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It contains a large number of the very best and most valuable prescriptions known to the medical profession. They are written in plain language, so as to be easily understood by everyone. Those subjects which are of the greatest importance, such as dyspepsia, constipation, kidney, liver and lung diseases, are treated at great length and so illustrated as to make it very plain to all just what the disease is and what is the best method of effecting a complete cure.

The farmer of stock owner will find recipes for treating his domestic animals when sick. The housewife will find the cooking receipts to be reliable, as every one has been tested and have come from some of the best professional cooks and from housekeepers of experience. The toilet department contains recipes that will be found very valuable, and the same can be said of the laundry department, as well as the miscellaneous receipts.

The Appendix is a very valuable treatise, giving the symptoms and the best treatment of diseases. It not only gives valuable prescriptions for each disease, but the best of medical advice is given in regard to the care, nursing, food, etc.

Most books of this kind have a large number of receipts for each disease, when not more than one will be valuable and a non-professional person is unable to select the one which has value. In this book only the best prescriptions are given, and those of no value have been excluded, making this book the most valuable of its kind.

Sent to any address postage paid on receipt of 25 cents. Make remittance in postal notes or postal order. Write name and address plainly. Address all orders to:

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## A COMPARISON.

Those who are interested in comparisons between the vast industrial establishments of America on the one hand and Europe on the other will find no cause for disparagement in the case of the latter, in view of facts officially published in a recent London Trades Review. From this it appears that the largest number of blast furnaces possessed by one concern in the world is owned by the Alpine Montan Gesellschaft of Vienna and Styria, which has a total of thirty-two furnaces; but as most of these are old plants and methods, which with the exception of the fact is more important than the fact of the modern class of furnaces the largest number owned by a single firm is twenty-six, owned by the Beards of Glasgow, who own the works of Carlisle, Elzington, Linn and Muirkirk in Scotland, these being equal to a total output of 400,000 tons a year, or about one-third of the total pig-iron production of that country. Next to this firm is that of Bokkwo, Vaughn & Co., of Middleborough, with a total of twenty-four furnaces, equal to an annual output of 750,000 tons of pig-iron if, all were in blast. The capacity in both of these cases is below that of some American firms, although the number of furnaces is larger.

## Emeralds in Russia.

Emeralds, some of which are very fine, are found in the district of Ekaterinburg, along the banks of the Tokova river, about fifty-two miles from the capital of the district. Mining for this precious stone began in 1841, and at the beginning gave very good results. The first emerald was found by a peasant named Maxim Kolesnikov, in 1852, while he was examining the roots of a tree which was being uprooted by a storm. It is pretty certain, however, that discoveries of the same kind had already been made in 1849. It is even possible that finds had been made prior to them, as the Czar Boris Godounov presented the Venetian engraver, Francis Acenti, with a cubic fur and 100 ducats for having cut a large emerald for a ring. The finest emeralds were found when the emeralds of superior quality have been found near the surface of the soil, while those found in deep ground were of inferior quality.

Mr. Goodthing (engaged to Johnny's sister)—Johnny, I'm going to make you a present. What do you wish?  
Johnny—A box of candy.  
Mr. G.—What size?  
Johnny—Another box of candy.  
Mr. G.—Oh, wish something else; your little stomach couldn't hold all that candy.  
Johnny—Another stomach.—St. Louis Republic.

## SOME USEFUL HINTS.

Stonemason's sawdust is better than soap for cleaning floors.

Kerosene oil will clean blackened silver most instantly.

To keep goods and carpet bright from all woolen goods and furs, spritz them with cedar chips.

China closets should be scalded and freshened at least weekly and a little borax water sprinkled on the shelves.

To keep away roaches take green cucumber parings and strewn them around the kitchen table and cupboards and see how quickly the roaches will disappear.

To wash out glassware use pure soap and water and apply with a large toothbrush. Each piece should be wiped with a clean cloth as it is taken from the water.

Air curtains, beat well and put in cedar chest. If stained use a little benzine and wash with Hiazadith. Bind sides applied with cloth the same color as material. Never use white cloth. Lace curtains should be washed before packing away. It is not good to keep the dust in them, but they should not be blue or starched.

If the moths have begun to eat your carpet, take the tacks out, turn it back one-half yard all around the room, wash the boards with a saturated solution of camphor, putting it on with a paint brush; then lay the carpet back in its proper place, put over it a towel wrung out of water and camphor, and iron it thoroughly with a real hot iron, so as to steam it through and through, and this will kill the insects and all the larvae.

