

A MOLLYCODDLE.



He—Why, darling, I'd be your slave. She—I'd want a stronger one.

HANDS BURNING, ITCHING

905 Lowell Place, Chicago, Ill.—The trouble began by my hands burning and itching and I rubbed and scratched them till one day I saw little red sores coming out. My hands were disfigured and swollen, and troubled me so that I could not sleep. They were cracked and when the small sores broke a white matter would come out. I could not do any hard work; if I did the sores would come out worse. For two years nobody could cure my eczema, until one day I thought I would try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used warm water with the Cuticura Soap and after that I put the Cuticura Ointment on my hands twice a day for about five or six months when I was cured. (Signed) Sam Marcus, Nov. 23, 1911. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Chance.

"I always embrace an opportunity." "But, then, you must be careful you are not hugging a delusion."

Unlucky.

"Pa, what is the Bridge of Sighs?" "That's the bridge your mother plays, my son."

Suiting Himself.
The modern small boy is painfully cautious.
"Would you like to come to our bonfire on the 5th of November?" one was asked.
Back came an answer worthy of a cabinet minister: "Well, if I haven't a bonfire of my own and if my father doesn't take me to Belle Vue, and if I'm not asked to a better bonfire, I'll be awfully glad to come."—Manchester Guardian.

Boomerang.
Mrs. Hiram Offen—I'm afraid you won't do. As nearly as I can find out, you have worked in six or seven places during the last year.

Miss Brady—Well, an' how many girls has yerself had in the same toime? No less, I'm thinkin'.—Boston Transcript.

That is Unkind.
Tommy—Pop, what is a free thinker?
Pop—A free thinker, my son, is any man who isn't married.—Philadelphia Record.

A CURE FOR PILES.
Cole's Carbolic stops itching and pain—and cures piles. All druggists, 25 and 50c. Adv.

You can't convince a schoolboy that history repeats itself.

A man can have short legs and still carry his head high.

TIRED BLOOD RETARDS DIGESTION

(Copyright 1912 by the Tonitves Co.)
When the blood is tired, it fails to supply sufficient gastric juice to properly digest the food, and we have Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Gastritis, Bad Breath, etc. Building up the blood is the only way to prevent and cure this condition. For this purpose, Tonitves will be found of great value, because of their action on the blood, they help to supply the necessary gastric juice, and also to increase the strength of the muscles of the stomach. 75c. per box of dealers or by mail.

TONITVES
The Tonitves Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 48-1912.

NOT AFRAID OF THIS MOUSE



(Photo, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

Nobody thinks of jumping on a chair at the sight of this little mouse—in fact, one can sit in perfect calmness while he gambols on one's instep. For the mouse is really embroidered on the silken stocking. The embroidery is done on the thread silk stocking with mouse-colored silk and the effect is very natural and rather startling at first glimpse.

IN VELVETEEN AND CORDUROY

Combination That Deserves the Popularity Which It Has Been Unhesitatingly Accorded.

Not every one can afford frocks of silk velvet, so velveteen was discovered by a girl who is very clever when her wits and her fingers. She first purchased for forty cents a large oval picture frame from a second-hand store, securing a very good bit of natural old woodwork. Then with a bottle of stain, some sand-paper and a little varnish she polished up the wood to look like new, then screwed on two brass handles, one at each end, afterwards cutting a piece of pretty cretonne the same size as the glass, and pasting it smoothly where the picture would ordinarily go. Covering it with the boards that belong to the frame, tacked securely into place, the entire back then being covered with a piece of felt, when she found herself possessed of a most fetching tea-tray, which in the shops would cost from \$5 to \$8.

The two-tone corduroys in brown and tan, blue and black and white are especially favored. In plain colors, dark blue, brown, black and burgundy are the shades more frequently used.

Blouse
This is a smart little blouse to be worn with a costume skirt. It is in soft chiffon taffetas, with embroidery on the shoulders, center front straps and cuffs. Two deep folds are made from the shoulders to waist each side. Materials required: 1½ yards 42 inches wide.

Evening Dresses.
The Grecian draperies and oriental colorings strongly dominate the very exclusive evening dresses, says the Dry Goods Economist. Embossed velvet patterns on chiffon cloth, on charmeuse, on satin or brought out on cloth of gold and silver are utilized. Metallic brocades, gold and silver tissues, moire and plain cloth of gold and silver, as well as rich embroidered fabrics, are represented in many of the most favored models. Rich laces are also in favor, particularly the finer varieties, such as Chantilly and Bohemian. Venice is used mostly as a finishing touch on velvet models.

