Look Out for "No. 1"

Your First Duty is to Yourself. Your Bodily Condition Calls for the Help to be Found in a Good

Spring Medicine

The best Preparation for this Purpose is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Spring is the season for cleansing and renewing the blood. During the winter it has crept sluggishly through the veins, gathering impurities from indoor air, from fatty substances in the food, and from many other sources.

The great blood purifying medicine especially prepared to do this work is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will give to the blood purity, richness and vitality and these will bring health and vigor, strong nerves, a good appetite, refreshing sleep, and powers of endurance.

Cleanse your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, a renovating preparation especially prepared to make pure blood, then you may enjoy the season of flowers and birds and out door pleasures, for you will be healthy, strong and well.

"I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it has worked wonders in my case. I am 74 years of age and have been afflicted with salt rheum on my hands for a great many years. I tried many things to cure them but failed. My hands would crack open and bleed profusely, and the pain was terrible to bear. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the flesh has healed and the skin is as smooth as any farmer's. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a reliable medicine and always speak in its favor." Lloyd B. Cross, Swansea, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

Send for it.

It's Free.

Every man who is dissatisfied with his surroundings—who wants to better his condition in life—who knows that he can do so if given half a chance, should write to J. Francis, Omaha, Neb., for a copy of a little book recently issued by the Passenger Department of the Burlington Route.

It is entitled "A New Empire" and contains 32 pages of information about Sheridan County and the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming, a veritable land of promise, towards which the eyes of thousands are now hopefully turned.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

Powdered and Perfumed. (PATENTED.)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other lye it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, troughs, etc.

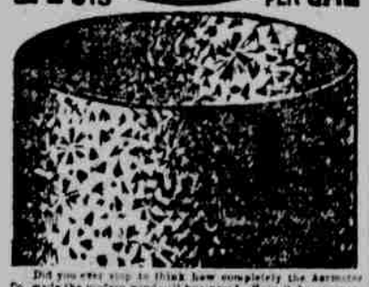
PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Gen'l Agts. Phila., Pa.

STEEL TANKS

We furnish steel tanks with covers, all galvanized after completion, in nests of ten, 8 to 12 feet high and 30 to 36 inches in diameter, at 2½c. per gallon. They do not rust, shrink, leak, give taste to water, nor allow foreign substances to get in. They can be put in garret or barn and thus are protected from freezing. They take no setting up, are cheaper than wood. Tank substructures of all sizes made to order. Send for price list and designs for substructure and ornamental water supply.

AERMOTOR CO. CHICAGO.

2½ CTS PER GAL



Did you ever stop to think how completely the Aermotor Co. made the modern windmill business? Now it has monopolized this entire line of manufacture because of its improvements, designs, qualities and prices, or forced others to be literal and servile imitators? Witness the steel wheel, the back geared pumper, the high geared power mill, the steel towers, fixed and tilting, the galvanizing of work after completion, the grinder centrifugal feed, the improved irrigating and other pumps, the all steel pole saw—one of the most popular things we ever put out—the steel stoves and stock tanks. Everything we have touched we have bettered and cheapened. It is the thing we have delighted in and it has paid. We have established a score of branch houses, so as to have all these goods near those who want them. The Aermotor Co. has but one more ambition. It wants to build and fill one more new building. It has 2 acres of land at its present location unoccupied by buildings. It expects to commence in June to cover that 2 acres with a single building, 7 stories high. This will give it 14 more acres of floor space. Then when the public demand requires more goods than can be produced with this added space, it will refuse to extend further, or make any effort. It will have done its share to supply that demand. It will then turn away all new comers, CITE THEM TO THE EXPERIENCE OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN TRYING TO SUPPLY THE WORLD WITH THE GREATER PART OF ITS WIND MILLS, TOWERS, GRINDERS, FEED CUTTERS, PUMPS, STEEL FRAME HAY RAKES, STEEL STORAGE AND WOOD TANKS, STEEL SUBSTRUCTURES, ETC., ETC., GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION. IT WILL CONTINUE TO DEAL HONESTLY AND FAIRLY WITH THE PUBLIC, PERMANENT RELIANCE AT A LOW PRICE, AND BE THE GREAT MODERN WATER-SELLING WIND POWER AND WATER SUPPLY MOTOR OF THE WORLD. AERMOTOR CO., CHICAGO.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, bad taste in the mouth, heartburn, torpid liver, foul breath, sallow skin, coated tongue, pimples, loss of appetite, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially of women; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book, free at your druggist's, or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York. Pills, 10¢ and 25¢ a box.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R.

