#### THE ANSWER.

rece, in tatters on the garden path, fee out to God and murmured 'gains his wrath,

supped her stem alone of all the bush, God, who hears both sun-dried dust and sun.
Had pity, whispering to that luckless

"Sister, in that' thou sayest we did not What voice hearest thou when thy pet-

And the rose answered: "In that evil A voice said, 'Father; wherefore fail'st

the flower?
For lo, the very gossamers are still.'
And a voice answered, 'Sown, by Allah's

Then softly, as the rain-mist on the Came to the rose the answer of the Sister, before we smote the dark in Ere yet the stars saw one another plain

the task
That thou shouldn't foll, and such an
one should ask."
Whereat the withered flower, all con-

Died as they died whose days are inno While he who questioned why the flow-

er fell Caught hold of God and saved his soul

### DOROTHY'S LUNCH.

Dorothy Willis settled back in her seat, as the train started with the sigh of content. She was actually on her way to the city for a whole day's fun

She had been looking forward to this trip all the long, busy summer. It was to be her one outing for the year, for the heavy mortgage on the Willis farm made mere pleasure impossible. But there was shopping that must be done in the city, and mother had said that Dorothy should be the one to go, so she had been saving up her pennies for it all summer. She had found time to pick some berries, and she had gathered chestnuts to sell. She had a little money in one corner of her purse-"just for reckless extravagance," she said.

"I know that you will think I am dreadfully foolish," she said to her mother, early in the summer, but if I can save money enough I'm going into Delaney's to lunch." Delaneys was the most aristocratic place in the city, and charged accordingly. You almost had to pay for the privilege of passing en the sidewalk. "I've seen people going in, and it looks so lovely. It smells so good, too, clear out on the street. Somehow a put-up lunch goes down dreadfully hard after that. I'd like once in my life to play I was rich, and could have just what I wanted."

"Very well, my dear," andswered her mother, "do s you please. We should be more than giad to give you all you want. It burts us both to the quick, my daughter, to have you work so hard and be denied so many things, but-"

"Don't you say another word, Mother Willis," cried Dorothy. "You know I'm happy as the day is long most of the time, and I'd work ten times harder and five on potatoes and salt before I'd swap my blessed father and mother for any millionaires on the face of the earth. ) only want to be foolish once for half an hour or so.

rotten up early to tramp off after chestputs, and all by itself in one corner of her purse was a crisp, new dollar bill

planning her lunch.

"If you don't come home. Dorothy," sald her brother Tom, "we shall know just what the trouble is-you've died of indigestion. I should expect to if I out any such conglomeration into my stomach.

"I am pretty healthy," laughed Dorothy. "I guess I can stand it for once." But now the long-looked-for day had come-Dorothy was really on her way! It was just 9 c'clock when she reached the city and started on her shopping. Such a long list as she had, and there was so much running about, to be sure and get the best bargains! "I shall have a fine appetite," she thought, for she had been much too excited to eat her

sould go to lunch at 12, for she wantwould be such fun to see the crowd, and

chars for father and Tom, and was waiting for her change, when she no-Boed a little girl, not far from her. evelne a pile of men's cardigans very ristfully. Such a foriorn little mite as was! Her dress was scant and faded, and her face was so thin and eld. Dorothy felt as if she would like r, she looked so pitiful. Perhaps she owed her loving sympathy in her

How much do you s'pose them lackbo?" she asked timidly.

'Oh, yee, ma'am! Mother and me en trying to earn enough all to buy one, for father got such th, and he is so cold at work in or milk in her tos, and I haven's say butter on my bread for so long! se maved f-i-f-t-y cents! Do you

the clerk, "and a big bargain, too." For an instant Dorothy did not dare

look at the child beside her. Poor little thing! Her bright look of expectation had faded, the tears were running down her cheeks, and she looked at the half-dollar in her hand in sorrowful surprise. It had been such hard work to get it, and it had seemed such

'We-never can get one," she said with a sob, "and father will get more cold and be sick. I'm afraid."

"Give her your lunch money," said conscience- to Dorothy. "Can you be so mean and selfish and horrid as to go and get that foolish lunch when the money would do so much good to these

"But I worked so hard to get it, ar I've anticipated it so much," pleaded Dorothy. "It isn't as if I had lots of pleasures."

"The first mouthful ought to choke you to death," sale conscience, remorselessly.

