## SIGNS OF THE PLANETS

INDICATIONS THAT AFFECT EVERY HUMAN LIFE.

Prof. Cunningham's Free Readings for Our Readers Have Become Very Popular Some Instructions for the Guidance of Applicants for Horoscopes.



(Crosser HE astrologer is receiving many requests for free readings through these columns. Each request is numbered when received and every Sone will be answered in its turn. The astrologer

again calls attention to the fact that each request must state the date, place and hour of birth, also sex and color, with full name and address of sender. The initials only and place of residence will be used in the reading.

Be exact about the hour of birth. If applicants do not know the date or hour they should send two two-cent stamps for special instructions. Persons wishing their horoscopes made immediately and forwarded by mail must send twelve two-cent stamp to cover expenses. Name and address must be plainly written. Address all communications to Prof. G. W. Cunningham, Dept. 4, 194, So. Clinton street, Chicago.

This weeks readings are as follows: Betsey: Monroe, Mich.

According to data, you are a mixture of the signs of Taurus and Gemini, and therefore Venus and Mercury are your ruling planets or significators. You are medium height or above, and medium to dark hair, complexion and eyes; the eyes have a peculiar sparkle and sharp light; you are energetic and ambitious and will make a great effort to rise in the world, yet you will find many obstacles to overcome and will not be appreciated or paid in accordance with what your ability should command, yet you will succeed far better than the average of people. You are a natural born orator and if you take ordinary care of the money you get into your possession you will become wealthy.

C. A. J., Webster City, Iowa.

According to data, the sign Leo, which the Sun rules, was rising at your birth, with Mercury and Venus on the ascendant, and therefore the Sun, Venus and Mercury are your ruling planets or significators.

You are medium height or above; medium to light complexion, hair and eyes; you will be disposed to baldness early in life; you will be active, ambitious, energetic, and will hold a good position in any locality; you will always be regarded as a leading man not so much from your wealth as from your ability. You will also be noted as having a great gift of language and as an orator you would make a great success. You are very popular with the ladies.

W. A. W., Dubuque, Iowa.

You have the zodiacal sign Virgo rising and therefore Mercury is your ruling planet. You are medium height or slightly above with a well proportioned figure; the complexion, hair and eyes from medium to dark; you are rather reserved in your manner until you get well acquainted. When young you were quite bashful, modest and avoided strangers. You are active, energetic, ambitious and industrious; you are very humane in your nature, kind to all, make many friends, and will be very popular with the ladies; you are gifted in one of the fine arts and very fond of any kind of art work; you have good command of language. You will rise to a high position in life, and if you avoid hazardous speculation and take good care of the money that comes into your possession you will become quite wealthy. It will be hard for you to keep money after you make it.

Gertrude, St. Joseph. Mo. You have the zodiacal sign Cancer rising, therefore the moon is your ruling planet; you are medium height or above, with rather well proportioned figure; the shoulders good width, the complexion fair; eyes light; hair medium; you are fond of making changes in certain ways, and will be rather of an emotional nature, and will sometimes change your mind very quickly and apparently without any good reasons for it. Your constitution is not of a robust kind, and you are subject to feverish ailments and especially severe headaches when these attacks come on. You are fond of having your own way and are liable to rebel if opposed strongly. You are endowed by nature with strong intuitions, and might easily develop some mediumistic powers if

Remarkable Confidence,

you would make some effort in that

"It is remarkable what confidence that Mrs. Storms has in her husband! Believes everything he says." "Well, why shouldn't she?" "Why, man! he's a clerk in the weather bureau."-Yonkers Statesman.

JOSH BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

The man whom proze allwuss makes humble, is an ironelad.

In youth our pashuns keep us bizzy; In middle life our ambishuns; in old age, the rumatism.

The more intelligent a man bekums, the less he thinks of himself, and the more no thinks of others.

Adversity is tru and honest; It is the test that never deceives us. Prosperity iz aliwuss tracherous.

## MAN ON THE PILE OF STONES

By Robert Barr.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy," said Hamlet to his friend. The statue of my Lord Horatio Nelson stands between heaven and earth, and has stood there for thirty-six years, more or less, unmolested. What Horatio dreamt of in his philosophy as he looked down on all those generations of people on the 'bus tops far below him, will never be known, but doubtless he was somewhat surprised the other day to see Mr. Hasrison climb over the brass crown of the tall pile of stones with the end of a wreath of flowers in his hand. We may imagine Nelson in surprise say-

"Hallo, Harrison! What's up?" and Harrison replying quite truthfully:

'I am, my lord.'

Mr. Harrison is a celebrated steeple jack, and I stood watching him the other day work his way up the tall Nelson pillar in Trafalgar square with astonishing expertness and agility of limb, and the way in which he attended to his hazardous business filled me with admiration. I don't know how far below heaven Lord Nelson is, but he is 176 feet above the earth, and they gave Mr. Harrison the contract for reaching him, with the proviso that he was to drive no spikes in the monument itself.

The Nelson monument in Trafalgar square is built of solid stone, and is commemorates the London fire, is hollow, and has a stair-case running up the center; so has the Column Vendome in Paris, built as it is of cannon, captured from various nations, and bent into sheets like boiler plates. But the Nelson statue stands on solid stone, with the four huge lions, by Landseer, guarding the pedestal.

"And what was Mr. Harrison doing up beside Lord Nelson?" asks the reader.

Thereby hangs a tale, and also a green wreath weighing nine tons.

Mr. Harrison is usually engaged in sort. He comes from the smoky town with tall factory chimneys, which besides furnishing bread and butter for numerous employes, also furnishes bread and butter for Mr. Harrison. How came he, then, to leave his commercial occupation and tackle a memorial that stands for war? I suppose that America had something to do with field, just as it had with the elevation of Mr. Harrison of Indiana, seven or eight years ago. Most countries have had something to do with Mr. Harrison of Sheffield and his giddy climb. England has been getting it in the neck from all over the place for the past year. The Englishman is a slow and stolid person, not given to panics I know has never been decorated beor sudden excitement he is difficult to arouse to anything like enthusiasm,

but he is at last gradually waking up. Within recent years Portugal, France, Spain, Germany, Russia and the United States have all been saying unkind things about him, even the decrepit, sensuous Turk thinks he can



MR. HARRISON IS A STEEPLE

JACK. dislike to have his little shy at John Bull, while John is afraid to make a move that might help the Armenians for fear he will set the whole shop ablaze. Public opinion in England has been getting red hot for some time past, but statesmen with responsibility on their shoulders, who know more than the ordinary mar in the street of the dangers they have to encounter, have been moving slowly, and with caution; so the Englishman, unable to make his alow-going government move. has betaken himself to the amusement of decorating the monument of the late Mr. Nelson. There is no particular reason why this should be done this articular year more than any other year. It is not the centenary of the vent, the period when nations generally have a blow-out over times that are past; it is in fact, if I remember rightly, the ninety first achiversary of the battle of Trafalgar. Why, then, hould this not have been done on the clastieth, or the cighty-eighth, or the eightleth year, and why should the cacid statue of Lord Nelson be surprized this year with the mounting of r. Harrison of Sheffield?

England, as a rule, is not given to ulet dinner with something good to rink on the board; but she seems to ave come to the conclusion that it could not be a bad thing this year litle one-eyed, one-armed man annihited some years ago the combined teets of France and Spain, and that he require more men to garrison the forts made a big stir to several quarters and man the guns than can be furof the globe before he was himself | nished under the present laws.

snuffed out on the deck of the wellnamed Victory.

It is a gentle intimation, by means of a nine-ton wreath of green stuff. that upon occasion England has been checked once too often, and when that happened somebody invariably got hurt.

But as I have said, my admiration the other day was not for Horatio Nelson, but for the intrepid Mr. Harrison and his nimble assistants. He did the trick with eighteen-foot ladders. He planted a ladder at the base of the monument and tied the top of it with ropes; then another ladder was run up to the top of the first, the lower part of the second ladder being roped to the top rounds of the first, while its top was fastened firmly to the monument; thus Mr. Harrison went up and up in an incredibly short space of time.

It was supposed there would be some ago. difficulty in getting over the coping at the top of the monument, but this presented no difficulty to the active Mr. Harrison who speedily found himself in a position to shake hands with Lord Nelson a hundred and seventy-six feet from the ground.

Trafalgar square, where the monument stands, was laid out somewhat less than sixty-six years ago, and so is a comparatively modern feature of London. Sir Robert Peel called it the finest site in Europe, but in that I think he was wrong. I should give that title to the Place de Concord in Paris, or the top of the hill in Brussels where the huge block of modern public buildings stands in a position where it can be seen from almost any therefore unlike most other shafts of part of the city, standing high above the same size and height. The tall the town, and commanding the wildercolumn further down the street which ness of roofs that clusters at its feet.

England was somewhat slow in recognizing Lord Nelson. He bequeathed to the nation his illegitimate daughter, and the nation paid not the slightest attention to his bequest. It was not till 1840 that this monument was erected at the cost of nearly a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Even when the shaft was erected a long time elapsed before Landseer's lions were placed at the foot. The great animal painter took his time over the lions; and in one respect they were similar to the base of the statue of liberty in New York-that is, they became a standard the commercial business of putting newspaper joke because of the delay in caps on chimneys and things of that placing them in position. It was not until 1868 that they were set to guard of Sheffield, and from a land studded Lord Horatio Nelson, and then the papers unkindly said that they were not like lions at all, and that the old lion at the top of Northumberland house refused to recognize them as being of the same species as himself. It was even said that the lions at the zoo framed a protest to parliament against the lions which Sir Edward the elevation of Mr. Harrison of Shef- Landseer had placed in the most prominent position in London. Succeeding generations, however, have reversed this newspaper verdict, and artists of to-day claim the lions of Landseer are the most noble effigies of that distinguished beast that mankind has yet executed. The tall monument took three years in building, and so far as

> fore. son died, still lies in Portsmouth harbor, and the other day a wreath was placed on the spot where the admiral expired a few hours after victory was assured. The Victory, on the day the monument was decorated, was also covered with bunting, and lying near was a French yacht which made a sympathetic display of color.

> Just as the old battleship and the new yacht lay in peace together, let us hope the recriminations between nations will cease, and that lambs and lions all over this green earth will not disturb our meditations with their heretofore eternal row.

> > HE RESIGNED.

How the Postmaster at Pony, Montana, Did It.

In the early days of Pony, a mining camp in Montana, the postoffice consisted of an old tea-box, into which all the letters were dumped, the citizens helping themselves, says an exchange. There were only forty citizens in Pony, and, there being no money in the office, it was with considerable difficulty that the storekeeper was persuaded to accept the postmastership.

One day a stranger rode into camp and called on the postmaster.

"Don't you know," he began, sternly, "that it is illegal to allow people to pick out their own letters like that?" "Waal, stranger," said the postmaster, "I don't know that it is any of your business how this office is run."

"In this case," said the postmaster. "we will finish up this postoffice right

now.

has resigned."

"But I am a United States postoffice

He took the tea-box, placed it in the middle of the road, and, with a good run, kicked it clear across the guich. "Now, then," he resumed, "you go right back to Washington and tell the department from me that the accounts are closed and the postmaster at Pony

A Larger Army Called For.

In his annual report to the secretary of war, General Miles, commanding the army, renewed the recommendation for an increase of the enlisted force. He would have the calisted strength based on the population, at the rate of one soldler for every 2,000 of the people as a minimum, and one to every 1,000 of elebrating victories, unless it is by a the people as a maximum. This would give us a force ranging from 35,000 to 70,000 enusted men, at the discretion of the president. The army has remained stationary at 25,000 for many a remind people in general that this years, although our population has increased rapidly. The new const defences which congress has authorized.

SURPRISING THE ORIENTALS. A Sea of Pigtal's Watched a Twist Drill

Work. An account of a visit to a Chinese arsenal near Fuchau is given by a correspondent of Cassier's Magazine. He

gays: "Taking out two drills, I sent them in and immediately was invited to enter. The official was polite, bowing and shaking his own hands, as is the

custom among Chinamen, and offered me a cup of tea. There happened to be several forgings in the room and as I pressed the drills against them and pointed over the wall he seemed to comprehend what was wanted, and in a few minutes I was in a large, welllighted machine shop. I might say this extensive plant was built and equipped by French engineers some fifteen zears

"The native foreman examined my tools with great interest and called in several assistants. All looked puzzled and did not seem to know what they were for. Walking to a drill press, I took out the flat drill and, after considerable packing around the shank, succeeded in getting one of my taper shank twist drills to run fairly true in the spindle. There must have been fifty Chinamen working in the room, and every one had gathered around this press. The foreman ordered them off repeatedly, and then, looking at me, laughed good-naturedly and gave it up. He brought a piece of east iron, but I wanted something harder to drill so I walked out to a large planer and took a long extension tool, made from 3 by 1%-inch tool, and clamped it up to the table of the drill press. He shook his head, intimating that the twist drill could not go through, and the crowd of workmen emitted grunts of approval. The press started the lips of the twist drill turned out two spiral chips. The men elbowed me to one side. There was a sea of pigtails bending down, watching the marvelous action of that little tool. As the chips grew in length the expressions of wonderment increased.

"It happened that the chips did not break until they were about fourteen inches long. Then others started and each time that they broke off they were eagerly snatched by the men, some burning their fingers, and examined carefully from end to end. The dull edges of the drill were shown around, and then ground and started again, and the fact that the drill would cut as well as the first time caused increased amazement and murmurs. I have made many tests with twist drills, but never before such an appreciative and demonstrative audience."

HOW PLIMSOLL SAVED SAILORS His Long Struggle with the House of

Commons. Lieut, John M. Ellicott, United States navy, describing what is the Plimsoll measure in St. Nicholas, tells how it was finally carried: At last Plimsoll get a vague sort of an act passed, giving the board of trade power to survey ships going to sea and to stop those which seemed to be unseaworthy. This was in 1873, and during the first nine months of the act 286 vessels were surveyed and 256 of them found unseaworthy. At least one in every ten was found to be so dangerously overloaded as to be in almost a sinking condition before leaving the dock. Of course, this opened the eyes of the board of trade and of parliament and Plimsoll's mark became an established feature on British seagoing ships; but its establishment was fought against by shipowners, inch by inch. It was nicknamed the "pancake," and ridiculed and treated with contempt in every way. Some ship-owners put the mark on their smokestacks in deflance and derision. Plimsoll held to his idea, however, even getting himself suspended from the house of commons one day for being too blunt and violent in his plain talk upon the subject. The result was "the merchant shipping act of 1876," making the Plimsoll mark compulsory on all British seagoing vessels, not by the shipowners, but by the board of trade.

Kashmir Sheep.

A traveler through Kaskmir recently found in practice there a novel method of putting up fodder for winter use. The country lies in a valley among the Himalayas. The chief industry of the people consists in raising fine weed and in making this into fabrics wh have carried the name of the councy all over the world.

"A curious custom in some places," he says, "is that of hanging quantities of hay up among the branches of trees. Why it was done was more than I could guess, till my guide informed me that in winter the snow lies five or six yards in depth and that the supplies hay, which now look only as if they were meant for giraffes, are then easily reached by the flocks of sheep which abound there."-New York Journal.

The English Sparrow.

The English sparrow was brought to the United States in 1850, but it was not until 1870 that the species can be said to have firmly established itself. Since then it has taken possession of the country. Its fecundity is amazing. In the latitude of New York and southward it hatches, as a rule, five or six broads in a season, with from five to six young in a brood. Assuming the average annual product of a pair to be twenty-four young, of which half are females and half males, and assuming, further, for the sake of computation, that all live, together with their offspring, it will be seen that in ten years the progeny of a single pair would be 275,716,981,098

In a little over four years the Studio has become the most successful art magazine in Europa

In 1827 Mr. Zea, Columbian minister in England, died suddenly. He was in sured in various offices, and rumor said he had shot himself. A meeting of one of the insurance boards was held, and the directors were talking the matter over, when Dr. M- appeared, who was the company's medical referee, as well as Mr. Zea's own physician.

"Ah! now you can tell us the true cause of Mr. Zea's death."

"Certainly I can," said the doctor solemnly, "because I attended him." Here he paused and was surprised to find that his merely preliminary re-mark was hilariously received as a solution of the whole question.

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Exchange t Life for a Beer.

In the cemetery at Barnstable. Mass., is the following inscription: 'Here Lyeth interred ye body of Mrs. Hope Chipman, ye wife of Elder John Chipman, aged 45 years, who changed this life for a beer ye 8 of January,

Cheap Lands and Homes

Are to be had on the Frisco Line in Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas. The best route from St. Louis to Texas and all points west and southwest. For maps, time tables, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address any agent of the com-pany, or, D. Wishart, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

If a woman isn't an angel, she will show it in a contest for a prize at cards.

An on the causes of the failure of the Confederacy which the Century recently printed will be the subject of a collection of seven short articles which will soon appear in the same magazine. contributed by four well known ex Confederate generals, Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Maj.-Gen. E. M. Law and Brig.-Gen. E. P. Alexander; and by the Union officers, Maj.-Gen. D. C. Buell, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard and Maj.-Gen. Jacob D. Cox. A coalden'er and a grocer might fight to

decide the lightweight championship Maiter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., have given years of study to the skilful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability, and highest nutriment characteristics are retained. Their preparations are known the world over and lave received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer. There is hardly any food-product which may be so extensively used in the household in combination with other foods as cocoa and chocolate; but here again we urge the importance of purity and nutrient value, and these important points, we feel sure, may be relied upon in Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate."—Dietetic and In Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate. Hygienic Gazette.

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of

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While neither as expen-

Pacific Coast.

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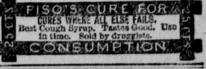
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