

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

STORIES AND ANECDOTES FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

Curious Things About Hands—The Punctuation Points—A Bookcase Boys and Girls Can Make—A Chicken-Yard Episode.

About Hands.
"Please, Uncle Jack, what is that for?" asked Peter, picking up an egg looking little ornament of pink coral, and shaped very much like three tiny fingers.

"Oh, that," said Uncle Jack, turning the little trifle over and smiling, "is what superstitious people in Naples wear to ward off the evil influences of any one they suspect of witchcraft. Sometimes, if you happened to live or be visiting in Naples, you would see people do this, put the thumb in the middle of their hand, fold the second and third finger over it, and with the first and fourth fingers, hold straight like horns, point toward anyone they believe possessed of an evil eye. It is one of the many ancient signs of the hand."

"What signs?" said Peter, who dearly loved to ask questions.
"Why, don't you know," replied his uncle, taking Peter's hand in his, "that nearly every gesture you make with your hands has come down from the most ancient of times? For instance, when you shook hands with Mrs. Brown, who just went out, you followed one of the oldest of customs that began in the days when men shook hands to prove that they meant no harm to each other and carried no weapons. When you lean out of the carriage window and kiss your hand to your mother on the doorstep, you are following an old habit of the Persian sun worshippers, who first laid their hands on their mouths, and then lifted them toward the sun."

"Nowadays in England those who are presented to the queen kiss her hand, which is a token of reverence and submission, as old as the days of the Trojan war, when King Priam kissed Achilles' hand as he asked for the body of his brave dead son, Hector. Julius Caesar, the great conqueror, never permitted the common folk to kiss his hand, but in his presence they kissed their own hands. In Morocco no one in the presence of the emperor mentions the number five, because it represents the hand that holds the scepter and power. The Turks call the hand an emblem of the creator. The fourteen knuckles represent the beads of their rosary and the five fingers their five great rules for religious life."

"Among the early Christians the thumb, first and second finger were thought to signify God, his Son, and the Holy Ghost, and that is why those three fingers are held up when priests in the Catholic church give what is called an episcopal blessing. Long ago, in marriages, the ring was in turn slipped over the thumb, first and second fingers, and finally left on the third, to show that a man gave his allegiance first to the Holy Trinity and lastly to his wife. It was then that people believed the third finger was possessed of unusual virtues because a rich, pure vein of blood ran from its bottom knuckle to the heart. It was made the ring finger for that reason, and in times of plagues doctors mixed their drugs with it, thinking it the only finger free from taint."

"In these later days it has been found out that there is no vein running, as was believed, but it remains the marriage finger by custom. Perhaps one of the strangest superstitions about hands is that a century ago it was believed the hand of a man who had been hanged would cure warts if touched by an afflicted person, and that the hand of a man dead on the gallows would open the strongest lock if merely touched to the key-hole, moving the bolts without a sound, and housebreakers were supposed to carry such a hand among their tools."

And here Uncle Jack hurried out of the room, leaving Peter still gazing at his own hand, brown little hand, that never before had seemed so interesting in his own eyes.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Proud Rooster.

There was once a proud rooster. He stood most of the day on a little mound in the middle of the chicken-yard and crowed defiance to the world.

"Everybody look at me! See what a fine rooster I am! Admire my brilliant feathers! Hear my thrilling voice! I am the lord of the earth! Cock-a-doodle-do!"

The hens, and chickens, and geese and ducks, and turkeys, were all dreadfully afraid of him. When he was not crowing on the hill he had an unpleasant habit of biting at every one that came near him. And no one ever dared to take a bite until he had all he wanted to eat.

The little chickens grumbled at the rooster's disagreeable ways when they were out of his hearing. They kept as far from his path as possible.

One day a neighbor's rooster flew into the yard. He strutted about a while before the proud rooster saw him. Ah, there was a fine chance! The strange rooster was not so old or so powerful as he.

"How do you dare to come into my world?" cried the proud rooster, in a rage.

BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL.