## Expert Coal Thieves.

Coal stealing from railroads, common along the lines of all the coal carrying roads, has been reduced to a system in Syracuse, the Post-Standard of that city says. The thieves work hard and take many risks, not only of detection but of bodily injury. Their methods would be called clever if employed in an honest business. The heaviest stealing is done by men with sacks, who climb up between the cars of a slow-moving train, with two or more bushel sacks concealed under their clothing. An opportunity offers they fill a sack and throw it from the train, to be picked up by accomplices. Another trick is adopted by men who, dressed like tramps, board trains as if with the intention of stealing a ride. These men travel along from one car to another, apparently seeking a comfortable place in which to lie down, but in their progress they manage to dislodge a large amount of coal, which is subsequently picked up by the women and children who are employed in the "industry." Large quantities of coal are stolen by these and other methods, the plunder being disposed of to unscrupulous dealers, who subsequently rob the honest poor by dishonest measure.

## King of Linguists.

No man, however great his powers of memory, could acquire even a smattering of all the living languages, 6,000 dialects.

Eighty-nine languages are allotted to Europe, 123 to Asia, 114 to Africa, 177 to America and 417 to the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Probably the most remarkable linguist the world has ever known was Joseph Caspar Mezzofanti, who was born at Bologna in 1774, created cardinal in 1838 and died at Rome in 1848. The list of languages and dialects which he acquired reached the astounding total of 114.

It would be interesting to know what system was pursued by Cardinal Mezzofanti in the study of languages, but little light is now obtainable on this subject.

The most famous linguist of antiquity was Mithridates, king of Pontus, who is said to have been thoroughly conversant with the languages of twenty-five nations over which his rule extended, and Mithridates, a queen of Egypt, of whom Plutarch says that she spoke many languages, and that there were but few of the foreign ambassadors to whom she gave audience through an interpreter.

## Gambled But Once.

Senator Stewart of Nevada tells the following story of his only experience as a gambler: "My first and only experience was in San Francisco in the spring of 1850. I was a youngster and had wandered into a resort called the El Dorado, at which all sorts of games were in progress, and on the tables were piled up huge sacks of gold and silver coin. I looked on at a green roulette wheel, and I was attracted by a roulette wheel. A miner was betting \$100 at every turn, and luck seemed to come his way. I didn't have much money, but concluded I'd take a chance, and started in with a silver quarter, following every bet of the miner. I ran this 25-cent piece up to \$25, and though elated with my fortune, obeyed the promptitude of prudence and quit.

"As I went out of the place I heard an old gambler say: 'He'll be back inside of an hour and lose it all.' The remark, for all I knew, had a great influence on my after career, for I never resolved not to go back, but never to fight any game of chance in the future. So I quit the gambling then and there and kept my resolution."

## The New Evolution.

"Have you noticed that the pretty girls are the ones who get seats in the cars, and that the unhandsome ones generally have to stand up?" asked the man who doesn't know whether he had rather be Schopenhauer or Mark Twain.

"Yes, but what of it? I don't quite understand what you are driving at."

"Well, you may not know it, but that condition is going to bring about the salvation of the race."

"Oh, I know. The women are beginning to take a decided stand on matters and a more elevated point of view."

"Don't be an idiot. I'm in earnest. You know the law about the survival of the fittest and the process of evolution. Well, it is evident that the only way in which an unhandsome lady can get a seat will be to grow handsome. Now this will have its effect on the third and fourth generations and finally all our women will be beautiful and able to get two seats on the cars if they want them. They simply have to get handsome, or they won't get a chance to sit down."

Lady—Do you make half-tone pictures?  
Ed Howland—No, ma'am. Nothing but high-toned pictures made here.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## A NEGLECTED FINE ART.

One of the subjects of great interest to the public now is that of occupations for women, and the question, "What shall our girls do?" is asked on all sides. The callings suggested that have been tried or followed by women, little attention so far has been paid to the industry of wood carving, which must be classed under the head of art.

In considering this general topic and the advantage offered by the various classes of artistic effort commonly pursued by our students, surprise has often been expressed that there has not been established in this country years ago a properly equipped school or master teaching wood carving or wood sculpture as a fine art.

