

FROM ONE YEAR'S CROP HE PAID FOR HIS LAND IN WESTERN CANADA

Remarkable as are the reports of the yields of wheat in Western Canada, the marketing of which is now under way, they are none the more interesting than are those that are vouchsafed for as to the value of this grain crop to the farmers of that country.

Some months ago the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, Canada, wrote to those in the United States who were owners of land in Western Canada that was not producing, advising that it be put under crop. The high prices of grain and their probable continuance for some years should be taken advantage of. Cattle and all the produce of the farm commanded good figures, and the opportunity to feed the world was great, while the profits were simply alarming. The Department suggested that money could be made out of these idle lands, that could produce anywhere from 25 to 65 bushels of wheat per acre. A number took advantage of the suggestion. One of these was an Illinois farmer. He owned a large quantity of land near Culross, Manitoba. He decided to put one thousand acres of it under wheat. His own story, written to Mr. C. J. Broughton, Canadian Government Agent at Chicago, is interesting.

"I had 1,000 acres in wheat near Culross, Manitoba. I threshed 34,000 bushels, being an average of 34 bushels to the acre. Last Spring I sold my 100 acres to Mr. F. L. Hill, 240 acres of land for \$9,000, or \$37.50 per acre. He had saved up about \$1,000, which he could buy seed with, and have the land harrowed, drilled and harvested and put in stock or shock.

"As a first payment I was to take all the crops raised. When he threshed he had 6,300 bushels of wheat, which is worth in all \$1,000 per bushel, thereby paying for all the land that was in wheat and more, too, there being only 200 acres in crop. If the 240 acres had all been in wheat he could have paid for it all and had money left."

"That is a story that will need no corroboration in this year when, no matter which way you turn, you learn of farmers who had even higher yields than these.

G. E. Davidson of Manitou, Manitoba, had 36 acres of breaking and 14 acres older land. He got 2,186 bushels of wheat, over 43 bushels per acre.

Walter Tucker of Darlington, Manitoba, had 3,514 bushels of a 60 acre field, or over 58 1/2 bushels per acre. Forty acres was breaking and 20 acres summer fallow.

Wm. Sharp, formerly Member of Parliament for Lisgar, Manitoba, had 80 acres of wheat on his farm near Manitou, Manitoba, that went 53 bushels per acre.

One of the most remarkable yields in this old settled portion of Manitoba was that of P. Scharf of Manitou, who threshed from 15 acres the phenomenal yield of 73 bushels per acre.

These reports are but from one district, and when it is known that from almost any district in a grain belt of 30,000 square miles, yields while not as large generally as these quoted but in many cases as good, is it any wonder that Canada is holding its head high in the air in its conquering career as the high wheat yielder of the continent? When it is pointed out that there are millions of acres of the same quality of land that has produced these yields, yet unbroken, and may be had for filing upon them as a homestead, or in some cases may be purchased at from \$12 to \$30 an acre from railway companies or private land companies, it is felt that the opportunity to take part in this marvelous production should be taken advantage of by those living on land much higher in price, and yielding infinitely less.—Advertisement.

The Last Resort.

Pat's one trouble was that he could not wake up in the morning. His landlady had tried every device she could think of, but even the most determined of alarm clocks had no effect on Pat's slumbers.

One day he returned home from his work with a large paper parcel. "There, now, Mrs. Jones," said he triumphantly, as he unwrapped a huge bell, "and what d'ye think o' that now?"

"Goodness, man!" exclaimed the surprised landlady. "Whatever are you wanting with that great thing?"

As he tucked the bell under his arm and prepared to go upstairs, Pat replied, with a knowing grin: "Sure, and I'm going to ring it at six o'clock ivry morning and wake meself up!"

Her Mental Status.

"That surely was a paradox you brought into the family, my dear."

"What do you mean?"

"The cook you said you got out of an intelligence office."

Not Gray Hairs but Tired Eyes make us look older than we are. Keep your eyes young and you will look young. After the Movies Marjorie Your Eyes. Don't let your eyes Marjorie Eye Remedy Co. Chicago. Sends Eye Book on request.

Point of the Situation. "The place was so still you could have heard a pin drop."

Men are popular because plenty of people would rather believe them than the truth.

To Prevent the Grip Cold, Cassel's—Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the mucus. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S is signature on box. 25c.

Girls shouldn't throw kisses; it's almost impossible for a girl to hit the thing she aims at.

