

Figuratively Speaking.
Once while touring England Mr. Irving's company stopped at a small city in the interior. The play for that night was "The Merchant of Venice."
Shortly before the performance the head super took aside his five assistants, who were new at the business, and started in to give them their instructions. Among the five was an American, who paid his instructor the closest attention.
"Now," said the head super, endeavoring to impress his words upon the pupils, "when Shylock comes on in the last scene you must throw him a look of hate."
There was silence for a moment. Then the American spoke up, "How can we do that, sir when we're only five?"—Boston Budget.

A number one cough cure. Mr. James H. Barnett, 243 Cedar St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes thus: "I am using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family and deem it a number one medicine for coughs and colds, and my house shall never be without it."
Uncle Sam says about \$100 a minute in interest on the national debt.
The man going to bed tired who spends the day looking for an easy place.
It is by all odds the best liniment. Mr. Chas. Metzger, 217 Geyer Ave., St. Louis, Mo., is of the same opinion. He says: "Salvation Oil is the best remedy we have ever used in our family. It is the best remedy on earth."

Teacher—What are we taught by the story of the leaves and fishes? Johnnie, whose mother keeps boarders—That there's some boarders don't want pie three times a day.
Go South Via the Wabash.
Tourists' tickets now on sale at all points. Home-seekers' tickets at half fare on excursion dates, Dec. 12th, Jan. 9th, Feb. 13th, March 13th, April 10th and May 8th. For rates or folders giving full description of lands, climate, etc., call at Wabash Ticket Office, No. 1502 Farnam Street, or write GEO. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. Agt., Omaha, Neb.



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.

"Almost as Palatable as Milk"

This is a fact with regard to Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. The difference between the oil, in its plain state, is very apparent. In

Scott's Emulsion

you detect no fish-oil taste. As it is a help to digestion there is no after effect except good effect. Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion is the best promoter of flesh and strength known to science.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.



TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF COAT

This Trade Mark is on the best. In the World!
A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.
W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOES equals custom work, costing from \$4 to \$6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of this complete line for ladies and gentlemen or send for illustrated catalogue giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

Patents, Trade-Marks.

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventor's Guide" or "How to Get a Patent." PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GOOD ROAD PROBLEM.

THE BEGINNING OF MODERN ROAD SYSTEMS DESCRIBED.

Importance of Careful Construction and Expert Supervision of County Roads.

By W. E. McClintock, Mem. Am. Soc. C. E.

With the advent of the present century the civilized world seemed to awaken to the necessity of improved systems of highways. We can see but very little, if any, progress in the science of application of road improvement from the time the barbarian hordes of the north swept back the civilization of the south and rendered useless those magnificent avenues of war and commerce, built by the Roman emperors during their progressive conquests. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the roads of England, Scotland, Wales and France were described by historians and novelists as being in a deplorable condition. In England the question was carefully considered, and a series of hearings, before a royal commission, culminated in a report to parliament which resulted in great improvements. Amongst the witnesses appearing before this commission, we see the names of John Loudon Macadam and Sir Thomas Telford, two men who have done more than any others to bring order out of chaos, and to leave behind them monuments of engineering skill and good judgment. Macadam and Telford proved beyond a doubt that it was cheaper to build well than to continue on in the old line of unskilled and unscientific work. While the work as at first organized was defective in its details, yet a better system was soon substituted, which gave to England the splendid roads of today.

