CHAPTER XV -- CONTINUED. And thus bidden she tells it. A most halting, weeful tale, but true in every point. So true, indeed, that it defeats itself. It does not lay clear the fact that love for him and want of love for his rival had been the motive power that worked her retura.

There is a dead silence when she

has imished her forlorn confession. "So you were afraid to go in the long run," says he at last, his voice

"Afraid! No — yes." She began boldly, but now breaks down. "Yes, I was afraid."

"And why have you told me this?" "Oh, must I answer that?" eays she, clasping her cold hands in front of her. "Surely you know. Do you think I have not seen enough to —do you think I am without all feeling? I spoke to set you free.

"So anxious for your own freedom?" says he with a sneer. He flings the now cold cigar over the balcony, away into the dark beyond. "You are ingeniousness itself! to put it upon me is a good move. Well, and so I am to consider our engagement at an

"Of course," says she very bravely; and in another moment, to her intense discompture, finds that she is crying bitterly, silently, despecately. So si-lent is her crying that in the darkness he is not aware of it.

I think you could have found an easier, not to say more graceful way out of your difficulty," says he contemptuously. A word to me would have been enough. But I suppose I was not worth even so much trouble to the girl who had promised to marry me? You had promised, you know," trying to see her face and speaking with merciless persistency. "Dd you imagine." bitterly, "that I was so enamored of you that I would marry you against your will? Great heavens, what a world this is!" He turns suddenly away from her stricken tigure. easier, not to say more graceful way out denly away from her stricken figure, and begins to pace vehemently un and and begins to pace vehemently up and down the baleouy. "Heref come in!" says he at last.

roughly. "Come is out of this cold. Faithless and worthless as I think you and know you atlit you must live. I suppose; to the undoing of other

He had laid his hand on her arm, and drawn her to the open casement. The lights from within falling more distinctly on her face wakens him to the fact that the tears are running down her cheeks.

"You are crying," says he flercely. He lets her go. Crying for Eyre! He curbs his passion by a supreme effort, and once again addressed her. His voice now is under control, though

that is consuming him.

"If you are crying for Eyre," savs he, "that can soon be set right. To judge by his manner last night..."

He had betrayed himself! As if

struck, the girl starts back from him. You were there-you saw -you "I saw: I did not hear.".

"You knew, and let me speak! Why should I not be silent?

"Waited? for what? Cou'd you not," wildly, "have broken our engagement instead of leaving me to do it?"

"I could not." If she had not been so overpowered with the fresh knowl-edge, that meant so much fresh shame she might have read between the lines of his short answer.

"Oh, you should you should!" cries she, weeping op nly now.
"Don't cry," says Anketell, catching hold of her, "doa't! Am I not miserable enough? It can all soon be set

Oh. never, never!" "I tell you yes. You know his address?" "Hisp"

Eyre's.

"It can easily be discovered, how-

ever." "I don't want to discover it," says she, covering her face with

"Then why are you crying?" asks he coldly. "Let us, now that the truth lies bare between us, cease from deception. Tell me this," his voice growing almost frozen now, "when you proposed to leave your home with him, where were you going?"

"To his sister, Lady Stanning,"

She had arranged to receive you?" "Oh, no! he—he only settled about our going the morning before I—'-left. When was it?" wearily. 'It seems a

long, long time ago."
"I dare say," grimly; "but a telegram will bring him to you in no time. Well, and so you were to go to L.d. Stanning, in the middle of the night, without previous arrangement ith her of any sort?"

So he said." "Did it ever occur to you that Lady Stanning might not be exactly pleased to receive an unknown young lady at an hour approaching midnight?" "I did not think-I-"

"And he," with growing wrath, "this precious lover of yours, did he never think either? Did it never never think either? Did it never dawn upon his vacant brain what a cul de sac he was leading you into? Pah! Mr. Eyre may be the model of all vir-

tus, all genius in your eyes; in mine he is merely a first-class idiot."
"Oh, yes," agreed she with a sob.
Auketell stopped as if struck. He had expected vituperation. tears, support of Eyre; but this this even agreement of the verdict against him. more than he had prepared himself

"But he was very kind, very," says Dulcie hurriedly. "He was very kind to me when you—when every one was against me. If—if I had liked him a little bit more I should have been glad to go with him; bu -" ske lifts her

earnest, half-drowned eyes to his.
"But—?" questi us he sternly.
"But—I didn't," re u us she gently. To disbeli-ve her would be to be a fool. 'Anketell's face pa ed for a mo-m-nt. an then slowly, s owly a healthier, happier has returns to it. Little Dear—I's the "Come in," says he gently. He does walkin'. —Good News.

not wait for her to obey him this time, however. He draws her with a st ong. if tender arm, to the shelter of the

warm room within.
"See here, Dulcie," says he, standing before her and taking her hands gently in his own, "shall we begin all over again, you and I?" "You and I?"