A WELLESLEY COLLEGE STUDENT WHO TALKS TARIFF.

An Example to Be Encouraged Among Students in Other Colleges—Women Should Understand What Involves the Labor of the Men.

In the gymnasium of Wellesley college, March 17, 1894, the debating society called the Agora, which is composed of select members of the three upper classes, and of which Miss Laughlin was president, held an open meeting which was largely attended. The society resolved itself into the United States senate, the vice-president, Miss Elva H. Young of Springfield, Mass., in the chair, and transacted business after the manner of that dignified body. Taking up house report 1,864 (the Wilson tariff bill as it then stood), its provisions, and incidentally the tariff question in general, were discussed by Miss Cecilia Dickie, '95, of Truro, Nova Scotia, who was recognized as "the senator from Wisconsin," and by Miss Bertha C. Jackson, '94, of Westborough, Mass., "the senator from Indiana," on the democratic side, and by Miss Annie Hamblin Peaks, '96, of Dover, Maine, "the senator from Massachusetts," and Miss Gail Hill Laughlin, '94, of Portland, Maine, "the senator from Rhode Island," on the republican side. All of their speeches would have done credit to the senators whom they assumed to represent. The speakers used no manuscript and scarcely referred to notes, and all of them spoke with fine elocution.

The speech of Miss Laughlin attracted far more than local attention, and won commendation from tariff experts and distinguished men.

Miss Gail H. Laughlin was born in Robbinston, Maine, May 7, 1868, and is of Scotch and Scotch-Irish descent. In 1871 she moved to Pembroke, where her father died when she was only 7 years old.

In November, 1876, she moved to St. Stephen, N. B. Her stay there was a series of word-battles on behalf of the advantages of her native land. In August, 1880, she moved to Portland, her present home. The campaign of that year marked the beginning of an intelligent interest in politics and a real knowledge of party issues.

In 1886 Miss Laughlin graduated from the Portland high school with first honors. Within a week after graduation she was at work both for her living and for the money to enable her to secure the college education for which she longed. After four years, during the last year of which she was head bookkeeper for Charles E. Jose & Co. of Portland, Miss Laughlin entered Wellesley. One of her first acts there was her formation, in connection with her friend, Miss Maud Thompson of New York, of a political club, now the Agora, before which the following speech was delivered. Of this society Miss Laughlin has been president throughout her college course. Dur-

The Punctuation Points.

Six little marks from school are we,
Very important, all agree,
Filled to the brim with mystery,
Six little marks from school.

One little mark is round and small,
But where it stands the voice must fall,
At the close of a sentence, all
Place this little mark from school.

One little mark, with gown a trailing,
Holds up the voice, never failing,
Tells you not to pause when halting;
This little mark from school.

If out of breath you chafe to meet,
Two little dots, both round and neat,
Pause, and these tiny gurgles greet—
These little marks from school.

When shorter pauses are your pleasure,
One trails his sword—takes half the measure,
Then speeds you on to seek new treasure,
This little mark from school.

One little mark, ear-shaped, implies,
"Keep up the voice—await replies";
To gather information tries
This little mark from school.

One little mark, with an exclamation,
Pre-ents itself to your observation,
And leaves the voice at an elevation,
This little mark from school.

Six little marks! Be sure to heed us:
Carefully study, write, and read us;
For you can never cease to need us,
Six little marks from school!

—St. Nicholas

Proper Career of Peaches.

Jennie slipped into the pantry one morning when her mamma's back was turned and took the largest peach from the dish of fruit that was to be served that day for lunch. When her mamma discovered what the little girl had done she said:

"Suppose at the last great day that peach should rise up to accuse you, what would you do?"

"Eat it again," replied the child promptly.

Observant Willie.

Grandpa—Well, Willie, you have been to church haven't you? Willie—Yes, sir. "Well, what can you tell us about it?" Willie—Why, sir, the man that sat in front of us had ears that wasn't alike.—Inter Ocean.

The Boy and His "Bike."