At about this same time France, under the first Napoleon, started out on the development of a system which has no superior; and under this system some forty-eight thousand miles of national and state roads have been constructed, which make travel by highway a pleasure, and reduce the cost of transportation of freight to a minimum. It is not my purpose to describe the French system, as has often been described of late, and is possibly familiar to most of your readers. Suffice it to say that the responsibility of the French work is concentrated in the hands of a regular corps of engineers and each mile of road is placed in the hands of capable men, who are held personally responsible for its condition, and the responsibility is gradually concentrated through overseers, divisional engineers and state engineers up to an engineer in chief, who plans the whole grand scheme and sees that it is executed according to his plan. Such a system of supervision makes it possible to keep an exact record; to experiment with different materials for the purpose of determining their value, for road purposes; to study from actual wear the best type of road; to gradually eliminate uncertainties, and above all, to fix the responsibility in each and every case. Road building is treated as a science, and down to the most menial position, experience is the one requisite for permanent employment. Under such a system, we fail to see the important position of superintendent of many miles of roads elected solely because he has a large family to support, and needs the salary, or because he has done good work during election, and must be rewarded. What is true of England and France in the matter of supervision is also true of other European nations. The work is systematized and men are educated to build and maintain.

While Europe was struggling with the problem as to best method of surfacing roads, over which scores of generations had passed, our own people were cutting roads through wildernesses and attempting to remove the trees and bridge gaps from point to point. Our people naturally followed in the footsteps of the mother country, and it is not strange to see the turnpike system of old England duplicated in nearly all its details in New England.

Previous to 1796, no systematic effort seems to have been made to secure a direct inter-town communication. A charter granted in that year to a private turnpike company was followed in quick succession by about one hundred and twenty like charters, covering the state with a network of fully one thousand miles of turnpike roads, costing, in the aggregate, between two and three million dollars. While but little engineering skill was shown either in the laying out or building of these turnpikes, their maintenance must have been very great in the development of a new country. And it is fair to say that the first cost of construction was in every case lost to the projectors and that the state at large received the benefit of at least a right of way and a graded roadway.

The effect of railroads on the turnpike may be judged by examining the toll returns of the Salem turnpike, connecting Boston and Salem, nearly parallel to the line of the Eastern railroad, the railroad being opened in 1840. These tolls in 1839 amounted to about \$12,000, while in 1840, they were a little over \$6,000. The turnpike and canal have served a useful purpose, but the railroad is, and will be, the great carrier. It will be built where there is sufficient segregation of population to warrant its use, and wherever it leads, prosperity will follow.

While the railroad has been, and is now, building up the country, the fact must not be lost sight of that it cannot to any great extent reach out into the sparsely settled parts and its work must be carefully supplemented by the highway.

A great part of the manufactured and most of the agricultural products, must be transported over the country roads, either to or from the railroad stations, and in many cases, team transportation has to be resorted to at both ends of the railroad journey, and it must be admitted that a small saving per ton on this means a large saving in the aggregate. Many estimates have from time to time been made as to the possible saving in cost of transportation on good roads. The English commission, in their report of 1811 say: "The saving in the United Kingdom by the introduction of good roads means the annual saving of £5,000,000 (\$25,000,000) and the saving of an immense number of horses." It is claimed that the loss in the state of Illinois in transporting the cereals to the railroad stations amounts to \$15,000,000 annually.

Anyone who has ridden over the miles on miles of loose, sandy and badly rutted roads to be found in many parts

of our state (Massachusetts), must have been impressed with the fact that they offered the greatest possible resistance to the passage of teams. A practical road builder would observe that in many instances nothing but native soil has been used; in other instances he would see where more or less gravel has been placed directly on the soil; and in certain other instances, where sand prevails, he would notice that clay forms the wearing surface.

In the ordinary repairs, the road machine plays an important part, its use being in the main to give shape, by dragging back materials that have long since ceased to be of any value. So long as roads are built of a material that is loose and ruts up, the road scraper will be of great value in repairing. But the result cannot be considered satisfactory, as a road so repaired will not increase the load per horse and will, to but a limited extent, shed water. Water below, but near the surface, is a destroying element, and the whole theory and practice is to get it out and keep it out. There is no division of opinion on this point. The division comes on the cheapest and most practical way of doing this. A dirt road, under cover, would doubtless give satisfaction to light travel and it would probably retain its shape for a long time, if sprinkled just enough to prevent dust forming and not enough to make mud.

THIS, THAT, AND THE OTHER.