"Why not? Look! I set you free— I release you," pressing her back from him, not very far, but stil far enough for him to know that Dulcin a's finpers have tightened over his, as if in fear or protest or both. Even such a little distance has frightened her. Oh, the glad thrill of dawning hope that heats his veins as he feels the nervous

clasping of her hands!
"You are free, Dulc'e; I have no smallest claim upon you. You can go your way, and I mine. You," un-

steadily, "you quite understand that?"
"Yes," faintly.
"Well—now," he pauses as if a raid
to go on. After all it is only an experiment; who knows how it will end? Now-I propose to you all over again. I beg. I entreat you to marry me! You have your freedom; you can keep me or let me go as you will; but," passionately, "I beseech you to

keep me."
"Oh, no!" Her pretty head is hanging down, her voice has sunk into a whisper. "Not after -after -that -?" "After thet -after everything."

Miss McDermot raises her head slowly and looks at him. Reproach is

in her glance.
"Why -why were you not like this always?" asks she.

"How could I be?" The reproach is all on his side now, and strong enough to dwarf hers. "Do you know how you treated me? What leicle was ever colder? Why. I was afraid to go near you. Once I kissed you. Do you remember it? I do; and your look after it. Once only. This." stooping r it. Once only. This." stooping pr ssing his ips lightly to cer c eek, "is the second time. And" sadiy, "I do not call that kissing you

"And what do you call it?" asks she, a gleam of mischievous fun creeping into her face in spite of her. Then suddenly she flings h r arms around bis neck. "Well, I'll kiss you," says she, "because I love you, Ralph; I do

"You are sure of it?" he asks five minutes later. 'Quite, quite sure."

"I wish you had been sure a little earlier.' "I shouldn't. The waiting has

made it ever so much surer."
"And you are happy, darling?"

"I never felt so happy."
"Not even one regret?"
"Well," nervously, "there is something—" tidgeting awkwardly with the flower in his coat.

"Yes, something? Go on," says he anxiously. "Can it be about Eyre" "It's he seemed very uneasy about "So he very well might!" indig-

nantly. Oh, but it was all for me.

"All for himself, in my opinion."
"You wrong him," warmly; "you do, ndeed.

To hear her stick up for Eyre is gall and wormwood; but to shake the good feeling established between them now is not to be thought of for a moment. "Well, don't let us quarrel about him," says he, and his tone lightens itself —his heart as heavy as lead. What was he uneasy about in es-

"About the—the lies he told you." "He? who?"

"Why, poor Andy, of course; whom were you thinking of?"

"Of Eyre. Forgive me that."
"Nonsense." says Mis McDermot

"Why," airily, "I've forgotten him. No, it was Andy. You know he told you last night that he had brought me to the station, and as I told you, I-" "Is that all?"

"Yes. It was a good deal. Andy is greatly put out about it. You -you are sure you don't think badly

"I think," enthusiastically, "very highly of him. "Oh, do you, really?"

"Why, how else should I think of him? Was he not trying to help you?" "And you will say something lovely

to hem the very first thing in the morning?" .
"No; I shall say something lovely to

you then Well, good "Oh, Ralph! . ght . . . Good-night again Good-night, really, this time!" night .

THE END.

# What a Zonave is.

A local character in war times was interested in the formation of a local militia company. He and others discussed it much, and public opinion was about equally divided as to whether they should have a straight military company or zouaves.

One day a conversation occurred in the village store.

·I'm in favor of zouaves." said our friend. "You be?"

"Well. what is a zouave, anyway?" .Well, a zouave, you see a zouave is one of them fellers that wears a red suit and them soft boots that buttons up to his knees. He's kind of a dandy felier, and in battles, as I understand it you see, he mostly-well. I guess generally-he gits down and lays on his belly and deplores."-Lewiston Journal.

# When He Is Dangerous

Humorist's wife-You must not trouble your pa just now. dear; in his present mood he is not to be trifled Humorist's child-What is he doing.