Teacher—"The race is not always to the swift." Do you understand the inner meaning of that? Bright Boy—Sometimes the head feller's tire gets punctured.—Good News.

Whitening Sugar.

The process of whitening sugar was never known until a hen walked through a clay puddle and then strayed into the sugar-house. Her tracks were, of course, left in the piles of sugar, and when it was noticed that the spots where she had stepped were whiter than the rest, the process of bleaching sugar with clay was adopted.

Highest Fountain Jet.

The wonder of the New England states, an oddity of which mention is, for some unknown reason, seldom made in print, is the monster fountain jet at the home for destitute women and children, near Bennington, Vt. The column of water in this jet rises to a height of 193 feet, being the highest known single fountain jet in the world.

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Gail H. Laughlin

ing that time the society—the center of progress and independent thought—has grown to be the largest and most influential one in Wellesley. Miss Laughlin intends ultimately to study law.

In the course of her remarks Miss Laughlin said: "The great mistake of the democratic party is dividing the people into consumers and producers. We are all consumers, we are all producers. The farmer consumes the product of the manufacturer, the manufacturer consumes the products of the farmer. Republican policy was crystallized in the McKinley bill. True to the principles of the protective tariff, this bill admits free all products which can not be produced in this country, except luxuries, and puts a duty sufficient to measure the difference in the cost of production on all articles which are or can be produced to this country. Nor is the McKinley bill a return to the old war tariff. Those who claim it is are guilty of the grossest ignorance or the most culpable perversion of fact. The average rate of duty in the McKinley bill is lower than that of any other protective tariff act in this century except the compromise tariff of 1833, lower than the free trade tariff of 1846. The McKinley bill puts on the free list 55 per cent of our imports, puts an average tariff of 45 per cent on the remaining 45 per cent, making an average duty on all imports of about 21 per cent. The Walker tariff put a duty of 25 per cent on 88 per cent of our imports, making an average duty on all imports of about 25 per cent. [Applause.] The rate under the McKinley bill is lower on an average, but the principle is different.

Nor has the McKinley bill created a Chinese wall about the country. During the first year of its operation both exports and imports increased. It has protected labor. The reports of the labor commissioners of New York, Massachusetts and Indiana have proved this. It

How the Supreme Court Is Opened.

To begin with, there is a degree of dignity and stately bearing about the court and its members, which permeates even to the most humble attache. There is a quiet in the court-room which recalls the Sabbath of the Covenanters. When one enters, the involuntary feeling comes on that the room is set aside only for the contemplation of the sober side of life, and to him who gives or jokes in the august presence of the court. The court is opened about this fashion: At 12 o'clock (noon) the Justices come in from the consulting-rooms and take their seats on the bench. Away to the left of the chamber is seen a youthful officer, whose business is to catch the first glimpse of the advancing Justices. Then comes three rap with a ponderous gavel by the same officer. This is meant as a signal for the audience to rise. Then, with the Chief Justice in advance, the Judges enter from the right of the chamber. To the rear of the Justices' seats is an aisle. In the center is an arched entrance for the Chief Justice. Through this aisle the Judges file and take positions on the right and left. None enter until the Chief Justice emerges from the center entrance. After all have filed in, the Chief Justice makes a graceful obeisance to the standing audience. Then the Justices take seats, a stroke of the gavel is made, and the audience seats itself. The opening of the court falls upon a youthful official. It is after the old English form, "Oh, yea; oh, yea," etc., and concludes with the words, "God bless the honorable Supreme Court." The court is now ready for business. All the Justices are clad in black silk gowns with an ecclesiastical cut. In the dispatch of business the Chief Justice is quite expeditious. He is always ready with a reply to a question, and eminently satisfactory. The Justices on the bench assume different attitudes. Justice Miller sinks down low in his chair, and but little can be seen of him but the top of his head. So also does Justice Bradley. The Chief Justice sits erect most of the time when not hearing an argument, busy in consulting the calendar.

