Keep the Children Busy.

h children to do little things the house. It trains them to be not awkward, in later and more tant affairs; it gives them occuwhile they are small, and it while they are small, and it is an assistance to the mother in and, although she always feels durbe training period that it is much to do the thing herself than to another how. This last excuse one much to make self sh, idle, uny members of an older society, and do be remembered, in its effects, by nother while her little ones are being to learn all things, good and nother while her retter ones are being to learn all things, good and at her knee. Occupation makes iness, and occupation cannot be

hen a milk diet is prescribed for who has an acid stomach, it is of-est to add a little lime water to it. water is made by turning two ed lime an inch square. When it e morning pour off as much liquid clear and bottle it. To half a pint ik add a teaspoonful of hime wa-Lime-water tablets ready for use to be found at most pharmacies. whites of two eggs in a glass jar one pint of milk, and shaking thoroughly.

HOOD'S ON TOP. ammoth Edition of Beautiful Calendars for 1895.

m the Lowell, Mass., Morning Mail.] ood's calendar for 1895 may now be ined at the drug stores and every who gets one secures "a thing of ty." Indeed, in the novelty of the gn and the exquisiteness of the ring, the calendar surpasses all ious issues, just as Hood's calens have for many years surpassed all s. The calendar is formed in shape of a heart and is ornamented two beautiful child faces which been charming feaalways

of Hood's calendars. On right is a representation Winter," the sweet little face light brown eyes peeping out a dainty cap, while the snow are falling all about. The face he left is a picture of "Summer," is lighted with blue eyes and the covered with bright flowers. The es are perfectly blended, and the e picture is surrounded by a tasty er. The design was made by Miss d Humphrey, one of the most ts in the country. The calendar the usual information concernthe lunar changes, and upon the is printed a table of astronomical is especially calculated for C. I.

e calendar is issued to advertise d's Sarsaparilla, Hood's Pills andthe preparations of the firm, and is reed as most difficult to manuface, its novel shape being such as no r concern has ever undertaken to nce in large quantities. It was cessary to purchase several addi-mal machines especially for this job, that there was a very large amount machinery and a whole regiment of onle employed in this branch of the consider business the big pratory in Lowerl. During five months when the calenses were being made there

e actually employed every day in part of the work at the laboratory inting presses, one bronzing maine, four eye letting machines, ren wire stitchers, eight eight ge paper cutters and 162 persons. the beginning of the work this rge force was able to produce about 0.000 calendars a day and for several eks toward the close the daily

oduction amounted to 140,000 calen-The edition of Hood's calendars 1895 was 10,500,000, or about 2,500,nore than last year.

urse, is an immense numr, but the general reader has only a int conception of its magnitude until e is reminded that the little 500,000 ded to the ten millions is considered enormous edition by many of the rgest advertisers in the world. If e calendars were laid down in a ngie line, they would reach almost ne thousand miles, and if the differat pieces in the calendar pads were id in this way they would extend lmost three thousand miles, or from ew York to Liverpool. For the past ight years, Hood's calendars have extended in which we have the state of the calendars of the calendars in the calendar in the calendar pads were stated in the calendar pads were calendar pads wer ded in number every similar publition, but it was hardly dreamed that would ever come up to the mamoth edition which was demanded this ear. Lowell has long been proud of this eat industry which has given her alost a world wide reputation, and it a matter of no small importance that many of her people find pleasant profitable employment in the work making and advertising the great ood purifying medicine, Hood's Sarparilla, whose actual cures in every art of the country have been the woner of the medical profession and have

used many hearts to overflow with Those who are unable to obtain lood's Sarsaparilla Calendars at the rug stores should send six cents in amps for one, or 10 cents for two to L Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Reason.

First Crow-Do you know, I think hat small boy Tommy is just a crow

econd Crow-Indeed! Why? First Crow-His mother asked him why he'd done several things the other

lay, and what do you suppose his re-Second Crow-I give it up. What? First Crow-" 'Cause." - Harper's foung People.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Lucas County.

Feank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney and the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of the thing of the county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that can not be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D.