Humorist's wife-He is writing things to make people laugh. -N. Y. US WAR

# Which She Was.

Neighbor (on the street)-Good morning. my little dear. I never can tell you and your sister apart. Which of the twins are you?"

Little Dear-I's the one w'at's out

THE AGRICULURAL WORLD.

INSTRUCTIVE READING ABOUT FARMS.

Pulverising the Soil—To Destroy Canada Thistles—Sweet Cream Batter—Mistakes of Stockmen —The New Onion Culture— Items of Interest.

There are several results to be gained by thoroughly pulverizing the soil before planting the seed. If this is done, in nearly all cases the seed will germinate quicker and better, and plants will make a thriftier start in growth. A certain amount of heat and moisture is necessary in induce a good germination of the seed, and in a ma-jority of cases this can be secured by placing it in contact with the soil, and a fine tilth will help materially in this. Then when the soil is in good tilth the fine tender roots of the plants will be better able to uenetrate the soil

to advanage.
One of the principal advantages gained in pulverizing the soil is that the plant food is brought into a more available condition for the use of the plants and this helps materially in securing a better growth.

In many cases, even in a hin cropped down soil, a much better growth and yield can be secured if the soil is prepared in a fine tilth before growing the seed, and kept so during growth by frequent cultivation, than would otherwise be possible. By bringing the soil to a good tilth before planting, it is easier to keep it in a good tilth after-wards while the plants will make a vigorous start to grow.

Thoroughly fining the soil aids it to

retain moisture as well as to draw it from the sub-soil by capillary attrac-

While fair crops may be grown in a rich soil with indifferent preparations, the best growth and yield is only possible by having the soil in a fine tilth before planting the seed, and as far as possible keeping it in such condition during growth.

With nearly all cultivated crops one of the best plans of management is to plow reasonably deep, prepare the soil in a good tilth before planting the seeds, and then keep it thoroughly so during growth, by shallow surface cultivation. This puts the available plant food in a good condition to be taken up by the growing plants, and helps materially in supplying the necessary moisture.

The more moroughly the soil is pre-

pared before planting, the less work will be necessary to keep in a good afterwards, hence, it is good economy to take time to prepare perfectly be-fore planting the seeds, and it will be less work to maintain a good growth.

#### To Destroy Canada Thistles.

The following modes of dealing with Canada thistles are recommended by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Sta-

1. Drop out of the rotation, so far as practicable, all such crops as allow the thistic seeds to ripen before these are cut, until infested nelds have been

2. Plow the land immediately after harvest. Plow shallow with any kind of plow that will cut the thistles off clean without breaking off the creeping rootstocks. Keep the thistles from breathing above ground until the late autumn plowing, which should be deep, for the sake of the crop which is to come after. In the spring keep the thistles under by the use of a suitable cultivator, until the time of planting a crop of corn, roots or rape. Give the a crop of corn, roots or rape. Give the crop thus planted the horse-hoeing necessary, once or twice after the horse cultivation ceases, and there should not be one thistle left. The most effective part of the work has been done the preceding autumn, providing the weather at that time has been dry.

3. Plow the ground deeply in August. Sow rye early in September at rate of two ar bushels per acre, and cut the following spring for winter fodder. Then plow the ground deeply with any kind of plow that will effectually bury the stubbles. The jointer with skimmer will answer very well. Then roll at once to conserve the moisture. Harrow once a week until it is time to drill the ground for rape. Drill about the last of June or first of July by us-ing the double mold board plow. The drills may be twenty-two to twenty four inches apart. Sow at once with rape by using the ordinary turnip drill, and then cultivate and care for as de-scribed in section 2 above. In our experience at this farm we have found this mode of destroying the Canada

thistle to be very effective.

4. Plow under pasture land in June, or land from which a crop of hay has been removed early in July. Work the land thus plowed upon the surface, so that all thistles will be kept under until the time of sowing winter wheat. Sow the wheat with clover and re-peat the process is necessary, after the clover. This method is applicable to stiff soils, where winter wheat can be grown. In sections where winter wheat will not grow substitute for it rye, spring wheat or barley, as may be desired.

Where the land has been sown to clover, cut the crop twice for hay or once for hay and once for seed. Then follow with a hoed crop properly cul-tivated. The smothering influences of the two crops of clover in one season, and then two cuttings, are very help-ful in reducing the thistle.

ful in reducing the thistle. 6. When the thistles are well brought under they should be kept so by the use of the spud. The grain fields should be gone over before havest to prevent the thistles from blossoming, and after harvest the meadows and

fields sown to grass. 7. In removing thistles from permanent pastures, we must be gov-erned by the character of the soil and subsoil as to our mode of procedure.

