morning and Sanday editions. Advertisers, by requesting a numbered check, can have answers addressed to a numbered letter in care of The Bee. Answers so addressed will be delivered upon presentation of the check only. Rates, 11-2e word first insertion; le n word thereafter. Nothing taken for less than 25c for first Insertion. These advertisements must be run consecu-

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-LIVE, INTELLIGENT AGENTS IN Origha to organize ciubs of three to five families of our famous Orchard Hones lands in central Mississippi. The tide of immigration is going south, where there are no hot winds, no cold winters, no bilizzards, no crop failures. Where two or three crops can be raised each year. Where there is no such thing as failure if a man will work one-half as hard as he does in this country. Cool summers, mild winters. Sure paying crops of fruit and garden truck. Richest soil on earth. Best railway facilities. Geo, W. Ames, general agent 1811 Farnam st., Omaha. B-42

\$60.50 TO HISO.00 SALARY PAID SALESMEN for eights; experience not necessary; extra in ducements to customers. Blabop & Kline, S Louis, Mo. B-M:\$1-N25*

\$75.95 TO \$100.00 PER MONTH SELLING THE Rider Double Refort Oil Gas Burner; can be placed in any cask or heating stoye or furnace. If produces a perfect natural gas fire; better and cheaper than coal or wood. For terms address Bay City Novelty Co., Works, Bay City, Mich B-M755-D7*

WANTED, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH \$500.00 also to travel in Nebraska; single man pre-ferred. Address F 6, Bee. B-M889-18 WANTED MEN AT GOOD SALARY. CAL at 1516 Douglas. B-M909-29 WANTED, SALESMAN FOR NEBRASKA CANTED, SALESSAND Heral sales side line man liberal salary to good man; also side line man California Cider company, Chicago, B.—M963 29*

RELIABLE AND ENERGETIC MEN EVERY where to handle our lubricating and specialties, either exclusively

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

ELEGANT CABINET PHOTOS, \$2.00 PER DOZ en. Davies 113-115 South 16th st. C-474 WANTED, LADIES TO TAKE WORK HOME \$1.50 per day easily made; instructions and out fit, \$1.00. Call at room 301 Douglas block. C-M914-17*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, GOOD GIRL FOR housework, 2215 Farnam et. C-936-16* WANTED, A GOOD, NEAT, COMPETENT German giri in family of 3; inquire at Hayder Bros.' Fresh Meat Dept. C-923-16*

WANTED BY A RELIABLE FIRM, AN ENER

FOR RENT-HOUSES.

HOUSES-F, R. DARLING, BARKER BLOCK D-65 HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY, TH O. F. Davis Company, 1503 Farnam. D-476 FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT; BEAUTIFUL house, ten rooms, elegantly furnished, ho water heat, laundry, stable, carriage, etc Thos. F. Hall, 616 Paxton block. D-134 STANFORD CIRCLE COTTAGES, 6 ROOMS all, modern, gas, fuel. Apply Byron Reed Com-pany 212 So. 14th st. D-477 HOUSES-BENAWA & CO., 103 N. 15TH ST. HOUSES-G. G. WALLACE, 312 BROWN BLK

MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSES; 5 MINUTES walk from court house. Room 28, Barker blk FOR RENT-NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE OF eight rooms besides alcove and bathroom, south front, with all conveniences. Inquire 2508 Half Howard st. D-237

1624 NO. 19TH ST., 8-ROOM MODERN BRICK with barn. Omaha Real Estate & Trust Co. 211 So. 18th st. 19-225 FOR RENT, HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city. Brennan, Love & Co., 430 Paxton block, D-M281-N22

MODERN HOUSES-NEW 7-ROOM DWELLsts, and 1422 Sherwood ave. C. A. Starr. 5 N. Y. Life. D-574-N30 FOR RENT-5-ROOM HOUSE, 631 S. 17TH AVE D-M552-N30 STEAM, NO EQUAL, WINTER OR SUMMER central, modern 5 or 6-room flats. Tizard, 22 N. 24th.

FOR RENT CHEAP, DESIRABLE STORES flats, rooms, etc. B. J. Kendall, 629 S. 16th st FOR RENT-FARM, ONE MILE FROM CITY H. H. Harder & Co., Bee building. D-788-15*

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT 6 MONTHS 1117 South 31st near Hanscom park, half block from car line. D-M829-16* NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS furnace, gas, hot and cold water, with good barn, on car line; corner Hickory and Parl ave., opposite park; reat, 130,00 per month. H. Parrotte, Douglas block, 16th and Dodge,

S OR 6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, WATER 608 N. II FIVE-ROOM HOUSE, \$4.00, 615 PACIFIC Inquire 828 South 18th st. D-90

925 N. 27TH AVE., S.R. MODERN, \$29, 2904 S. 11th St. 7-r., modern, \$25, 2775 Webster St., 7-r., modern, \$25, 3401 Jackson St., S.-r., modern, \$29, 4106 Lafayette ave, 5-r., modern, \$25, 207 S. 24th st., 4-r., modern, \$39, 209 S. 24th st., 9-r., modern, \$39, Fidelity Trust Company, 1702 Farnam st. D-918 39 125 HOUSES, ALL SIZES AND PARTS OF city. F. D. Wead, 16th and Douglas streets, D-M962-D13 FOR RENT-7-ROOM HOUSE; MODERN CON OR RENT-7-ROOM HOUSE and gas; Windsor veniences except furnace and gas; Windsor veniences except furnace and gas; Windsor Place; cheap. 301 Paxton blk., or 1609 S. 34th. D-M929-17

FOR RENT-EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, \$15.0) PER month; central location. Inquire 2575 Cap. ave. D-940-20* CHOICE TEN-ROOM BRICK, MODERN, OVER-looks Hanscom park, \$25.00 Burns' china store, D-M943 17* SIX-ROOM, MODERN HOUSE, EMILY PLACE storm windows, large lawn; cheap to responsible party. 2707 N. 18th. D-M950 18* FOR RENT, MODERN TWELVE-ROOM BRICK house, situated at 2214 Farman street, worth 475 will rent for 440. Apply to W. B. Meikle, Room 504, First National bank. D-M962 17 FOR RENT, NEW, COSY, SIX-ROOM COT-tage; good, cellar, well, city and cistern water Call 1926 S. 19th street. D-M956 17* FIVE-ROOM HOUSE, WITH CITY WATER, 112 So. 28th. D-M255 20*