Some of the extreme panier effects introduced this season suggest an ordinary sack combined with Turkish trousers. The panier is slightly gathered into the waistband and falls between the knee and the ankle, over a plain narrow skirt; so that the fullness lays over it. This style is usually carried out in the flowered silks or chiffon that suggests the modes of Louis XIV.



Care of the Skin.
Before going to bed at night, sponge the face, neck and arms in a solution of cold salt water. You will find yourself awakening in the morning with that desirable slight pink glow, which you so often see in the face of a child at this time. Another skin stimulator is a small piece of ice, placed in a soft piece of linen and rubbed gently over the entire face and neck, care being taken to reach every part of the surface about the eyes and eyelids. This should not be done to excess; and afterward the face should be gently but thoroughly dried, and a little cold cream applied. All cream that the flesh has not absorbed should be removed, especially from the face that has a tendency toward being hirsute.

Vogue of Moire.
Moire is being used extensively for suits this fall, as well as for trimmings. There are several classes of moire, including the moire antique, the moire velours and the regence. The latter denotes the ribbed weaves as applied to the moires. The changeable and chameleon effects are shown in the moires quite as often as the plain. The taffeta moire has a beautiful but not so sharply defined wavy effect which makes it very desirable. This fabric has almost ousted the changeable taffetas.

Fur in Neckwear.
Among the distinctly new ideas in neckwear are the novelties in which tiny bands of fur are utilized on the collar portion and, in some instances, on the jabot, is the statement made in a recent issue of the Dry Goods Economist.

Flowers for Pet Dogs.
The flower notion has got around to the dogs; for the newest of dog collars is made of a circle of silk roses, and tints of pinkish yellow take precedence over other colors for them.

MOST PROFITABLE SHEEP FOR AVERAGE MAN TO RAISE IS DUAL PURPOSE ANIMAL

Wool Should Not Be Too Coarse or Excessively Fine, but Should Possess Something of Medium Quality—Superior of Mutton and Wool Most Desirable.

(By L. C. REYNOLDS.)

The best time to study the wool producing quality of one's flock is when the animals are sheared. As wool is being removed from the sheep time should be taken to remove a few fibers of the fleece and note its quality. In every flock there is wide variation in the quality of the wool from different individuals, despite the fact that they were sired by the same ram and given practically the same care and feed. The average wool producing sheep of the double-deck type should shear at least twelve pounds of wool of good length and density. The wool should not be excessively fine nor, on the other hand, too coarse, but should possess something of medium quality. I have a number of individuals in my flock that annually shear from twelve to thirteen pounds of wool of the quality that always demands the highest market price. These ewes are on the order of the mutton breed, although they have been bred for a number of years for both wool and mutton production.

I am firmly of the opinion that the most profitable sheep for the average farmer to raise in the future is the animal that will produce a high quality of both wool and mutton. In view

ing both the wool and mutton qualities.

An impression prevails in the north of England, says John Wrightson in London Live Stock Journal, that sheep never drink, and in this faith I was brought up. Water was always considered to be an important accessory in cattle pastures, but its absence was never looked upon as an objection to sheep runs. There is a breed known as "crag" sheep in Lancashire, which range over the extensive upland of the mountain limestone, that are said to require no water; but this does not strike a Northumbrian as very remarkable as it fits in with his preconceived notions.

Mr. Primrose McConnell supports this view when he writes that "in his boyhood he had herded sheep and cows together in hot summer weather, and been struck by the cows constantly repairing to the water, while the sheep never went near it, and were never seen to drink at all, although they had access to a running stream close at hand." He adds that a northern shepherd would ridicule the idea of a sheep ever drinking unless it was in bad health. This opinion I can endorse with slight modification, as my idea in the north of England was that sheep were practically independent of water.



Prize Mutton and Wool Sheep.

That this is also true to a certain extent in the south is shown by the practice of many good shepherds, who do not allow their ewes water during the period of gestation. There are circumstances in which this rule is not adhered to, but they constitute exceptions which may be said to prove the rule.

To speak generally, it is a bad sign when an ewe drinks frequently, and indicates unsoundness in some form. The truth seems to be that as long as herbage is succulent, or is moistened with dew, or from rain from time to time, sheep do not require water.

When ewes are fed on hay they should have water; and when they receive cake and hay together, and are not allowed roots, it is evident that the moisture of the body must be kept on. On the other hand, if they have access to roots they do not require water, and this is one of the best reasons for growing roots on high and dry situations.