Mistakes of Stockmen.

Farmers and especially stock raisers often fail because the proprietor attempts to do everything himself. He works early and late, is always worn out; consequently nothing is well done. On a large stock farm two hired men can be profitably used. It is imperative that the stock be looked after at sight, especially during spring months right, especially during spring months when young animals are being con-stantly born. No one man can do all stantly born. No one man can do all this work, neither can a man work all day and part or most of the night as the case may require. Arrange the work so that if the hired man stays up with a sick animal, a farrowing sow, etc., he can the next day get time to make up lost sleep, otherwise he will be in no condition to do his work thor-

oughly and skillfully. Of all the men about a farm, the proprietor or general manager needs the most rest. In planning the day, work he needs a clear head. Hence it is necessary to success to have some one to do night work. Usually seven or eight hours is sufficient for a mature man. Boys under twenty the mention more. It is under twenty-five require more. It is only by giving strict attention to the demands of nature that the stockman's powers can be used to the best advantage.

A Frequent Mistake in Feeding.

When an unusually long journey is to be undertaken, it is customary, with many people, to give an extra quantity of grain immediately prior to starting, and it may be to subjects indifferently fed, and irregularly exercised, or, in other words, those in poor condition. Even though precaution is taken in driving slowly, we often find, as veterinary surgeons, that such is the history of cases we are called upon to treat of horses suffering from that frequently fatal affection.

After journeys of unusual length, or exertion of any kind, the same dan-ger is to be encountered from the fatigue resulting, and consequent inabil-ity on the part of the digestive organs to operate upon an ordinary feed of much less an inordinate one, which is only too frequently provided under such circumstances.

A horse in a tired state is more safely fed on hav until rest has been allowed for from half an hour to two hours; for all they will be likely to consume of this more easily digested fodder will not so readily overtax the stomach. When much depression has resulted from fatigue, a pail of thin gruel will soon revive the animal, on account of its being readily absorbed and getting into the blood, and being nutritious in character as well.-Canadian Live Stock Journal

#### The New Onion Culture.

The new onion culture, as it is called, sowing seeds in a hotbed and transplanting, is certainly not a new idea. In California the Chinese have long grown onions on this plan

They do not use hotbeds, of course, as all hardy vegetables grow outdoors the year round in California. They sow the seed thinly in beds in the field, and transplant to the permanent grounds when the plants are about the size of pipe stems. Where the Chinese got the idea it is difficult to say; they have probably grown onions that way in China for hundreds of years.

As to the advantages of this plan, that is a problem to be solved by circumstances. It is doubtful if there is

cumstances. It is a saving of labor. Getting down to figures, there are

100,000 onion plants on an acre, and there is a vast amount of labor involved in putting them out; on the other hand, there is a great deal of labor involved weeding the onions in the field, until they get to the size at

which they are transplanted.

It is probable that the real advantage of this new culture is, not in reducing the cost of production, but in earliness, and thus getting better prices. Those who grow onions by this method should market them before the general crop is ready for market.

# Sweet Cream Butter.

If any one prefers sweet cream butter he can have it by making it himself or by having it made. Of the many million pounds of butter made in Iowa creameries each year, not a pound is made from sweet cream exmand for sweet cream butter, and at a fancy price. But most of the fancy article is still made from ripened oream. It is easy at this time of year to experiment on making butter from sweet cream. Churn at a lower temperature than when sour. Have it beow 50 deg. or there will be loss of Use more butter color also, as sweet cream butter has less color as well as less aroma. Experiments at the Iowa station indicate that it will ripen after churning and in time become practically identical with that made from ripened cream. The advocates of sweet cream butter are very strenuous in their claims, and quite impa-tient with the mass of butter makers, but the general market still discriminates against butter made entirely from sweet cream.

# Value of Inquiring.

Feeding is often done at random. The food supply is used without reference to its adaptation to the needs of the animal. This exhibits a lack of thoughtful inquiry. Every young man by asking questions and by reading books and papers, acquires a considerable fund of information which is capital in his business of general farming or raising live stock. It is by the proper use of the long evenings at this time of the year that his foundation for future success is laid. It is likewise true that the middle-aged man by the same course maintains his strength of purpose and is able to hold his own with improved conditions. In the past there are many examples of men who have succeeded grandly by their own thoughts and plans, and the knowledge they have picked up by diligent use of the means at their disposal.