It took only a minute-less. If anything-for Dorothy to think all this, to fight the little battle, and, thank God! to come off concueror. "Don't cry, dear," she said. "I've

got some money that I don't need. I'll put it with yours, and we will get the cardigan together. Then every time you see your father put it on you can think of me. Won't that be nice?"

The look on the child's face repaid Dorothy a thousand times for her little sacrifice. Indeed, it warmed her heart so that she slipped a quarter into the child's hand as they parted. "Get some sugar and milk for your

mother's tea and butter for your bread tonight," she raid. "I don't need that ribbon for my hat,

the old one will do well enough," she said to herself. "Well, did you have your wonderful

lunch, and did you enjoy it as much as

you expected?" asked Tom at night. "More. I never enjoyed anything so much in my life. I didn't get just what I planned, but it was even more indigestible if anything," replied Dorothy, with a happy little laugh; and that was all

she would ever say about it. "It may have been filling at the time but it doesn't seem to have stayed by you very well," said Tom, dryly, as he watched Dorothy eat her supper.

#### HERE IS A MORAL STORY.

this moral story had read about that the deaf and dumb man and found herself heiress to his property when his will was probated. This is only a supposition, of course. The story speaks for itself, as the reader will see

Mabel was a beautiful girl. just dawning into womanhood, and she ran a typewriter. She helped support her widowed mother her father having been lost at sea many years previous to the beginning of this tale. Mabel could earn but little wages with her type writer, because she was obliged to an swer the telephone and she couldn't expect typewriter wages for doing that. But she did not complain. Every day the cars as feed. when she rode down town in the electricars she noticed an elderly gentleman whose clothes were old-fashioned and So Dorothy had picked berries, and otten up early to tramp off after chesture, and all by itself in one corner of er purse was a crisp, new dollar bill Mabel never did. She was too well brought up for one thing, and, besides. she had a good heart. whenever sin could she made room on the seat for the old man, and once when there was no room to make she stood up and ave him her seat. After a while he talked with her and found out who she was and where she lived. One day she missed him. In fact, she saw him no more. It may have been a week or so when there came a heavy rap at the door. It was a man with a package. The address was "Miss Mahe! Pinklington, No. 792 Skidmore place," and Mabel opened it with nervous haste. All it contained was a pair of much worn trousers and a card which reach: "For the little woman who never called me baggy knees, from her sincer admirer, John Tewksbury." Mabel laughed, but her mother shook out the garment and said: "That's a funny present." She felt in the pockets, but there was nothing there. Then she threw the trousers across a chair and plaintively said: "You know, Mabel, dear, that we cannot make the last payment on this home tomorrow, and we

will lose it." Mabel sighed and answered, "Yes. nother, we will lose it." Just then her mother, who had been looking at the trousers idly, said: "I don't think I ever saw such baggy knees on a human person. They look fairly solid." She came a little closes and felt of them. "I declare, they are," she ecitedly said. She turned them in side out, and, lo! two huge wads of \$20 bills fell on the floor, one from each knee. When they counted them up they found there was \$4,180 in the two bunches. O. but that was a happy ousehold! And next morning when the cruel agent came for his money be was given it before he could ask for it. All of which shows that it always pays to be good and respectful to old persons.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The actual area of Greater New York is stated by the board of improvements to be as follows: Manhat-an Borough, or Manhattan island, 12.

### FARM NEWS NOTES.

HOW TO DRENCH A COM. Cows lend themselves much me entisfactorily to drenching with medicine than either horses, sheep or pigs. Drenching a horse is a somewhat risky operation, because of the liability to choking, and the administration of medicine to horses is in the form of a ball rather than as a draught of drench. There are, however, some diseases in which it is found more effective to give the medicine in a liquid than in a solid form. In drenching a cow there is no better appliance than an old horn; this is much better than a bottle, as the latter is liable to get broken should the animal prove excitable, and consequently lead to inquiries to the mouth or tongue. In dosing a cow the best plan is to pass the left hand over the animal's face and insert the two first fingers gently under the jaw behind the point where the lower incisors can be closed upon it. The head of the animal should then be gently elevated, and the horn or other drenching appliance introduced into the mouth. Care should be taken not to raise the head much above the level of the neck, and special care should be taken to see that the liquid which is being administered is given in a steady constant flow, as when a sudden rush of liquid is poured into the mouth a portion of it is liable to pass into the windpipe and thus give rise to a disressing cough. On the first sign of an attempt to cough the head of the animal should be released, and it should be allowed to stand quietly for a few minutes before the remainder of the dose is administered.-Dairy and Creamery.