FOR RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS,

A SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE FOR FOUL gentlemen. 1919 Dodge. FOR RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, Call at 2107 Douglas st. E-719-26

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD,

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE Capitol, 1722 Cap, ave; transients accommodated F-M662-D2* ROOM, WITH BOARD, 212 SOUTH 25TH ST. F-M224-N19* ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS STEAM heat, bath and first class board, \$5.00 per week Webster hotel, 1519 Howard at. F-Ms27-16*

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR two gentlemen, with or without board, within five minutes' walk of postoffice. Inquire 170 F-M867 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD Steam heat. 294 S. 25th street. F-M885-18*

FOR RENT-STORES AND OFFICE: FOR RENT-THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING at 916 Farnam street. This building has a lite-proof cement basement, complete steam heating fixtures, water on all floors, gas, etc. Apply at the office of The Bec. 1-519

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS, SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENvelope accures agency; new thing; sample free millions sold in Michigan. Brown & Co., Mus kegon, Mich. BEVERAL HOLIDAY SPECIALTIES OF UN-doubted merit; adapted to city and country trade; convenient to carry, quick to sell, yield-ing large returns on small outlay supplied by The Matthews-Northrup Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for particulars.

WANTED-TO REST.

WANTED-FARMS TO RENT IN DOUGLAS and adjoining counties, for the test German and Swedish tenants in the country. G. W. Carlock, 1396 Farnam et. WANTED, FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping in thoroughly respectable neigh aseke-ping in thoroughly respectable neighthood, within ten minutes walk of posterfice R. P., care Omaha News company,
K-M967 17*

STORAGE.

STORAGE-FRANK EWERS, 1214 HARNEY, PACIFIC STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO. 908-919 Jones. General storage and forwarding M-483

WANTED-TO BUY.

SMALL SECOND HAND CABINET ORGAN IN good order; give description and price. Address E 45, Bee. N-691 WANTED-TO BUY A FULL OR TWO-THIRDS hred Jersey caw, fresh; must be cheap; state price. Address F, 16, Hee. N-922-16*

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS.

DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, CARPETS, BED ding, etc., on payments. Drop postal and will call with samples. E. Hirsh, off. Drexel hotel Q-M125-N16 HARD WOOD, 4 AND 5-POOT FENCE FOR corn cribbing. C. R. Lee, 901 Douglan. Q-132 IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A GOOD second hand bleyele, go to Omaha Bleyele Co., 321 N. 18th street. Bleyeles repaired. Q-M77-D8 FOR SALE-LOT IN HANSOM PLACE AT 19 cost. E 50, Bec. Q-789-15* FURNITURE II-ROOM HOUSE, FULL FIRST class boarders. Inquire at store, 524 S. 18th. Q-M849-16* NUMISMATOLOGISTS, I HAVE A LOT OF old and rure foreign and nutive coins for sale, F 19, Hee, Q-653-15*

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. DR. H. WARREN, CLAIRVOYANT, RE-Hable business medium; 5th year at 119 N. 19th V. 18th 1819 LEAVENWORTH ST., ANNIE WAGNER spiritual medium; consultations on all affai of life; public tests Sunday, 2:39 and 7:3 Washington Hall, S-939-16*

MASSAGE, BATHS, ECT.

MADAME SMITH, N. E. COR. 16TH AND Douglas, room 11; massage and baths. T-807-16* MME. HOWELL, TURKISH AND ELECTRO baths. Finest parlors in city. 318-329 S. 15th. T-M743-21 MME. AMES, FORMERLY OF ST. LOUIS, MAS mage baths, 107 So. 13th st., 2d floor, room 10 T-MS69-16*

PERSONAL.

YIAVI CO., 246 BEE BLDG., HEALTH BOOF free; home treatment; lady attendant. U-485 BATHS, MASSAGE, MME, POST, 3191/2 S, 15TH. FINE LIVERY RIGS CHEAP. ED BAUMLEY 17th and St. Mary's avenue. Telephone, 440, U-487 YOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY EMBROIDERED conterpleces; beautiful; come and sec. Mr. Allen, 920 S. 31st street, U-M836-16*

MONEY TO LOAN-REAL ESTATE.

ANTHONY LOAN AND TRUST CO., 318 N. Y Life. Loans at low tates for choice security i Netraska & Iowa farms or Omaha city property W-485 MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. THE O. F. Davis Co., 1505 Farnam st. W-489 FER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON OMAHA real estate & Neb, farms, W. B. Meikle, Omaha. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OMAHA property. Fidelity Trust Co., 1702 Farnam. W-491 MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OMAHA real estate. Brennan, Love & Co., Paxion Big. W-492 CITY LOANS. C. A. STARR, 515 N. Y. LIFE W-493 MORTGAGES, G. G. WALLACE, BROWN BLK

LOANS ON IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED CITY property, W. Farnam Smith & Co., (32) Farnam W-486 MORTGAGE LOANS; LOW RATES, J. D. Zittle, 16th and Douglas, Orn. W---196

FARM LOANS, DOUGLAS AND SARPY, 1 TO 10 years; low rates. Garvin Bros., 210 N. Y. L. W-135 SIX PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IM-proved Omaha real estate. Texas lands to ex-change for improved city property. Will as-sume or pay incumbrance. Will not consider

12,300, 5 YEARS, 8 PER CENT, FIRST MORT gage, for purchase money, on good lown farm for sale at face and accrued interest. Dante Hayes, room 2, 359½ So, 15th St. W-911-17

MONEY TO LOAN-CHATTELS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, wagons, etc., at lowest rates in city, no removal of goods; strictly confidential; you can pay the loan off at any time or in any

OMAHA MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 306 S. 16th St. X-497 MONEY TO LOAN, 29, 69, 90 DAYS; FURNI ture, planos, etc. Duff Green, room 8, Barke block. X-98

