

SOME HOROSCOPES.

FEATURES OF LIFE INDICATED BY THE PLANETS.

Some Instructions to Applicants for Free Readings—Full Name and Address Must Accompany Every Letter—Private Readings.

THE Astrologer insists that every applicant for a free reading in these columns must give full name and address. The answer will be by initial unless some other means of identification is adopted by applicant. If you do not know the exact date or hour of birth send TWO two-cent stamps for special instructions. Every request for a horoscope will be answered in its turn. Several hundred have already been filed. Persons wishing private readings by mail, at once, must inclose TWELVE two-cent stamps. Address all letters to Prof. G. W. Cunningham, Dept. 4, 194 South Clinton street, Chicago, Ill. This week's horoscopes are as follows:

X. Y. Z., Crete, Neb. You are a mixture of the signs Aries, which Mars rules, and Taurus, which Venus rules, and therefore Mars and Venus are your ruling planets. You are medium height or above; medium to light complexion; the eyes have a peculiar sparkle and sharp sight and are of a medium to light color. You are very active and energetic and quite ambitious to push business; yet, if this time is correct, you have no constitution that will allow you to carry out your ambitions, and your worst ailments will be in some way connected with your head. You have a great love for the beautiful in art and nature; you are possessed with a great ability to talk, write and work fine embroidery and paint; you have natural ability in some of the fine arts. However, only those that know you well will fully appreciate you, and the first half of life will be uphill work, the last half will be some better. Marriage is unfortunate for you.

"Flax," Smithboro, Ill. Data proclaim you a mixture of the signs Libra, which Venus rules, and Scorpio, which Mars rules, and, therefore, Venus and Mars are your ruling planets. You are medium height; well-set figure; medium complexion; hazel eyes; hair was flaxen when young, but has been getting some darker as you have grown older. If you had been born a few minutes earlier there would be indications of a dimple in your chin. You are endowed with the indications of both the gentle, confiding, modest Venus; also the bold, aggressive, refractory, warlike Mars, and you will act in accordance with whichever one of these happens to be called forth. You are fond of anything that relates to chemistry and mystery; also the beautiful in art, such as music, painting, drawing, sketching, etc. You need some special instructions or you will get rid of all the money you can make and have nothing left to show for it. Marriage fortunate.

"Mrs. Helena," Cairo. According to data, the sign Sagittarius, which Jupiter rules, was rising at your birth, and, therefore, Jupiter is your ruling planet or significator. You are medium height or above, with a well-set figure. The complexion very clear and healthy; the hair medium to light; eyes light; you are noted for being of a cheerful, happy disposition; you do not allow anything like the blues to come near you; you are also noted for being fully appreciated by all, and you can secure and hold a good position at any time you wish; you have had a very eventful life and have been a great traveler, and the last half of life has been the most fortunate; you can always command a good salary if you wish, and will make and handle large sums of money during your life, yet will meet with many losses. You are a great lover of horses. You have great ambition for a large business. You have a remarkably strong constitution.

Helen, Dubuque, Iowa. You have the zodiacal sign Libra rising, and therefore Venus is your ruling planet. You are medium height or above; slender figure; medium to light complexion, hair and eyes. If born 1-2 minutes earlier you have Uranus also for ruling planet, and that would denote a little darker shade to the eyes. You are cheerful and happy most of the time, yet will be subject to short spells of the blues, and if anyone does you an injury you are not apt to forget it very soon; yet you will forgive them and be very just to them if you had any dealings with them, for you are a lover of justice, and have also a great admiration for the fine arts. You will have very strong intuitions at times, yet this will only be spasmodic in its actions. Marriage will be more than average fortunate for you.