Montana gold miners are flocking to African gold mines.

Spain has fewer daily papers than any other country in Europe.

Some mahogany trees in Honduras are worth from \$3,500 to \$8,000 each.

It is estimated that every thousand years the human race grows an inch taller.

The early English and French kings took "moneys" with them on their travels, who coined money as it was needed.

At the end of the eighteenth century the annual average mortality was estimated at 50 per 1,000, and in 1892 it had dropped to 19.1 per 1,000.

The alveolus citri, a minute white fly, is reported to prevail to an alarming extent in many sections of Florida, and is proving a dangerous pest to orange trees.

The use of hypodermic injections of sheep's brains looks like a nut-on-head notion, but they are recommended by an eminent bacteriologist as a cure for epilepsy.

What is believed to be the oldest piece of metal money ever made is at the mint in Philadelphia. It was minted in Aegina about 700 B. C. The design is in high relief, representing a tortoise crawling along the face of the coin.

The town of Carmel, Maine, has for four months kept in prison Wm. Davis because he refused to tell anything about his financial standing in a suit for damages for injuring a boy who had hung up a burlesque May basket on his premises.

A scheme has been propounded in a French town for slinging huge cables from point to point over the house tops and rigging up cars on them that will whisk people along at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The motive power will be electricity.

From Millitsch, in Silesia, an extraordinary case of trance is reported. Some delay occurred in the burial of a lady, owing to the grave not being ready. She was the wife of a major in the army. On the fourth day after her supposed death, the maid was placing fresh flowers round the coffin, when she was startled at seeing the body move. Finally the supposed corpse assumed an erect position. She had evidently been in a state of coma during these four days.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

"What made Spendthrift promise his bride that as long as he had a dollar she could have fifty cents of it?" "Because she had all the money."

"This is a somewhat free translation," said the literary young woman in the book store. "No, miss," replied the new clerk. "It cost a dollar and a half."

"I don't see how you can afford to give a pair of rubbers with every pair of shoes." "My friend, there is nothing equal to a pair of rubbers for getting away with shoes; see?"

Customer—Among the other items on this bill you've got "four and a half hours' work." You worked just exactly four hours by the clock. Paper-hanger—Yes, sir, but it took me half an hour to make out the bill.

"I have no objection, Tommy, to your playing with the rich banker's son," said the poor widow, "if he is a good boy. But you don't toady him, do you?" "Yep," answered Tommy. "Me and him plays leap-frog."

"I should think you'd miss your watch dreadfully," said the confidential friend, sympathetically. "Oh, no," replied the philosopher, serenely. "When I want to know what time it is I just take out the pawn ticket and look at the nearest clock."

Anxious Mother—I wish, Susan, that when you give baby a bath you would be careful to ascertain whether the water is at the proper temperature. Susan—Oh, don't you worry about that, ma'am! I don't need no 'mometers. If the little one turns red, the water is too hot; if it turns blue, it's too cold.

She had called at her husband's office and she told him that in case he got home first he would find the key where she had hidden it on the porch. He did get home first and he found this notice in his wife's handwriting in a conspicuous place on the front door: "Dear Fred: I have hidden the key so that no one can find it but you. It is under the left corner of the door mat."

A seventeen-year-old giant in Australia measures eight feet and three and one-fourth inches and weighs 300 pounds.

Midwinter Surf Bathing.

Sea bathing in late January! It is 11 o'clock in the morning, and here are bathers just out of the surf. The temperature of the water was 70 degrees—just right for a saltwater plunge and much warmer than the ocean will average at the New England coast resorts in summer. The air was only slightly warmer than the sea. The mercury at noon registered 76 degrees. There was a good sea running, and the surf combed over toward the sands most gracefully and invitingly. It would break over the head and shoulders of a grown person standing up to the waist in the water. The color of the sea here appears to be paler than that of the ocean farther north, and at high noon today, with a cloudless sky overhead and the rays of the sun glinting on the crests of the waves, few have ever seen a more strikingly beautiful combination of sea, land and sky.—Ormond (Fla.) Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

Principles that should Govern Modern Business Architecture.

