, St Louis and the territory south and southeast of those cities, on the one hand, and Montana, Northern Idaho and Puget Sound points, on the other, all the way from 50 to 473 miles. It thus becomes an important factor in bringing the vast scope of country served by the Northern Pacific into closer relationship with the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys.

Just to illustrate things: The New Short Line saves

294 miles between Omaha and Helena
224 miles between Omaha and Butte
371 miles between Omaha and Spokane
54 miles between Omaha and Tacoma
49 miles between Omaha and Seattle.

The New Line has been constructed in a most substantial manner. Excellently ballasted, laid with the heaviest steel upon more than usual number of ties, it equals the best and oldest portions of the Burlington System.

People whose opinion is worth having, pronounce it superior to any new track ever built in the western states.

The train-service will consist of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars (seats free), and Standard Burlington Route Day Coaches, Omaha and Lincoln to Billings daily.

As a Scenic Route, the New Line takes high rank.

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