

FARM DEPARTMENT.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

Scientific Methods of Managing the Modern Farm and Garden—Live Stock, Poultry, Dairy, Apiary and Orchard.

Made Rich by Potatoes

A correspondent of the Inter Ocean, writing from Waupaca, Wis., says: The man who is "too poor to eat potatoes" is not as great a curiosity as was once reputed to be. Potatoes are something of a luxury at 98 cents a bushel while flour is from \$3 to \$5 a barrel, and a poor man can better afford to eat the white bread of aristocracy than to turn to the poor food of the land and try to live on a potato patch. There is one small section of Wisconsin which might be termed the potato patch of the state. This potato patch takes in the greater part of Waupaca and Portage counties, where some years the light sandy soil puzzled the farmers as to how they were to get a paying crop from it. It was a failure and so was corn, when the farmers began to grow potatoes they began to lift their fortunes and cultivate bank accounts. In the whole state of Wisconsin they raise 11,000,000 bushels of potatoes and 5,000,000 bushels are grown here in this sandy potato patch. One year after another these have brought 40 cents a bushel delivered at the warehouses in Waupaca, Stevens Point, Plainfield, and a dozen other small railroad stations, so that they have been worth \$2,000,000. There are 2,500 car loads, or 1,350,000 bushels of potatoes shipped from Waupaca alone last year, about 1,000 carloads from Plainfield, 800 from Scandinavia, and in all 8,000 car loads from this potato district, which is forty miles long and twenty miles wide. This year it is estimated that the shipments will reach 10,000 car loads, and the crop will be worth something more than \$2,000,000.

The cultivation of 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes has made that the principal business of Waupaca. The town has no manufacturing, but the two banks of the place in the winter of 1892 and '93 paid out \$1,350,000 to the farmers who were potato growers. Last year the crop was short, and the money paid out by the Waupaca banks fell below \$1,000,000. This year the crop planted is large and it is in fine condition at present, so that they hope for a big crop, but fear that the prices will be lower than they have been for many years, and that the net profits will be correspondingly lower. That the farmers have made money in this business is very apparent to any one traveling about the country and noting the farm houses and barns and the general air of prosperity. There are no great potato plantations. Few of the farmers have more than twenty acres in potatoes, while their farms run from eighty to 160 acres. They have learned that it pays to fertilize and prepare their land especially for this crop. They put in a crop of potatoes one year follow that with a crop of oats and clover the next year, and the third year plow the clover under to fertilize the soil for another potato crop. By alternating the crops and moving the potato patch from one part of the farm to another each year they have not only produced big crops of potatoes but have kept their land in excellent condition and better fertilized each year. They regard 100 bushels to the acre as an average crop and from twenty acres expect to raise 2,000 bushels, which will pay them from \$800 to \$1,000 for their crop. It does not require much help to cultivate twenty acres of potatoes and the farmer who has one or two boys can attend the potato patch as well as the corn fields and look after other general farming. The children can help keep off the potato bugs by sprinkling the vines with paris green, and the potatoes become the money crop of the farm. They have prospered and the banks of Waupaca have an average of \$300,000 in farmers' deposits.

Nearly all these farmers started in poor and had to mortgage their land. They began this industry about twenty years ago in a small way, and those who engaged in it prospered so that others followed their example. The mortgages have been lifted from the farms, new houses and larger barns built, potato warehouses and cellars prepared, so as to enable the farmers to hold their crops for a winter or spring market, and potato has become king in Waupaca county. It sustains farmers, bankers and business in half a dozen small cities. It gives the druggists a big business in paris green, and this year those in Waupaca expect to sell 100,000 pounds of this poison, which will be fed to the potato bugs. They ship paris green into this city by the car load and sell it by the bushel. In the winter season the potato takes possession of the market and makes business for buyers, shippers, warehousemen, the railroads, and the speculators. The buying and selling of 1,250,000 bushels of potatoes in a small city of 2,500 population gives work to many people. It puts more than a million dollars in circulation and gives business to the railroads. The Burbank is the prime favorite and constitutes about half the crop. It is a good-sized potato, firm, without deep eyes, and is considered the most reliable, as it is also the best selling potato in the market. The Beauty of Hebron comes next, and after that the Rose and the Peerless. The potato has made fertile farms, rich farmers, farmers who have reared on a competence and have moved to town to educate their children, sustained bankers, general business, and two railroads that run through this potato patch.