IS THE SHORTEST and QUICKEST LINE TO ALL POINTS NORTH WEST AND EAST SOUTH

And in connection with the Union Pacific System IS THE FAVORITE ROUTE

To California, Oregon and all Western Points. For information regarding rates, etc., call on or address any agent or

S. M. Ashton, Gen. Pass. Agt.
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LOOK for our announcement in NEXT issue of this paper. It will show a cut of 1 style of

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS

It would take several pages to give details about these peerless machines. Handsome Illustrated Pamphlet Mailed Free. Agents Wanted.

DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO. Sole Manufacturers, Chicago.

N. N. U. No. 333—18. York Neb.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

TWENTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR.

The Wonderful Hundred-Mile Ride Made by Frank Grouard, the Scout.

Frank Grouard, chief of scouts, United States army, is at present residing at St. Joseph, says the Western Stockholder. When 10 years of age he was captured by Sitting Bull's band of hostile Indians and kept a prisoner with the savages for five years and nine months, during which time he was forced to enter into all the customs and undergo the horrible self tortures of the aborigines. Being born on one of the islands of the South Pacific ocean, he inherited the bronze complexion so peculiar to people of tropical climates. Sitting Bull, contrary to the opposition of the head counselors of the Sioux Nation, adopted him as his brother, gave him the name of Standing Bear, and protected him against the plots of the Sioux to murder him. In 1875, just at the breaking out of what is known to frontier history as the "Sioux War," Grouard made his escape from the Indians and found his way into the Red Cloud agency, then situated about one mile from where Fort Robinson, Neb., is now located. General George Crook, the most successful campaigner against the Indians, took Grouard into the Government service, and afterward, in speaking of him, said: "I would sooner lose a third of my command than Frank Grouard." It was during this service with Crook, as chief of scouts, that Grouard made the phenomenal ride referred to at the head of this article—101 miles in four hours and ten minutes.

During the early part of the 1876 campaign the newspaper correspondent had repeatedly "beaten out" or "scooped" the Government on news, and it caused a great deal of dissatisfaction and annoyance at army headquarters. General Crook determined to put an end to the slow work of his couriers, and after the battle of Slim Buttes gave Grouard the official dispatches with instructions to get them to the nearest telegraph station ahead of any newspaper reports regardless of expense. The command was encamped on Willow Creek, some distance from Whitewood City, when the couriers started out, Grouard carrying the official dispatches and another scout the war correspondents' specials (the latter acting as courier unknown to Grouard, who supposed he was on his way to Whitewood to assist the quartermaster in securing supplies for the half-famished soldiers). On the morning after his arrival at Whitewood, Grouard started early for Deadwood, and, on riding up to the livery barn, was astonished to find the Government mule the other scout had been riding hitched there. Upon inquiry, he discovered that the scout whom he supposed to be at Whitewood with the quartermaster, had hired the best horse in the barn at Deadwood, and hit the trail for Custer City, 101 miles distant. It was then 10:30 in the forenoon. Grouard jumped upon the fastest horse he could secure and started to overhaul the newspaper courier. At the end of the first twenty-five miles the first horse fell dead. Securing another, he started off again, and in making the remaining distance, changed animals six times, killing three of the horses. He overtook the other scout some distance from Custer City, reaching the latter place at 2:40 p. m., four hours and ten minutes from the time of starting. Grouard had to be lifted from the saddle, and was unable to get out of bed for three days thereafter. The nearest telegraph station was Fort Laramie, and he secured couriers to take on the official dispatches at once and beat out the man who had tried to outride him. The trip cost the Government something over $300, but the news of the battle of Slim Buttes was known all over the United States before the newspaper "specials" made their appearance, and the War Department officials were perfectly satisfied.

Sensitive.

An excited individual climbed three flights of stairs in great leaps and yelled:

"Where's the editor?"

Nobody owned to the distinction.

"Show me the editor!" he demanded, shaking a paper in his hand at arm's length.

"He's in there!" piped an indiscreet office boy, who had been hired to answer the telephone.

The man with a grievance bolted into the room designated without knocking. He showed the paper under the editor's nose, and, pointing to a marked portion, exclaimed:

"Read that!"

The editor read: "Mrs. R——"

"That's my wife," interrupted the angry visitor.

"Mrs. R——," continued the editor, "gave a violet luncheon to her friends yesterday."

"What's the matter with that?" asked the editor.

"What's the matter! Look at that!" and he indicated the word.

The editor with sinking heart read "violent luncheon." Apologies were not enough. The man could only be assuaged by a present of a yearly subscription, which included the weekly colored supplement. — Indianapolis News.

Slow Work.

The jaw bones of a whale are sometimes twenty feet in length, and the mouth when wide open is twelve by eighteen feet. The throat, however, is so small as scarcely to admit a hen's egg. The whale gets his living by straining the animalculae and small fish out of the water he takes into his capacious mouth. It must be slow work, but, then, he has plenty of time and nothing else to do so he attends to his eating so regularly that he often accumulates a ton of oil in his bulky system.

FARM AND GARDEN.

BRIEF HINTS AS TO THEIR SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

How to Drain Heavy Clay Land—A Good Cow Stall—Value of Liquid Manures—Don't Depend on Single Crops—Farm News and Notes.

A Log Feed Rack.

This home-made feed rack can be constructed any desired length. The lower portion is about seven feet wide. The hight depends on animals using it. They must reach the bottom easily. The

A GOOD FEED RACK.

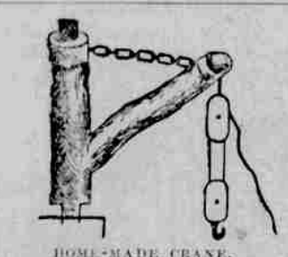
upper part is of sufficient width to allow ample room between the top log of the first part and the lower log of the second part for stock to reach down and get the feed. This method is much more desirable than throwing hay and other roughness upon the ground. Nothing is wasted by being pulled out and trampled under foot. Put a large load of hay into this rack. The stock eat it from the bottom as needed and the upper portion settles down as the feed is taken from beneath.—American Agriculturalist.

Draining Heavy Clay Land.

It is often recommended to make drains in heavy soils very shallow, so, as is said, that "the water may be able to soak down into the drain." This difficulty in getting water to soak through clay is greatly exaggerated in popular estimation. Farmers see the undrained clay soils flooded with water which, as it will not go down into the subsoil, they think is held back by an impervious barrier of clay. But in all clay lands where vegetation has grown will be found small natural water courses, the places where roots have run and where they have decayed. All these when water stands on the surface will be found filled with water. Until it can find an outlet below this water must remain stagnant. But so soon as the underdrain is dug these small pipes will find their way to it, though it be three or even four feet deep. When clay soil is stirred while wet it is said to be puddled. Then the small natural water courses are broken up, and the clay becomes a nearly perfect barrier to water. But even then deep freezing of the soil will break it up and make new water courses through it. After clay soil is underdrained it freezes much deeper than before. In a cold winter the soil may freeze down to the bottom of a 20-inch or two foot drain such as is sometimes recommended. It is better always to make the drains at least three feet deep in clay soil. If there is any doubt about water soaking readily to the bottom fill a foot deep with loose stone over the tile or stone water course.—American Cultivator.

Home-Made Crane.

A crane stationed just outside the big barn doors and leaning against the mow when not in use is the subject of illustration. This is a wonderfully handy contrivance. It is not only convenient when killing beef and pork, but saves much hard labor in loading and unloading bale hay, cider or any other heavy thing. The crane illustrated was made of a natural stick just as it grew. It is



HOME-MADE CRANE.

made to swing in a tenon at either end, the stick itself being mortised. Stormy days in winter afford the leisure time for the construction of this and similar farm contrivances.

Liquid Manures.

How to save the liquids is a problem on some farms. The proper mode is to conduct the liquid manure to a receptacle of some kind by having gutters behind the stalls, and then using some kind of an absorbent material in order to absorb the liquids. Marl is excellent for this purpose, but a mixture of cut straw, or cornstalks, leaves, marl, dry earth, muck and sawdust, or any of the materials that can be conveniently had will prevent loss and keep the manure in excellent condition. The liquids are more valuable than the solid portions of the manure.

Parsnips and Carrots for Cows.

Valuable as ensilage is, it is not within the reach of the farmer who keeps only one or two cows. The ensilage pit for so small a number cannot be used to keep fodder economically. A good supply of carrots and parsnips is not only a substitute for ensilage, but even better than it, as these roots have greater nutritive value than corn fodder ensilage, and there is no difficulty in keeping them. They are both half-hardy plants and should be sown early so as to get well rooted before the hot, dry weather comes.

Early Pasturing.

Old hay answers an excellent purpose even when the cows have an abundance of green fodder on the pasture. It is highly relished by them, and they should have a full ration of it at night. During the season when cows are first turned on grass they should have salt and should any of them have the scours keep them in the barnyard and feed hay, with a mess of hot bran and corn meal seasoned. Green grass is laxative, and the cows must not be allowed too much at the beginning of the pasture season.

Peach Culture in Michigan.

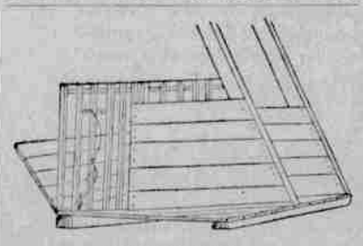
Peach culture is on the increase in Western Michigan, and in Kent County many orchards of from 500 to 10,000 trees will be set this spring. The climate here is dry, the wood and fruit buds harden early and are consequently able to stand a much lower temperature than in some districts. The orchards are profitable when thoroughly and systematically cultivated. For instance, Mr. E. E. Church has an orchard of 500 trees, on a clay loam soil, well fertilized, at time of planting, with barnyard manure. The trees have been set for six years and given thorough cultivation, planted to corn the first two years and the third to buckwheat, the returns from these crops more than paying for setting out the trees, care, cultivation, etc. The profits given have been as follows: 1892, fourth year from setting, $400; 1893, $500; 1894, $600. The trees are set one rod apart each way and occupy about three and a half acres, thus making a total yearly profit of over $140 per acre. Frank White, from two and a half acres of peach orchard five years old, received, during 1894, $462. J. F. Lee, from an orchard of 700 trees, set out twelve years, in 1881, got 890 bushels, then 985, 1,335 and 925 bushels, or a total for four years of 5,105 bushels. This fruit sold on an average at $1.15 per bushel.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Thinning Young Crops.

Few practices are more profitable in the amateur's vegetable garden than thinning out garden crops as soon as the young plants are above the surface. If the knowledge of the proper sowing of seeds was more widely prevalent when the number of seeds required to make plants only need be sown, no thinning would be needed; but so many persons sow the seeds, fearing that numbers will fail to grow, and therefore, many more seeds are used than is necessary. But sometimes all these superfluous seeds grow, in which case it is desirable that they should be thinned out. Not only do the vegetable plants grow larger under these circumstances, but in many cases they come earlier into use.—Meehan's Monthly.

A Cow Stall.

There has been a great deal said about what kind of a stall we should keep our cows in so she will keep clean,



THE COW STALL.

says a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer. I send you a sketch of a stall that I made myself last October, and don't think I could improve it any for comfort or cleanliness. I think we should look more to the comfort of the cow and the profits of the dairy.

Dependence on Single Crops.

It is all right to have specialties, but until fully tested they should never be wholly depended upon. There will need always to be some other crop, not merely to make up for possible failure of the specialty, but to make profitable use of time that cannot be employed in it. There are no crops that require all the time to be devoted to cultivating and harvesting them, and very few that can be grown with profit unless there is opportunity to employ time and labor on something besides the specialty.

Potatoes and Weeds.

Early potatoes should pay well, as they are always in demand. A potato field should be kept clean from the time of planting to the harvesting of the crop. Many potato fields are allowed to become so overrun with weeds as to make the cost of harvesting more than all other labor given during the season. Keep the weeds down from the start, and the tubers will be larger and the yield heavier.

Seed Corn.

Some care given the seed corn now, so as to select good grains, will be of advantage later on when the seed is planted. If the seed was put away after being perfectly dry it will no doubt be in excellent condition, but the recent severe cold weather may have damaged the corn that contains moisture to any extent.

Hurrying Him Up.

"Jack," said a pretty girl to her brother the other day, "I want you to do something for me—that's a dear fellow.'

"Well, what is it?" growled Jack, who is the brother of the period.

"Why, you know that wig and mustache you used in the theatricals?"

"Well?"

"Won't you just put them on and go to the concert to-night? Reginald and I will be there, and I want you to stare at me the whole evening through your glasses."

"You want me to do that?"

"Yes, and as we come out you must stand at the door and try to slip me a note. Take care that Reggie sees you, too."

"Well, I declare!"