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FORTUNE MADE BY PRESENT ADVANCE in values, but nowhere so quickly as by our plan of successful speculation in grain. It is the best method in use. Our book explains speculation by mail fully. (Sent free.) Highest bank references. Act outsits bank references. Act quickly. Pattison & C 47 Omaha bidg., Chicago, Ill. Y-M564-2s* FOR SALE-CLOTHING BUSINESS IN A GOOD OR SALE-CLOTTED town in Iowa; general merchandise could be added. Address F 7, in care The Rec. Y-M878-18*

FOR SALE—A 32,000,00 STOCK OF IMPLE-ments, \$289 stock of confectionery, \$300 butcher shop; a good livery business; good opening in any of these lines; all in a good town. Also some fine improved and unimproved farms in Missouri, Kansas and Nebrusia; to exchange for cattle or western lowa lands, Oaks & Jackson, Silver City, Ia. Y -579-D11* BEST CORNER FOR BARBER SHOP IN Boone, In., for rent; reasonable to reliable parties; new postoffice going in three doors above. Address Box 486, Boone, In. Y-M933-17 FOR SALE, GROCERY STOCK IN NO. 1 LOCA-tion, \$300,00. Bears inspection, 1138 N. 18th. Y-M949 18*

FOR SALE, AT ATLANTIC, IA., STOCK of first class hardware, involcing before recent advance in prices about \$6,000,00; for sale at a bargain for cash; Attantic is the county seat of Cass county, a town of about 4,500 population, surrounded by magnificent farming country, and one of the best points in the state for a first class hardware trade. Apply personally or by letter to T. J. Noone, Atlan ic, Ia, Y-M361 16°

FOR EXCHANGE.

EQUITY IN LARGE TRACT OF LAND NEAR Omaha. What have you to offer? H. F. Dulley, 949 N. Y. Life bidg. Z-509 FROOM COTTAGE, FINELY BUILT, COSY little home, to trade for clear vacant lot. F. K. Darling, Barker block. Z-M859-16 EQUITY IN FINE TRACKAGE PROPERTY; center of town; paved stree; small encum-brance; to trade for clear residence lot or house and lot. F. K. Darling, Barker block. Z-M868-16

A FARM FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK OF good goods. Invoice \$3,900.00 to \$5,000.00 Will put in some cash. Farm clear and improved west Nefraska; 199 acres. J. E. Firestone, Mount Hope, Kansas, WELL IMPROVED FARMS IN THE NE-VELL IMPROVED FARMS and excellent stock brasks come belt (clear); one excellent stock brasks are opportunity; write for particulars; will take in trade stock or small town property; balance cash or will give time. Address A, Box 259, Plainview, Pierce county, Nob. 25—M495 16*

TO EXCHANGE FOR LAND, INCOME BUSI-ness property and cash. Address F II, Bee. Z-Al942 20* KANSAS CITY PARTY WANTS TO EX-change for Kansas City property or equity best corner lot in Dundee Place, Omaha. Ad-dress C. E. Herring, 412 Karbach block, city. Z-862-15* WILL PAY CASH FOR EQUITY IN COTTAGE E 37, Bec. Z-M53 17*

ABSTRACTS-THE BYRON REED COMPANY RE-502 IMPROVED FARMS-Q. W. CARLOCK, 1205
Farmam et.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS, SALE OR TRADE IN CITY PROPerties and farms. John N. Frenzer, opp. P. O. RE-501 BARGAINS, HOUSES, LOTS AND FARMS sale or trade. F. K. Darling, Barker block. RE-503 HOMES ON EASY PAYMENTS. BARGAINS in lots. G. G. Wailace, Brown block. RE-504 PARM LANDS. C. F. HARRISON, 912 N. Y. L. AT BED ROCK PRICE, LOT 21. BLOCK 12 West End. J. M. Marston, RE-M821-D9* BARGAINS IN ACRES, FARMS, DWELLINGS and lots. F. D. Wead, 18th and Douglas streets RE-M931-D13 IOWA BARGAIN, 409 ACRES CORN LAND cheap. Address Lock Box 4, Modale, 1a, RE-M964 20* POULTRY AND FRUIT FARM OF TEN acres in New Jersey for sale; price, \$200, payable \$2 down and \$2 weekly; land high, healthy; near railroad and convenient to best markets; title clear; full particulars furnished by Risicy's RE-M960 16* telphia. Pa.

HORSES WINTERED.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER: BEST OF care; terms reasonable. A. W. Phelps & Son. 207 N. Y. Life bldg. Telephone, 1054, 238-N25* HORSES WINTERED: BEST OF CARE AND stalls; no sheds. Omaha Fair and Speed asso-clation, Geo. M. Swigart, supt.; telephone 1121. M411-N25 HORSES WINTERED; BEST OF CARE given horses, both winter and summer. Ad-dress M. J. Welch, Greins, Neb. M566-39 HORSES WINTERED, BEST OF CARE, FOR \$1.00 per month. Address Hopper Bros., Water-loo, Neb. Mc11-16* HORSES WINTERED; GOOD SHEDS AND plenty of water; best of care, \$1.59 per month. Inquire W, F. Snyder, 59th and Leavenworth. 928-23*

MANTELS, GRATES AND TILES

WOOD MANTELS, GRATES, TILES FOR fireplaces, vestibules and large floors; write for prices. Milton Rogers & Sons, Omaha. 505

MEDICAL.

PILES CURED. BY A SINGLE PAINLESS treatment: no cutting, leaves a specialty. Bosto caustics. Rectal diseases a specialty. Bosto Pile Cure Co., 307 New York Life building. 873-18*

MUSIC, ART AND LANGUAGE.

GEORGE F. GELLENBECK, BANJO AND guitar teacher, 1815 Chicago street 109 EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

FOR FIRST CLASS HELP, HOTELS AND PRI-vate families; call Canadian Office, 1522 Douglas. 641-D2

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

BHARES IN MUTUAL L. & B. ASS'N PAY 6, 7, 8 per cent when 1, 2, 3 years old ,alwa redeemable. 1764 Farnam st. Nattinger, Sec HOW TO GET A HOME OR SECURE GOOD interest on savings. Apply to Omnha L. & I Asa'n, 1704 Bee Eldg. G. M. Nattinger, Sec.