Buying Horses

From the Farmers' Review: The article from the pen of C. R. Wood, V.S., in your last issue was a most interesting one, giving as it did so many excellent "pointers" relative to the buying of sound horses. There are, however, some points not touched upon in that article that it would be well to remember. If the reader will refer to Dr. Wood's article (page 374, June 13), he will see that the proper examination of a horse commences at the head as described, and search is or should be made for the diseases, blemishes, etc., mentioned. Taking as correct the statements made by Dr. Wood, the writer will simply add some points omitted, commencing at the head and running over the body. Commencing at the head never forget to closely examine the mouth, noting the horse's eye and observing whether he is a "cripper" or "parrot mouthed," also catch a whiff of his breath and note whether it is sweet or not; foul breath is not uncommon and suggests a decayed tooth, chronic catarrh, etc. The mouth, too, is sometimes so tender that the horse is a bad one to drive; for instance the angles may be lacerated or calloused or the bone injured in the lower jaw at the seat where the bit presses. As to the eye, recollect that wrinkled eyebrows are suspicious, as are very prominent or depressed eyes; the wrinkles are usually the relic of periodic ophthalmia. Examine the nostrils for discharge or ulcers; it is a mistake to purchase a horse that is running at the nose. Pass the finger into the false nostril to see that no tumor is present. Coming to the shoulder the farmer should make a very thorough examination as "atrophy of the muscles," "sweeny" is not the only trouble of that region. The shoulders should be free from sores, abraded places, old callouses, deep-seated abscesses or fibroid tumors, and all of these are easily discovered. Now as to the feet. It is not alone necessary that the foot should be free from the troubles set down by Dr. Wood. It should be sound in texture and conformation, free from abnormal growths following founder, should be natural in condition and shape, not opened out at the heels nor contracted at the point. In examining for soundness, too, the professional man will in passing his hand down the leg from knee to hoof usually be able to detect whether the horse has been "un-nerved" or not, and is surely an important point to decide; corns should not be forgotten when examining a foot. Coming to the hind quarters, never neglect to examine the serotum of geldings as quite frequently horses have a running sore and tumor, due to careless castration; we refer to what is technically termed "schirous cord," which certainly renders a horse unsound. If the animal examined be a mare, see that she is not torn from vulva to anus i. e. a "gill flirt," for mares so lacerated are most unpleasant animals to work. In examining the region of the back remember to look for curb, which in all horses expected to haul heavy loads is a serious defect; thoroughpin, too, is practically incurable and easily detected. Occult spavin mentioned by Dr. Wood, can not be detected by farmers; but they can at once recognize "malleanders" and "sallenders," "greases" and "grease heel," and tell whether or not a horse interferes, either in front or behind. Taken in conjunction with Dr. Wood's remarks the foregoing will, we trust, prove useful to farmer in detecting unsoundness and defects in horses.—V. S., Cook County, Ill.

Electricity vs. Horses

A party who writes a good deal under the nom de plume of "St. George," has compiled some interesting statistics regarding the number of horses which have been displaced by electricity and the bicycle. He reasons from his figures that the sudden transformation of travel from the horse to the electric car, and from the buggy to the bicycle, has had a great deal to do in precipitating the financial disaster in this country. It will be surprising to many people to know, he says, that these modifications in travel have thrown out of employment twenty-four horses to every 1,000 inhabitants. That is, the number of horses in the United States which have lost jobs on account of the introduction of the electric car and bicycle amounts to more than 1,000,000. It required \$100,000,000 a year to buy oats, corn, hay and bedding for these horses, and \$12,000,000 to shoe them, and \$12,000,000 for harness and repairing harness. It required 200,000 men to groom and drive them, and to feed and hire this army of men required an annual expenditure of \$73,000,000; then there was an outlay of \$30,000,000 a year to keep up the supply of horses. The \$100,000,000 worth of oats, corn and hay that have not been consumed has made a surplus, and consequently a shrinkage in value in these products in the United States to the amount of \$30,000,000. The loss in the sale of buggies, carriages and other vehicles is probably \$5,000,000 a year. He next gives a statement as to the amount of money that has been taken from the circulation on account of sudden change in the methods of travel, and estimates that this condition of things has been going on for five years. One million horses fed, each a year \$100, \$500,000,000; \$12 for shoeing each horse a year for five years, \$60,000,000; \$12 for each pair of harness a year for five years, \$60,000,000; 200,000 men at \$365 a man for five years, \$365,000,000; \$30,000,000 a year for purchasing horses for five years, \$150,000,000; shrinkage in provision a year, \$30,000,000, for five years, \$150,000,000; shrinkage in the value of horse stock, \$500,000,000. Total, \$1,285,000,000.

REPUBLICAN MATTERS.

OUR DICTATORS.

Southern Democrats Bent on Destroying Business in the North and West. Democratic comments call attention to the fact that the final reconstruction of the tariff bill is entrusted to a conference committee of which almost every Democratic member is from the South. But complaint is out of place. It has been a sectional measure from the start, aimed at Northern industries and Northern capital, and intended to cripple the prosperity and growth of the Northern states. In the house Messrs. Wilson of West Virginia, Breckinridge of Arkansas, McMillin of Tennessee and Turner of Georgia are appointed, and in the senate Messrs. Voorhees of Indiana, Jones of Arkansas, Vest of Missouri and Harris of Tennessee. These eight men make the tariff, and Mr. Voorhees, who has been a mere dummy chairman throughout, not even able to control his own vote or trusted with charge of the bill, is the only one of the eight from a Northern state.

Practically the same men have dictated all the changes made in either house, says the New York Tribune. Framed by Southern men the bill has been shaped at every point to serve the interests of that section. Its constant discrimination against Northern, and in favor of Southern, interests, has been so outrageously sectional that many Democrats have indignantly protested, but to no purpose. The South is in the saddle, and controls the Democratic caucus; it elected Speaker Crisp, of Georgia; dictated committee appointments in the house, and gave nearly all important business to the control of Southern men. In the senate the caucus was controlled by Southern senators, and framed the committees with the same sectionalism. The bill of sale and surrender is a Southern product. Exactly as in old plantation days, the crack of the overseer's lash drives Northern doughfaces to vote as the South directs.

Out of 12,000,000 votes cast at the last presidential election only 3,400,000 were cast in all the sixteen Southern states—a little more than a quarter. Northern states east of Indiana cast 4,400,000 votes in the same election, and have nothing to do with framing the one measure of all others which most seriously affects their industry. Other Northern states west of Ohio cast 4,200,000 votes in the same election, and their only part in shaping the bill has been the pitiable incapacity of Voorhees. That he does not represent his own state the votes cast this year prove beyond question, and he does not represent his own declared convictions early in the session. He it was who vociferated that he would never—no, never—consent to grant a protective duty for the sugar monopolists, and but for his vote in favor of it the surrender to the sugar trust could not have been reported, nor could it have passed the senate. With less stiffness of principle and manhood than a wet dish rag, this one senator is the sole senator or representative to stand for Northern Democracy in the framing of the tariff bill.

Have the 3,400,000 votes of the South a natural and inherent right to rule the 8,600,000 votes of the North? Is that Democratic doctrine now, as it was in the days when Southern chivalry sneered at Northern mudsills and greasy mechanics? Or do the Southern brigadiers consider that the triumphant Confederacy has conquered the right to make laws for two great sections, each casting about a million more votes than the South? It is true that Northern men of any party will thank their stars if they are not in any way responsible for a bill so disgraceful, so foul with corruption, and so sure to bring disaster upon its authors. But when dough-face Democrats of the North vote for and pass a bill which Southern sectionalism dictates, millions will remember how clearly it was predicted in 1892 that a victory for Mr. Cleveland's party would subject all Northern industries and interests to the absolute dictation of a vindictive and sectional South. The men thought the prediction prompted by frantic partisanship. Now they find that the partisan fanaticism and the shameless sectionalism are both on the Southern side.

This one trial of Southern dictation ought to last for half a century. The insolent domination of sectional chivalry in the fifties taught Northern mudsills what Democratic dough-faces were, and exiled the Democracy from power for thirty-two years. This time the frightful reverses in business, and the disasters to industry, and the sufferings and the losses of labor, have driven the lesson deeper, and the mechanics of 1894 have reason to remember even longer than their fathers of 1860.

Oh, Tammany, sweet Tammany. That was a sweet message which the agent of the Solid South delivered to the criminal organization of Tammany in its wigwag on the Fourth of July. We know not, we ask not, if guilt's in thy heart.

We know that we love thee thou art Beautiful! No matter how guilty the scarlet woman of Tammany may be the Democracy of the South is ready to forgive and embrace. Tammany is useful to the Solid South. And the poor, stricken dear, by special request, rests on the bosom of Dixie.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Coming Soon.

The time will come when Mr. Cleveland and other prominent Democrats will be held responsible for their incendiary utterances in the last campaign. They preached the

doctrine of discontent and taught workmen to believe that manufacturers were their enemies. Thus they arrayed class against class, and a great deal of the trouble which has prevailed in different parts of the country is the legitimate result of this antagonism.—Denver Republican.

A WILD TEAM.

Mr. Cleveland's Vain Efforts to Handle His Chaotic Party.

Mr. Harrison proved to be a prophet in the declaration that Mr. Cleveland would have a wild team to handle during his administration. Mr. Cleveland has held the reins for over a year, and his driving has been as disastrous as that of the ambitious youth who undertook to guide the horses of Helios. He has brought ruin alike upon his administration and upon the country.

It is not surprising. There are many discordant elements in the Democratic party and the task Mr. Cleveland assumed was that of keeping all these elements in harmony with one another. He was compelled to try to reconcile the half Populist spirit in some of the Democrats of the Southwest with the cold and selfish feeling which prompts the Democrats of New York and other far Eastern states. With the latter he has sympathized and this has made him do things that have been obnoxious to the Democrats of the remainder of the country. But at the same time he has tried to satisfy the latter, and whenever he has made that attempt he has brought down upon himself the wrath of the New Yorkers.

In regard to the money question, the two great sections of the Democracy differ in the way above mentioned. In regard to the tariff there is more seeming harmony. But it is on the surface only. As a matter of fact the Democrats do not themselves know what they want in the way of tariff legislation, says the Denver Republican. Some of them are out and free traders, while others are genuine protectionists. These elements may agree during a campaign, but when it comes to legislation they are wide apart. This difference has been one of the sources of trouble in the attempt to pass the tariff bill, and it has added greatly to Mr. Cleveland's difficulties.

But what more than anything else makes it difficult for Mr. Cleveland to drive his wild team is the fact that the Democratic party is without a definite purpose or policy. It is a party of principle only to the extent that a declaration of principles aids it in getting offices. It is not a party of ideas. There is nothing aggressive about it, and when it is confronted with the duty of conducting the government, it is unable to do anything, for the reason that it does not know what it wants. Mr. Cleveland's horses are not broken to harness. He cannot drive them, because in the first place he himself is not an experienced driver, and, in the second, because they have not been trained to pull together. It will be well for the country when both driver and team are discharged.

The Sugar-Cured Congress.

How dear to our hearts is our Democratic congress. As hopeless inaction presents it to view: The bill of poor Wilson the deep tangled tariff. And every mad pledge that their lunacy knew. The wide spread depression, the mills that closed by it. The lack of free silver where great Grover fell. They've busted our country, no use to deny it. And damn the old party, it's busted as well. This Cleveland congress. This Queen Lilly congress. This wild free trade congress. We all love so well.

Their moss-covered pledges we no longer treasure, For often at noon when out hunting a job We find that instead of the corn they had promised.

They've given us nothing—not even a cob. How ardent we've cursed 'em with lips overflowing. With the inebrious blessings as great as swear words fell. The emblems of hunger, free trade and free silver. Are sounding in sorrow the workman's knell. This bank breaking congress. This mill closing congress. This starvation congress. We all love so well.

How sweet from their eloquent lips to receive it. "Cursed tariff protection no longer uphold." We listened and voted our dinner pails empty. The factories silent, the furnaces cold. And now far removed from our lost situations, The tear of regret do intrusively well. We yearn for Republican administrations, And sigh for the congress that served us so well.

This fifty-third congress. This Democratic congress. This sugar-cured congress. We wish was in well.—Clermont Courier

The Democratic Incubus.

In one year of reciprocity our exports to Cuba were nearly doubled, but the hostility of the party in power to that policy has already caused the introduction into the Spanish courts of a bill imposing an ad valorem duty of twenty-four per cent upon all products imported from the United States. The Democratic efforts to extend our trade are much like those of the man who sawed off the tree under the bough on which he sat.

In on the Ground Floor.

The collar and cuff schedule survives "unhurt amid the war of elements, the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds," and the junior senator from New York is not to be expected to arraign his party for what it hasn't done. Mr. Murphy is one of those Democrats who view the desertion of the Chicago platform with equanimity.

The Scientific American has figured it out that the energy exerted by a railroad train traveling seventy-five miles an hour is nearly twice that of a 2,000-pound shot fired from a 103-ton Armstrong gun.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

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

Probably Not.

Old Mr. Williams was subject to fits of what he called "righteous anger" on slight provocation, and at such times, as he was naturally talkative, his tongue often ran away with him.

"There's Square Peters' son," he roared to his gentle little wife. "Wuthless feller 't' be writin books about furin lands 'stid o' stayin' 't' hum, whar he b'longs. The square showed me one o' his books 't'other day—all about Spain 'twas; bound in red silk and sprinkled thick with picters. 'Edition de Looks,' the square called it, an' I reckon there's more looks than sense in it, true enow."

"I tell ye what 'tis," concluded Mr. Williams, roaring still louder as his wife remained silent. "I ain't got no opinion o' sech goin's on. Eight dollars was the price of that book, an' I wouldn't buy it. Why," said the old man, bringing his hand down on the arm of his chair, "I wouldn't buy that book if I was starvin'! No, sir!"—Youth's Companion.

On the Safe Side.

Everybody knows this is a good place to be, but everybody does not take measures to be there. An efficient preventive places us on the safe side of incipient disease, and there is no one more reliable than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases where the kidneys are inactive, which is but the preliminary to various destructive maladies, which disregarded have a fatal termination. Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, indigestion, rheumatism, and other troubles of the kidneys and bladder. They should be checked at the outset with the Bitters, which will prevent their progress by arousing the renal organs to activity, and thus place those who resort to this saving medicine on the safe side. This preservative of safety also conquers constipation, liver complaint, malarial fever, nervousness and dyspepsia.

Boys and Girls.

Dr. J. A. Gilbert of the Yale psychological laboratory, has just completed some tests regarding the mental and physical developments of the pupils of the New Haven public schools, showing that boys are more sensitive to weight discriminations, that girls can tell the difference in color shades better than boys, and that boys can think quicker than the other sex.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers use Syrup of Figs.

How Much It Cost Him.

"Briggs—I see you had your picture in the Spouter this week. Have to pay anything for it?" "Griggs—The editor wanted me to pay \$50, but I refused. Then he wanted me to take 100 copies, but I wouldn't do that." "Briggs—What did you do?" "Griggs—I lent him \$1.—New York Herald.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price, 75c. If we take Egypt's cattle we will have to have her shepherds.

Were You Ever South in Summer?

It is no hotter in Tennessee, Alabama or Georgia than here, and it is positively delightful on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi and West Florida. If you are looking for a location in the south go down now and see for yourself. The Louisville & Nashville railroad and connections will sell tickets to all points south for trains of Aug. 7 at one fare round trip. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky.

The Famous Flathead Valley.

Investors and home seekers should investigate the chances for making homes and money in Western Montana, with its fertile farming lands, surrounded and interlaced with fine forests, large rivers and lakes, and mines of precious metals, iron and coal. Splendid climate and scenery. No blizzards and cyclones. Kalspell is county seat and headquarters of Great Northern Railway. Has 2,300 people. Waterworks, Electric Lights, Mills, etc. For printed matter and information address, C. E. CONRAD, Kalspell, Mont.