Some men are known by the things they might have accomplished, but didn't.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Congressional Directory Shows Work of Censor

WASHINGTON.—The proclivities of new congressmen to advertise their past exploits and their future aspirations have been severely dealt with by the censor appointed by the joint committee on printing to edit the autobiographies submitted by members for the new congressional directory.

One of the features of the new directory is the brevity of many of the biographies. Consternation reigned in the government printing office several years ago when Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota sent in his biography thus: "Lindbergh, Charles A., Republican, Little Falls."

There are more than a dozen similar items in the directory just issued. One of them is the biography of Senator Lane of Oregon, who records himself as "Harry Lane, Democrat."

Senator Du Pont of Delaware takes up two-thirds of a page reviewing his military and political career. Senator Saulsbury of the same state takes up the other third of a page. Representative Raker of California and Representative "Cyclone" Davis of Texas each take up more than two-thirds of a page.

Congressman Britten of Chicago modestly repeats that he was the only Republican to defeat a sitting member for election to the Sixty-third congress.

Senator Thompson of Kansas, who predicted a glorious future for himself in the first directory printed after his election, has evidently changed his view, as the new issue contains nothing ever related to the radiant. Similar high personal mention which stood out in a former sketch of Representative Littlepage of West Virginia is missing.

Harry E. Hull, Republican, of Iowa, says he had only ten days to make his campaign as the successor of the late Mr. Pepper, and that he "made a run that was accepted by the whole country as proof of how the farmers would vote and of the weakness of the Progressive cause."

Jeff McLemore of Houston, Tex., asserts that he is "a bachelor and a newspaper man." He also prospects for gold in 1879, but "did not make a strike." Mr. McLemore also says that he "had but little schooling because of his aversion to teachers."

David H. Kincheloe of Madisonville, Ky., proudly says he is married and "has one girl now seven and a half months old."

Uncle Sam Now Boosting the Goosefish as Food

THE bureau of fisheries is doing its best to exploit the commercial possibilities of the goosefish and has issued a bulletin upon this unappreciated fish in which it gives ten different recipes by which it may be converted into a delicious and appetizing food.

So little is this fish valued by the fishermen of the Atlantic coast that every year they throw away about 10,000,000 pounds. But goosefish is of a higher nutritive value than the famous New England codfish.

This angler, or monkfish, as it is also called, is a most unisightly monster. It has a very large head and mouth, entirely out of proportion to the rest of its body. It is abundant along the Atlantic coast down to the Carolinas, and on trawl lines and in nets with other fish there are gathered more than 400,000, weighing on an average of 25 pounds each, and giving when cut into steaks, food that in flesh-building qualities is equal to sirloin steak. All of this splendid food is either thrown overboard or left on the shores to decay, and if it were sold even at the lowest price it would pay the fishermen, for they take it without extra trouble.

The appearance of the fish is against it. It averages a length of about three feet, with broad, depressed body, and the powerful jaws are provided with a double row of strong teeth.

The first spine of the dorsal fin is detached and inserted on the snout, and bears a tuft, which serves as a lure for its prey. Its loose, mottled brown skin is covered with numerous short spines, which are regular in size and arrangement around the edge of the jaws. Because of the enormous head, on which there is little meat, there is a good bit of waste to the fish, only 35 per cent of the whole body being used for food. Most of this is edible—in fact, 90 per cent may be used, as the skin and bones form such a small part.

One of the advantages in its use as a food for man would be to lessen the extent of its destructiveness to other fish. It is voracious, eating almost every kind of animal of a suitable size that lives in the sea. Besides fish, it feeds on worms, starfish, mollusks, lobsters, crabs and various waterfowl, including ducks and geese. It is excessively greedy, as a single meal sometimes weighs half as much as the fish itself.

While its good qualities are only just becoming known in this country the goosefish has long been a favorite in Europe. It abounds in the North sea and other waters of Europe, and its annual consumption amounts to millions of pounds.

Though called the "sea devil" in Germany it is highly esteemed, and there are many ways of preparing it. It is equally popular in Great Britain and Italy. It is also prepared for sale by smoking, cut into small strips and boxed.

Athletic Paradise Is Planned for Washington

WITHIN ten years the District of Columbia will have one of the most complete public amusement parks in the world, if the present plans of Col. W. W. Harts, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, are approved and supported financially by congress.

