

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

The Modern Woodmen of Decatur will build a \$3,000 hall.
Humboldt will soon be enjoying the benefits of rural free delivery.
The Modern Woodmen lodge of Decatur now numbers 130 members.
Pete J. Donohoe, well known in Northern Nebraska, died at Valentine.
G. Q. Flanagan of Iowa City, Ia., was killed in a wreck at David City.
The heavy rains at Columbus have spoiled considerable hay in that vicinity.
J. B. Masie, an old resident and a veteran of the civil war, died at his home last week.
The annual session of the Richardson County Teachers' association will be held at Humboldt November 9 and 10.
The model school at the Peru normal, which had been closed for a week owing to a diphtheria scare, is again open.
An epidemic of disease known as the "Cuban itch" has caused the board of education at Decatur to close the schools.
The new Parmelee opera house at Plattsmouth saw its initial performance with Clay Clement in "The New Dominion."
The remains of Hubert J. Clark, the fireman who was killed near Malvern, Ia., were brought to Tecumseh for interment.
Lon Williams of Omaha, who was taken to Beatrice to answer to a charge of bastardy, has compromised the case by paying \$100 and the costs.
The board of commissioners on insanity of Columbus are investigating the case of Mrs. Christina Wyman, who says she has been locked in a room and robbed and whom her says is crazy.
Female burglars looted Cowan's drug store at York. Their footprints and the fact that two strange women who came to town in the morning disappeared during the night, give the clue to the gender of the thieves.
The 3-year-old daughter of Frank Hart of Wymore climbed into her father's hog pen, and before she could be rescued the animals mangled her in such a manner that she will die. Only prompt assistance saved her from being eaten by the infuriated beasts.
Mrs. Culbertson of Peru died last week at the age of 191 years. Had she lived until January 1 she would have seen three centuries.
A vacant building two miles from Long Pine burned and in the ashes was found the charred body of a man, burned beyond recognition.
Editor "Mose" Warner of the Lyons Mirror, for twenty years a staunch republican, switched over to the fusionists some days before election and was hung in effigy.
Charles Ardell, alias Frank Perry, who was recently arrested in Plattsmouth and taken to California, charged with murder, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.
Bishop Williams of Omaha has been at Decatur making final arrangements for the building of a new Episcopal church. The cost of the proposed building will be close to \$2,000, and work begins at once.
A few farmers of Lockridge township, adjoining York, have formed the York County Cattle company, with a paid up capital of \$100,000, which they have invested in young cattle and a large ranch in Western Nebraska.
A. T. Davis, proprietor of the general store and Postmaster at Butler, a small town ten miles northwest of Gibson, is dead. Mr. Davis was a highly respected man and has been a sufferer for years from consumption.
As the result of a drunken spree, the breaking of several glass window fronts and the alleged threatening of the life of Councilman Murphy at Long Pine, Edward Chumney, commonly known as "Texas," was bound over to the district court on \$100 bonds.
J. D. Bingham of Minden, an old prospector and miner, insists that there is an abundance of gold about Sand Creek, a short distance south of Kearney. Mr. Bingham says the sand hills will yield a dollar and a half to fifteen dollars a ton and can be worked with great profit with the Edison machine.
The floating saloon on Lake Quinnebaug, the property of William Marr of Decatur, which has been conducted for the last two years, has been burned to the water's edge, not even so much as a splinter being left to tell the tale. This in this direction has been absent for the last three months and the sand was expected.
A man supposed to be Martin Sorbush was struck by a train near the crossing at Gilmore Junction and instantly killed. Upon the dead man's person were found papers showing he had come from North Platte and was bound for Chicago. In his pocket were found for house rent in Chicago. He was evidently sick, for he walked with a cane and his eyes were closed when he was found.

LADIES' COLUMN.

THE TWO LOVERS.

Two lovers by a moss-grown spring;
They leaned soft cheeks together,
Mingled the dark and sunny hair,
And heard the wooing thrushes sing.
O budding time! O love's best prime!
Two wedded from the portal step;
The bells made happy carolings,
The air was soft-as fanning wings,
White petals on the pathway slept,
O pure-eyed bride! O tender pride!
Two faces o'er a cradle bent,
Two hands above the head were locked,
Those pressed each other while they rocked,
Those watched a life that love had sent,
O solemn hour! O hidden power!
Two parents by the evening fire;
The red light fell about their knees,
On heads that rose by slow degrees,
Like buds upon the lily spire,
O patient life! O tender strife!
Two too still sat together there;
The red light shone about their knees,
But all the heads by slow degrees
Had gone and left that lonely pair,
O voyage fast! O vanished past!