A Greek temple can never be anything but a Greek temple, a gothic cathedral must always be a gothic cathedral, a modern office building must always be an office building. The glory of each is its individuality and the directness with which it expresses its object. The Greek temple was a development of the Greek ideal in architecture; the gothic cathedral was the development of the mediæval idea; the modern office building, if it is to have the rank in architecture to which its importance entitles it, must be the development of modern needs, ideas, necessities. The question is not one of styles, nor of suitabilities of styles; it is the natural treatment of complicated and difficult conditions in a natural manner.

Life or Death?

It is of vital importance that it should be understood by persons whose kidney are inactive, that this condition of things is finally indicative of a state of the organs where life hangs in the balance. Bright's disease, diabetes, albuminuria are all diseases of a very obstinate character in their mature stage, and have a fatal tendency. They often baffle the most practiced medical skill, and the most approved remedies of materia medica. But opposed at the outset—that is to say, when the kidneys begin to discharge their functions ineffectively—with Hestetter's Stomach Bitters, the danger is averted. Very useful, also, is the household medicine for those ailments of common occurrence—constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia and nervousness. It is a safe and reliable remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism.

Tons of Petrified Fish.

In the northwestern part of Colorado there is a region several hundred square miles in extent which is literally a vast deposit of petrified fish of all sizes and shapes. These fish beds—shale containing fish remains—are about 150 feet in thickness and extend up and down the Green river for a distance of 150 or 200 miles.—Detroit Times.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

He Did Not Smile.

They were rival candidates for a vacant seat in parliament, and they smiled patronizingly when they met together in a railway carriage.

"My good friend," said the first rival kindly, "whatever on earth has prompted you to oppose me in the forthcoming election? You haven't a chance to win. It's a donkey to a strawberry against you!" "Indeed!" said the second rival dubiously. "That certainly doesn't sound very encouraging, but perhaps you wouldn't mind apologizing for the liberty you've taken in calling me a strawberry?" "And you could have heard a fly sneeze in the awkward silence that followed the last remark.—Tit-Bits.

EARLY CORN OVER 1 FOOT LONG.

Salzer illustrates in a colored plate a new early corn, a giant of its kind, and offers \$300 in gold for the largest ear in 1894. In addition to this early Giant corn, which yielded in 1893 110 bushels per acre, he has over twenty other prolific field corns. He has the best fodder grower of farm seeds, such as oats, barley, wheat, millet, potatoes, etc., in America. Fifty kinds of grasses and clovers.

If You Will Cut This Out and Send It With 10c to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive a large package of above Giant corn and his mammoth catalogue.

You will soon be one poor in earnest if you try to keep all you get.

If you are not made better by giving, double your gift.

GOOD IS ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.

YOU cannot hope to be well if your BLOOD IS IMPURE.

If you are troubled with BOILS, PIMPLES, ULCERS or SORES

your blood is bad. A few bottles of S. S. S. will thoroughly cleanse the system, remove all impurities and build you up. All manner of blemishes are CLEARED AWAY by its use. It is the best blood remedy on earth. Thousands who have used it say so.

"My blood was badly poisoned last year, which got my whole system out of order—diseased, and a constant source of suffering—no appetite, no enjoyment of life. Two bottles brought me right out. There is no better remedy for blood disease."

JOHN GAVIN, Dayton, Ohio.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply into the Nostrils. It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 66 Warren St., N. Y.

ROCERS recommend the ROYAL BAKING POWDER because they desire to please their customers, and customers are most pleased when they get the best and the most for their money. ROYAL BAKING POWDER is absolutely pure, goes further, and makes better food than any other leavening agent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Government Ownership of Railroads and Public Safety.