A. W. GLEASON, SEAL }

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.
Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

grave responsibilities I have assumed. I am fully aware of the manifold and arduous duties attaching to the office to which I have just been inducted. Were I called upon to encounter at one time all the perplexing difficulties to be met, well might I be appalled at the magnitude of the undertaking, but, encouraged by an earnest desire to faithfully administer the duties of the office, I am hopeful of being able to master these difficulties singly as they arise with a reasonble degree of satisfaction to the people of the state, of whom I am but an humble servant.

It shall be my disinterested and unsaffely

a reasonble degree of satisfaction to the people of the state, of whom I am but an humble servant.

It shall be my disinterested and unselfish purpose to direct my entire efforts to the faithful and impartial observance of the constitutional provision which declares "that the supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed," to the end that good government may prevail and the rights of each and every citizen be zealously guarded and protected.

In assuming the onerous duties of this office, I am able to content myself with the thought that there is a right way and a wrong way to decide each perplexing question, and, with a firm determination to ascertain the right and then adhere to it, I hope the burdens may be lessened, the work simplified and the duties fully discharged.

Although possessing various political beliefs we as legislators and executive should have but one great object in view—to discharge the duties incumbent upon us in a business-like manner for the common good of all. Each of you as a legislator has been elected as the advocate of the principles of some political party, but today you represent all the people of your district. In my capacity I shall earnestly endeavor to be the governor of all the people. As the representatives of political ideas you will probably have but one duty to perform—the election of a United States senator; in your capacity as representatives of the people of your districts you will doubtloss have many matters of great importance to consider.

The pronounced majority of one political

tricts you will doubtloss have many matters of great importance to consider.

The pronounced majority of one political party in both branches of the legislature will doubtless insure the election of a representative of the state in the senate of the nation without unnecessary delay.

In disposing of the business of my fellow citizens in the capacity of governor, I solicit your counsel and hearty co-operation. I apprehend that our relations will be mutually cordial and agreeable and redound to the good of the entire people, whom we alike serve.

Possessing no knowledge of the condition of the various departments of the state government, other than that enjoyed in common by all our citizens, it is not my intention, nor do I deem it to be my duty, to enter into a detailed discussion of the management and requirements of these departments. In his message, my distinguished predecessor, Governor Crounse, has given you much valuable information and advice to aid you in the discharge of your duties. Its comprehensiveness and completeness in detail commend it to you as legislators and to me as his successor for our careful consideration. ssessing no knowledge of the condition

Untrammeled Suffrage.

Untrammeled Suffrage.

The preservation of the sanctity of the ballot is necessary to the perpetuation of self-government. It is by the ballot that the voice of the people is heard and their will registered touching all matters connected with the affairs of state. A failure to give to each elector the privilege of casting his ballot without fear or prejudice, according to the dictates of his conscience, is to that extent a failure of popular government. Each citizen possessing the right of franchise should have untrammeled freedom in expressing by his vote his individual sentiments agreeable to his own conception of duty as a citizen, without regard to his station in life, his education, his occupation or the degree of intelligence with which he has been endowed by his Creator. It is your duty to sacredly guard this right to your fellow electors and to reduce to the absolute minimum any infringement of it. Especially does it seem to me that the employee of the larger cyporations should, by wise legislation, have such protecting care thrown about them that they may in the exercise of the right of suffrage act without any fear whatsoever from their own.

It is undenied that the Australian ballot law was a needed reform and has done much towards purifying elections in Nebraska,

It is undenied that the Australian ballot law was a needed reform and has done much towards purifying elections in Nebraska, but I am confident it would grant a privilege without mischief if the law should be amended by you so that the elector can designate, where it is possible, his choice of candidates and at the same time express by his ballot his political convictions.

I would respectfully suggest that each political party having a fair percentage of the vote in any district should have representation on the election board, and that not more than two judges should be selected from any one political party.