FACTS ABOUT GAMES. On the old-time cards used in India the vizier is represented as mounted on a horse, a camel or a tiger. It is said by some writers that the game of dominoes was known to the Jews in the time of Solomon. Dice of ivory and marble have been found in the ruins of Roman houses in various parts of Great Britain. Dice almost exactly similar to those now used have been discovered in Thebes and other Egyptian cities.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

THE selection of good thrifty hens not over two years old that have matured early or of early hatched pullets that have been kept growing until they are reasonably well matured is one item in securing a good supply of eggs in winter, writes N. J. Shepherd in Nebraska Farmer. The supplying of dry, clean and comfortable quarters is another and fully as important as anything else is the feeding. The hens must be well fed if they lay well and this implies not only liberal feeding, but the supplying of a good variety. One of the best I have ever tried, one that gave us the most eggs, kept the fowls healthy and in good condition, was to give a good feed of whole corn just before the fowls went on the roosts at night and give them all that they will eat up clean. This is one of the best grains that can be given to maintain animal heat, and the whole grains keep the gizzard grinding for a longer time and the fowls will not get as hungry through the long nights. During the day the scraps from the table with the scraps from the kitchen, the potato parings, cabbage leaves and things of this kind can all be thrown into a vessel or pot and with sufficient water be kept cooking through the day. In the morning, if the quantity is not considered sufficient, corn meal or wheat bran and milk can be added to make up a good ration. Feed warm, not hot, giving them what they will eat up clean. Being soft it will be easily digested and will satisfy the appetite quicker than whole grain. At noon give whole wheat, oats, barley, sorghum seed, Kaffir corn or buckwheat. Any of these will do, but a change from one to the other will be found beneficial. It is not best to depend upon any one entirely. Turnips, beets, carrots or cabbage can be given to take the place of green food. Supply plenty of coarse sand for grinding material. Supply a dust bath and supply pure, fresh water daily. Have the nests as warm as they can be made, and do not undertake to keep too many hens, so that when they are confined, as will be necessary during cold or stormy weather, they will not be too crowded. Any one can secure eggs in winter if they will only take the pains in good season to make the necessary preparation and then to properly care for the hens.

Dairying in Kansas and Iowa.
H. M. Brandt, president of the Kansas State Dairy association, in a report to the State Board of Agriculture, says:
In May, 1896, I had the pleasure of observing the conditions, advantages and facilities, both favorable and unfavorable, of the dairy industry of Iowa, Minnesota and Southern Dakota, through the courtesy and co-operation of some of the leading dairymen, who only are able to impart such knowledge. I learned with surprise the mutual interest that is being taken by the farmers and agriculturists in these states; the attention they have evidently given the improvement of their dairy cows; the manner of feeding; rearing of offspring, and in various ways continually seeking to raise the standard of their milk cows. The success that has attended such efforts I have noticed more prominently in Iowa and Minnesota, and it is astonishing to discover that there is a wide difference in the quantity of milk and butter furnished by the Iowa and Kansas cow. I am safe in saying that, generally speaking, Iowa's milk cow will return between a third and half more. All of this has been brought about by close study of the animal herself; the adaptation of the different feeds, etc.; the giving of less attention on the part of the farmer to the price paid by the creameries for the raw material and more attention to the development and care of the very machine that will raise both the price and the quantity. The cow will do more for the Kansas farmer than any animal he can have, if properly taken care of. This can be proven by a comparison of the sections in the state where dairying has and has not been carried on extensively, for several years, and where the results are most noticeable. The conditions for profitable dairying exist in Kansas on every hand; while there are some unfavorable, such as hot winds or extreme heat, making it difficult to maintain pastures for a month or such a matter during midsummer, yet plenty of forage feed can be supplied in an early spring crop to tide over all such difficulties as these and satisfactorily keep up the flow of milk. Iowa has more than 800 creameries; has them every five or six miles apart; and all, or nearly so, during a very good business. States east and north of us are not realizing any more for their product than Kansas factories, although feed, stock and land there are much higher, yet they are extending their business in portions of those states continually and must be having a profitable business. The question comes to us, Why not Kansas, with their conditions similar for the cheap raising of feed crops, engage in and roster an industry that promises such good results? We must pay more attention to the care-keeping of the cow if we would obtain satisfactory returns; instead of trying to dairy with one that returns but 150 to 200 pounds

of butter per year, we must insist on her returning us at least 300 pounds annually. Such an animal will take very little, if any more, feed, care or attention if she is properly developed than the other, and leave a much more satisfactory balance to the credit side of her account and to her owner. This is the kind of cows that farmers and dairymen keep in the states mentioned, and which alone will explain why they are better satisfied with results.