In proportion to the number traveling, there are thirteen times as many accidents in the United States as in Germany, where government ownership of railroads obtains, and six or seven times as many accidents to employees in proportion to the total number. And no wonder! The first thing which attracts attention in Germany is the careful protection to life and limb. Accidents of daily occurrence in Chicago are impossible in Berlin, a city of equal size. Contrast the efforts of the United States to save life as seen in our truly admirable life-saving service on our coasts with the conduct of those railway presidents who rush to Washington and to our state capitals to prevent the passage of laws to compel the railways to use well-known and approved safety appliances! It is claimed that there is greater freedom in the service of the government than in the service of the vast corporations which manage natural monopolies. And the freedom of the employed may be still further increased by better civil service regulations. The nobility of public service is of importance to the wage-earner of every grade. The uniform of government is an honor, while the livery of private service is considered a badge of inferiority. It is public service which has developed the great leaders of our civilization.—North American Review.

No Time to Lose.

While living in Boston, Edison bought Faraday's works on electricity, commenced to read them at 3 o'clock in the morning and continued until his roommate arose, when they started on their long walk to get breakfast. That end, however, was entirely subordinated in Edison's mind to Faraday, and he suddenly remarked to his friend, "Adams, I have got so much to do and life is so short that I have got to hustle." And with that he started off on a dead run for his breakfast.—Argonaut.

British Consumption Cure.

It is not a guarantee, it cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. 25c. 50c. & \$1.00.

The Newspapers Nowhere.
Mrs. Brickrow—Why don't the newspapers tell something that everybody doesn't know? Here's a great long article about the "Unemployed"—tens of thousands of people out of work. I knew that weeks ago.
Mr. Brickrow—You knew it? How?
Mrs. Brickrow—I advertised for a girl and got three answers.—Puck.

Medical science has achieved a great triumph in the production of Becham's Pills, which replace a medicine chest. 25 cents.

A regular routine in dairying is one of the essentials.
Italy's estimated population is 30,000,000.
The man who thinks he has arrived at a state of perfection is very far from it.

The Throat.—"Bronen's Bronchial Troches"

act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

There are 10,000 mineral springs in the country.

How cheap some people will sell themselves for the promise of spot cash.

"Hanson's Single Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Private Secretary Thurber is admired for his lissian crop of hair.

Coe's Cough Balsam is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

The Chinese language is spoken by fully 300,000,000 people.

\$3.95 to California.

This is our sleeping car rate on the Phillips-Rock Island tourist excursions from Des Moines to Los Angeles or San Francisco, via Omaha, Lincoln and the scenic route and Ogden. You can go with Phillips, the best of all excursion managers, for he has each party accompanied by a special agent who goes the entire trip with patrons. These personally conducted excursions leave Des Moines once a week, Wednesday.

We have also a daily tourist car service, via our Southern route through the beautiful Indian Territory and Fort Worth to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Apply to Charles Kennedy, G. N.-W. Pass. Agt., Omaha, Neb.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. M. A. G. R. I. & P. Ry., Chicago.

Some very good looking people are deformed on the inside.

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL A PERFECT CURE PROMPTLY, OF LUMBAGO, ST. JACOBS OIL WILL DO IT AS NOTHING ELSE CAN DO.

No Hatchet Needed To Open this Can. For Hog Cholera this Lye is a sure cure if used in time. For making soap, cleaning house, softening water, it has no equal. The Housewife's Best Friend.

Southern Home Seeker's GUIDE.

Send to the undersigned for a FREE COPY of the 1894 Edition of the above Book. It is full of desirable information concerning the South and describes the Agricultural and Horticultural Advantages of the country traversed by the Illinois Central and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. J. F. MERRY, A. G. P. A., Illinois Central R. R., Manchester, La.

AGENTS MAKE \$5 a Day

Greatest Kitchen Retin \$35. 25c. 50c. & \$1.00. Sample post paid, five cents. FORTHEE & MAKIN Cincinnati, O.

W. N. U., Omaha—10, 1894.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly mention this Paper.