# Ripening the Cream

I believe there is nothing so important and yet difficult in producing firstclass butter as the process of ripening the cream. It is impossible almost to have all of the conditions twice alike. Some patron's cream may have been a little sour, which, when mixed with the rest, of course, hastens the ripening process. If the butter maker is not aware of this sour cream it will be ready for the churn before he is ready for it, therefore the quality of the butter must be more or less im-paired. This is one of the many instances where the butter maker has to contend with difficulty. If creamery patrons would only co-operate with the butter maker what a difference there would be in the general quality of butter throughout the country.

Always Carry a Jack-Knife.

The usefulness of carrying a sharp jack-knife was shown the other day in a Lewiston, Me., mill, when a young woman's hair came tumbling down as she passed a heavy piece of machinery and the ends of it caught in some slowly revolving cog wheels. The girl screamed but did not have the presence of mind to break away at once before more strands of her hair were caught and dragged in. She stood there holding out her arms and screaming, while her head was drawn nearer and nearer to the fatal wheels. Then up came a man with a sharp jack-knife. He compassed the hair of the girl within his left hand and held it firmly as he might a rope and with the other hand severed the hair close to the wheels.

#### A Fishy Detective.

A British ship bound for the West Indies once fell in with a suspicious looking craft having the appearance of a slave-trader and gave chase During the pursuit something was thrown over board from the pursued vessel, which was captured and taken into Port Royal to be examined. The ship's papers were not forthcoming, and the vessel was in a fair way to escape condemnation, when a ship came into port which had caught a shark, in whose stomach was a tin box containing the missing pa-pers. These clearly showed that the captured craft was engaged in the slave trade, and proper punishment was meted out to her officers. The tin box which the shark swallowed is now in the museum at Whitehall Yard, London.

The habit of turning up the trousers an inch or two at the ankle has become almost second nature among the members of a certain class of anglomaniacs in New York. The condition of the weather makes no difference with them. One young man of unmistakable English bearing attracted an unusual amount of attention to himself at a reception in one of the Fifth avenue palaces the other night by appearing on the floor of the ball room with his well pressed black trousers turned up snugly around his ankles. He subsequently explained that he had turned them up from force of habit, and had forgotten to turn them down before descending from the dressing room.

Bait in Angling. A scientific paper tells of a new fishing device whereby the minnow used for bate in angling for large fish is kept alive and safe from the predatory deni-zens of the deep, who strike at it, but catch hooks instead. It is incased in a glass tube, through which the water circulates freely. The application is circulates freely. The application is new, but the idea of carrying bait in a bottle is as old as angling is. There is one improvement to be noted, as under the old plan the bait was sure to give out sooner or later, depending on the size of the bottle and the ardor of the

#### Wouldn't Have Believed It.

"You would scarcely take my daugh-ter—Baby, we call her, to be twenty-one years old, would you?" said a fond mother, speaking of her spinster-looking child. "No, indeed, I should not," was the reply. "So every one says. But how old would you have imagined her?" "Oh, I don't know exactly, though if I had been gussing her age, I should have said she was about thirtythree and a half, or may be three quarters. One can't always tell within month or two, you know.

# A WORKINGMEN'S BUILDING.

Novel Enterprise at St. Louis-Elabor ate Arrangements for the Exposition.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 18.—There is no city in the United States that has a pound is made from sweet cream except as an experiment. The public taste still calls for that from ripened cream. There is a small private description. The lodges and unions of the city have discovered that they are paying to the owners of the various halls in which they hold their meetings something like \$30,000 a year in rent, and they are tired of it. The ruling rate of inare tired of it. The ruling rate of in-terest here is eight per cent. The workingmen could pay the interest on \$360,000 with the money they now spend for rent. That is the way they look at it, and the contemplation of the fact has driven them to the decision to build a hall to cost about \$250,-000 and pay for it by the rent charge the organizations that use it. As all the building trades are supporters of the plan the building will probably be erected without delay, the idea being now to finish it this year. A new charity nas been established