DOMESTIC HINTS.

Eread Muffins—To make them soak one cupful of stale bread crumbs in one cupful of milk for thirty minutes. Then add to the mixture the beaten yolk of one egg, one-half tablespoonful of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt and three-quarters cupful of flour. Beat until smooth and fold carefully one teaspoonful of baking powder and the stiffly beaten white of the egg. Bake in gem pans for half an hour. The oven should be quick.
Graham Gems—Beat the yolk of one egg with one-half teaspoonful of salt. Add to this one cupful of milk, one-half cupful of boiled rice, one and a half cupfuls of graham meal and one-half tablespoonful of melted butter. Beat the mixture vigorously. Then add carefully one-quarter cupful of chopped dates, one teaspoonful of baking powder and the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Bake for half an hour in a quick oven. They may be made in the same way, leaving out the dates and rice.
Mushroom Catsup—Wipe clean, without washing, a peck of fresh mushrooms and break them into pieces. Arrange them in a large stone crock, sprinkling each layer with salt. Allow eight tablespoonfuls of salt to the quantity of mushrooms given above. Leave the jar in a cool, dark place for three days and stir the contents thoroughly from the bottom three or four times each day. On the fourth day put the contents of the jar into a preserving kettle, and heat them very slowly over a moderate fire. The juice should flow freely after a short time. When this point is reached strain off the fluid and boil it alone for a quarter of an hour. Take it off and measure it. For every quart of the liquid allow a quarter of a clove of garlic, one bay leaf, two blades of mace, a pinch of cayenne pepper and a tablespoonful each of whole allspice and of black pepper. Put the mushroom liquor and the spices together over the fire and boil the catsup down to half its quantity. When cold strain, bottle and seal. It is only economical to make this catsup at home when wild mushrooms are plenty, or when, as sometimes happen, they can be purchased in the city markets at a very low price.
Baked Cauliflower—A good, firm head should be soaked in slightly salted water for at least an hour. It is then drained, put in a saucepan with boiling water, salted again, and simmered gently for fifteen minutes. Drain once more, and separate the cauliflower into flowerets, putting the pieces in a baking dish with a little boiling milk, butter and seasoning of salt and pepper. Sprinkle the top with cracker or bread crumbs, and put in the oven long enough to brown.

BEAUTY AND THE BATH.

"The complexion is one of the points that are noticed first in a woman's appearance," writes Mrs. Humphrey in the Ladies' Home Journal, telling plain women how they may be pretty. "The bath is a valuable aid to the necessary purity of the skin, but like all beneficial processes, it is liable to abuse. The hot bath especially is misused to a great extent. A warm bath, as distinct from a hot one, is seldom injurious, but the safest is the tepid or quite cold one. The test is a simple one. If after a cold bath, when the skin is dried, the surface of the body glows with heat and is suffused with a pink tint, all is well, but if this reactionary warmth fails to respond to vigorous rubbing with towels the bath is injurious. A chill often follows the hot bath, which proves how dangerous it is. If a chill follows the hot bath, it must be abandoned at once and the tepid tried. Much depends upon the circulation whether it be brisk or sluggish. If the former, the cold bath may almost certainly be ventured upon with uniformity and become a daily delight, but if the circulation be slow and defective a large can of hot water should be added to the cold.
"Only a short time should be allowed to the bath proper, whether hot, warm, tepid or cold, but the drying process should be thorough and vigorous."
Elsie—Yes, dear, my husband is a doctor, and a lovely fellow, but awfully absent minded. Ada—Indeed! Elsie—Only fancy! During the marriage ceremony, when he gave me the ring, he felt my pulse and asked me to put out my tongue. Ada—Well, he won't do the letter again.—Spars Moments