#### IMPROVED FLOCKS.

It is generally admitted that im proved poultry pays as well in proportion as the improved breeds hogs or sheep; that is, on general principles. Of course, the great mass of poultry is raised and sold by the farmers. The carloads of poultry and eggs shipped from all over the west come from the farmers, and since the introduction of the improved breeds the supply is rapidly increasing. No farmer can longer afford to raise the common chickens. If they cannot have full-bloods they should procure thoroughbred roosters, and they will be so well pleased with the cross that they will soon work into pure-breds. Pure breeds mature quicker, grow larger, sell for more money, lay more eggs and require a little more core, but with warm, clean, comfortable marters, a variety of food and by not feeding too much corn eggs may be had all through the winter.

### HARVESTING CORN.

There is now no question about the benefit derived from security the corn crop in such a manner that the feed value of the stalks may be saved, as they are a valuable part of the crop, lity for forty-seven connections, they are a valuable part of the crop, lity for forty-seven connections, they are a valuable part of the crop, lity for forty-seven connections, they are a valuable part of the crop, lity for forty-seven connections. the most common estimate being that the stalks are worth half as much as

way by hand is the hardest work the Evidently Herr von Pichler has always farmer is called upon to do and each been careful never to take his posme

a harvester it is best to use.

self-binding machine of the latest pat-tern, and I unhesitatingly say that at in whom he had great confidence, and present the sied cutter is best, all who had become a democrat. things considered.

The corn harvester of the self-binding type is a very good machine for brated their sixty-fifth wedding annicutting sweet corn or for cutting corn that has been sown for fodder, but when it comes to trying to cut a field of corn where the stalks are ten feet ery county, Ky., January 25, 1812, and high and the ears heavy enough to his wife was born in the same place make anything above fifty bushels to and in the same year. After their the agre, the corn harvester fails to be wedding they removed to Illinois and

With bill corn the ears come above the gathering chains and arms and as now engaged in business, were born soon as the stalks are cut off by the in a house in Springfield that was once knives below the stalks fall in every direction. This causes frequent choking, badly tied gavels and makes hard work gathering and setting up the corn. The corn-binder that will not knock off a large percentage of the ears and leave them scattered about he field has not yet been made.

With the sled harvester two men and one horse will do as much in a day in heavy corn as the best corn binder made will do with two men and two horses. Corn that is cut and bound by machine is bound so tightly that it will mold under the band unless the weather is very favorable. When it comes to husking corn the bundles must be opened and rebound or one must feel in among the stalks and hunt out the ears. I suppose the perfect corn binder will be made sometime, but up to last fall when I used one of the best had not put in an ap-

quickly on sweet potatoes, due to the large amount of sugar in the food, and sweet potato growers utilise the small potatoes for that purpose. The best also contains a large proportion of su-gar, and should be grown for swine, as they are relished at all seasons, both cooked and raw.

wild in Ficrida," enid a 7-year-old school girl. "Well, s'pose they do," re-pained for 5-year-old brother. "Nobody over has any use for subbers till it coins, and then it's too wet to go out

#### LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Norway has 1,961 factories. St. Louis has 65,000 unionists. Porto Rico has a labor paper. Seventy-nine firms are now using the blue label of the Tobacco Workers'

In New York five large cloakmakers have signed th annual agreement and ,000 men and women will be furnished employment under union conditions.

Efforts of the mine owners of British columbia to secure the annulment of the eight-hour law have proved unsuccessful. The operators produced a lot of decisions handed down in the United States declaring the eight-hour law unconstitutional, but they were informed by the authorities that Canada is not vet a part of the United States.

In England during the last four years it is claimed 140,320 farm laborers have been displaced by machinery, while the making of the latter, it is asserted, required only the labor of 4,600 men for one year.

Victoria, Australia, has built seven local railways on the co-operative principle. The rallways were estimated for by contract at 547,908 pounds sterling. but by working the co-operative principle they wre completed for 251,211.

The union of garment workers of Indianapolis, Ind., recently initiated 143 new members at one meeting. The large factories in that city now employ none but members of the union, the membership of which is about 400.