in St. Louis on such a broad foundation that its success is guaranteed. It has been found that some of the children in the public schools were so insufficiently fed that it was useless to expect them to study. They were sent off in the morning with a scanty breakfast and no lunch and got only a little fast and no lunch, and got only a little to eat at night. A plan to help these families was at once put into opera-tion, in charge of the Provident Association. Agents were sent around to the homes of all the school children who were inadequately clothed and fed, and systematic relief was vided for the heads of the families. The plan was suggested first a month ago, and the principals of the schools report that it has resulted in a great increase of pupils and much more satisfactory work. The charity will be made a permanent one, and it has assurance of strong financial support. There has been already a rush of exhibitors to the Exposition, which opens

in September, and the management has been forced to warn those who intend to make displays that they must choose their position at once, if at all. The many new attractions of the Ex-position have been so thoroughly ad-vertised all over the country that the managers expect ten times as many people as came last year, and all the railway arrangements will be made accordingly. The art galleries and the exhibits of electrical wonders will be especially alluring. Director Sousa's famous Marine Band of Washington, which for years has dirided thington. which for years has divided the honors with Gilmore, will furnish the music, beginning the first night of the Exposition. There will be two great pageants while the Exposition lasts, the Veiled Prophet's recorded. Veiled Prophet's parade, and the Columbian procession, and considering the sight-seers these will draw, besides those who come for the Exposition alone, the hotels and boarding-house keepers of the city do not think they are too sanguine in making their arrangements to accommodate half a million people during the months of September and October.

SERIOUS FACTS ABOU

A serious danger measure of the people of this county merous alum baking power now being urged upon the property of the serious to mental effects of these powers the system. Every Board of every physician, will tell to wholesome qualities they food. Some countries have prohibited the sale of bread as alum.

Even small descriptions

Even small doses of al Even small doses of aluachildren, have produced fail while cases of heartburn, his griping constipation, elsewarious kindred gastric trous irritation of the mucous use prepared with the alum or aluphate powders, are familiar in tice of every physician.

It is not possible that any housewife, any loving mothe knowingly uses.

housewife, any loving moth knowingly use an article of will injure the health of herhe or perhaps cause the death of

How shall the dangerous at ders be distinguished? And he the danger to health from the Generally, alum powders known from the price at which sold, or from the fact that the companied by a gift, or are disunder some scheme. The alum costs but a few cents a pound and is often sold at 20 or 3; pound. If some present is give it, the price may be 30, 40 or 30 pound.

It is impossible to name allf powders in the market, but any powder sold at a low price, or tised as costing only half as cream of tartar powders, or a mied by a present, or disposed any scheme, is of this class, deti to health, and to be avoided.

to health, and to be avoided.

But the easy, safe, and centection of our bread, biscuit from all danger of unwholesom in the use of Boyal Baking only. This powder is metticause of the innumerable reportation by high medical authorities. favor by high medical authorithe U. S. Government, and by cial chemists and Boards of which leave no doubt as to in freedom from alum, lime and an its absolute purity and wholesa While its use is thus a safeguard the poisonous alum powders it factory at the same time to lea it makes the whitest, lightest, and most delicious food, whi keep moist and fresh longer, can be eaten with imp can be eaten with immunity, cold, stale or fresh, and also that

to its greater strength it is momical than others. These facts should incline conto turn a deaf ear to all import to buy the inferior powders. It cer urges the sale of the chesp, is alum brands, it should be borned that it is because he can make profit on them. The wise box will decline in all cases to take Take no chances through doubtful article where so imp matter as the health or life of de

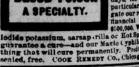
The six-story building of the Loan and Trust company at 0 the gutted by fire. Loss on bu 000; insurance \$65.000.

is at stake.

Faith may move mountains, hasn't moved in this country time now.



**RLOOD POISON** 



GUNS Base Ball, Bleyele and 6 Sporting Goods. Catalogs Cross Gun Co., 1512 Douglas St. 0 HARNESS (Wholesale), & SAIDLERY WARK. C. B. WOODWE

WAGONS, CARRIAGES SOUTH OMAHA HOUS

Grand Combination Sale of Trells
Morses April 5th and 6th at the Union
Yarda Morse Market, South Owner
will be the greatest sale of the kinders
the west, Some of the best bloods of
offered will be sold to the highest blad
out reserve. Send for catalogue.

Little Known of the Hanging Galler of the Hanging Galler of the Hanging Galler of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon" than they about the other six or seven wood the ancient world. Herodotus of mention them. Pliny only castally the ancient world. Herodousely mention them; Pliny only casually ludes to their former existence, as scriptural account of the representation of the repre feet square) hung on gigantic which were erected for that pear the royal palace at Babyis.