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Long gold chains are heavier than they were and interspersed with links of enamel.
Shaded suede belts studded with steel, gold or enamel and fastened with handsome buckles to match are very much worn.
Most superb and costly are the velvet gowns and costumes made ready for elegant wear next season. There is already a luxurious and bewildering display of them.
Outside of the strictly practical suits trimmed cloth and light wool skirts are multiplying in numbers daily and the liking for them increases in proportion, for there are none of the former intricacies in the adjustment or arrangement of the decorations.
Long coats of black satin with fine stitched down tucks, from the Empire yoke to a little way above the hem, are one variety of winter wrap which is to be very much worn. They are made effective with yokes of jet and silk applique and lined with white brocaded silk.
A military touch on gowns and separate waists for youthful wearers is just now the correct finish. This is brought out very prettily by using a band of red velvet for the standing collar and trimming it with rows of very narrow gold braid, put on in tiny coils or straight lines. The collar may be all of red if the color of the waist will permit it.
Reversible satins are used extensively on winter hats and for linings, facings, draperies, choux, tea gowns, accordeon-plaited petticoats, foundations for lace and velvet opera wraps, etc. Among the two-toned effects are green and gold, black and gold, violet and old rose color, orange and azurine, petunia and reseda and bright cherry red and black.
Some of the new winter hats look like the summer models reversed. They come down low and flat over the forehead with a mass of trimmings at the back. Very long, narrow buckles of gold or steel, or a mixture of both, are seen everywhere on every kind of shape and some of them are so long that they are put through the center of a bow and extend over on the crown at the back.
The variety in neckwear has increased astonishingly with the impetus which gold has given to this special branch of fashion. Gold braid and black velvet form some of the most serviceable stocks, the velvet bias and finished around the edge with a fine gold braid forming the cravat with a knot in front. Inch-wide gold braid is carried around above this and then there are folds of velvet with more fine braid.

TALK ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, who is now in her 69th year, is living in Los Angeles. She is permanently crippled as a result of the accident she met with early in the summer.
By the recent death of Mrs. R. H. Eddy in Boston a contingent bequest of \$20,000 left by her husband becomes available for the erection of a statue of John Paul Jones in Portsmouth, N. H.
Smith College, Northampton, Mass., has an amazing array of altitudinous girls. In the freshman class of 344 young and lovely women the average height is reported 5 feet 10 inches.
Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind young woman who has just entered Radcliffe college, nds geometry and algebra her hardest studies, but all of the languages she takes to easily.
Mrs. Paul Reicke occupies a signal station on one of the loftiest peaks of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Her duties are to watch with a glass for any fires that might break out in the snowdrifts that skirt the railroad.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Alburn of Chicago is the superior recorder of the Degree of Honor of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. She has under her supervision twenty-one grand lodges and thirty-five subordinate lodges.
Miss Sarah Bernard's bed in her Paris home cost her before it was finished the sum of \$2,000. The curtains are of the finest damask, the sheets are silk, the bedspread is a most elaborate piece of furniture and two little gold cupids are poised directly over the sleeper's head.
One of the delegates, the representative of Georgia, at the convention of wholesale druggists at Chicago is a woman, Mrs. Fannie Lomar Rankin. She is the only woman member of the association and is largely interested in several big wholesale drug firms in various parts of the country.
The only royal lady in Europe to hold the degree of M. D. is the consort of the King of Portugal. She was the Princess Amelle of Orleans and was born at Orleans house, Twickenham, near London. Her education was begun in the beautiful Middlesex village, but in later years scientific pursuits occupied her mind and before her marriage she had obtained the medical degree.
It has been stated that Mrs. Louis Botha, the wife of the Boer general, is a descendant of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot. That is a mistake. She is a descendant of Emmet's elder brother, Thomas Addis Emmet, who was one of the United Irish directors in 1798 and was punished by the government merely by confinement in Fort George for three years.
The Italians have but one disappointment in their new queen—that she cannot or will not speak Italian. Her language is French and her foreignness is all the more remarked by its contrast to the domesticity of Queen Margherita, who belonged to the royal house of Savoy by birth as well as by marriage. Queen Elena's memories and personal traditions are Russian, the friend and protectress of her youth having been the empress mother of Russia.

