

Pretty Children

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MOTHER'S FRIEND prevents nine-tenths of the suffering incident to childbirth. The coming mother's disposition and temper remain unruffled throughout the ordeal, because this relaxing, penetrating liniment relieves the usual distress. A good-natured mother is pretty sure to have a good-natured child. The patient is kept in a strong, healthy condition, which the child also inherits. Mother's Friend takes a wife through the crisis quickly and almost painlessly. It assists in her rapid recovery, and wards off the dangers that so often follow delivery.

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ASIA IS WONDERFUL.

That Continent the Stage for Prominent Historical Figures.

Writing of his travels in the Orient, Lord Curzon, the present viceroy of India, has the following good word to say for Asia in general: Asia has always appeared to me to possess a fascination which no country or empire in Europe, still less any part of the western hemisphere, can claim. It is believed by many to have been the cradle of our race, and the birthplace of our language, just as it certainly has been the hearthstone of our religion, and the fountain-head of the best of our ideas. Wide as is the chasm that now severs us, with its philosophy our thought is still interpenetrated. The Asian continent has supplied a scene for the principal events, and a stage for the most prominent figures, in history. Of Asian parentage is that force which, more than any other influence, has transformed and glorified mankind—viz., the belief in a single Deity. Five of the six greatest moral teachers that the world has seen—Moses, Buddha, Confucius, Jesus and Mohammed—were born of Asian parents, and lived upon Asian soil. Roughly speaking, their creeds may be said to have divided the conquest of the universe. The most famous or the wisest of kings—Solomon, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Timur, Baber, Akbar—have sat upon the Asian throne. Thither the great conqueror of the Old World turned aside for the sole theater befitting so enormous an ambition. The three most populous existing empires—Great Britain, Russia and China—are Asian empires, and it is because they are not merely European but Asian that the two former are included in the category. To Asia we owe the noblest product of all literature, in the Old Testament and the Hebrew Scriptures; the sweetest of lyrics, in the epithalamium of a Jewish king; the embryos of modern knowledge, in the empiricism of Arabian geometers and metaphysicians. In Asia the drama was born. There the greatest writer of antiquity chose a scene for his immortal epic. There, too, the martyr's compass first guided men over the pathless waters. In our own times alone it is with her aid that we have arrived at the evolution of three new sciences—comparative mythology, comparative jurisprudence, and philology. From Asia we have received the architecture of the Moslem—that most spiritual and refined of human conceptions—the porcelain of China, the falence of Persia, Rhodes, and Damascus, the infinitely ingenious art of Japan. On her soil was reared the most astonishing of all cities, Babylon; the most princely of palaces, Persopolis; the statelyst of temples, Angkor Wat; the loveliest of tombs, the Taj Mahal. There, too, may be found the most wonderful of Nature's productions—the loftiest mountains on the surface of the globe, the most renowned, if not the largest, of rivers, the most entrancing of landscapes. In the heart of Asia lies to this day the one mystery which the nineteenth century has still left for the twentieth to explore—viz., the Tibetan oracle of Lhassa.

Do Away with the Cause.

A tainted breath may be temporarily purified by occasionally chewing a bit oforris root or stick cinnamon. But this merely disguises the odor. A bad breath comes chiefly from decaying teeth, and in some cases has its origin in a disordered stomach. When diseased teeth cause impure breath, recourse should be had to a dentist; when organic disease is the cause, as is very often the case, a physician should always be consulted. The breath should always be kept sweet, and people should guard against making themselves disagreeable to their associates by being indifferent in this matter. Many a woman, otherwise charming in every respect, has unwittingly repelled her acquaintances by her impure breath.—New York Weekly.

VALUE OF BORAX.

It Is Used as Washing Powder in Holland.

Borax is an excellent washing powder. The women of Belgium and Holland are noted for their snowy linen, and they ascribe this desired result to the use of borax—a handful to ten gallons of water. Borax, being a neutral salt, does not injure the most delicate fabric. Water in which borax has been dissolved is excellent to wash all kinds of lace, also all sorts of woolen goods, flannel, cashmere and blankets. If red table cloths are washed with borax instead of soap, they will not fade. Starch which is made by using a teaspoonful of borax and two tablespoonfuls of starch adds an extra gloss to the clothing. Rinsing children's garments in borax water is said to make them fireproof—that is, if the clothing catches fire, it will only smolder. A little borax put in the water with which windows are washed will help to clean them more easily. It is also good for oilcloths. If moths infest the furniture they can be removed by dusting the crevices with powdered borax. Borax sprinkled on clothing and furs which are kept airtight is a preventive of moths. Silver is easily cleaned by immersing in strong borax water for several hours. The water should be boiling when the silver is put in. Borax is also used for toilet purposes. Washing out the mouth with it makes the breath purer and sweeter. It cleanses the hair, but only a very little should be used, as it makes the scalp dry. The hair should also be thoroughly rinsed afterwards in clear water. Borax curd soap is very convenient in the household. It is made as follows: Dissolve three ounces of borax in two quarts of warm water, add to this two pounds of best yellow soap, sliced fine; stir all together in a jar, and set in a warm place until all is melted, stirring occasionally. When it is cool it will form a jelly; one tablespoonful will make a strong lather in a gallon of water.—Montreal Herald and Star.