American Sheep in Great Britain.
In a report the secretary of agriculture says: American sheep during the year 1896 have been landed in Liverpool in greater numbers than during any preceding year. They have consisted largely of corn fattened muttons, and nine-tenths have been of superior quality. The profitable market for mutton in England has encouraged sheep growing and fattening in many of the western states. Although prices fluctuate considerably, being regulated by the supply and prices of native English mutton, there is, as a rule, only a difference of about three cents per pound between the best English and the best United States mutton. This is not because of English prejudice against the American article, but because many of the sheep from the United States have been rapidly fattened on corn prior to shipment, show sometimes 80 per cent of their added weight to be fallow, while the flesh (English declare) is flavored by the corn feed. American yearlings and two-year-olds command practically the same price as English sheep of the same age and quality, and have sold during the present year at from 14 cents to 16 cents per pound. It was, however, the misfortune of American shippers, notwithstanding the increased vigilance and rigor of the inspection of animals for export, to have landed during the year 1895-96 a few lots of sheep in Liverpool and London affected with scab. It is quite possible that this disease was generated by infected ships upon which diseased sheep had been sent from Argentina and other countries, and then, without proper disinfection, had been put into the carrying trade between the United States and Europe. It is, however, believed that if sheep are wet and crowded during a voyage scab may be generated by those conditions. The Glasgow market finds fault with American sheep, and also Canadian, by declaring them too big and fat. The Scotch want medium weights, and for them will pay high prices. Foreign markets demand some other breed of sheep for mutton than the merino and the crosses, and those looking to profitable ventures in this line should secure the best mutton breeds of sheep, which, when they are landed in as good condition as American cattle, will soon have as high a reputation and bring as remunerative figures.

Indian Milch Buffaloes.
Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein breeders, as well as the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Simmenthaler people, will have to look to their laurels, for a new dairy light appears in the East, this time in the form of the buffalo of India. The India buffalo, it will be understood, is the genuine article, and not the American bison to which we are accustomed in this country. According to the Sydney "Stock and Station Journal," these animals, while not rivaling other dairy breeds in milk production, greatly surpass them in butter-making capacity and in the total solids which the milk contains. The dairy experts of India declare that their buffalo is the best butter-producing animal in the world. By actual experiment eleven pounds of buffalo milk were required to produce a pound of butter, while seventeen pounds of cow milk were necessary for the production of the same amount. The buffalo in an India test was in milk 459 days, yielding 6,669 pounds of milk. English bred cows were in milk 471 days, yielding 5,024. An analysis of the milk made at Poona, India, showed the English cow's milk to contain 3.7 per cent of butter fat, against 7.9 for the buffalo. The total solids were 12.8 per cent for the cow and 17.95 for the buffalo. If these analyses are a correct index to the normal production of the India buffalo, the breed will be an excellent one for dairy crossing, and some enterprising breeder in this country should import a few good ones and see whether the average cow in this country, which produces 125 pounds a year, cannot be graded up.

Protect the Nests.
Farmers are troubled a great deal by hens roosting on the nest boxes at night. Drive them off as you will, they will be found the next time calmly seated on the edge of the boxes, head outward. The best way we have found to keep them from doing this in an ordinary poultry house is to have the nests all in one corner, and a piece of woven wire fencing put up to serve as a door. Late in the afternoon this door is closed over the nests and the fowls are shut out. In a little while they get into the habit of roosting in the proper place, when the door may be left open with impunity. In hanging this wire door we simply cut off a piece of wire three or four feet wide and six feet long. We staple this onto a side post and it will swing back and forth with no trouble. It costs but a few cents, and the hanging is but the work of a few minutes. The nest boxes are thus kept clean, as are also the eggs. Try it, and you will save a great deal of trouble with dirty nests and eggs.