There can be no more important subject

re can for the careful consideration of lawmakers than the protection of the purity of the ballot, and I would most respectfully call your attention to our existing election laws and invite a comparison with those of other states, to the end that amendments may be made rendering bribery and undue influence of the voter more nearly impossible and facilitating the more rapid and accurate counting of votes. for the careful consideration of lawmakers

Drouth Sufferers.

I regret the necessity demanding a careful consideration of the actual want of a great number of our people caused by the drouth of last year. Nature has bountifully blessed Nebraska. Her climate is unexcelled and her soil responds generously to the labor of the husbandman. For years prior to 1890 there was an uninterrupted era of good crops. Rapidly the domain of the rancher was encroached upon by the farmer. From various states came an energetic class of good citizens to make their homes in western Nebraska. Generally they were poor and depended upon the first season's crop to supply themselves and families with all the immediate necessities of life, and until 1890 they never relied in vain. Then came one season when the accustomed rains failed to fall and hot winds swept over the country, carrying devastation to the fields of growing grain. Since then there have been alternating good and poor crops, culminating in the general drouth of 1894.

While this drouth extended practically over the entire country, it was particularly disastrous in the western portion of the

over the entire country, it was particularly disastrous in the western portion of the state. Distressed by combats with previous partial crop failures, many farmers with only moderate means were wholly unprepared to meet the drouth. Many had been unable, on account of the short time of their residence, to store up grain sufficient to meet residence, to store up grain sufficient to meet the exigencies of this extraordinary occasion. Some removed from the state, but the great majority, possessing the utmost faith in the country, remained, determined to hold on to their possessions in the drouth-stricken district. If patience and long suffering make people deserving, the harvest of 1895 should be bountiful.

people deserving, the harvest of 1895 should be bountiful.

Our great state is able to take care of its own poor and many of the county boards have, with commendable energy, provided work with compensation for the able-bodied needy in their own counties, but there is still necessity for quick relief to be extended to many portions of the state, so that all her people may be comfortable during the present winter and have an opportunity to seed and work their ground for the coming harvest. I know some claim that the legislative body has no right to make the people donate to the needy and that such work should be left to individuals who are charitably inclined, but every government is in duty bound to provide at public expense the necessities to sustain life to its own needy inhabitants and especially is this the case when the needy are without fault on their part.

The Relief Commission.

The relief commission created by the law of 1890 is still in existence. It was revived and the vacancies filled by my predecessor, Governor Crounse, and has been actively engaged in the work of assisting the deserving needy by distributing food and clothing furnished by charitably inclined people from every section of the country.

These commissioners have doubtless ex-

pended considerable money in the work, relying on the legislature to make provision to indemnify them for necessary expenses incurred, and their services will be required until seed is sown in the spring for another crop. In order to effectively carry on the work of assisting the deserving drouth sufferers with the least possible expense, I would respectfully suggest that the laws of 1890 be remodelled and that relief appropriations sufficient to supply the necessities of these people during the winter be placed in charge of the commissioners for distribution, under such safeguards as may be deemed wise in order that only the needy receive aid and that no unnecessary expenses be incurred.

I feel confident that the great railways of the state will assist the distribution with free transportation, or, at least, with greatly reduced rates. I would further suggest that legislation be had so that each county in the more severely afflicted portions of the state may be able to vote bonds, which may be made a very proper mode of investment for a large sum of the now idle permanent school fund, in order to provide ready means to secure seed to sow and grain for stock for the coming crop season.

If on investigation it is deemed wise and

secure seed to sow and grain for stock for the coming crop season.

If on investigation it is deemed wise and practicable, it will be well to consider whether special assessments may not be levied on the land where the seed is furnished, or by some other means require of the beneficiary to re-pay in installments the value of the grain furnished, together with interest com-mensurate with the rate the bonds bear.

It is well to bear in mind that the recole

mensurate with the rate the bonds bear.

It is well to bear in mind that the people thus to be favored are not asking for charity. They are a hardy set of farmers who have been struggling against adversities over which they had no control and they ask temporary assistance merely to tide over the present difficulty and will gladly make repayment for all the seed and grain thus furnished.

nished.