"In Europe," said one of the workers in this art, "this delicate handicraft has for centuries been one of the favored forms of artistic pastime among the women of the nobility, and today it counts as its devotees many of the most exclusive and most highly cultivated women on that continent. Lessons are generally taken there in this fascinating art by the young women of the upper classes as are music and painting by the daughters of families of like social rank in this country. It is indeed strange that this craft, so adaptable in its application to so wide a range of use and ornament, has never heretofore been properly presented to the cultured classes here. The work is far more clearly than painting, either in water colors or in oil, and the elements require less attention and care. The simple and most exact principles upon which true art is based are from their very nature susceptible of more ready comprehension and mastery than those underlying many other beautiful forms of art."

The skillful handling of the few tools required is quickly attained, and in a few lessons the average scholar is able to execute exquisite work at once a surprise and a delight.

In addition to the pleasure resulting from known ability to create beautiful things, there are greater benefits accruing to the sculptor, not to mention others. There is the fact that he has learned the better to appreciate and understand the properties of the materials of outline, and this knowledge, aside from the personal satisfaction it brings, enables him to judge with true accuracy the artistic merits of all things, natural or manufactured, having form and their basis in nature. He can be secured in no other way so readily. Indeed, the artistic faculty, the aesthetic taste itself, can be perfected only by a fair knowledge of the truths which a course in wood sculpture supplies.

"This fact is being recognized in this country now, as it has long been recognized and observed in the centers of high art in Europe, and even in the far east. Wise masters of the chisel now bring their dainty craft to the aid of our nation, and the void that has been felt in the art education of this young country will not long continue. Art in every form is but the expression of a refined sense. Indeed, nothing more surely marks the spirit of our age than the degree in which an intelligent love of the beautiful is manifest. Hence it is that cultured persons are not only constant patrons of art, but seek themselves to become proficient in some one or more of its branches.

"Music, sculpture, painting, ceramics and various other familiar forms of like endeavor have furnished expression to man's increased and increasing culture, and given broad opportunity for the development of individual faculties and ideas. Great as have been the benefits to mankind from the achievements of masters in the several lines mentioned, it may be well asserted that the chief good has come from the attention given to the education of men and women, who sought only further self-improvement, and not the mere making of fortune or a name.

"This chaste love for the refined has become markedly dominant in recent times with the best of our nation, and the number of such persons who, in every department of aesthetics, seek such scholarship under the great masters who have unselfishly relinquished the broadening advantages of public services for the restriction of study to their own education. Under the guidance and in the companionship of such tutors our favored youth have grown in technical knowledge and proficiency along selected lines, until now it is by no means rare to find among our women and men who work with pencil and pen, or whose ability as vocal or instrumental musicians vies with the best professionals in the respective directions. And yet in every such case, the only end sought was, as before stated, the education of the individual. The increased means thus secured of contributing to the pleasure of others. The perpetuity and the perfecting of our civilization rest, and safely so, upon such a citizenship.—New York Tribune.

## A Remarkable Feast.

When demolishing a dilapidated cottage at Bershaw, near Wrexham, England, a few weeks ago, the workmen discovered in a recess an old document containing a list of the provisions provided by the Sr Watin W. Wren of the day for the great feast which he gave to the Welsh gentry when they celebrated their hospitality, and the baronet of Wynnstay Park entertained their guests in gargantuan style, as the following list of the good things provided for that feast indicates:

30 fat oxen, 30 of which was roasted whole, 50 pigs, 50 calves, 50 wethers, 18 lambs, 70 porkers, 51 guinea fowl, 37 turkeys, 8 capons, 25 peafowl, 360 fowls, 300 chickens, 76 ducks, 48 rabbits, 12 snipe, 1 leveret, 5 stags, 422 salmon, 30 brace of teal, 40 brace of carp, 25 pike, 50 dozen trout, 198 fountains, 100 lobsters, 96 crabs, 10 quarts of shrimps, 200 crawfish, 60 barrels pickled oysters, 20 quarts oyster sauce, 166 hams, 110 ox tongues, 135 plum puddings, 108 apple pies, 104 pork pies, 30 beef pies, 100 raisin pies, 80 tartes, 20 mince pies, 24 cakes, 60 Savoy cakes, 30 sweetmeats, 44 seed-cakes, 18,000 eggs, 150 gallons milk, 180 quarts cream, 30 bushels potatoes, 6,000 bunches of asparagus, 80 bottles French beans, 30 dishes green peas, 12 cucumbers, 136 worth of salt, butter, jellies, blanc mange and numerous pies.

To wash down this appalling quantity of solids there were provided 96 hogheads of ale, 120 dozen bottles of wine, and a large quantity of brandy, whisky and sherry.

Three coaches were hired to convey the cooks from London, who had been engaged to superintend the feast, and each coach brought a full cargo, and 15,000 persons partook of the feast.

## A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

He is a good recommendation which a Berkley county, Mass., farmer gave an incompetent man who had worked for him: "This man, who has worked for me a day, and I am satisfied."—Boston Transcript.

## SPIDER ARCHITECTS.

There are few members of the animal kingdom whose work is more marvelous than that of the geometric spider and those related to him. Dr. Henry Laney of Cumberland, Md., who does considerable experimenting along scientific lines for a pastime, has lately been studying the tephylonides, a species of spider, that builds its web over the water along streams and rivers, with interesting results.

After securing the web, which, in its natural state, is comparatively invisible for photographic purposes, Dr. Laney proceeded first to make it tenacious by spraying it with an alcoholic solution of shellac from a medical atomizer. Though still comparatively invisible after this treatment, the web could be handled with ease, without fear of tearing it. To develop the beautiful work of the spider, Dr. Laney, with another atomizer, sprayed the web with a solution of gallic acid, which made it appear as if frost had settled upon it. The web now seemed to be covered with the morning's dew. To complete the effect Dr. Laney captured the spider, put him in water and let him coat him with shellac. Deftly placing the insect in the web in a natural position, he was sprayed with gallic acid. Using black velvet as a background, Dr. Laney succeeded in photographing one of the most beautiful and delicate pictures found in nature.

Dr. Laney says: "The spider displays wonderful intelligence and mechanical skill in making these nets. Its instinct is far above that of the ordinary animal. Indeed, it acts on borders on reason. When a large spider desires to make a web for himself and he has some distance to stretch it, he does not swing himself, as most people suppose, and let the wind or his own momentum take him where it will. He begins his web by starting the first guy very close up to the corner of the angle. He attaches to the other side of the angle, making a short guy. Each guy increases in length, the spider always using the last made to carry the next one over until he attains the position in which he wishes to place his net. The last guy may be ten feet long and the first one only a foot in length.

When the guys are all fixed to his satisfaction he proceeds to the web in a network by starting from the center, where he attaches his web, then with circular motion traveling from guy to guy, spinning web as he goes and by its natural moisture sticks it to each guy. He usually carries the web in his hind feet, to prevent it from touching except at the point desired by him. When he has a small distance of the inside completed he goes to the outside of the net and finishes out any irregular part of the net. When he has done within the radius of a circle, after the circle has been attained the same rotary motion is kept up until the net is finished in the center.

"Here comes the most comic feature of the building—the test of the durability of the work by the spider himself. As soon as the net is finished he puts every guy through the severest test by sharp, brisk jerks, seemingly sufficient to tear the whole net to pieces. If he finds the net weak he takes it over to the end of the guy rope, stretch it until the net sluts him and retreats the guy. If the net still seems loose from the center to some convenient point, to give the net proper shape.

"The nets are perched so as to catch mosquitoes and small insects. The struggles of the prey generally seriously damage the nets. The spider himself in the morning demolishes the rest of the net. The test of the durability of the main guy ropes, retires to a secluded quarter and again appears late in the afternoon, about 1:30 or 5 o'clock, and renews his net. It requires him about an hour and a half to complete the net, which he takes over every day, rain or shine, and both male and female spiders are equally industrious. The baby spiders are taught industry, beginning net building right after their birth. While building his net the spider takes no notice of the accumulation of insect life in its meshes and when his work of building is finished he pounces upon them ravenously, consuming them in toto. You cannot kick or blow these spiders out of their webs, nor can they be taken away. When they fall their own net is attached to them, and they can almost touch the water and then quickly run back on a silken string which they spun while building. The web is always attached to the net by a large number of the net becomes too full of insect debris for convenience and comfort the spider goes out, consuming all before him, and at the same time spinning a fine web behind, entirely renewing the guy."—St. Louis Republic.

## Watering Horses.

It is a very plain fact that it is always best to furnish a horse with an unlimited supply of water which he can take at will. An animal under these conditions will not take too much, and when he takes into consideration how few stables are so fitted as to allow this being carried out, it is in most cases out of the question—the more so as horses are out on long journeys or employed in work, coming to the stable hungry, thirsty and tired. Seventy per cent of the animal body is composed of water, and it is essential to the bodily health that this proportion of fluid and solid constituents be maintained. The secretion and fluid excretions are constantly tending to reduce the fluid parts below the normal, says the Breeder's Gazette, and at no time is this more apparent than after long and active work—the loss resulting from increased perspiration and respiration.

It is at this time that popular opinion would withhold water until the animal cools down. Now I have always made it a practice to permit the horse to take what water he requires at that time. When it is warm in all its parts, with an active circulation, it is best able to resist the chilling effects of a draught of cold water. The stomach empty the fluid passes into the bowels and is rapidly absorbed, thus supplying the necessary fluid to the blood, without which the various secretions are regulated to digestion could not be maintained. "The most dangerous time to give a horse a full draught of water," says Dr. Dunlop, M. R. C. V. S. (Ireland), "is after he has cooled down from fatiguing work and has partaken of a meal. The comparatively small stomach of that animal is replete with energy, the circulation weak, the whole system languid, and not in a state calculated to resist the chill. The water mechanically washes the undigested food from the stomach to the bowels, where it undergoes decomposition, evolving irritating and poisonous gases and finally causing flatulent and spasmodic colic or fatal enteritis."

John B. Patrick, a professional diver, caught a mammoth catfish at Paducah, Ky. The fish weighed 156 pounds and was nearly six feet long. It is said to be the largest one ever caught in that vicinity. Mr. Patrick discovered it in a big hollow log near the Paducah Furniture company's mill. He placed a big sack over the end of the log and then drove the fish therein. It gave him quite a tussel before he finally landed it.

## WHAT SAVED HIM.

A young artist had presumed to fall in love with the daughter of a famous ship owner. It was long before the dawn of aesthetic taste. The profession was looked upon as merely an excuse for idleness.

When it became known that the rich ship owner's daughter had encouraged the suit of a painter, society was shocked. The young man had talents, no doubt, but they were talents of a sort that did not count in those days.

One day a friend entered the ship owner's house, and the mother and sister of the woman begged him to remonstrate with the obstinate Emily and save the family honor.

"The family honor!" said he. "What has Emily been doing now?"

"Doing!" answered the full feminine chorus. "She's going to disgrace us all by marrying the artist!"

"Fool! fool!" was the quick reply. "The fellow isn't enough of an artist to make it anything of a disgrace."

The women were indignant, we are told, but it is pleasant to know that when the wealthy ship owner heard the story he was so amused that he withdrew all opposition to the marriage.

## Hat Pins.

Now that hatpins are selling for \$1.00 downwards, the minds of inventive geniuses are turning toward a pin that will stay in the hat, past all danger of falling out. Recently there was a patented split that was provided with a little spring which worked by pressure.

A very nice hatpin, with a head of amber, had an amber fastening accompanying it and fastened by a gold chain. The fastener was stuck in the hat so that to lose the hatpin you must lose the hat also.

A very ultra little piece of jewelry is a band of pearls connected with the hatpin by a gold chain. The pearl band is used as a brooch or as a pin upon the breast. The gold chain dangles from the hatpin and makes a pretty piece of finery for the woman who likes "fixings." The band may match the hatpin, and be of any jewels or plain gold.

Any device is good as long as it holds the pin, and when you reflect that every year there are hundreds of dollars lost in hatpins, the economy of the little fastener is easily computed.—Philadelphia Times.

## Two Unwelcome Admirers.

A youngish widow, accompanied by a woman friend, went to Chicago not long ago, and has related this experience to some home friends, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The widow being attractive, and her friend none the less so, had the misfortune to attract the attention of two very well dressed men in the dining room of the hotel where they were staying. Of course, no notice was given by either woman, both being uncomfortably aware of the unflattering attention.

When the ladies arose, they observed one of the men questioning the waiter, apparently about themselves, and a moment after reaching their rooms were surprised by the knock of a bell-boy bearing two cards on his salver. The widow picked up the cards and read aloud: "Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Wilson." Without a moment's pause she turned to the boy. "Tell the gentlemen I am not in need of any sewing machine."