Again, the need of ewes which have to support lambs at foot are different to either dry sheep or pregnant ewes. They are called upon to supply a larger quantity of water in their milk, and they must be supplied either directly or through succulent food in order to do so.

ATTENTION NEEDED FOR WINTER PIGS

To Raise Two Litters Annually One Must Not Allow Overstocking.

(By G. W. BROWN.)
There is a decided difference in caring for the pigs of autumn farrowing and those of the spring litters. On the average farm the latter have the advantage over the former of coming in previous to the advent of the spring grasses, and have a more generous supply of milk and other laxative food-stuffs to keep them growing and in perfect order.

It has been my practice for a number of years to raise two litters of pigs a year. To do this successfully I find that one must not allow overstocking, but rather should sell off a portion of the pigs soon after weaning time, keeping only so many as he knows he can accommodate with good quarters and generous feeding. One must not slight pigs during cold weather either in housing or feeding.

Besides dry nesting quarters the pigs should have a good-sized lot in which they may get plenty of exercise. Growing pigs should not be crowded into close, filthy quarters, exposed to vermin and disease.

Our winter pigs are very profitably fed upon whole corn in the fodder, as they delight in getting their feet from this material. I find that they eat very much of this fodder, which forms a fine diet. The cobs and the coarse stalks are raked up and burned frequently, affording the pigs a generous supply of charcoal.

I aim to keep a cow for every litter of winter pigs, and with the milk and milkstuffs I can grow a bunch of pigs equal to the spring litters.

Floors for Hog Houses.

Our experience is that wooden floors in the hog houses will produce rheumatism in the animals just as quickly as cement floors if former are allowed to remain damp and the bedding holds moisture, says a writer in an exchange.

If the cement floors are kept clean and well littered with dry straw or other material frequently, rheumatism will not result.

Better have a hole two feet wide at the top of the pen and a crack two inches wide at the bottom. It is the cold air blowing under the doors and around the pen that causes the greatest discomfort.

Profitable Hens.

As a rule it is not profitable to keep hens after they are two years old unless they are of very valuable stock. Now is a good time to mark those for disposal whose age begins to affect them as egg producers.

Chickens to Kill.

When disposing of some of the old stock pick out the poor layers. They are "just as good" for roasting purposes, and you cannot afford to part with the money makers.

PROPER FEEDS AND CARE FOR THE CALF

Young Animal Must Have Exercise and Freedom of Yard and Farm.

(By J. C. FRY.)

Feeding and raising the calf on skim-milk is not always an easy proposition, but I have had very good success. The calf stays with the mother until the milk is good to use; then it is given whole milk for three weeks; then it is gradually changed to skim-milk. The calf will soon learn to eat alfalfa hay. By putting a little corn chop in the bucket when the calf is through drinking it will soon learn to eat it. Corn will supply the fat that is taken out of the milk. The calf must have exercise and is allowed the freedom of yard and farm. We have the best success with the fall and winter calves. Hay is better for the calf than grass.

ROOTS ARE FINE FOR PRODUCTION OF MILK

Make Valuable Addition to Rations During the Cold Winter Months.

No matter what some people tell you, turnips and other roots make fine milk-producing feed. Turnips will not affect the flavor of milk if fed at the right time.

If turnips are fed in large quantities, and two or three hours before milking, they are likely to give the milk an unpleasant taste, but if fed directly after milking no flavor whatever will be noticed.

A peck of turnips to each animal per day is sufficient in most cases. A good plan is to feed directly after hay in the early morning, and once a day is often enough.

Roots make a very valuable addition to the winter rations because they add to the variety of the feed and no animal on the farm appreciates variety more than the dairy cow.

Cleanliness and Ventilation.
Clean pens, stalls, bedding, etc., and plenty of ventilation are important and without these things hogs are in such weak condition they are likely to take anything.

Handling Lambs.

There is a vast difference in handling lambs intended for breeding and for the market. The first should be matured slowly in order to produce good bone and stability, but the latter should be forced to put on fat as quickly as possible, as weight is the only thing that counts.

Horses for Cuba.

Cuban police officers recently bought a large number of fine horses in Missouri for the use of the mounted police of Cuba.

Poor Girl.
"How long have you been married?" "It will be six months next Thursday."

"And do you still regard your husband as the most wonderful man who ever was born?"