This subject I regard as one of pressing importance, demanding your first energies in your work as legislators, in order that suitable enactments may be made as speedily as possible and at the same time with due consideration of the work to be done, so that the result of your labors shall meet the exigencies of the occasion and also receive that degree of deliberation and care which should characterize all legislation. I trust, gentlemen, that you will at once direct your attention to this subject and make such disposition of it as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

Irrigation.

One of the most important subjects that you will have to deal with during this session, and one far-reaching in its results is irrigation. The subject has been gradually growing in favor with the people, especially west of the one hundreth principal meridian. Its merits have been investigated and proven by actual tests and it is now an accepted fact that very large areas in the western portion of the state, where the small amount of rainfall renders the maturity of crops precarious, can, by a proper Irrigation.

western portion of the state, where the small amount of rainfall renders the maturity of crops precarious, can, by a proper system of irrigation and because of the excellence of the soil and the otherwise favorable climatic conditions, be made to yield most bountifully and with unvarying certainty. The subject is a live one. Too much care cannot be given to the enactment of laws to meet every requirement of our local conditions in this regard.

The great waterways in the state and on its borders have heretofore in early spring run bankful of water. In the early summer they have joined with the waters of the Mississippi and Ohio and many seasons have spread devastation over the fertile bottoms of Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, while the vegetation of a portion of Nebraska was in many places withering and dying for want of water. The government has seen fit to expend millions of dollars in the construction and maintenance of great levees to protect the property and lives of the people residing along the rivers in the south. Would it not conserve a double purpose and be productive of inestimable good to both sections if the government would direct its efforts toward turning the waters of the western tributaries of the Mississippi river into great reservoirs and thence into irrigating ditches for the development of sections of the country which now produce very little?

A proper system of irrigation would doubtless make the fertile plains of Ne

A proper system of irrigation would doubtless make the fertile plains of Nebraska and similar states produce an inexhaustible supply of the sweetest vegetables and best cereals, and thus by spreading the water in the springtime would reclaim the great river bottoms of our southern neighbors and make them the kings of corn and cotton countries

bors and make them the kings of corn and cotton countries.

I am not familiar with the practical workings of irrigation, but your body contains some members who have given considerable time to the investigation of the subject and a few who have had years of practical experience in irrigation. They will doubtless render valuable service in advising and framing practical legislation. From the investigation I have been able to give to this important subject. I do not hesitate to recommend a district irrigation law, to be framed from the good which may be found in Wyoming laws on the subject, and to be guarded by a clause enabling the users of the water to control its distribution and price so that it may be to them a source of the water to control its distribution and price so that it may be to them a source of pecuniary benefit rather than an engine of oppression in the hands of speculators. A good law on this subject so framed as to protect the rights of those directly interested in irrigation will substantially encourage the work, and drouths and consequent suffering will no longer menace the welfare of the people.

Railroad Legislation.

Railroad Legislation.

The fundamental law of the state declares that the railways in Nebraska are public highways and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their property and persons thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. It gives to the legislature power to pass laws from time to time establishing a reasonable maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight. It also declares that the legislature shall enact laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in charges by express, telegraph and railroad companies.

The railroads of this state have been one of the most important factors in bringing

of the most important factors in bringing about its rapid development, and it is of utmost importance to all citizens of Nebraska that this great interest be sustained and en-couraged. To the construction of the present extensive system of railways in Nebraska

may be ascribed in a great measure the ma-terial prosperity of the state. It is an erroneously conceived idea, and quite prevalent, that the interests of the railquite prevalent, that the interests of the rail-ways and the people of the state are inimical. In fact, the success of each lies principally in the prosperity of the other. The earnings of the railroads depend on the amount of business the people are able to do, and the people in turn must look to the railways for the transportation both of their surplus com-modities to market and of the articles of consumption they must obtain from others. Between the two there should naturally ex-

Between the two there should naturally exist the utmost degree of reciprocity.

Notwithstanding the feeling known to exist among the people that they have been burdened by oppressive rates on transportation, I am certain that there is no demand on their part for any unjust action that would tend to cripple the great highways of commerce. The people are willing to deal justly by the railway corporations and in turn demand only fair treatment in the matter of charges for freight and passenger transportation.