Colonel Harts has mapped out a comprehensive plan for converting the 327 acres of unimproved land southeast of Potomac park and just across from the Seventh street wharves into an athletic "paradise."

The plan is so broad in scope that it can be carried out only gradually. Colonel Harts estimates that ten years should see its completion.

The feature of the plan is the erection of a stadium capable of seating 40,000. "It is not our intention to have a stadium with 40,000 empty seats always gaping across the field," said Colonel Harts. "The tentative plan calls for a U-shaped grand stand with a seating capacity of 15,000. Now, when occasion demands, the two ends of the big 'U' can be extended to the end of the field, and then, if more seats are desired, the 'U' can be completed into a huge oval-shaped stand, seating a world's series crowd."

In addition to the big field, there will be 13 smaller baseball diamonds for the use of the public. Some of the other features in the tentative plan are: Two swimming pools, one wading pool, two cricket fields, 28 tennis courts, an 18-hole golf course, four basket-ball fields and a combination rouge and croquet field.

Spanish Becomes Popular Study at the Capital

PROMPTLY at 4:35 o'clock two afternoons of each week a score or more of employees of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce meet in one of the rooms in the department of commerce building to study for a half-hour lessons in the Spanish language.

On two other afternoons at the same time a number of employees of the bureau gather to take lessons in Russian.

The language lessons were inaugurated by Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, chief of the bureau, as a part of the welfare work among his employees.

No employee of the bureau is required to study Spanish or Russian or any other foreign language. It is a voluntary matter, paid for in cash by the persons who take the lessons.

The expectation is that several of the men now taking Spanish lessons will in time be promoted to field duty and detailed to Central or South America on some phases of the bureau's varied commercial activities. Others will have opportunities to turn their knowledge of Spanish to profitable account in private employment.

The growing commerce between the United States and Latin-American countries makes it very desirable that some of the employees of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce have a working knowledge of Spanish. While keeping the practical side in mind, however, the satisfaction which comes to persons who master foreign languages also is not being lost sight of.

The Russian language is generally believed to be much harder to master than Spanish, but the growing commerce between the United States and Russia promises to make it well worth while for the few employees who have undertaken a study of the Russian language at their own request.

Valley of the Rio Negro



ALONG THE RIVER

THOMAS FALKNER, in his book, speaks of the Rio Negro as the largest river of Patagonia. It is not only the largest river of Patagonia but, next to the La Plata and its two large tributaries, which do not, however, belong to Argentina alone, the largest of the Argentine Republic. Roughly speaking, it drains a large triangular piece of territory lying between 36 and 42 degrees of latitude south, with the base following the line of the watershed between Chile and Argentina and the apex resting at the mouth of the river on the Atlantic coast just south of the fortieth parallel of latitude. Falkner gives quite a list of names for this stream, of which the Indian name of Curu Leuvu has been retained to this day in the Spanish translation of Rio Negro.

It is not to be wondered at that the Spaniards neglected the inhospitable coast of southern Argentina in those early days of conquest and settlement. No one could be expected to settle down in an unattractive and desert country while there was an unlimited supply of more desirable lands closer at hand and to be had only for the asking or taking. It is only when the good land has become exhausted and when railroads and science make the

desert more accessible and more easy and certain of remunerative development that the eyes of the colonist are turned toward the less attractive, says Walter Fischer in the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.

The most convenient method of reaching the valley today is for the traveler to take the train which leaves Buenos Aires at 6:37 in the evening, arriving at Bahia Blanca at 9:25 the following morning. Leaving Bahia Blanca again at 9:55 on one of the tri-weekly trains he reaches Nequén at 10:35 that night; there he passes the night in a hotel or inn, leaves at 5:20 in the morning and gets to the end of the line on a mixed freight and passenger train at either 10:30 or 12:45 noon, according to which of the bi-weekly trains he happens to have taken.

River is Dark and Swift. We are more particularly concerned with that part of the valley extending eastward one degree of longitude, or about sixty miles, from the junction of the two rivers to the small station of Chichinales. The valley is narrow here, not more than ten miles from bluff to bluff, with the fertile, irrigable land north of the river about half that width at its widest and narrowing down to almost nothing where the rivers meet. The Rio Negro itself is a dark and silent, deep and rapid stream; a steamer is said to take only as many hours to make the down trip

as it takes days to ascend the swift current. The winds of the southern Pacific lose most of their moisture on coming in contact with the cold peaks of the Cordilleras and then sweep down across the Patagonian tablelands like an ocean gale. They often last for days, obscuring the sky and landscape with clouds of dust and are at times of such velocity as to hurl small-sized pebbles, but they are most frequent in spring and summer, and when once over are soon forgotten in the delightful weather which otherwise prevails—warm or very hot days, according to the time of year, usually with breeze and cool nights always, with the temperature seldom below 20 degrees F. in winter. The climate most closely resembles that of the interior of the state of Washington. As snow seldom falls, the abundance of verdure which follows every winter rain is available for grazing cattle and sheep.

Good Place for Hunters. Hunting is very good, as many kinds of game are plentiful; the guanaco, the small silver fox, the skunk, the Patagonian hare, three species of armadillo (the peludo, pichi and molita), and three species of gopher or prairie-doglike rodents (the bizcacho, the tucutuco and the quise)

are abundant in the valley, while other species of game are common in the mountains not far away; in the river are otter and plenty of fish.

The inhabitants are as cosmopolitan a lot as is to be found almost anywhere. As in the greater part of Argentina, the Italian predominates on the farms and the Spaniard in the small towns; there are a few Germans, English and Scandinavians, in fact practically every country in Europe is represented, usually by immigrants of the humbler classes.

A great impetus was given to settling and farming by several droughts and crop failures in other parts of Argentina which drove up the price of alfalfa, a crop which was absolutely guaranteed under irrigation. Other crops such as wheat, barley, and to a slight extent maize, are grown, but lately the planting of the vine has assumed enormous proportions. There are vineyards of nearly 1,000 acres and several wine presses have been erected, one at Roca having a capacity of 3,000 hogsheads. Sheep and cattle coming from the mountains and from across the desert are bought, fed and then shipped on again; hogs, too, are raised locally; the drying of the natural pastures in summer does not, however, permit of local ranching. Fruits of all kinds grow well and are being planted, so that in general the small and mixed farm is on the increase.

JUDGE SETTLED HIS STATUS. "No sah, Judge, I wouldn't behave in dat way. I knows bettah. Yo' see, I'm a New York niggah; I ain't none o' dese yere common Virginia niggahs."

"You'll be a Virginia niggah for six months," said the Judge, "Next case!"

Captious Person. "You say you enjoy reading the sporting page, although you don't care particularly for sports?"

"Yes," replied the thoughtful man. "Our sports are still played practically without mechanical assistance, and it's a positive relief to read about some field of human endeavor which Thomas A. Edison and his fellow inventors have not yet revolutionized."

The Suspect. Elsie—My husband is so unapologetic. I almost think sometimes that he must have foreign sympathies.

Elsie—Dear me! What has he done? Elsie—Oh, he made the most awful row over the cost of my new military cotstia.

DISTINCTLY A "WAR BABY"

Kitten's String of Names Left No Doubt as to the Sympathies of Its Small Owner.

A certain little Philadelphia girl is distinguished chiefly by her fondness for cats and kittens, which she much prefers to dolls.

Several days ago she was sitting on the sunny steps of the front porch, tenderly nursing on her lap a coal-black kitten; very small as yet, but sturdy and full of promise.

"What a pretty kitten!" remarked a neighbor in passing. "What do you call him, my dear?"

"I call him Allies," was the reply. "Allies! I think you must mean Alice, do you not?" suggested the lady with a smile.

"Oh, no, not Alice! His name is Allies," proudly, "is George Albert Nicholas Peter Victor Emmanuel Joffre; but father says that is a heavy load for such a little fellow to carry, so I call him Allies for short!"

As the lady proceeded up the street, she heard a childish voice say tenderly: "Come, Allies, we must go in. It is time for you to have your rations."

HEAL YOUR SKIN TROUBLES

With Cuticura, the Quick, Sure and Easy Way. Trial Free

Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment. They stop itching instantly, clear away pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, remove dandruff and scalp irritation, heal red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby skin troubles. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Spread of English in Japan. In April 500 teachers of English gathered in Tokyo for their second conference. Of the total about 5 per cent were foreigners—English and American men and women. The entire ten days proceedings of the conference were conducted in English, so the proficiency of the participants will be understood. In the secondary schools in Japan alone, there are upward of 100,000 boys and girls studying English seven hours in each week for five years, and the girls at least half that time. There are at present studying English in Japan proper, in schools of all grades up to the university college, nearly 200,000 boys and girls. According to statistics published in the Christian movement in its latest edition, there are 100,806 pupils in the 233 middle schools of the country, and 37,798 pupils in 66 missionary schools of the same grade. For girls there are a number of public high schools having 50,676 pupils, while there are private schools having 13,345, all teaching English. In a few generations English will be spoken almost universally in Japan.—East and West News.

For a really fine coffee at a moderate price, drink Denison's Seminole Brand, 35c the lb., in sealed cans. Only one merchant in each town sells Seminole. If your grocer isn't the one, write the Denison Coffee Co., Chicago, for a souvenir and the name of your Seminole dealer. Buy the 3 lb. Canister Can for \$1.00.—Adv.

His Modest Wants. Taking the ideal book, fough, bug and maiden of Omar Khayyam as one side of the solid comfort picture, turn the canvas over and squint at the luxury desired by the British soldier who writes: "Could you post each week the Spectator and a small can of insect powder?"

Professional Habit. "Why do you snub that young dentist who calls on you?"

"Because he gets on my nerves."

Piles Relieved by First Application. And cured in 6 to 14 days by FALO OINTMENT, the universal remedy for all forms of Piles. Druggists refund money if it fails. 50c.

Diplomacy After Midnight. Officer—Go home. Outlate—Gimme shafe conduct.—New York Sun.

Black Leg. LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cuticura's Blacking Pills. Loo-wood, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they prevent where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-cent box, Blacking Pills \$1.00 25-cent box, Blacking Pills 4.50 The star indicator, but Cuticura's has the superiority of its medicinal color direct. The Cuticura Laboratory, Berlin, Ga., or Chicago, Ill.

PILES I treat piles by a mild safe method without knife or CURED hospital operation. Established for years. Write for list of patients. C. Y. Clement, M. D., 555 Good Bldg., Des Moines

RUPTURE CURED in a few days without pain or a surgical operation. No pay until cured. Write DR. WEAH, 909 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

PATENTS Watson H. Coleman, Wash- ington, D. C. Book Free. High- igh-est references. Best results.

Sioux City Directory "Hub of the Northwest"

FOR BEST SERVICE SEE RICE BROTHERS Live Stock Commission Merchants at SIOUX CITY, Chicago or Kansas City

W. N. U., SIOUX CITY, NO. 1-1916.



INDIANS OF THE VALLEY

Desert more accessible and more easy and certain of remunerative development that the eyes of the colonist are turned toward the less attractive, says Walter Fischer in the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.

The most convenient method of reaching the valley today is for the traveler to take the train which leaves Buenos Aires at 6:37 in the evening, arriving at Bahia Blanca at 9:25 the following morning. Leaving Bahia Blanca again at 9:55 on one of the tri-weekly trains he reaches Nequén at 10:35 that night; there he passes the night in a hotel or inn, leaves at 5:20 in the morning and gets to the end of the line on a mixed freight and passenger train at either 10:30 or 12:45 noon, according to which of the bi-weekly trains he happens to have taken.

River is Dark and Swift. We are more particularly concerned with that part of the valley extending eastward one degree of longitude, or about sixty miles, from the junction of the two rivers to the small station of Chichinales. The valley is narrow here, not more than ten miles from bluff to bluff, with the fertile, irrigable land north of the river about half that width at its widest and narrowing down to almost nothing where the rivers meet. The Rio Negro itself is a dark and silent, deep and rapid stream; a steamer is said to take only as many hours to make the down trip

as it takes days to ascend the swift current. The winds of the southern Pacific lose most of their moisture on coming in contact with the cold peaks of the Cordilleras and then sweep down across the Patagonian tablelands like an ocean gale. They often last for days, obscuring the sky and landscape with clouds of dust and are at times of such velocity as to hurl small-sized pebbles, but they are most frequent in spring and summer, and when once over are soon forgotten in the delightful weather which otherwise prevails—warm or very hot days, according to the time of year, usually with breeze and cool nights always, with the temperature seldom below 20 degrees F. in winter. The climate most closely resembles that of the interior of the state of Washington. As snow seldom falls, the abundance of verdure which follows every winter rain is available for grazing cattle and sheep.

Good Place for Hunters. Hunting is very good, as many kinds of game are plentiful; the guanaco, the small silver fox, the skunk, the Patagonian hare, three species of armadillo (the peludo, pichi and molita), and three species of gopher or prairie-doglike rodents (the bizcacho, the tucutuco and the quise)

are abundant in the valley, while other species of game are common in the mountains not far away; in the river are otter and plenty of fish.

The inhabitants are as cosmopolitan a lot as is to be found almost anywhere. As in the greater part of Argentina, the Italian predominates on the farms and the Spaniard in the small towns; there are a few Germans, English and Scandinavians, in fact practically every country in Europe is represented, usually by immigrants of the humbler classes.

A great impetus was given to settling and farming by several droughts and crop failures in other parts of Argentina which drove up the price of alfalfa, a crop which was absolutely guaranteed under irrigation. Other crops such as wheat, barley, and to a slight extent maize, are grown, but lately the planting of the vine has assumed enormous proportions. There are vineyards of nearly 1,000 acres and several wine presses have been erected, one at Roca having a capacity of 3,000 hogsheads. Sheep and cattle coming from the mountains and from across the desert are bought, fed and then shipped on again; hogs, too, are raised locally; the drying of the natural pastures in summer does not, however, permit of local ranching. Fruits of all kinds grow well and are being planted, so that in general the small and mixed farm is on the increase.

JUDGE SETTLED HIS STATUS. "No sah, Judge, I wouldn't behave in dat way. I knows bettah. Yo' see, I'm a New York niggah; I ain't none o' dese yere common Virginia niggahs."

"You'll be a Virginia niggah for six months," said the Judge, "Next case!"

Captious Person. "You say you enjoy reading the sporting page, although you don't care particularly for sports?"

"Yes," replied the thoughtful man. "Our sports are still played practically without mechanical assistance, and it's a positive relief to read about some field of human endeavor which Thomas A. Edison and his fellow inventors have not yet revolutionized."

The Suspect. Elsie—My husband is so unapologetic. I almost think sometimes that he must have foreign sympathies.

Elsie—Dear me! What has he done? Elsie—Oh, he made the most awful row over the cost of my new military cotstia.

Beware of Sudden Colds—Cure them Quick



The old standard remedy—in tablet form—No unpleasant after-effects—No opium—Cures colds in 24 hours—La Grippe—in 3 days—Money back if it fails—Insist on genuine—Box with red top—Mr. Hill's picture on it—25 Cents.

At Any Drug Store—25c W. H. Hill Company Detroit

FARMER WAS NOT IMPRESSED

Visit to Country Editor Resulted in Willie's Turning From the Paths of Literature.

Into the room of a country editor came a bluff old farmer with his eighteen-year-old son.

"I've come for a little information, sir," he said hopefully.

"I shall be delighted to do what I can for you," was the polite reply.

"Well, this son of mine wants to go into the literary business, and I thought you would be able to tell us if there was any money in it. It's a good line, isn't it?"

"Ye-es," replied the editor, hesitatingly. "I've been at it myself for a good many years and—"

The farmer thereupon looked around at the shabby office and then at the shabby editor.

"Come on, Willie," he ordered. "Back to your plowing, my lad!"

Expensive Roofing. "Nice hat you have. How much did it cost you?"

"Can't say yet. I've had it three weeks, and it's cost about \$14. I suppose it will stand me a couple of hundred before I get through."

"Couple of hundred?"

"Yes, getting it back every day from the tip boy at the restaurants."

Ready to Promise. "Do you promise to love, honor and cherish this woman?"

"Yes," said the politician. "What ever the platform it, I subscribe to it."

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, and Diseases After Eating. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Black Leg

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cuticura's Blacking Pills. Loo-wood, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they prevent where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-cent box, Blacking Pills \$1.00 25-cent box, Blacking Pills 4.50 The star indicator, but Cuticura's has the superiority of its medicinal color direct. The Cuticura Laboratory, Berlin, Ga., or Chicago, Ill.

PILES

I treat piles by a mild safe method without knife or CURED hospital operation. Established for years. Write for list of patients. C. Y. Clement, M. D., 555 Good Bldg., Des Moines

RUPTURE

CURED in a few days without pain or a surgical operation. No pay until cured. Write DR. WEAH, 909 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

PATENTS

Watson H. Coleman, Wash- ington, D. C. Book Free. High- igh-est references. Best results.

Sioux City Directory

"Hub of the Northwest"

FOR BEST SERVICE SEE RICE