In 1830 the Argentine Republic had but 2,500,000 sheep and the average fleece weighed but a fraction over two pounds. To-day full 10,000,000 sheep are grazing in the republic, and the average fleece weighs over five pounds. There are 30,786,023 sheep in the United Kingdom, an increase of 1,080,379 over 1895.

A Thirteen-Year-Old Child Paralyzed.

It Was Caused By a Nervous Affection, and Rendered One Air Lifeless.

(From the Times, Paola, Kansas.)
A happy family is that of Mr. James McKinney, of Hillsdale, Kansas, on whom a Times reporter recently called. His business with these people was to learn the facts for his paper of the cure of their 13 year old daughter from a case of nervous prostration, and the facts were learned from Mrs. McKinney herself, who quickly told the following story:
"The first perceptible result of her extreme nervousness was apparent in a halting step of the child in her right limb," said the mother, "and a physician was called in to attend her. No apparent change coming, another doctor was called to attend her. She continued to grow worse, although we thought the doctors helped her, until she lost the use entirely of her right arm, which hung listless, and apparently lifeless by her side."
"The physicians finally told us," continued Mrs. McKinney, "that Mary would outgrow it in time, but by accident my husband picked up a circular in his shop, which so highly recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, that we concluded to try them. Mr. McKinney procured a box at Grimes' drug store in Paola, and we began by giving Mary a half pill at a time, and gradually increasing to one pill at a time, and before we had used one box we could see they were doing her good. This was one year ago. She had been suffering at that time for four years, under the doctors, and we were so encouraged over the good effects of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, that we continued to use them, and the child started to school again, and has been able to attend school ever since, gradually getting stronger and in better health all the time as you now see her, and we don't notice the old trouble any more."
"Yes, we are always ready and willing to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and do so all the time to our friends," replied Mrs. McKinney to our question; and continuing, she said: "We do not know what the doctors called Mary's affliction, but we took it to be something like paralysis or St. Vitus' dance, and we became very much alarmed about her."
"Our local physician," she says, "now tells us that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are as good a thing as we could use; and while Mary is apparently well, she has occasional attacks of nervous headache, and then she says: 'Mamma, I must take another Pink Pill,' so you see she has great faith in them, but does not like to have us talk about her late affliction."
Dr. Williams is as much or more enthusiastic over the great benefit done his daughter through the use of these pills. He said: "Nothing too good can be said by me of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—they are a great medicine."
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Not Always.
Miss Ruby—Wasn't it sad about Mr. Larrabee?
Mr. Gimp (an old bachelor)—What is it?
"He was married on Tuesday and died on the following Friday."
"Yes, it's sad; but then marriage doesn't always prove fatal so soon."
Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, the finest liver and bowel regulator made.
Love is a microbe, and every pretty girl carries them around in her clothes.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25 cents a bottle.
A grandson of Garibaldi is a prospering druggist in Rome.
No cough so bad that Dr. Kay's Lung Balm will not cure it. See ad.
Records are made to be broken.



It is a Mistake.
It is a mistake to think that life is all a bed of roses.
It is a mistake to go through life and neglect the laws of health and life.
It is a mistake at any time to allow sickness or suffering of a serious nature to come upon you.
It is a mistake not to take advantage of the best discoveries of science for preventing disease and banishing pain.
It is a mistake if anyone has not learned that the best and most scientific preparation for accomplishing this is
Warranted Safe Cure
It is a mistake that people who are properly informed and warned, do not take advantage of the warning and thus insure happiness and prolong life.

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No Water for Plaster on wall.
Water Proof Sheathing of same material, the best & cheapest in the market. Write for samples, etc.
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A Blood-Sucking Earthworm.
South Africa is the home of a species of earthworm, a creature closely related to our common angleworm, which is not only a giant among the denizens of the soil, but which is reputed to have a taste for human blood. There are two species of this uncleanly wiggler, one of a dark red color and the other almost black. They are larger than one's finger and from three to four feet in length.

Danger Envoys Us
If we live in a region where malaria is prevalent, it is useless to hope to escape it if unprovided with a medicinal safeguard. Wherever the epidemic is most prevalent and malignant—in South and Central America, the West Indies and certain portions of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved a remedy for and preventive of the disease in every form. Not less effective is it in curing rheumatism, liver and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, biliousness and nervousness.

On the Wedding Trip.
"You can't both ride on a single ticket," said the conductor sharply.
"Oh, I guess we kin," answered Josh with perfect confidence as he threw his arm around his blushing companion. "If you'll look at this here document you'll see that me and Martha's jest been made one."—Detroit Free Press.

I believe that Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 13, '95.
An average size coconut produces a pint of milk.
CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.
Be sure your own family needs no aid before you rush to the aid of Cuba.
Dr. Kay's Lung Balm is the safest, surest and pleasantest cure for all coughs.
Zo's says he'll see the bicycle for the forgetfulness it bestows.

W. N. U. OMAHA, No. 3.—1897.
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Third Prize.....25.00 in Cash
Fourth Prize.....15.00 in Cash
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The above prizes are offered to those who construct or form the largest number of words out of the letters found in the prize word.

PERSONALITY.

under the following regulations and conditions:
The first prize will be won by the largest list, the second prize by the next largest list, and so on to the fifth. The list of words must be written plainly in ink, alphabetically arranged, numbered, signed by the contestant, and sent in not later than February 20, 1897. The list must be composed of English words authorized by at least one of the leading dictionaries—Webster's, Worcester's, the Century or the Standard. If two words are spelled alike only one can be used.
Abbreviations, contractions, obsolete words and proper nouns are not allowed. The same letter must not occur twice in one word, but may be used in other words. In case two or more winning lists contain the same number of words the nearest and best list will take first place, the others ranking next below in the order of quality. Residents of Omaha and winners of former prizes in WORLD-HERALD contests are not permitted to compete directly or indirectly.
No contestant can enter more than one list of words, and each contestant is required to send, in the same letter with his list, one dollar to pay a year's subscription to the OMAHA WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD.
Every competitor whose list contains as many as twenty-five words whether he wins a prize or not, will receive

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in one paper covered volume of 192 large quarto pages, among the authors being Marion Harland, Rudyard Kipling, H. Rider Haggard, Wilkie Collins and Miss Mulock. Lists cannot be corrected or substituted after they are received.
The list of words winning first prize will be published in the WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD, together with the name and address of each of the prize winners, as soon after the contest closes as the matter can be decided.
The WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD is issued in semi-weekly sections, giving the news twice a week, and hence is nearly as good as a daily. This is the paper of which W. J. Bryan was editor for about two years prior to his nomination for the presidency, and is the leading advocate of free silver coinage. This ad will not appear again. ADDRESS

WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD, OMAHA, NEB.

Your 1897 Reading :::

The Publishers of the OMAHA BEE have this season arranged with the publishers of a number of other papers to combine at prices that will enable their readers to secure several good papers at a price that was formerly charged for one weekly newspaper. The publications named below will be found to be the best in their respective lines. We will send

The Omaha Weekly Bee AND The Orange Judd Farmer. Both weekly papers for \$1.00 one year.
The Omaha Weekly Bee AND The New York Weekly Tribune. Both one year for 90c.
The Omaha Weekly Bee AND The Orange Judd Farmer. Alone—one year for 65c.
The New York Weekly Tribune. For one year for \$1.25.

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