PAWNBROKERS.

I. MAROWITZ LOANS MONEY. 418 N. 16 ST

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING A. C. VAN SANT'S SCHOOL, 513 N. Y. LIFE

MAHA BUSINESS COLLEGE, 15TH, FARNAN

HOTELS.

AETNA HOUSE (EUROPEAN), N. W. COI 13th and Dodge, Rooms by day or week, 511 THE LANGE HOTEL, 602 S. 13TH STREET steam heat; table board, \$3.09 per week. M--513

DENTISTS.

DR. PAUL, DENTIST, 2020 BURT ST.

DAMAGED MIRRORS RESILVERED, 719 N. 1

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS H. K. BURKET, FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND embalmer, 1613 Chicago st., telephone 90. 517 WANSON & VALIEN, 1701 CUMING, TEL. 106, 518

balmer, 1417 Farnam st., telephone 225. HAY AND GRAIN.

BUY YOUR HAY BY TON OR CAR LOTS. WE buy hay. A. H. Snyder, 1515 Burt st. Tel. 1107 522

USE SHERIDAN COAL-THE BEST SOF

oal, Penn, hard coal price guaranteed. Vict White, Tel, 127, 1605 Farnam. 515

STRAYED—A LARGE, DARK RED HORN less cow; a suitable reward will be paid for her return to 24th and St. Mary's ave. Robert Puryls. OST-ON GEORGIA AVENUE, BETWEEN
Jones and Hickory, pair gold nose glasses;
finder will be rewarded by leaving at 1316
Georgia avenue, or at office of Standard OI
company.

Lost-M925-17*

STRAYED—ONE SORREL HORSE, SHORT tail; weight about 1.65) lbs. Information as to his whereabouts will be gratefully received. John I. Redick, 1511½ Farnam st. Lost—637-22 OST-FULL BLOOD RED IRISH SETTER, with white feet; 6 months old. Reward if returned to 524 Williams. Last-M944 16*

IF THE PARTIES WHO TOOK LADY'S CLOAK at Wolfe's ball Wednesday night, November 11, will return same to 1247 North 16th they will avoid trouble. Lost-M918 16* OST, POCKETHOOK CONTAINING BUNCH of freight bills, Return to 512 South 9th street and get reward. Lost-M966 16*

STEAMSHIPS.

LOWEST RATES TO OR FROM EUROPE western agency Thomas Cook & Son excursions Harry E. Moores, 1115 Farnam street, Omaha. M-239-D13 ELECTRICAL TREATMENT.

MISS VAN VOLKENBURGH DESTROYS PER-manently by electricity superfluous hates, moles, warts, etc. Boom 416, N. Y. Life B.dg. M965 D15*

Notice to Stockholders. Notice to Stockholders, 1895.—Noice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company
will be held Monday, December 3, 1895, at
0 o'clock a m, at the office of the Union
Stock Yards company, in South Omaha,
Nebraska, W. A. PAXTON,
President Nebraska. J. C. SHARP.

you are not going to take all these to the office with you?"
"Sweetest." he responded, anavely but "surely you remember that you have

She raised her hands in horror.
"Surely you do not insinuate that my guests would steal-" 'Steal! Nonsense! But it's a million to one they would recognize the initials. She hung hir head in silence, knowing full

an 'at home' this afternoon.

well that the man but spoke the truth for the first symptom of the disease—hourse-ness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hourse it

INVENTIONS FOR FARM USE all that could be expected of plows, harrows and cultivators, and a good deal more. and cultivators, and a good deal more.

Mechanical Appliances that Have Revolu-

tionized Agricultural Industry. HOW THE FARMER HAS BEEN BENEFITED

The General Advance Promoted by Inventive! Skill Shared by the

Tiller of the Soil-What the

Patent Record Shows.

There recently appeared in an agricultural paper the statement that the farmers of this country had not received that attention at the hands of inventors which the importance of agriculture really merited; that the manufacturing and transportation interests of the country, although directly dependent on agriculture, had absorbed the efforts of inventive genius to such an extent that farming was thrown into the background, and that, although progress had been made along every line of agricultural effort, it had not been proportioned to the advance, either in manufacturing or in transportation. At first glance, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat declares, the statement seems to have a measure of plausi-During all its history the world has never seen a development so marvelous as that of the labor saving devices and machinery of the present century. In almost every line of manufacture one man, by the use of improved appliances, now ac complishes more than could have been schieved by five men ninety years ago; in the business of transporting goods and products from the producer or manufacturer to the consumer, one man does more than could then have been accomplished by ten. Nor has this very gratifying result been attended by in-crease, either of the price of the material or of the product, for, when the difference in the purchasing power of money is taken into account, it will be seen that most articles of necessity are cheaper now than at the be-ginning of this century, while a thousand articles of convenience and comfort have come nto being that were then unknown.

A GENERAL ADVANCE. There has been, in short, a general advance n every line involving the well being and omfort of the human race, and in this advance the farmer has shared. It is true that he has not participated to the extent of the Iweller in the city, but for this fact there are excellent reasons. Large aggregations of men in cities enable a much more extended application of the principles of co-operation. In the matter of electricity, for instance, it is possible for its use to become general in ities, while as yet the country can share its benefits only to a limited extent. Every city house can have a telephone, for example, because the distances between houses are short, and the great number of instruments used renders an efficient service possible at a comparatively low figure. The telephone service cannot at present be extended to farm houses, because of the long distances between them, and because it is probable that there would not be a sufficient number of subscribers to bring the cost of a circuit within the sum they would be willing to recommend. within the sum they would be willing to pay for the instruments. It is quite probable that in a few years electrical devices may become so cheap and efficient that the most secluded farm house may be connected with all its neighbors and with every city in the land by a telephone whre, and the farmer in Missouri may negotiate with a factor in New York for the sale of his grain without leaving his sitting room; that the apple grower of the Ozarks may discuss the price of fruit with a dealer in Covent Garden market in London and dispose of his crop without leaving his chair. But that time has not yet come—it may be far distant—and even when it does there will still be advantages and conveniences in the cittes which will not be possible to dwellers in the country, for the world will move on and the cittes will preserve the lead that they now have and always have had. The time will come, no doubt, when he country people will enjoy all the benefit