The subject has been one of constant fric-tion and annoyance between the people and the railroads for several years past. In vari-ous ways and at different times attempts have been made at legislation for the pur-pose of settling this question, but so far they have been without complete success.

Recommends Rathroad Commissioners The board of transportation as it now exists under the law is entirely unsatisfactory and is generally regarded as of little value to the people. Railroad commissioners elected by the people, with power to regulate all charges of this character, would, in my judgment, nearest approach a proper solution of this difficult problem. This, however, cannot be done without amending the constitution. There has been one submission of the question to the people and it

failed to receive the requisite vote, yet I am persuaded it was more the result of the excitement attending a political campaign, causing the people to overlook this important question, than it was of disapproval or want of real interest in the matter on the part of the results.

the people.

I am of the opinion that if a constituition amendment creating a board of railroad commissioners, with ample power in the premises, could be submitted to the people it would receive their approval by an overwhelming majority, and I believe this vexed question could be nearer settled satisfactorily in that than in any other manner.

The Maximum Rate Bill.

The Maximum Rate Bill.

Different attempts have been made to en act into law a maximum freight rate bill, culminating in the passage of the house roll No. 33 during the session of the preceding legislature. This bill was approved by the governor and but for the process of injunction issued out of the federal court would now be in operation. You are each doubtless somewhat familiar with the history of the case and the recent decision handed down by Judge Brewer of the United States' circuit court. The question now naturally arising is whether the decision shall be accepted as final or provisions te made for appealing the case and the decision shall be accepted as final or provisions te made for appealing the case and thereby obtaining final decision on this very important matter in a court of last resort. The points in controversy are of vital interest to the people of Nebraska. It would doubtless be better if an early and final decision by the highest judicial tribunal of the land could be obtained, in order that there might be a full, fair and accurate understanding as to the respective rights of the people and the railroad companies touching the questions involved.

I have no intimate knowledge of the his-

the questions involved.

I have no intimate knowledge of the history of the case, of the issues raised therein or of the evidence adduced on the hearing of tory of the case, of the issues raised therein or of the evidence adduced on the hearing of the cause. From reading the opinion of the learned judge deciding the case, I understand that every disputed question is found in favor of the state save the one of the alleged unreasonableness of maximum charges as fixed by the bill. With all due respect to the distinguished judge and thoroughly appreciating the difficulties as expressed by him surrounding a question of this kind, I am inclined to the belief that the conclusion reached is based on an erroneous conception as to the proper basis for estimating the costs and earnings of the roads. In the first place it occurs to me that justice and equity would indicate that the proper basis for the purpose of fixing fair and just rates would be a present resonable value of the roads rather than what may have been expended in their construction by useless extravagance, bad management or the increased expenditures at such time as compared with the present.

Another element in this case which seems to be worthy of consideration and which I fail to find any notice of in the decision of the honorable judge is that of the reasonableness of the expenditures for operating the roads, and which are taken out of the gross earnings, thereby reducing the net earnings. If these operating expenses are unreasonable it reduces the amount which goes to meet the demands of the bondholders and stockholders.

goes to meet the demands of the bondholders and stockholders. It would seem that if the stockholders

come into court alleging that he rates fixed by the bill are too low, they should be required to make a full and complete showing, not only as to the net earnings of the roads, but also the income from all sources and all expenditures and for what purpose made. Free transportation relates if any and all expenditures and for what purpose made. Free transportation, rebates, if any, and other like sources of expenditure or failure to collect revenue rightfully belonging to the road are all elements to be considered in order to arrive at a wise and just decision in a case of that kind. With the information you have already received and after consultation with those who have had charge of this case, if you, in your wisdom, deem it expedient to acquiesce in the decision rendered by Judge Brewer, I have no doubt of your ability to enact a law which will be fair to the people, just to the railroads and at the same time violate no constitutional rights of either.

Interest on State Warrants.

Interest on State Warrants.

Interest on State Warrants.