FLYO-CURO will protect your stock from flies and mosquitoes. It is very cheap, quickly and economically applied with our dollar sprayer and is really no expense to use, as saving in feed and extra product will more than pay for its use. Send \$1.00 for sample can and sprayer. Prices reduced for \$9. Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.

The Electrician describes an electrically managed operating table, in which incandescent lamps supply the heat. The body of the table has the form of an air chamber and within it are six or eight incandescent lamps. These lamps soon raise the temperature to the proper point, when half of them may be switched off, the remainder being entirely adequate to maintain the proper warmth.

Rev. L. L. Carpenter, Wabash, Ind., the Eminent Divine of the Christian Church, writes: "I have no words to express my thankfulness for the benefit received from the use of Dr. Kay's Renovator. Dr. Kay, Saratoga, N. Y."

People who think that they know what real excitement is may realize their error after motor carriages get to be common and the women begin to run them.—Somerville Journal.

## A New Ending.

Merritt—I had an awfully embarrassing thing happen to me this afternoon. I was walking with a girl when a sudden gust of wind blew off my hat and sent it hitting up the middle of the street.

Giles—You surely weren't fool enough to run after it? You know there is always sure to be some obliging stranger who will chase it for you.

Merritt—So I'd always heard. But the girl began laughing at my predicament, and said I'd have to do some scorching to beat the wind.

Giles—Well, of course, she was a girl and didn't know that some other fellow would do the sprinting for you.

Merritt—In the meantime a man had been chasing it up the block, and when the hat scurried around the first corner I knew he would catch it, for he was running like a Spaniard.

Giles—Just as I told you.

Merritt—I continued very leisurely, and when I got to the corner—

Giles—There was the obliging man with your hat.

Merritt—No. Both the man and the hat had disappeared.

## JACK OF ALL TRADES

OUR NEW "LITTLE GIANT" 1/2 H. P. GASOLINE ENGINE, WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD TO EVERY STOCKMAN AND FARMER.

How many of you have lost the price of this engine in one day on account of insufficient wind to operate your wind mill, leaving your stock without water? Get now to do your pumping when there is no wind or so do it regularly. Weather does not affect it, hot or cold, wet or dry, wind or calm. It is all the same to this machine. Will also shell corn, grind feed, saw wood, churn butter and is handy for a hundred other jobs. In the house or on the farm. Costs nothing to keep when not working, and only 1 cent needed, a great labor and money saver. Shipped completely set up, ready to run, no foundation needed. We make all sizes of Gasoline Engines, from 1/4 to 10 horse power. Write for circular and special prices.

## FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., OMAHA, NEB.

COUNTRY PUBLISHERS COLLEGE OMAHA, VOL. 3, NO. 32-'09.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It Prevents and It Cures Baldness

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

Would you like a copy of our book on the Hair and Scalp? It is free.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor write the Doctor about it.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

A physician describes a remarkable case of a patient's confidence in his medical adviser: "When I was a student in London I had a patient, an Irishman, with a broken leg. When the plaster bandage was removed and a lighter one put in its place I noticed that one of the pins went in with great difficulty and I could not understand it. A week afterward, on removing this pin, I found that it had stuck hard and fast, and I was forced to remove it with the forceps. What was my surprise to find that the pin had been run through the skin twice, instead of through the cloth.

"Why, Pat," said I, "didn't you know that pin was sticking in you?"

"To be sure I did," replied Pat, "but I thought you knew your business, so I hid me tongue."

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Via the

## Northwestern

Line.

Nice Place

Low Rates

Wagner Palace Sleepers

almost to the doors

of the principal hotels.

Hot Springs is the place to go this season if you need rest, health or pleasure

J. R. BUCHANAN,

G. P. & T. A., F. E. & M. V. R. R., OMAHA, NEB.

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OUR NEW "LITTLE GIANT" 1/2 H. P. GASOLINE ENGINE, WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD TO EVERY STOCKMAN AND FARMER.

How many of you have lost the price of this engine in one day on account of insufficient wind to operate your wind mill, leaving your stock without water? Get now to do your pumping when there is no wind or so do it regularly. Weather does not affect it, hot or cold, wet or dry, wind or calm. It is all the same to this machine. Will also shell corn, grind feed, saw wood, churn butter and is handy for a hundred other jobs. In the house or on the farm. Costs nothing to keep when not working, and only 1 cent needed, a great labor and money saver. Shipped completely set up, ready to run, no foundation needed. We make all sizes of Gas