At the quarterly meeting and convention of the Patrons of Industry of Onondaga county. New York, last week, it was decided to co-operate with organized labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor, in the struggle for better industrial conditions. The Patrons of Industry is an organization composed of farmers and workingmen banded together for independent political action in favor of an lidates in sympathy with legislation for labor whether on the farm or in the shop, and is very strong in Jen-

The International Wood Carvers' association convention has prepared a bill for presentation to congress avthorizing the United States government of land to be parceled out and distributed, through the department of agriculture, to workingmen who have been crowded from the mechanical trades by labor-saving machinery, and whose only hope now for a living is in the The government would thus reduce the army of the unemployed and discontented workingmen and at the same time cultivate a larger taste ter agricultural pursuits among Americana. The bill provides that transportation and farming implements be given to worthy applicants.

### THE OLD TIMERS.

Alfred T. Turner, city trensurer of Boston, has been in the service of the

Acolph von Pichler, the Tyrolese poet, celebrated his 80th birthday recently,

once since 1833, and then from severe illness, and he has missed but once you

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Forman of in dependence, Kan., who recently celebrated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary, are conceded to be the oldest couple in Kansas. Mr. Forman was, born near Mount Sterling, in Montgomery county, Ky., January 25, 1812, and his wife was born in the same place and in the same year. After their wedding they removed to Illinois and settled near what is now Spriagfield. Two of Mr. Forman's sons, who are now engaged in business, were born in a house in Springfield that was once owned by Abraham Lincoin. The Forman's was not to be and to be and to be some trial and wholesale of Myers & Dillon, South Omaha: Davis Drug Co., Council Bluffs; Riggs Pharmacy, Lincoin; H. S. Baker, Sloux City. Full line of rubber goods; tak for what you want. dependence, Kan., who recently celeowned by Abraham Lincoln. The Formans afterward removed to lows, and thence to Kirsville, Mo., where they lived during the war, and thence came to Kansas, where they took a claim. Mr. Forman served during the civil war in the First Missouri infantry

poor, the places of call for either class vere not numerous. But two houses at least were always open to those who were in want- Lague and Government House; though their welcome at the one was very unlike their welcome at the other. Mrs. Fairbrother relieved their necessities by lending them money on mortgage on their lands or boats, and her interest was in proportion to their necessities. They had no choice but accept their terms, however rigid, and if in due course they could not meet them they had no resource but to yield up to her their little oelongings. In less than half a year bont after boat, croft after croft, and even farm after farm had fallen into her hands. She grew rich, and the richer she grew the more penurious she became. There were no banks in the north of the island then, and the mistress of Lague was in effect 'he farmers' banker.

e be advocating the sending of divinity students from Argentina to the Jaited States to be educated in the orth American atmosphere, and to North American atmos

### DISORDERED KIDNEYS ARE RESPONSIBLE

for more sickness and suffering than anything else. Kidney troubles irritates the nerves, makes one dizzy, resiless, sleepless, irritable; makes one puss wa'er often during day and compels one to get up during night; causes back-sche takes ambition from you; you get weak and was a away.

William Sweeny, cashler Park bank, Albany, N. Y., who had been troubled with his kidneys for several years took Cramer's Kidney Cure, it brought permanent relief and Mr. Sweeny has done as much as any other one person to spread the advantages of Cramer's Kidney and Liver Cure be-

fore the world.

Omaia, Neb., Jan. 19, 1900.—I firmly believe that I owe my life to Cramer's Kidney Cure. For two years I suffered with kidney frouble and could find no relief anywhere. I spent bundreds of dollars on doctors and medicines. I ried Cramer's Kidney Cure as a last resert and I wish I had I had followed the savice of friends sooner. In less than four months it had I had followed the savice of friends sooner. Cramer's Kidney Cure.

I am entirely well and I give all the praise to SAMUEL L. MORRIS.

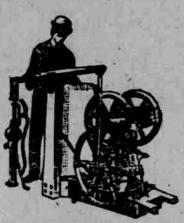
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Electricity plays a big part on the Milwaukee, which prides itself on its electrically lighted trains. Eight glistening electrollers of clusters of neandescent lights each throw ays downward from the empire tys downward from the empire deck. dresses in the dark. Over each vesti-bule entrance are also placed electric lights, so there need be no missteps

New dining cars and coaches match have also just been placed service.—Omaha World-Herald

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