that are now esuferred by a residence in a city, but when that day arrives it will be found that other devices have come into play, other conveniences have been invented, other appliances have been called into use, which will still give life in a city something nore of comfort and pleasure than can be

ealized in a country home. FARMERS NOT NEGLECTED. It is, however, a great mistake to suppose that the interests of the farmer have been neglected by the inventor. Quite the contrary, for among the long shelves of models on view in the patent offices at Washington so large a proportion are for the benefit of the agriculturist that it would almost seem that he had more than his shore. That he has had a full proportion of the inventors' attention is plainly evident to any one who will take the trouble either to look over the ists of patents granted for farming appliances, or to talk to any intelligent old farmer about the manner in which work was done when he was a boy. In either case the inquirer will discover that the whole science of farming has been completely revolution-ized in the last half century. It is true that the operations of nature go on as usual; that the farmer is dependent on the seasons now just as he was 5,000 years ago; that the seed must be put in the ground and left to the fostering care of nature; that the sunshine must come and he rains must fall, but aside from the part played by nature in the work of agriculture all is changed. The life of the farmer is still anything but one of blissful ease, but it is easy when compared with what it was when men still living were boys. Then everything was done by main force; now much is accomplished by dexterity, and a little skill in manipulation takes the place of muscular strength. In the gathering of hay, for instance, every operation was formerly carried on by hand, but now, save on very small farms, or where a lack of intelligence has prevented recourse to improved methods, so much is accomplished by horsepower that the amount of human labor expended is reduced almost to the minimum. As with hay making, so, also, with most other operations of the farm; in very department the inventor has been at work, and the application of mechanical geniup to the problems of farm labor has resulted in a number, variety and ingenuity of inventions that are not appreciated save by those who have given especial attention to

IMPROVED PLOWS. A striking illustration of the industry with which the inventors have kept pace with the needs of the farmers is seen in the favorite emblem of husbandry, the common plow. To the uninitiated, the ordinary plow would seem to be about as good for the purposes of agriculture as any one could devise. The simpler such an instrument the better. In eastern countries today there is but one plow, and that is the kind which is seen represented on the most ancient monuments of Egypt, India and As-syria, a straight beam, with a stick fact-ened to it at right angles. But with such ndustry have our inventors sought to perfeet the plow that over 6,000 models of plows are to be found in our patent office, and double that number of patents have been taken out for improvements in one part or another of this all-important implement. Double plows and single plows, sub-sollers and shovel plows, plows big enough to need four horses to draw them, and J. C. SHARP.

Secretary.

Secretary.

Not in the Nature of an Insinuation.

"My darling." said the wife, as, at 9:30 a.

m., she found her husband strapping up all the umbrelias in the hall as if he were off on a railway journey. "my darling, surely the surface, where they may be picked up and burned. There are plows mounted on wheels. burned. There are plows mounted on wheels, that the farmer may take an easy seat and ride at his toil instead of laboriously plot-ding his weary way in the furrow, and plows that go by steam power and turn a strip of land ten or twelve fert wide at once. First cousins to the plow are the cultivators and harrows, and of these there are al-most as many. There are cultivators that transact business on the principle of the their manipulation of the clods that if they the milk and cream and cheese there would find one too hard for their teeth they pick it still be dairies no doubt, but their products will prevent the attack. Even after the find one too hard for their teeth they pick it croupy cough has apprared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough.

It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough.

THE GRAIN CROP.

The application of improved machinery to the hay crop has already been mentioned in the way of illustration, but, as might be expected, the machinery used in the grain crop is much more extensive and com-plete. There are combination machines that not only plow, but also harrow the ground and sow the seed, but the practical working of these has not always been found satisfactory, and they are not exten-sively employed. After the ground has been prepared, however, the skill of the inventor comes most into play. There are machines for sowing the small grains and corn, and machines for cultivating both while growing. There are over 300 varieties of machines for cutting the standing grain, and so perfect is the action of some of these complicated contrivances that they cut, gather in the sheaves and bind the grain more evenly and better than it could be done by hand, even by the most expert operators. There are elevators to save pitching the sheaves on the stack, and when the time for threshing arrives the same contrivances bring them back again to the huge machine that does the threshing. To one who has never seen a threshing machin in operation, nothing is more wonderful than its action. The grain, stocks, stems and all, is thrown in at one end in a confused mass, and with an accuracy of action that mass, and with an accuracy of action that seems almost superhuman, the machine takes the mass, grinds it up almost to powder, and, with infallible judgment, sepa-rates the chaff from the wheat, pouring the grains into the receptacle provided and throwing out the chaff and broken straw as of no value. When the grain is so largely handled it might be supposed that among the chaff there would be some wheat. Here and there a grain may be found, but so seldom that the traditional feat of looking for a needle in a haystack is an undertaking of exactly the same difficulty. When it is remembered that all these contrivances, together with almost innumerable devices for cleaning, sorting, drying, keeping and grinding the grain, are the inventions of the present century, it will be seen that in this respect at least the farmers have not been neglected. THE CARE OF CATTLE Without a careful study of the subject it is

not easy to understand how greatly farmers have profited by the labors of inventors in the care of stock. In the first place, it should not be forgotten that improvements in the breeds of both cattle and horses are due to the long continued labors and researches of men who were practically inventors, and who by their observations and experiments, conducted at no little labor and expense, made possible the improved horses, cattle, sheep and hogs of the present day. After the cattle had attained the comparative perfection now seen, the services of a thousand inventive minds have been called into play to keep up their condition or utilize to the best advan-tage their labor or products. There are, for example, in our patent office thousands of example, in our patent office thousands of models of bridles, harness and saddles, all designed to use, in the best possible way, the strength of the horse, or to bring out his speed or to serve the convenience of the rider or driver. When the elaborate harness of the present is contrasted with the rude and uncomfortable collars used a hundred years ago, the differ collars used a hundred years ago, the differ ence in comfort is at once apparent, and it is plain that the horse has shared, equally with the farmer, in the blessings of science and invention. But science has gone still further, and provided for both horses and cattle, not only improved harness, but better food and greater cleanliness. There are a hundred varieties of the curry comb, while patent racks are used for the feed, patent stalls for living in, and patent devices for keeping the stables clean. The cattle are kept in health by patent medicines, ride to market in patented cars, constructed with s sole regard to their comfort; are killed by patent devices, and every portion of their carcasses is utilized in one way or another, by methods and machinery that have been patented. Thus, in the care of the stock, the farmer has profited enormously by the labors

of the inventor. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. The inventors have also greatly improved the condition of the farmer in quite another direction, that of the orchard and garden. The same intelligence that aided in the improvement of domestic animals contributed also to the improvement of fruits and vegetables. The apples, for instance, of a century ago were small, sour and hard, not greatly dissimilar from the common

wild crabapple that grows in our forests. but by intelligent cultivation they have be come a larger, jucier and healthier fruit Peaches were then almost unknown, as wer-also a dozen different varieties of vegetable and fruits now commonly seen on the stands. Patent process of grafting, training and fertilizing have done the work of improvement, while patent preparations for the de-struction of insect enemies preserve the life of the species. In connection with the fruit tree, there are devices without number for grafting, for pruning; devices for gathering the fruit, and patent barrels for storing it away for the winter. And when the tree becomes old there are patent axes to cut it down, patent machines to pull up the stump and patented saw to cut the whole into firewood. But in connection with both fruits and vegetables the most important inven-tions are those for drying and canning. In the case of apples, for instance, there are machines which pare the apples, far more venly than it could be done by hand, ex ract the cores and stems and cut the fruit into slices, ready for drying. There are patent ovens for evaporating the water in fruit, and patent cans for keeping product. The crop of dried fruits in this country would not be a tenth of what it is were it not for these appliances, and every one is the product of long labor and thought on the part of some inventor. who was, perhaps, but ill-rewarded for his trouble. As with fruits, so with berries and vegetables. The skill of the inventor has contrived processes and devices by which almost any kind of fruit or vege-table can be preserved indefinitely in a condition very similar to that of the fresh pro-duct, and of these, the farmer and gardener reap the ben-fit. The blessings conferred on humanity in this way are incalculable; it is estimated that human life has been length-ened by the variety of food obtained by the patents for canning and preserving meats, fruits and vegetables, and the farmers, while contributing to this result, have also helped

themselves. IN THE DAIRY. Our grandmothers would not recognize the dairies of the present, so completely have the methods of operation been revolution-ized by comparatively recent inventions. The old-fachloned barrel churn, with a perforated dasher at the bottom and a reluctant boy at the top, has been super-seded in the large establishments by a huge patent churn that is worked by a horse, sometimes by steam power. Nearly a hundred churns have been patented, and scarcely one but is an improvement on the old-time variety. There are patent butter paddles, patent pressers for forcing out the water in the butter, and patent molds for putting it in attractive form for the purchaser. Even before he dairy products reach the stage of churning, however, there are patents for preparing them for use, for the evaporation of milk and cream is new a business of large proportions, and the dweller in lands where the cow cannot find her I ving may still revel in milk and cream of the best quality. All the processes of the dairy have been quickened by the skill of the inventor, and there is no longer the tedious waiting for the "cream to turn" or for the butter "to come," for the cream can now be churned as well sweet as sour, and when the inventor gets hold of it the butter comes whether it will or not. The inventions relating to cheese making are almost as numirous as those pertaining to both butter and milk combined. The milk is curdled by a patent process, and whey is aqueezed out by a patent press, the cheeses are treated with patent preparations to dry and color them. they are covered with cloth made by patent machinery, and sent to market on a rail-road train every portion of which, from the cowcatcher in front of the engine to the coupling bur at the end of the last car, is, or has been, covered by a patent. Even the refuse products of the dairy are now of value, having been made so by inventive skill, for the buttermilk, formerly poured quartz stamp mill, as they go along they over the backs of pigs "to make them grow," jab a row of long spikes down into the is now available in the chemical laboratory earth, penetrating it to any reasonable required depth, and making it so loose that after they have passed the hand can be persons to be a panacea for more than one pushed into the earth half the length of the ills to which human flesh is helf-the arm; there are harrows so clever in Had the inventor not turned his attention

as a list of the inventions that have been made for the special use of the farmer. There are augers for digging his postholes, and patent posts and wire for fencing; patent bags for holding grain, baling machines for packing hay, and iron and steel bands and wires for keeping the bales in shape; tools for barking trees and for pulling up their roots; hives of superior merit for his bees, and branding irons for his steers. There are machines for ridding his land of brush, and patent houses and coops for his poultry. His apples may be ground into cider in any one of two score patent mills, and if it were not for the inventors his cotton would not be grown at all. There are dibbles and ditching machines and tiles for draining his fields drills and feed cutters innumerable; there is machinery for breaking his flax and for treat ing his flecces so as to make them marketable After surrounding his field with a patent fence he may enter it through a patent gat that opens for him as though by enchantment. He prunes his vines with patent shears and his trees with patent pruning hooks. He may trim his hedges with a patent machine and find in the stores over 100 varieties of patent hoes, rakes, spades and shovels. evels his fields with patent rollers and cuts is grass in the yard with a lawn mower. He has patent forks for pitching his hay and digs his potatoes with a patented grubber. He blows up his etumps with a patented explosive and gathers up the remains in a patented wagon to take home and burn in a patented stove. He makes his maple sugar in a patented boiler, and boils his sorghum molasses in a patented kettle. He threshes his what he the aid of about 250 ghum molasses in a patented kettle. He threshes his wheat by the aid of about 250 patents and saves the straw, because by a patented process it has now become valuable for use in the manufacture of paper. He rides to town in a wagon plastered with patents, and if it breaks down on the road he takes a horse shod with patent shoes, puts on him a patent bridle and saddle, and rides after help, which comes in the shape of a blacksmith who, with a patented harmer and tongs, repairs the damage. It is true that he is obliged to pay for every one of the patents he uses, which sometimes causes him no little grumbling, but if he did not have them. not have them he would be cultivating his orn with a stick and taking it to the mill on horseback with a stone in one end of the bag; his wife would be cooking before a roaring fire in July, and his children wearing linsey-woolsey clothes and cowhide shoes. So even if he is compelled to pay for patents every time he drives a nail or a furrow, or a horse, or a cow, he is immeasurably ter off than he would be without them.

FEMALE CRIMINALS.

Scientists Attempt to Define Their Physical Characteristics. Prof. Lombroso's theory, says the London Hospital, is briefly that the criminal type is recurrence to old ancestral forms of low development, "a product of pathological and atavistic anomalies"; the criminal, in fact, stands midway between the lunatic and the sevage." The theory is built up on the observation, not of marked peculiarities stamping the offender with a brand easy to b recognized, but on countless small devia-tions from the normal type, shared by the criminal population, it is true, in common with many law-abiding individuals, but in a far higher percentage, and especially signifi-

cant in combination. The actual physical peculiarities observed mong female prisoners are not very numerous or striking. Among them may be mentioned heavy jaws and high cheek bones. Stature, strength of arms and length of limbs were found to be below the average, and though the facial diameter was larger the cranial diameter was considerably less than in normal subjects. Much of the evil appears to be due to the brain. The postmortem examination of thirty-three revealed in eleven out of the number "grave macrocopic lesion of the central system and its Passing to skull anomalies, were found less frequent among female than among male criminals, always excepting the skulls of murderesses, which are peculiar. The skull of Charlotte Corday is cited in this connection as displaying very striking

The following small anomalies are among those which have been observed to recur among criminals and fallen women: Facial asymmetry, or a striking want of correspondence between the two sides of the face, has been noticed in 7.7 per cent; irregularity in the shape of the ears is twice as common among criminals, and projecting cars appear to be more especially characteristic of the swindler and the poisoner; a crooked nose may be noted among one out f every four evil-doers while the flat nos more distinctive of the law-abiding citizen, it is a defect shared in common with a large proportion of incendiaries. A virile physiognomy, combined often with the voice and larynx of a man, were observed also in a large number of female offenders, and cer-tain distinctly degenerate types, such as the cast of face known as the Mongolian physi-egnomy, and hypertrophy of the muscles of the neck, observable in large quadrupeds, were not wanting. Cleft palate, hare lip, left handedness, anomalous teeth, though ommon enough among normals, were found be twice as frequent among criminals. The sense of touch, taste, smell and hearng were experimented on by consent of the prisoners, and were found to be considerably loss acute than in normal subjects. In sense of smell especially the criminal class seems to be singularly deficient, and only three out of fifteen of the born criminals had a normal field of vision. All these anomalies are far less prominent and frequent in females, and the true criminal type is comparatively seldom encountered in women arratively seldom encountered in women.

It may be asked what good can result from all this laborious classification of minute characteristics. Much of it, doubtless, is over-elaborated and beside the mark, which is disputed ground, the records of dif ferent observers varying in many important points. But the broad fact remains that children are born into the world with cer-tain well defined traits of mind and body distinct from their fellows, and that of these children a large proportion are found in later life to have run off the track and become absorbed in the criminal class. A cent investigation in London schools has shown that the number of these children smounts to 18 per cent. Is there not some

bodily anomalies present a faint and often erring index, and cave many lives from mischief and ultimate despair? A. G. Bartley of Magic, Pa., writes: feel it a duty of mine to inform you and the public that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of a very bad case of eczema. It also

region to believe that wise treatment and

special training from the beginning might bring under control the passions of which the

cured my boy of a running sore on his leg. Really Will Go Up.

"I have only been back from the south a few days, and I find the condition there

such as I have hoped to see for years. The situation can be briefly summed up in this Five-cent bacon: 25-cent corn, and 81/2 and 9-cent cotton. The first two products are the things the south consumes, and the last is what the south has to sell. Now, with previsions cheap and their salable products high, the cotton states are in a most flourishing condition. I make a prediction right here—and you will certainly see it verified— to the effect that before the closs of the century you will see a rise in the price of realty in the south of fully 50 per cent. "To the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the young man of brains and the old man of experience, the new empire of the southwest presents a field of boundless opportunities for home-making and wealth-getting. The climate and great variety of rescurces make it much easier to gain a livelihood and acquire a competency there than in the less-favored regions of the northwest, with its limited cababilities and lack of diversity in the matter of crops." Now you can see why we are selling of diversity in the matter of crops.

Now you can see why we are selling
Orchard Homes to the best class of people.
Information by Geo. W. Ames, general agent,
1617 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.

When Cromwell Was a Boy Apropos of the statement that a man of Kent has in his possession the head of Oiiver Cromwell and that Mr. Hamo Thornycroft has been studying it for the bust of the protector upon which he is engaged, the London correspondent of the Manchester

Evening News says:
"I have a dim recollection of being present at a rural fair long ago, and a showman offered as his staple attraction the skull of the renowned Oliver Cromwell.' I pa'd my 3 pence, but a critical visitor standing by drew the attention of the peripatetic gentleman to the obvious fact that the rkull pertained to a rather small child. 'That's all right, was the indignant retort; 'this is Oliver Cromwell's skull when he was a

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the pills that cure constipation and billousness.

boy.

Soldiers Interested in the Outcome of Experiments.

CHICAGO TRIALS ATTRACTING ATTENTION

Prominent Army Officers to Watch the Coming Contest and Report -Great Developments in Army Equipment.