There is now and has been for some time past a large floating indebtedness existing against the state, evidenced by registered warrants on the state treasury. These warrants are of undoubted security, thereby making them much sought for as an investment by those engaged in that business. Under the law they draw interest at the rate of 7 per cent, causing them to command in the market as soon as registered a premium of from 1 to 2 per cent. It occurs to me a great saving might be made to the state and an injury done to no one if the interest on state warrants be reduced 1 to 1½ per cent. I am led to believe that state warrants drawing interest at the rate of 5½ or 6 per cent will always be worth their face value as an investment.

Necessity of Economy.

Necessity of Economy.

Necessity of Economy.

It is needless for me to attempt to impress on you the necessity for the greatest possible economy in the public business consistent with the proper administration of the affairs of state. By economy is not meant such parsimony as will curtail the usefulness of state institutions or render less efficient any branch of the state business, but such watchful care in the expenditures as will reduce to the minimum the burdens of the taxpayers, which have been rendered especially oppressive by the present depressed condioppressive by the present depressed condi-tions in all branches of business.

The press of other business has prevented me from giving more attention to subjects you will probably have to consider during your session. If occasion requires I shall communicate further by special message.

I am desirous of extending to you as legislators all means within my power which

I am desirous of extending to you as legislators all means within my power which may in any way assist you in enacting wise and just legislation. And I trust when the work of this session is done it may redound to the good of all the people of the entire state. I trust that your work during the short time your labors will be required will fully demonstrate the wisdom of the people in selecting you as their representatives in the legislative department.

Relying for guidance upon the All Wise Ruler of the destinies of nations, let us take up the work to which we have been called by our fellow citizens and discharge our duties honestly, fearlessly and faithfully.

BITS OF BOTANY.

The Charter Oak of Connecticut, was a common white oak.

An exhibition of sea mosses in Boston is said to be as beautiful as a flower show.

Mme. Regnon of Roostoen. Holland, during last summer had a giant rosebush weighed down with 6,000 roses in full bloom.

Orchids are becoming cheaper in Paris. The cut flowers can be had now for a franc or two apiece. They are used for table decorations, with fruit in dishes or strewn upon the table cloth. The orchid is supplanting the gardenia as a button-hole

The fact that an English nurserymen sends to this country, and pays \$500 for a small plant of the yellowflowered variety of cypripedium insigne, shows that the trade still believes that the market for extraordinarily rare and peculiar orchids is likely to be maintained.

Originally there were no pews in the old English churches. Stone benches along the sides of the church were the only fixed seats.

A dog thirty-three inches high, six feet and eleven inches long and weighing 180 pounds belongs to E. W. Abbott, Elliton, Mass.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

Humans for Fish.

It is rather late in the season for a diversion that has been introduced by some sportsmen at Plymouth, England, but for the satisfaction of clever fishermen who like to add aquatic sport to catching fish over here, this is what was done, under the alluring head of "Capturing Human Fish." The angler, who in this case was a clever salmon fisherman, sat in a boat with a salmon rod in hand, and dropped his

bait in the water.

The hook was taken by an expert swimmer, who attached himself to the line by means of a belt. Then followed an exciting contest. The fisherman played his fish and had a difficult task to accomplish. The line was stout and the swimmer could not break it, al-though he got foul of several obsta-cles; at length he was brought close to

the boat and was landed. This contest was said to have been perfectly genuine, as both fish and fisherman did their best to win. Next summer try how such sport goes. It has the merit of novelty at all events.

Hope Crushed to Earth

Will rise again in the bosom of a dyspeptic wise enough to substitute for the pseudo-tonics, which have bamboozled him out of his belief in the possibility of cure, the real invigorant and stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The bilious, the nervous, the dyspeptic the rheumatic alike derive speedy benefit from this hopeful botanic medicine. Persons suffering from indigestion will gain no positive permanent good from the flery, unmedicated stimulants of commerce, too often used reck-The Bitters is immeasurably to be pre ferred to these as a tonic since its pure basis is modified by the conjunction with it of vegetable ingredients of the highest remedial excellence. Malaria is prevented and remedied by it, and it infuses vigor into the weak and sickly. A wineglassful three times a day is the average

Makes His Dog Run the Press.