"Because, you see, Jack, Reggie likes me, I know, but then he is awfully slow, and as he is well off and lots of other girls are after him he's got to be hurried up, as it were."

When the world dissolves, all places will be hell that are not heaven.—Marlowe.

LITERARY LITTLEBITS

Another volume of short stories by Henry James is to be brought out soon.

Prof. John Fiske is hard at work on a new book dealing with the early history of Virginia, which he hopes to have ready for publication in the fall.

A complete manuscript volume, entitled "Letters to a Boy of Twelve," has been discovered among the unpublished manuscripts of Robert Louis Stevenson, according to the Bookman.

Napoleon has proved a great success in an American magazine ere now: In 1851, Harper's began the serial publication of John S. C. Abbott's "History of Napoleon Bonaparte," which lasted three years and was received with unmistakable indications of public favor.

The Bookman has it on good authority that the leading characters of "The Woman Who Did" are founded on distinguished personages who figure prominently in English society. It also states that a scathing criticism of the new novel, which appeared in a Sunday edition of the New York World, promptly sent "The Woman Who Did" into a second edition a few days later.

In an animated correspondence over the genesis of the dual idea in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," being conducted in the Athenaeum by Andrew Lang and others, this bit of news comes out: "It may interest you to know," Stevenson wrote to his publisher in 1885, "that the main incident occurred in a night mare; indigestion has its uses. I woke up, and before I went to sleep again the story was complete."

It has been ascertained that Miss Christina Rossetti has left no manuscripts behind her, nor has she retained letters written to her. Among her book have been found a good many copies of a very scarce little pamphlet containing a poem by her sister, Maria Francesca Rossetti. It was thought that only two or three copies of this booklet, which was issued at the same time as Christina Rossetti's privately printed verses, were in existence.

A few weeks ago, when a lady called at an up-town branch of the New York Circulating Library for a copy of Mr. Kidd's "Social Evolution," there were fifty-one applicants ahead of her. The librarian told her that a few weeks previous they had seventeen copies lying on the shelf without demand; but on the same day that a lengthy review appeared in one of the New York dailies the demand set in, and has continued since then, with a long roll of names in arrears.

Artifical Aid to the Memory.

According to Cicero, the first person to reduce to a system the art of rendering artificial aid to the memory was the poet Simonides, who lived 500 B. C. His plan is known as the topical, or locality plan, and was in substance as follows: Choose a large house, with a number of differently furnished apartments in it. Impress upon the mind carefully all that is noticeable in the house, so that the mind can readily go over all its parts. Then place a series of ideas in the house; the first in the hall, the next in the dining-room, the next in the library, and so on with the rest. Now when one wishes to recall these ideas in their proper succession, commence going through the house, and the idea placed in each department will be found to readily recur to the mind in connection with it. It is related that the mnemonic plan was first suggested to the poet by a tragic occurrence. Having been called from a banquet just before the roof of the house fell and crushed all the rest of the company, he found on returning that the bodies were so mutilated that no individual could be recognized; but by remembering the places which they had severally occupied at the table, he was able to identify them. He was thus led to notice that the order of places may by association suggest the order of things.

Thiers' Digestion.

Singular as it may seem to the unobservant, good digestion is an important factor of good statesmanship. A French correspondent tells an anecdote which shows that at least one eminent Frenchman knew that fact.

"I remember," says the correspondent, "once breakfasting with M. Thiers. There were six prefects at table. Cod was served. M. Thiers took a large plateful. He then took the oil cruet and poured nearly its whole contents over the cod.

"I was alarmed at seeing an old man preparing to eat such a dish, and could not refrain from asking whether he was not afraid of doing himself some harm. 'No, no,' he replied; 'I want to show these gentlemen that I am capable of governing, because I have an easy digestion.'"

The Rockefellers.

There are two Rockefeller brothers—John D. and William. The first lives in New York, the second in Cleveland. They inherited no part of their fortune, nor did they make it in speculation. They undertook risks, but so does every business man. Late in the '60s the Cleveland firm of Andrews & Rockefeller dealt in groceries in a modest way. In 1870 they began to deal in petroleum, and from that firm grew the Standard Oil Company. It was clever business, not what is usually called "mere speculation."

Subjugation.

"So you won her hand?"

"I don't know. I'm under her thumb in any event."—Detroit Tribune.

Alcibiades had a typical Greek face, and was called by a contemporary "the handsomest rascal in Athens."