Then the poor girl broke down, says the San Francisco Star, and sobbed piteously. When she could trust herself to speak again she said:

"No. Charles has disappointed me terribly. I'm afraid I have wrecked my life. Last night when I asked him to get up and see if there wasn't a burglar in our room he bumped his nose against the edge of the open door and he said three simply awful words just as if they came natural to him."

Education and Larger Life.

It seems to me that the woman who cannot cut out a garment better because of her geometry and her drawing lessons, who cannot speak English more distinctly and with fuller vocabulary because of her study of French or German, who cannot find a hundred uses for her chemistry in the little everyday emergencies of her housekeeping, has not succeeded in getting from her studies all that they had to give her.—Home Progress Magazine.

FREE BOX OF BISCUITS.

Every reader of this paper can secure absolutely free a box of assorted biscuits by simply cutting out the coupon from their ad appearing in another part of this paper and mailing it to Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Omaha, Neb. The firm is thoroughly reliable. Take advantage of this liberal offer and write them today.

Limit.

"Here's your portrait, sir."
"That my portrait? Well, I may have sat for it, but I won't stand for it."

Red Cross Ball Blue, all blue, best bluing value in the whole world, makes the laundry smile. Adv.

A girl of ten hates to be kissed almost as much as a girl of twenty doesn't.

It always costs more to acquire a grouch than it is worth.

Before marrying a poet a girl should have her appetite amputated.

OH! "You Mealtime"

Do you look forward to mealtime with real pleasure or do you have that "don't care" sort of feeling? Then, by all means, try a bottle of

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

It coaxes the Appetite, aids Digestion, prevents Constipation, Biliousness, Colds, Grippe and Malarial Disorders.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**. Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, stimulate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Care Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Brewster's

Rheumatism Neuralgia Sprains

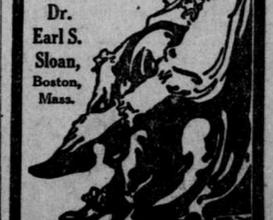
Miss C. MAHONEY, of 2708 K. St., Washington, D. C., writes: "I suffered with rheumatism for five years and I have just got hold of your Liniment and it has done me so much good. My knees do not pain and the swelling has gone."

Quiets the Nerves
Mrs. A. WEDMAN, of 403 Thompson St., Martine, Mo., writes: "I suffered with rheumatism for five years and I have just got hold of your Liniment and it has done me so much good. My knees do not pain and the swelling has gone."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

"Is a good Liniment. I keep it on hand all the time. My daughter sprained her wrist and used your Liniment, and it has not hurt her since."

JOSEPH HATCHER, of Selma, N. C., R.F.D., No. 4. At All Dealers. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sloan's book on horses, cattle, hogs and poultry sent free. Address



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Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
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Influenza, pink eye, epizootic, distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with **SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE**. Three to six doses often cure a case. One 50-cent bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares. Acts on the blood. 50c and \$1 a bottle. \$5 and \$11 a dozen bottles. Druggists and harness shops. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

A Bit Candid.
First Tripper (after lengthy survey of second ditto)—You 'as got a lugly face, 'asn't you, mate?
Second Tripper—Corn't do nuffin' abah't it.
First Tripper—You might 'ave stopped at 'ome.—Punch (London).

A FREE SURPRISE BOX.
In another part of this paper you will find a large ad of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Omaha, Neb. They offer to send to any reader a box of assorted biscuits absolutely free. Don't miss this opportunity. Cut out the coupon from their ad and mail it today.

Not According to Rule.
"Her emotions are ungrammatical."
"What do you mean by that?"
"All her moods are tense."

CURES BURNS AND CUTS.
Cole's Carbolic stops the pain instantly. Cures quick. No scar. All druggists, 25 and 50c. Adv.

A deaf mute in Ohio recently gave a minister a \$250 marriage fee. A wife ought to be worth that to a deaf man.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

To love a woman is human; to keep on telling her so is superhuman.—Houston Post.

The Cheerful Life
It is the right of everyone to live and enjoy the cheerful life. We owe it to ourselves and those who live with us to live the cheerful life. We cannot do so if ill health takes hold of us.
The wife, mother and daughter suffering from hot flashes, nervousness, headache, backache, dragging-down feeling, or any other weakness due to disorders or irregularities of the delicate female organs—is not only a burden to herself, but to her loved ones.
There is a remedy. Forty years experience has proven unmistakably that
DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription
will restore health to weakened womankind. For 40 years it has survived prejudice, envy and malice. Sold by dealers in medicine in liquid or tablet form. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Tablets can be had of druggist or mailed on receipt of one-cent stamps—for \$1.00 or 50c size. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules.