Two Views of Twins.

"I never was so mortified in all my life!" she exclaimed. What was the matter?" asked her

dearest friend. "My maid told me that my fiance was in the reception room."

"And I threw my arms around him and kissed him twice before I discovered that it was his twin brother. Take my advice and never become engaged

"On the contrary, I think I shall look for one. It just doubles the fun."

—Chicago Evening Post.

SEOW RICH, BYERT FARMER.

The editor thinks it to be the wish of everybody to grow rich, not for the sake be done with the money. Now, there are three new cereals recently created that will make money for the farmer. One is Silver King Barley, the most wonderful creation of the age, yielding 90, 100 to 116 bu. per acre in 1895, and there are thousands of farmers who believe they can grow 150 bu, per acre therefrom in 1896.

Then there is Silver Mine Oats, yielding in 1895 209 bu. per acre. Every farmer who tested it, believes 250 bu. possible.

Then there is Golden Triumph Corn. which produced over 200 bu. per acre, and 250 bu. is surely possible.

And potatoes, there is Salzer's Ear-liest, which was fit for table in 28 days in 1895, yielding tremendously, while the Champion of the World, tested in a thousand different places in 1895, yielded from 8 to 1,600 bu. per acre.

Now, in Salzer's new catalogue there is a wonderful arrayal of new varieties of wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, grasses, clovers and forage plants, and the editor believes that it would pay every farmer a thousand-fold to get this datalogue before buving seeds.

with 10 cents parage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive, free, 10 grain and grass samples, including above and their mammoth catalogue. Catalogue alone, 5 cents postage.

The rule stil holds good that the bigger the seeve the more modish the garment. Much doing is not so important as well

If the Baby is Cutting Teets. Se sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mus. Winslow's Scetning Synur for Children Teething.

Some of the Japanese soldiers wear paper clothing.

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIH, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

The value of the diamond is not what it does, but what it is.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs. promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore ill important, in order to get its bene-icial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the Cali-

fornia Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or one system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS



of Carriages, 90 styles of Harmess, 41 styles Bidesses, 50 styles

W. B. PRATT, BOUT.

To Kansas City

and the South.

From Omaha and also from Council Bluffs, the Burlington Route runs two trains daily to St. Joseph and Kausas City, masing close connections in the Kausas City Union Depot with all lines for the South. The Burlington Route is the shortest, quickest and in every way the test line to Kausas City, and trave ers who take any other do so without a proper understanding of the lacts in the case.

The local ticket agent will gladly ticket you via the Burlington if you will ask him to do so.

J. FRANCIS, Gen'l Pass'r Agt, Omaha, Neb.

HAYDEN BROS., Omaha, Nob., A.

LEGGINS!

A SUGAR BEET BOOM

NEBRASKA WELCOMES THE SACCHARINE VEGETABLE.

And Will Do What It Can to Encourage Growth of the Same-Much Enlightenment on the Subject by Men Who Have Made Sugar Beet Culture a Study-Beet Sugar Factories, the Bounty Question. Etc., Etc.

Nebraska's Coming Industry.

There was deep and absorbing interest in all the proceedings of the Beet Sugar convention held at Fremont. On of the money, but for the good that can the second day of the meeting the fir. matter taken up was selection of place for holding the next convention. Several points were considered, Grand Island finally being chosen. The date was left to the executive committee, with a recommendation that it be fixed at a time when the Grand Island fac-

tory is in operation. Harry O'Neill, who represents the new method known as the Masse-Cuite process, intended for small factories for reducing the crop to raw sugar for the refinery was introduced. The clar-ified juice, he said, after being treated with lime and all the impurities taken out, is put through a copper cylinder, through which a current of hot air An experiment was made at Grand Island on juice 8.6 per cent sugar and 91.4 per cent water. After passing twice through the cylinder the result was 8.5 per cent water and 91.5 per cent sugar.

With the assurance of a continuation of the bounty law the process will be rapidly developed. If the bounty law remains unchanged after the next leg-islature the company will be ready for operations.

In the discussion following Mr. O'Neill's talk it was brought out that a plant with the capacity of 100 tons a day would cost about \$30,000. The company will encourage co-operation and will not sell the machines.

Chairman Furnas of the committee on resolutions reported. The resolu-tions favor a state and national bounty for the encouragement of the sugar in-dustry; recommended the formation of to beets this season. county associations; indorse the trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha; indorse the Nebraska club, the state irrigation association and the irrigation fair at North Platte. Thanks were extended the state board of agriculture for its work. Improved methods of soil culture is favored. The beet sugar enterprise was recommended and thanks extended to the citizens of Fremont for their hospitality. A resolu-tion by Peter Jansen was submitted and adopted, thanking ex-Governor Furnas for his long and arduous labor

in helping to build up Nebraska.

Superintendent Granger of the Utah sugar factory was present and address-ed the convention from the factory standpoint. The first crop was raised in Utah in 1891, when 9,960 tons were produced and made up, and in 1895 38,000 tons were made up. The average of sugar per ton of beets was 190 pounds. The factory cost \$750,000. Last year a dividend of 10 per cent was declared. The factory lost money at first, but the business has grown steadily. This is one of the factories that is wholly American. The factory pays \$4.25 for beets with 11.80 stan-dard. A farmer is selected in every community to do business between the farmers and factory. No beets less than the standard are taken at any

Hon. C. J. Green gave an eloquent and stirring address on the importance of the sugar question, of its vast con-sumption and small production in this country. His address was the most elo-quent one of the convention. He reviewed at length the tariff legislation of the country, with an appeal for its application to the sugar and other manufacturing interests of the day. 'The Possibilities of Nebraska'

ably treated by R. M. Allen, president of the association. The experience of Nebraska as a sugar-producing state was compared with other states and countries, showing that they did not always meet with success. The crop in Europe was very rich. Their beets are firmer and contain more sugar than is possible in this country, which may be due to climatic conditions and to seed. Germany can produce four and a half more tons of beets to the acre, with 2 per cent more in raw sugar than is possible here. In Russia the industry is under control of the government and possesses all the elements that go to make sugar culture profitable-fertile soil, cheap fuel and low priced labor. Beets have been tested with as high as 35 per cent of sugar. To compete with these countries it is apparent that we need protection. We want a duty on sugar that is fair; not an exacting one. Mr. Allen gave his hearers an insight of all sugar-producing countries the world over and also as to the Here in Nebraska we have a yield. good field, the right altitude, rien soil, and with skilled labor and a study of this subject we may be able to save much which is now lost, and make dis-coveries of vast benefit to beet culture. J. S. Hoagland addressed the associa-

tion on state legislation. If the bounty law only tended to the enrichment of the manufacturer it should be voted down, but if it was a source of revenue and made the state prosperous it should be sustained. He referred to school be sustained. He referred to school taxes and the wolf scalp bounty and proved that the law was beneficial. When the industry is established it will enhance the value of land and property, make a demand for labor and increase the population. He was in favor of amending the corporation laws so that large stockholders could not be a subject to the small. He would make it so there was only one vote for the it so there was only one vote for the man, not a vote for share of stock. Under this basis he would organize dis-

trict factories and county associations. Hop. W. G. Whitemore of Valley read a paper on the subject "What Now?" He regarded this convention as the He regarded this convention as the most important of any that has convened in this state since that which prepared our constitution. We may well congratulate ourselves and return to our bomes with this sentiment. "Nebraska is the place and sugar beets the stuff." Men differ because the facts which form the basis of their judgment are not understood by them alike. He failed to see how those people who had signed a centract with the Oxnarda to raise beets of a certain standard of to raise beets of a certain standard of purity and saccharine contents could

kick because the company refused to take beets which did not reach that standard. He did not believe that the Oxnards would pursue a course which must inevitably lead to failure, and the kicking of certain parties he as-cribed to the old tendency which began in the Garden of Eden. The other fellow did it. The discussion which had arisen here, he felt sure, would reconcile the differences existing between the producer and manufacturer. He ascribed the failure of the Valley

beet syndicate to the fact that their beets did not ripen, and that the land was not in the best and condition for their growth and develop-ment of their sugar qualities. The conventiou was unanimous on one question. That was that Nebraska one is naturally and peremptorily adapted to the beet sugar industry. We want further supervision of the factories by having the analysis made by state chemists, who are in nowise interested in the factories. When this is ac-

same degree of confidence when he sends a load of beets to the factory that he will receive the fair treatment he would receive were he to take a load of corn to an elevator then the industry would advance.

E. M. Norton, state weighmaster of the Norfolk factory, read a paper on the production of the Norfolk factory. Since the factory has been in operation it has paid for beets the sum of \$492, 427. It has paid to employes \$74.600, and the estimated amount it has received for the sugar it has manufac-tured is \$886,623, which, after paying for coal, coke and lime and other supplies, does not leave a very large mar-gin of profit, though it shows that the factory is a success.

M. A. Lunn of the Beet Sugar indus-

try addressed the convention on how to secure factories. His talk was relative to his experience in endeavoring to secure eastern capital to erect them with no subsidy other than the land on which the factory was built. They would do nothing without a guarantee of acre-age. Mr. Lunn reviewed the ground covered by other speakers and told his

experience from actual experience.

B. W. Reynolds of Fremont read most interesting paper on practical raising. He raised forty acres of beets this season and cleared \$5 an acre after allowing \$4 rental per acre. The treat-ment received from the factory was so

Congressman Meikeljohn made short address on the merits and purposes of the Nebraska club. Its object is to advertise the state and encourage immigration. It belongs to all and is not a political organization. Every citizen should help to advance the association, which is for the state. The past two years had blighted its good name and it would require much labor to get it upon its old footing.

NEWSY MORSELS.

Emigration from Ireland is said now to have sunk to its lowest ebb since the Year 1861.

"Grab all in sight and rustle more," is the picturesque motto of the Kalama, Wash., Bulletin. In the early days of gold mining in California waiters in the hotels were

paid \$5 a day for their labor. A team of fox hounds hitched to a

wagonette with pneumatic wheels will be a feature of the Fourth of July parade in Sanilac Center, Mich. The ink used in printing the Bank of England notes was formerly made from

grape stone charcoal, but now it is manufactured from naphtha smoke. On May 15 a pure white crow was picked up near Sherburn Colliery station, England. The bird, which is young one, has the bill, feet, and legs

white. A committee has been appointed to raise an endowment of \$250,000 for St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., which became so famous under the late Rev.

Dr. Colt. On an almost inaccessible knob near Towesville, Ky., stands a gloomy old house with stone walls of castlelike thickness, only reached by a winding path about the cliff.

King James I. bought of a Mr. Markham the first Arabian horse ever owned in England. The price was \$2,500. He was disgraced by being beaten by every horse that ran against him.

Every able-bodied male in Norway has to serve in the army. The first year he serves fifty-four days, the second twerky-four, and the third year twenty-four. He gets only his board.

Two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two pennies have been taken up in the Canton, O., schools as a collection for the Francis Key monument which being erected at Frederick, Md.

The Kinzua viaduct, near Alton, Pa. was designed and finished in eight and one-half months without the use of scaffolding or even a single ladder. It is 2,100 feet long and 300 feet high.

Canada's debt is now \$316,029,502. That means about \$65 for every man. woman and child in the country, and it costs about \$12,000,000 a year to pay the interest and charges at the low rates ow prevailing.

It is worth remembering that Mount Logan, near the boundary between Utah and Wyoming, is the highest peak in North America. Professor Mendenhall, formerly chief of the coast and geodetic survey in Washington, made this statement.

The largest raft ever floated down the Mississippi river is now on the way to St. Louis. It consists, with its load, of over 7,000,000 feet of lumber, mostly white pine. If carried by rail this lumber would make nearly 600 car loads. Allowing forty feet to the car the train would be over four and a half miles long.

CURIOUS FACTS. While we write from the left to the

right, the Japanese write from the right There are two hundred thousand fac-

tory girls in Landon, one twenty-second of the whole population.

A curious present for a deaf person has been introduced in Germany—a fan

deftly concealing a tiny trumpet in its Herlin is the most cosmopolitan of

large European cities. Only thirtyman by birth. There are something like forty thou-sand public schools in Japan. The buildings are comfortable and education

In many European countries the practice has been adopted of planting nut and fruit trees in place of merely

shade trees along the highways.

"THE WOODEN HEN."

We have heard of wooden horses and wooden ducks, but a wooden hen is something new under the sun—and its purposes are different from those of either of the other wooden animals mentioned. It is a not a toy, though it will please a boy. It is a hen, at least it will hatch chickens from hens eggs.



is 10x15x8 inches and will take care This wooden hen is made by George H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill. If you want to find out more about it before you buy one write to Mr. Stahl for catalogue "W," which gives a full description, and mention this paper.

The saloon door flew open, and the ragged gentleman struck the sidewalk with suddenness and all his person from his heels to his hat.

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" asked the facetious passerby. 'Do? Do. sir? Nothing. Do you think I would imbrue my hands in the blood of a common whisky seller's hireling? If he were only a gentleman"-And the ragged gentleman looked bat-tle, murder and sudden death. - Indianapolis Journal.

sifted from the Blood

By the kidneys, impurities pass of barm-lessly. The inactivity of the organs named lessly. The inactivity of the organs named not only cause these impurities to remain and polson the system, but also lead to the degeneration and destruction of the organs themselves. Prevent Bright's disease, distinct affect the kidneys and bladder with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise overcomes mataria, dyspepsis, billious, nervous and rheumatic complaints.

Vanity.

Dumas the elder had a good deal of the African in his appearance, and he had to no small degree the love of show common to that race. Referring to the latter trait, Alexandre Dumas fils made the remark, "My father is so vain and so fond of display that he would ride behind his own coach to make people believe that he keeps a colored footman."-Argonaut.

Deafness Can Not Be Cureo

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars we will give one Hundred Dollars to any case of Deafness (caused by Ca-tarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F.J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Enmity cannot live long when it can find no enmity to feed upon.

WHERE DID YOU GET THIS COFFEE? Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all pronounced the German Coffeeberry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds \$1.00 post paid

If you will cut this out and send with 15c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 148 page catalogue! Catalogue alone

It is not the clock that strikes the loudest which keeps the best time.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine, Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct. A good printer can always tell how the

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Müler, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895. Selfishness is self-robbery, no matter whether it dwells in a hut or in a paiace.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. K line's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial both free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 33 Parch St., Phila., Pa.

The fan is now an inseparable adjunct of all dainty evening toilettes.

IBRITATION OF THE THROAT AND HOARSE-NESS are immediately relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Have them always

Don't be a saint in church and a heathen on the street car.

Many influences combine to reduce health to the danger duit. The reviving properties of Parker's Ginger Tonic best overcome these lils. Matrimonial triumphs of gentlewomen in trade cause more to go into it.

Everyone knows how it is to suffer with corns, and they are not conducive to graceful walking. Remove them with his dercorns. Modern woman sometimes stoop exceed

Man's Heritage § is Pain. POSSO ANTIDOTE OF ST. JACOBS

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR.J. STEPHENS, Lebanon. Ohio.







The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for io cents and The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents





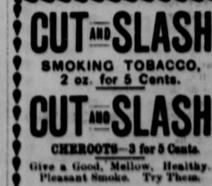
De Kalb Fence Co., 121 High Street, DE KALB, ILL.

A Simile in Smoke.

There's all sorts of grades of tobacco plant. The best comes from Havana. There's all sorts of grades of sarsaparilla plant. The best comes from Honduras. If you want cheap tobacco, all right - provided you get value for your money. Cheap tobacco's not as good to smoke - but it don't cost as much.

If you want cheap sarsaparilla . . . But you don't want it. Of course you don't. You are paying for the best. To pay for the best and get anything but Honduras sar-saparilla is like paying for Havana clgars and getting Pittaburg "Stogles." There's only one sarsaparilla made exclusively from the imported Honduras plant. That's Ayer's. Just keep it in mind that you are paying for Honduras sarsaparilla when you are paying for the best; but you don't get what you pay for unless you get Aver's Sarsaparilla.

Any doubt about it? Sand for the "Corebook."
It hills doubts but cores doubters.
Address ! J. C. Ayer Co., Lovell, Man.



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