Thomas Meredith, a Chicago lad, owns a printing press and a Newfound land dog. At first glance there doesn't seem to be much connection between them, but Thomas has made one. has rigged up a power treadmill, in which he fastens the dog. In this way he gains sufficient power to run his printing press, which is of course not a ery large one.

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

An Unclean Trade.

One of the dirtiest of trades is that of the weaver of rush chair bottoms. A well made rush bottom will last a long time, and the demand is not great, though their use is reviving. The rushes come to the weaver still soiled with some of their native ooze, dry and dirty. The preparation for the work requires the wetting and twisting of the rushes, and in this process muddy streams are wrung out, and make dirty puddles on the floor. It is just possible hat malaria germs lurk in the rushes.

Worms in Horses.

Worms in Horses.

The only sure cure for pin worms in horses known is Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure. Never fails to destroy worms in horses, hogs, sheep, dogs or cats; an excellent remedy for sick fowls. Send sixty cents in United States postage stamps and I will send by mail Cut this out, take it to druggist and pay him fifty cents. Three packages for \$1.50 express paid.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mention name of paper.

Mention name of paper.

The human skeleton, exclusive of the teeth, consists of 208 bones

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94. Hair is very strong. A single hair will ear a weight of 1,500 grains.

Apples

Finest in the world in the sunny Ozarks of Missouri and Arkansas. Fertile lands for sale cheap on new road from Kansas City to Gulf of Mexico. Write to James Donohue, 5th and Delaware Sts. Kansas City, Mo., for PREE copy of the Missouri and Arkansas Fruitman and Farmer containing lists of lands and all information. Secure valuable lands quick while they are cheap in rich country not infested with blizzards nor drouths.

Billiard Table, second-hand. For sa' heap. Apply to or address, H. C. ARIN, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, No.

Better Every Year.

Time was when the "glorious climate of California" did not attract tourists. But year after year the tide of travel sets in stronger and stronger every fall and winter. toward this favored region. There is no climate like it on this continent for a win-ter resort, and the usual fine service on the Union Pacific System has this season been brought to a degree of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired. For further information call on your nearest ticket agent or address

nearest ticket agent or address
E. L. LOMAX,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent,
Omaha, Neb.

Every man who drinks a little drinks a great deal too much.

One of the most remarkable sights in

Australia is a burning mountain at Wingen, New South Wales, 204 miles from Sydney. It is 1,820 feet high and is supposed to be a large coal seam which has in some unaccountable way become ignited, and has been burning for years. The course of the fire can be traced a considerable distance by the numerous depressions or chasms caused by the falling in of the ground from be-neath which the coal has been con-sumed. Smoke is continually issuing from the sides of the mountain, and in the vicinity of these openings the surface is hot, and has a dry, parched appearance, while sticks thrust into these openings are ignited almost immediately.

In a recent article on coffee and cocoa, the eminent German chemist, Professor Stutzer, speaking of the Dutch process of preparing cocoa by the addi-tion of potash, and of the process com-mon in Germany in which ammonia is added, says: "The only result of these processes is to make the liquid appear turbid to the eye of the consumer, without effecting a real solution of the co-coa substances. This artificial manip-ulation for the purpose of so-called solubility is, therefore, more or less in-spired by deception, and always takes place at the cost of purity, pleasant taste, useful action, and aromatic flavor. The treatment of cocoa by such chemical means is entirely objectionable. . . . Cocoa treated with potash or ammonia would be entirely unsaleable but for the supplementary addition of artificial flavors by which a poor substitute for the aroma driven out into the air is offered to the consumer." The delicious Breakfast Cocoa made by WALTER BAKER & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., is absolutely pure and soluble. No chemicals or dyes, or arti-ficial flavors are used in it.

Men have been known to lose by perspira-tion 5,000 or 6,000 grains an hour.

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A sure way to find a tetter place is to more than fill the present one.

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and extreme emaciation and weakness.

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