PIERCE Guarantees a CURE

to every nervous, delicate woman, suffering from "female complaint," irregularity, or weakness. In every exhausted condition of the female system, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an invigorating restorative tonic, fitted to the needs of nursing mothers, and women approaching confinement.

South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, BUFFALO, N. Y. Dear Sir—I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" the first month of pregnancy, and have continued taking it since confinement. I did not experience the nausea or any of the ailments due to pregnancy, after I began taking your "Prescription." I was only in labor a short time, and the physician said I got along unusually well. I think it saved me a great deal of suffering. I was troubled a great deal with leucorrhoea also, and it has done a world of good for me. Sincerely yours, Mrs. W. C. BAKER.

A Land of Extravagance.

Every one has heard that mahogany "aleepers," as the English contractors call railroad ties, are used very largely in Mexico, but I don't believe that many people realize that on one of the lines the ties are of ebony, and that a low grade of silver ore is absolutely used for ballast. Of course the explanation is that the ore did not pay to work, but this does not remove the expression of lavish extravagance which the first glance at this luxurious road-bed creates. More remarkable still, perhaps, is the beauty of some of the marble used in bridge construction. Mexico is a country of magnificent surprises and untold wealth, and a man sees more wasted material on a day's journey than seems to be within the range of possibility.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Kapli's Clover Root Tea.

The great blood purifier, drives fremms and cleanses the complexion and cures Constipation. 25c. 50c. \$1.00.

Cradle Impression.

We are all tattooed in our cradles with the beliefs of our tribes. The record may seem superficial, but it is indelible. You cannot educate a man wholly out of the superstitious fears which were implanted in his imagination, no matter how utterly his reason may reject them.—O. W. Holmes.

Valley, Plain and Peak.

An art book of Northwest scenes, from photographs, over 100 views, with descriptive matter, elegantly printed, sent with other publications of much interest to investors and home-seekers, for 50 cents in postage. Equal to gift books sold for a dollar, with much less information and beauty. Address F. I. WHITEY, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

Society is what people are when they know they are watched.

The American Medical College association at its last meeting passed a resolution adopting the four years graded course. We are pleased to find that our own Omaha Medical college is a member of this association and had anticipated this move by deciding on four years requirements to commence in the season of '95-'96. This college is making rapid strides in its efforts to excel, and we doubt if there is a medical college in the west better equipped to furnish a thorough medical education. The new building recently constructed gives opportunities for a large class, and is a credit to the entire trans-Missouri country. Omaha is rapidly developing as a medical center.

If big sermons could save the world the devil would soon be discouraged.

Hegemann's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.

Cures Chapped Hands, Feet, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Piles, etc. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

We are all immortal in the unseen influences set in motion. The flower crushed lives in its fragrance.

"Hanson's Hagle Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

It costs less to be contented than it does to be unhappy.

Billiard Table, second-hand. For sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN, 611 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF COAT In the World! Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT. Buy our Improved High Arm Sewing-machine... FREE catalogue, testimonials and Glasses of the World's Fab. OXFORD MFG. CO., 548 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

TOURIST TRAVEL TO COLORADO RESORTS. Will set in early this year, and the Great Rock Island Route has already ample and perfect arrangements to transport the many who will take in the lovely cool of Colorado. HIGH ALTITUDES. The Track is perfect, and double over important divisions. Train Equipment the very best, and a solid vestibuled train called the BIO FIVE leaves Chicago daily at 10 p. m. and arrives second morning at Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast.

WORN NIGHT AND DAY. ALEXON ELASTIC TRUS. Holds the worn, ruptured, and all other ailments. Perfect Adjustments. Comfortable. And Cure New Patented. Improved. Illustrated catalogue and rules for self-measure sent on receipt of 25 cents. G. V. HOUSE, 1217 CO. V. STREET, NEW YORK, CITY.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It is not injurious one. It is not had to take. It is the best cough remedy Sold everywhere. \$25.