Horseless vehicles will probably be used in our army before very long. General Miles is now studying the question, and a further indication of the interest with which these new equipages are regarded in military circles is the fact that General Merritt will judge the contest to be held in Chicago on Thanksgiving day. Several other officers of the army will be present at this trial. The Smithsonian sent its curator of technology to the preliminary race held on Saturday last, and it is probable that he will likewise witness the final exhibition. Thus, these new carriages are to be studied by men of science, as well as military engineers.

ent of the St. Louis Republic, General Miles expressed himself as deeply interested to learn the result of the trial. It is possible that General Marritt will be instructed to report to him upon the matter. Later, the army may purchase or have built a horseless vehicle, to be tested at one of the posts.

Before many generations battles will be fought by navies—so to speak—patrolling the land, as well as the sea, in ironciad vessels. This would appear more reasonable than the likelihood that flying airships will some day take a hand in the military conflicts of the world. Yet our army officers are today experimenting with flying devices for the signal corps. True, the horseless vehicle, as we know it, cannot be depended upon to

In a recent conversation with a correspond-

climb fences, run over steep rocke or such obstacles. But an ocean war vessel does not lose its value because unable to leap over every rock in the way, or because it cannot sail in shallow water. Its pilot knows the proper channels. The pilot of the land vessel will know the roads. With the advent of the horseless vehicle will come the advent of good roads. Thus say the prophets. MOVABLE FORT LONG APPRECIATED.

The value of the movable fort has been appreciated by soldiers ever since Paul of Macedon routed his enemies with the fatar phalanx, or since Ceasar made war with his moving towers and columns of men roofed over with a covering of shields locked together. With fortresses expable of being moved over the country, Uncle Sam could

route his worst enemy with but a modest

force. The army wagon has always played an important part in the protection of small

bodies of men, attacked from ambush, on the march. Where there is animal power exposed, however, that propelling force is soon exterminated with a single bullet. The horse is much more easily hit than the man. War statistics, including all the world's battles fought between 1800 and 1865. show that for every 100 cavalry or artillery soldier killed, there were 120 horses. But a traveling fort could not be destroyed nearly so quickly as a war ship, for the reason that there is no water to rush into the former. A hundred holes can be shot clear through

and yet it will go on unless the vital machinery be broken. The adoption of the horseless vehicle, as is contemplated, for the simple army train may lead to the adoption of these armored iand vessels some day. At each of its forty-one military posts our army employs two or more wagons. There are two styles of army wagons prescribed by the quartermaster gen-eral. The larger, the six-mule wagon, is for transporting army supplies to and from railroad stations, on the frontier posts. The other, known as the score wagon, is pulled by two or four mules. It is used in the more thickly settled regions for the same purpose, as well as for official errands. These wagons have been used in the army since the war. have been used in the army since the war with but little alteration. Both will be importent factors of the army train in the event of war with a foreign power. They are slow, but sure, as are the government mules which draw them. But the government mule will not long be in use in these advanced days when all the armies of the world are striving to solve the problem of rapid transit.

THE INCREASE OF SPEED IN TRAVEL The movement is fast on foot to mount our regular soldiers as well as militiamen on bicycles. When these are used marches of a hundred miles or more will be made in the light of one day. Forced ones will easily be made in twenty-four hours. Two hundred miles was lately traveled by several fast riders in less than twelve hours. In a rapid march of this kind the government mule would be left behind with all the provisions. Not even cavalry horses can make such long, continuous marches as can cyclers. A good horse making eighty miles in one day must rest a week before continuing his journey. The bicycle needs but a little oil and is always ready. It is therefore apparent to progressive military men that, with the advent of the bicycle must come the advent of the

horseless carriage in the army provision train. Our small army of only 25,000 men employs 9,500 horses and mules for uses of the cavalry, artillery and for general drafting purposes. The average cost of these for the last fiscal year, for instance, ranged from about \$95 to \$168 a piece, the cavalry horses costing the least—even less than the government mules—and draft horses the most. Thus the army makes a great outlay each year not only for purchasing horses but for keeping them well fed and groomed. Then there is the expense of harness and wagons, all of which help to subtract sands from the army appropriation. horses are bought from private parties by quartermasters at the various posts. St quartermasters at the various posts. St. Louis is the favorite market for army

horses and mules. Inspector General Breckenridge two years ago had prepared statistics showing the greatest number of miles traveled by the various arms of the service within a single day during that year. The longest day's march made by a cavalry troop was eighty-five miles; by artillery, thirty miles, and by infantry, thirty-three miles.

The average speed of sixteen miles an hour made in the recent French trial of horseless vehicles, at the time when the art of building such carriages was even more in embryo than at present, showed what light motors can do for the army train. The French trial was made over all kinds of roads between Paris and Bordeaux. Counting the return trip, the whole distance was 750 miles. Over all kinds of roads in this country, the southern "fluid highways" excepted, these vehicles could already accomplish as much as 200 miles in twelve hours, or, if traveling day and night, twice that distance. Thus a horse less train of wagons leaving Washington early this morning might reach New York tonight, in case the railroad connections

were cut off.

Combining antiseptic with decoorant properties, and possessing an agreeable, aromatic odor Allen's Hygienic Fluid makes a most acceptable dentifrice or gargle; it sweetens and purifies the breath and teeth, instantly re-moving all odor of tobacco or liquor. A most acceptable mouth-wash in the morning. It's use prevents the inception of all contagious

Doubting the Colonel.

The extreme cheapness of military titles few years after the war is well illustrated by a story that was told at a recent camp fire. The narrator said that in the year 1870 he was traveling through a certain populous country district and stopped to converse with a farmer who had a considerable number of men at work in his hay fields. "Most of these men are old soldiers," said the farmer, "Indeed! Are any of them officers?" "Two of 'em. One of 'em there was a private, and that fellow beyond was a corporal, but the man beyond him was a major, and that man ever in the corner was a colonel." "Indeed! Are they good men?" "Well," said the farmer, that private's a first-class man, and the corporal's pretty good, too." "But how about the major and colonel?" "The major's so-so." answered the farmer. "But the so-so," answered the farmer, "But the colonel?" "Well, answered the farmer,"I colonel? Well, answered the larian, ain't a-going to say a word against a man who was a colonel in the war, but I've made up my mind to one thing—I ain't a-going to hire any brigadier generals!"

One Minute Cough Cure is harmless, prodrees immediate results.