FARM NEWS NOTES.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CORN?
The corn crop is large this year, and when it runs up above 2,000,000,000 bushels one is apt to wonder what use can be made of it all, and how it comes that with so large an amount in sight, the prices do not weaken to a figure below the cost of production. The hog is one of the best customers the farmer has for his corn crop. The way the corn crop is managed it is difficult to get at anything like very accurate figures in relation to the disposition made of it. Some statistics recently reported by the general government enable us to form an approximate idea of the quantity of corn for which swine furnish a market. During the season of 1898-9, 31,600,000 hogs were subjected to ante-mortem examination by the bureau of Animal Industry at packing points. With these figures to start with, the statement that 40,000,000 hogs were slaughtered in the country is, perhaps, rather under than over the truth. The average weight of the hogs slaughtered at fifteen of the different packing houses in the country, the number being 22,000,000, was 232 pounds. A large number of hogs are never slaughtered, but die of disease, and up to the time of their death are corn consumers, although they do not enter into the above estimate of the number of hogs slaughtered. Taking these into consideration, it is probable, therefore, that every hog that is slaughtered has on the average consumed twenty bushels of corn. If there are 40,000,000 such hogs they furnish a means, therefore, of disposing of 800,000,000 of the corn crop, which is considerably more than one-third of the largest crop that was ever grown in the country, namely, that of 1896. If to this be added the corn that is consumed in beef production, in dairying and in the feeding of horses, the manufacture of whiskey and glucose, the export demand the moderate home demand for corn as a breadstuff, one can form a pretty good general idea about what becomes of the corn crop.

BEGIN EARLY.

The publication of a newspaper has at least one thing in common with farming. As soon as one issue of the paper is off the press the preparations for the next begin. As soon as one season's crops are garnered the thoughtful farmer begins his plans for those of the following season. We would suggest the importance of beginning to think out the ways, means and methods of next year's work early. As the actual labor in old and farm yard lightens, the labor of the brain can advantageously increase. The plans for next year's work should all be thought out. First in general outline and then in detail, just as the architect makes the plans and specifications for any important work to be done, before the ground is broken for the foundations. The farmer who plans with something of this kind of thoroughness is rarely behind with his work. Seasonable conditions, when they come, may cause some modifications of the plans in detail, but he is at a great advantage compared with his brother farmer who never gives any thought to the work he has to do until the time arrives when it is to begin. On the farm the approach of the late fall and winter season does not mean that the farmer should draw himself into his den and hibernate like the bear. It, as well as the growing season, should be a period of activity, only the kind of activity is different. The leisure while the passing of the season of active manual labor affords need not be and should not be lost. It can be advantageously spent in making plans that will easily double the value of the manual labor that is to be expended in the work of next year. Begin the planning early.

LIGHT AND HEAVY COWS.

Where cattle have been long kept for dairy purposes and a considerable portion of the feed habitually consists of concentrates, there is a tendency in the cows to become small, due in part to the character of the feed, and in part to the fact that it is generally believed to be better to breed heifers intended for the dairy at quite an early age, a course which, when continued, improves milking quality, perhaps, at the expense of size.
It has always been a question with dairymen whether the large cows or the smaller ones were the more economical producers, and as individuality has a good deal to do with the question of economical production, opinions have varied with the varied personal experience of those who entertain them. Prof. Wall attempted to ascertain by an analysis of the yields in the dairy tests at the Columbian Exposition what was the fact in regard to the relative economy of production between large and small cows. He used the figures showing the production of all the cows in the test, including the three breeds, Jerseys, Guernseys and Shorthorns. The light cows gave somewhat more milk per thousand pounds than the heavy ones, but they did it at a slightly greater feed cost. Dividing all the cows into three groups, light, medium and heavy, the first group averaged 991 pounds, the second 991 pounds and the third 1,191 pounds, he found that the food cost of producing 100 pounds of fat was slightly less in medium cows than in the light ones and slightly less for the heavy cows than for the medium ones. The difference, however, was not great, and the practical conclusion from the figures must be that a good cow is a good cow, whether she weighs 800 or 1,200 pounds.
Atlanta Constitution: "I don't like to have my friends get married in the fall." "Why not?" "I've got all I can do to buy my winter suit."

SEASONABLE NOTES.

Winter eggs can be easily gotten with a little extra work before winter sets in. Do not wait until your hens all have colds before you fix those cracks in your henhouse.
It is about time these chickens that have been roosting in the trees and upon the fence were put into houses for the winter.
Much can be done odd days this month to add comfort to the fowls during the winter, and while you are doing this you are adding profit on eggs later on.
Now is the time to be thinking and planning for your winter quarters. First decide how many fowls you intend to winter, then you can fix your quarters accordingly.
Neglected fall pigs are worse than nothing. What they consume is a waste, for no growth compensates for it. And neglect is the cause of physical suffering besides that should not be allowed.
Of course every hog raiser sowed winter rye this fall. Sowed it to red clover in the spring, harrow it in, then turn on the sows and pigs. While pasturing the little feet will promote the growth of clover, and it will answer the question later on, "What can I do for hog pasture."
If you want eggs this coming winter and have your stock come out fine and robust in the spring, you must have a good warm hen house where the fowls can have the sunshine and plenty of exercise; with proper feeding will give you an abundant supply of winter eggs.
Where winter dairying is carried on and skim milk can be fed in combination with shorts and meal, fall pigs seldom ever fail to be profitable. They are a safer investment than February or early March pigs in the Northwest under the average conditions for caring for the young things at this season.

If any one doubts that the old and young sows, that are turned into a pasture lot to make room for fattening pigs, do not suffer from the cold rains of this season, let him build a cheap shed that the animals can get under at will, and see where he will find them. Their actions ought to speak louder than words.
While pushing the pigs with feed, care and shelter, don't forget the brood sows, young and old, on chilly, rainy days and nights. Do not have them stray about in misery vainly seeking warmth and shelter. On their health and vigor hinges next year's success. They should have a mud-proof, dust-proof shelter, no matter how cheaply constructed.

The recent slump in hog prices is a natural result of conditions which usually exist at this season. Producers still have nothing to complain of in the hog market as compared with former years. When the large numbers coming forward are considered prices must be called good. The consumption of hog products is certainly on a liberal scale, for even with the heavy slaughtering stocks of provisions are not burdensome in any line.

He that raised a lot of pumpkins and squash, on ground adjoining the cornfield, as often recommended in these columns, will enjoy the benefit derived therefrom while fattening the spring pigs. But do not overfeed them at first, as it causes derangement of the bowels. Our hogs always make the greatest gain on a combination of ear corn and pumpkins or squash, commencing with a few each day and increasing until each one consumes a pumpkin a day. Give morning and night, splitting them open with spade or ax.

FEEDING WOOD ASHES OR BONE MEAL TO PIGS.

The profit a farmer will get out of his pigs is based on the same general principles that obtain with his cows, to-wit, the cost of production. The cost of production in pigs is mainly the cost of the feed. We all know that on most farms, particularly in the west, a great deal of food fed to hogs is wasted. But that is not the point we are after, even though it does add to the cost of production. The question is, is there any way of feeding corn, or anything that may be fed with it that will increase its fattening power?
On this point the experiments of Prof. Henry in feeding wood ashes with corn meal, are worth close attention of every pig feeder. He found that feeding bone meal (a spoonful at each feed) or wood ashes (half they would eat) effected a saving of 23 per cent in the corn required to make 100 pounds of gain. Further, that the strength of the bones in the pigs fed a mixture of ashes or bone meal with their corn meal was double that of those not allowed bone meal or ashes.
Here is a most valuable fact for every farmer to know who is keeping pigs. Of course the above difference of 23 per cent would not be as great where plenty of skim milk is fed with the corn meal. These things teach us that there is a science in feeding and that it is well worth the necessary time for every farmer to read up on these questions.

Mrs. Henrietta Chase of Danbury, Conn., died recently, leaving quite a little property to various persons. To her favorite nephew, she bequeathed "my set of false teeth, which will be found in the upper right-hand drawer of my bureau." The young man at once concluded that his aunt must have concealed some diamonds or other precious stones in the set of teeth. Accordingly he smashed up his bequest, but found no jewels. He will now contest the will.

LITERARY NOTES.

Two new volumes of Eugene Field's work, "Sharps and Flats," are soon to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons. These books are to be made up of sketches and verse—one volume to each—extracted from the column headed "Sharps and Flats," that he used to contribute to the Chicago Daily News.
The Cosmopolitan gives portraits of a dozen or more beautiful women who are conspicuous figures in what is called "The American Colony in Paris." Helen M. Carpenter in an illustrated article shows how Indian baskets are made. The essay on the care of the teeth which won the \$200 prize offered by the Cosmopolitan is given in the current number, as also the second of Olive Schreiner's papers on "The African Boer."
Ainslie's for October has a very readable article on the emperor of China by Prof. J. T. Headland, who was for a long time librarian of the Pekin university. He relates how the boy emperor, a prisoner in his own palace, learned of the world outside and of all the developments of civilization first by toys from the little shop of a Dane, and then by miniature instruments representing all the modern inventions. An otherwise good article by Miss Kirkland on Mrs. Potter Palmer is spoiled as history by a mistaken reference to the woman suffragists and others who she says "were clamoring for recognition and help." The suffragists asked no help from Mrs. Palmer or any one else. They secured with other organizations their rightful place in the organization room, where they were a chief and honored feature. The many individual suffragists on the Board of Managers made no discordant element in carrying on the great work of which Mrs. Palmer was the head and not the whole body, as Miss Kirkland's article would lead one to suppose.

Vital weakness and nervous debility can be cured. "Virtama" Tablets are guaranteed by Kidd Drug Co., Elgin, Ill., to cure all nervous diseases, debility and vital losses, or send free medicine until cured if guaranteed lot fails. Pale, thin, emaciated, trembling and nervous people should try these tablets, greatest of nerve tonics. If you are not what you ought to be, or want to be and can be, give them one trial and you will praise them forever. It is a package, or 2 for \$5, per mail. Retail and wholesale at Myers & Dillon Drug Co., Omaha, M. A. Dillon, South Omaha, Davis Drug Co., Council Bluffs; Riggs Pharmacy, Lincoln; H. S. Baker, Sioux City. Full line of rubber goods; ask for what you want.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Frank and Kate," remarked Mrs. Snags, referring to an engaged couple, "are two souls with but a single thought." "Single thought?" repeated Mr. Snags. "It is the opposite of singleness that occupies their minds; they are thinking of marriage."

Menstrues surely brought on regularly, suppressions neglected often result in blood poisoning and quick consumption, and is the direct cause of women's troubles; therefore keep the menues regular with "De La Roche's Female Regulator," and women will be happy and healthy. If it fails, Kidd Drug Co., Elgin, Ill., send free medicine until relieved and fully cured. \$1 per package, or 3 for \$5, per mail. Retail and wholesale of Myers & Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; M. A. Dillon, South Omaha; Davis Drug Co., Council Bluffs; Riggs Pharmacy, Lincoln; H. S. Baker, Sioux City. A complete line of rubber goods on hand; ask for what you want.

Detroit Free Press: "Don't you think a man—a real man—ought to acknowledge when he is in the wrong in an argument with his wife?" "Oh, I don't know. George never owns up, but he always goes and buys me something real nice and expensive."

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Chicago Tribune: "Now that you are married," said her intimate friend, "do you intend to hyphenate your name and call yourself Mrs. Plumb-Duff?" "No," replied the lovely bride, with a shy glance at her fond and proud young husband. "This is not a consolidation, it's an absorption."

Why not doctor yourself? "Gonova" Tablets are guaranteed by Kidd Drug Co., Elgin, Ill., to cure all Diseases Inflammation, ulcerations of the urinary system, uretra, bladder, etc., or send free medicine until cured if guaranteed lot fails. An internal remedy with injection combined; the only one in America. Price, \$2.00 per bottle, sent per mail. Retail and wholesale of Myers & Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; M. A. Dillon, South Omaha; Davis Drug Co., Council Bluffs; Riggs Pharmacy, Lincoln; H. S. Baker, Sioux City. Complete line of rubber goods; ask for what you want.

An electrical horsewhip gives the animal a shock instead of a cut.

TWO NEW OFFICES.

The Kharas Infirmary company of Omaha have recently opened offices in Harlan and Audubon, Iowa. They are making extensive preparations for about twenty new offices to be opened the first of the year. Fine locations in Iowa and Nebraska are being prepared for new graduates at that time. Get a catalogue, free.

MRS. EMMA KARAS, Sec'y,
1515-17 Chicago St., Omaha, Nebr.