Napoleon's Chateau Is Restored.

Malmison, the old chateau near Paris, once occupied by the Emperor Napoleon and his discarded wife Josephine de Beauharnais, has now been completely restored, thanks to the munificence of M. Osiris. The residence was badly damaged during the German invasion, and also during the Commune of 1871. For years it was in a dilapidated condition, but the restorers have done their work well. The grand salon, decorated long ago by Perier and Fontaine, has been successfully treated by M. Jambon, who obtained many valuable hints from an old water color drawing of the room in the possession of one of Fontaine's descendants. M. Osiris has given over Malmison to the state, which will have to provide the furniture and hangings, and to turn the palace into a museum of Napoleonic relics.

Most Heavily Insured Woman.

Mrs. Florence Pullman Lowden, daughter of the late George M. Pullman, is the most heavily insured woman in the world. She has just taken out policies which aggregate \$250,000. Her husband, Colonel Frank O. Lowden, has been "written" for a similar amount, so that the total of all their policies amounts to half a million. Colonel and Mrs. Lowden left for the Pacific coast recently, with Mrs. Pullman and Mrs. F. J. Carolan. Before their departure policies representing \$500,000 life insurance were turned over to them.

NOTHING IS WASTED.

The Ragpickers Clean Fortunes Every Year in Paris.

A duty of primary importance is discharged by the ragpickers of Paris. Working at night, busy under gaslight with hoop and panner, the value of what they collect is estimated at \$10,000 a day. Assuredly one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives, says a Paris correspondent. Of course, the conditions of Paris life are exceptional. The population is very closely packed; the tall houses are crammed with inhabitants, there are no gardens, as with us—there are but the houses and the streets. The Parisians have a way of emptying all kinds of lumber and refuse into the streets, and then the ragpickers gather, in their harvest. A use is found for everything, and metamorphoses never cease. Rags go to make paper; broken glass is pounded and serves as the coating for sand or emery paper; bones, after a process of cleaning and cutting down, serve to make nail brushes, tooth brushes and fancy buttons; little wisps of women's hair are fully unraveled and do duty for alkali hair by and by; men's hair, collected outside the barbers' shops, serves for filters; bits of sponge are cut up and used for spirit lamps; bits of lead are carbonized and made into match powder; sardine boxes are cut up into tin soldiers or into sockets for candlesticks. A silk hat has a whole chapter of adventure in store for it.

A Certificate Worth Millions.

From the whirl of gossip in the financial center comes a little story of the contents of the strong tin box belonging to William L. Elkins. In the bottom of it there is a single certificate of stock of the Standard Oil company, which has not been touched for years. The certificate calls for 10,000 shares, which at the present market figure represents a face value of more than \$5,000,000. Twenty-five years ago the Belmont oil works, which belonged to Mr. Elkins, were absorbed by the Standard Oil company, and the 10,000 share certificate formed a part of the price paid.—Philadelphia Record.

PLANTS EAT INSECTS.

Venus' Fly-Trap Discriminates Between Animal and Other Matter.

A few insect-eating plants have been gathered from the swamp lands of North Carolina and California, and others have been sent from India, Australia and Madagascar. Perhaps the best known of the group is Venus' Fly Trap. The leaves vary from one to six inches long, and at the extremities are placed two blades or clasps. On the inner walls of these clasps there are six irritable hairs, any one of which receiving the slightest touch from an insect is sufficient to bring the two blades together with such rapidity as to preclude any possibility of the fly escaping. A correct idea of how the trap closes on its victim may be obtained by bringing the two hands rapidly together, the fingers of one being firmly pressed between those of the other. This plant readily discriminates between animal and other matter; thus, if a small stone or piece of wood be dropped into the trap it will instantly close, but as soon as it has found out its mistake, and it only takes a few minutes, it begins to unfold its trap, and the piece of wood or stone falls out. On the other hand, should a piece of beef or a blue bottle fly be placed in it, it will remain firmly closed until every piece of organic matter is absorbed through the leaf. It will then unfold itself, and is ready for another meal.

Our Unappropriated Lands.

The total area of the land surface of the United States is 2,270,557,440 acres, of which 929,308,068 acres are still non-appropriated. These unappropriated lands may be bought outright or acquired under the Homestead law. This is over one-third of the total area of the United States, and is divided among states in acres as follows: Alabama, 428,883; Alaska, 359,492,700; Arizona, 52,225,461; Arkansas, 3,833,423; California, 42,925,296; Colorado, 40,185,991; Florida, 1,690,428; Idaho, 42,996,408; Kansas, 1,059,664; Louisiana, 595,080; Michigan, 473,013; Minnesota, 5,627,394; Mississippi, 285,730; Missouri, 449,029; Montana, 69,073,491; Nebraska, 10,221,567; Nevada, 61,326,740; New Mexico, 57,050,650; North Dakota, 19,929,030; Oklahoma, 6,292,030; Oklahoma, 6,292,700; Oregon, 35,328,338; South Dakota, 12,107,114; Utah, 48,804,507; Washington, 11,756,785; Wisconsin, 374,243; Wyoming, 48,777,443; total, 929,308,068.

Sea Molluscs in African Lakes.

An interesting exploration of Lake Tanganyika and the country north of it, finished recently, revealed the fact that while certain sea molluscs are found in this lake, it is the only one in all the large African lakes in which such phenomena are observed. This lake is only a short distance, some 80 miles, from the great Congo basin, much of which, without doubt, was once covered by the sea.

Coal in China.

Professor Drake estimates that within the 150 square miles around Tse-chau there are about three thousand million metric tons of coal, and it must be remembered that this area is only a little of the ragged edge of the great coal fields of Shan-si. Most of Shan-si has been found underlaid by large coal beds. Richthofen estimates that the anthracite coal alone of Shan-si amounts to 630,000 million tons, and that the coal area is greater than that of Pennsylvania.

STRICT TUTELEGE.

Relations of Apprentice and Master in the Middle Ages.

Apprenticeship was an important institution in France in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and was regulated with the utmost care, as will be seen by the following account of "An Idler in Old France." By the rules of the book the master was held greatly responsible for his apprentice; and under a wise and kindly lord, the lad who was learning to be a master workman and a ruler in his little world might lead a happy and profitable life. Often he did so, and when the day came that he might claim his freedom, he chose to remain the paid servant, friend and fellow-worker of his master who had sheltered him from boyhood and taught him all his craft, rather than to seek a fortune less assured elsewhere. During the years of his apprenticeship the patron or master was to feed, clothe and shelter him, in the homely wording of the clockmaker's rule, to cherish him "beneath his roof, at his board and by his hearth." Nay, it was strictly enjoined upon the master to treat his apprentice "as his own son," and in some trades he was bidden to remember that his responsibility did not end on the threshold of the workshop, that the "soul and morals" of the little stranger had claims on his solicitude. In a day when the streets of Paris were not very nice for anybody, and were more or less dangerous after dark for everybody, the master was instructed to be careful of what errand he dispatched the youngster, and the pastry cooks, whose apprentices were often sent to cry cakes and creams upon the public ways, were continually warned to prevent the lads from falling among evil company. It seems certain that, so far as the middle ages are concerned, the rules, precepts and admonitions were not only framed with great good sense and care, but were very rigidly enforced upon all masters who had youths and lads in their employ. High and low, in the society of that day, the rod and birch were flourished, with small discrimination and less nicety; and if the tutors of little princes had leave to whip them freely, apprentices could not expect to come off too lightly at a master's hand.

Arizona Hopes for Statehood.

Governor Murphy of Arizona hopes that the territory will be admitted to statehood soon. If the territory is not admitted, says the governor, it will be due mainly to the indifference of men who have made fortunes in the territory and who think they can wield more influence over a territorial than a state legislature.

Rate Fixed Against Profanity.

The authorities of Portland, Pa., have revived an old ordinance providing a fine for the use of too vigorous language. The tariff is 62 cents per profane word.

England as Fish Market.

Eight million pounds' worth of fish are landed at English ports every 12 months. This includes shellfish, but not salmon.

Alexander's Widow at Nice.

Princess Yourievski, the morganatic widow of the Czar Alexander II., has gone to Nice for the rest of the winter and is living at the Villa Georges, on the Boulevard du Bouchage.

Meaning of True Friendship.

By friendship you mean the greatest love, the greatest usefulness, and the most perfect trust, and the most open communication, and the noblest sufferings, and the sincerest truth, and the heartiest counsel, and the greatest union of minds of which brave men and women are capable.—Jeremy Taylor.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

They Originated in Milan, Italy, Under Cardinal Borromeo.

Sunday schools originated in Milan, Italy, under the direction of Cardinal Borromeo, in 1580. By his aid and influence numerous schools for the dissemination of theological information of a rudimentary character were established. About the middle of the next century Rev. Joseph Alleine inaugurated Sunday schools in London, and between 1760 and 1783 a number of Sunday schools were started in various parts of England and Scotland by Rev. David Blair and Rev. Theophilus Lindsey. Robert Raikes of Gloucester lent valuable aid in establishing Sunday schools in the vicinity of his home, where he was the publisher of the Gloucester Journal. In 1781 he paid rent for suitable rooms and halls, and in them installed poor women as instructors, to whom he paid a shilling a day each for teaching poor children a fundamental knowledge of Christianity. His efforts had great influence; other philanthropists followed his example, and soon Sunday schools began to spring up in most of the larger towns of England. The first Sunday school in America was started in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1786, under the leadership of Bishop Asbury.—New York Weekly.

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Ornithological Contest.

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We will recognize as a bird anything belonging to either of the following classes: King, Kinglet, Kingfisher, or any other kind. You can use any letter as many times to make a name as it appears in the list of letters above. "Woodcock, Plover, Snipe, etc." are not persons who can make a list of 25 or more different names of birds, we will give absolutely FREE a beautiful prize, value \$1,000 or less.

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When you have made out your list all out the line on the bottom of this advertisement, and send to us with a stamped addressed envelope, stamp your country will do, then you are awarded a prize you can't desire just the prize by becoming a subscriber to the Woman's World. We shall award a prize to every person who sends the name of 25 birds, and our list will be as follows: For the best list, received each day, a Gold Watch; for the second, best solution each day, a beautiful Imposted Tea Set; for the seven next best solutions each day, a Korrah Sahib Diamond and Ruby Ring; for the next best solution, a Gold Piece; and for all other correct solutions, prizes of good value. These prizes will be forwarded daily, you will not have to wait a long time in uncertainty before you know the results. There is no element of lottery in our plan. It makes no difference whether we get your solution late or early in the day. All you need is to mail this Advt. to us, and on the day it reaches us, if your list is the best, you shall have the Gold Watch, or if second best, the beautiful Tea Set, and so on. We guarantee that we will award you a prize. There is absolutely no opportunity for deception on our part—we cannot afford it. We want to get 1,000,000 well satisfied subscribers, and for that reason we don't want you to send any money until you know exactly what prize you have gained by answering the puzzle as soon after it is sent each day as possible. The examiners will judge the lists to the best of their ability, and will designate the prizes. We will write to you once notifying you what prize has been awarded you, then if you are satisfied, you can send your subscription to the Woman's World, and your prize will go by return of mail carriage paid. To a person of narrow ideas it seems impossible that we should be able to make such a gigantic offer, but we have the money, ready and waiting, we know exactly what we are doing, and if we can legitimately gain a million subscribers by this grand idea, we know that this million of well pleased subscribers can be induced to recommend The Woman's World to all friends, thereby building up our circulation still farther. We are willing to spend \$25,000 in this contest in building up a big subscription list, and when this money is spent we reserve the right to publish a notification that the contest has been discontinued. Don't delay until it is too late. The contest will continue until July 1st, 1901.

We give a bonus prize of \$250 independent of all others, to the person who sends in the list gotten up in the best and handsomest manner. Our committee will decide and award prizes daily, but the special \$250 prize will be awarded in September, 1901. Any bird's name found in the dictionaries accepted.

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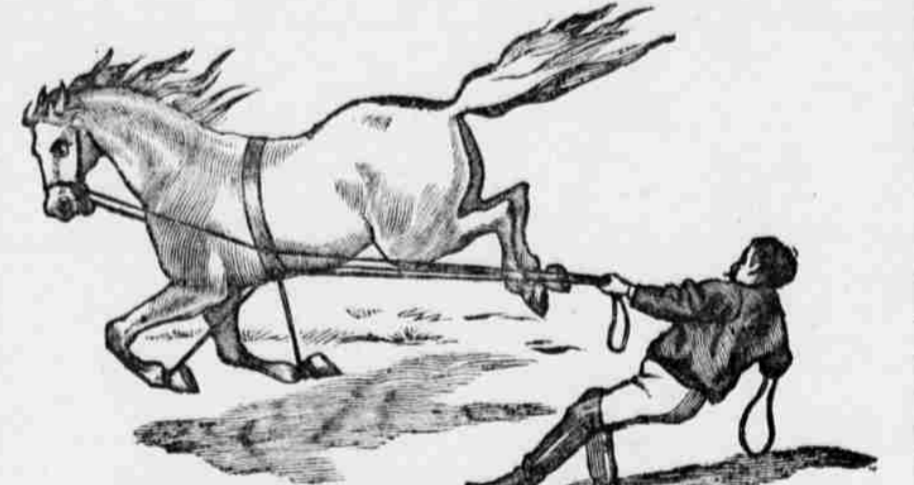
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