Industrial Progress of Chile.
Through the bureau of American republics of the department of state we learn that the Chilean government has vigorously taken up the question of industrial progress and seeks the cooperation of the local agricultural, mining and manufacturing societies. In order to augment the productive manufacturing power of Chile, the Society for the Promotion of Manufactures has suggested to the government that the sum of \$500,000 be disbursed annually, for a number of years, as premiums for the establishment of certain industries, to be divided as follows:

To	Amount.
Ironworks capable of producing a certain number of tons of iron per annum.....	\$500,000
Cotton mill.....	50,000
Linen factory.....	50,000
Nitrate of potash factory.....	25,000
Superphosphate factory.....	25,000
Glass factory.....	50,000
Earthenware factory.....	50,000
Sack factory.....	50,000
Hat factory.....	25,000
White paper factory.....	25,000
Match factory, wax or wool.....	25,000

This attempt to foster and develop the production of manufacturing enterprises in Chile is to be supplemented by extensively advertising the possibilities of that country in these several directions. To the manufacturers in the United States it opens up a prospect for further competition, especially in South American trade, which is of equal interest to both labor and capital.

The Prodigal's Return.



WHILE THE LAMP HOLDS OUT TO BURN THE VILEST SINNER MAY RETURN.

Against American Cheese.

The editorial staff of the New York Herald has begun to write school-boy essays on the tariff, brought about by the possibility of the editors being unable to enjoy such luxuries as English Cheshire cheese or choice Dutch Edams as cheaply as they can buy wholesome American cheese. Their lament is that the specific duty together with the transatlantic freight in one of the foreign steamship lines, for which Mr. James Gordon Bennett is always endeavoring to secure freight at the expense of American shipping, will prevent the general consumption of English Cheshire cheese and choice Dutch Edams, because they "will be far too high for the pocketbooks of most Americans."

This very fact, preventing their general consumption here, will naturally create a greater demand for American cheese among cheese eaters. Consequently, while it is true that "the government will derive but a trifling revenue," it is not true that "the American farmer will derive no benefit." Any tariff that prohibits the importation of foreign goods increases the demand for similar American goods, and this is the aim and object of a protective tariff. The theories of the Herald's schoolboy economist are not as good as his appetite for English Cheshire cheese and Dutch Edams. We can hardly blame them for this appetite for foreign delicacies, as it is the result of the teachings promulgated by Mr. James Gordon Bennett in his anti-American paper.

Where the Farmer Feels It.

A single year of the threat of free trade caused a falling off in the consumption of corn from 30.33 bushels per capita of our population down to 23.66 bushels, a loss of 6.67 bushels. This decreased the total demand for corn by 450,225,000 bushels and the farmers know well that they got less money for their corn in 1893 than in 1892. When people are busy and factories are running there is more hauling of goods and more work for horses. A teamster earning good

"Tariff Reform."



wages can feed his horses well, but when he is barely able to feed himself he must cut down the rations of his horses. Protection means prosperity to the teamster and consequently to the farmer.

A decrease of \$184,101,226 in the value of our domestic exports in a single year is a serious thing. But this is what happened in 1893, as compared with 1892, and shows what took place during the first year's threat of free trade.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Peas in a Pod.

S. M. Andre, a Swedish scientist, has collected tabular information showing the average weight of peas in their pods. The lightest peas were always nearest the ends of the pod. The average weight of a pea was greater the larger the number of peas in the pod, so that the largest pods contained the heaviest peas. The weight of the peas next the point of the pod increased with the increased number of peas in the pod. With the exception of the first and last peas there was but a very small difference in the weight of the peas in the same pod.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative Syrup of Figs.

Serving Toast.

Dry toast should be served directly from the toaster. When this is not practical, pile it on a heated bread plate, cover it with a napkin and put it on the hearth or in the oven. Toast is given in all slight attacks of sickness because it is so easily digested. The moist thorough the conversion of the starch the more easily and perfectly the system will manage it, for the change of starch into dextrose by the action of the heat is simply doing out-side of the body what takes place in it, in the ordinary course of digestion, by the action of the digestive fluids. Therefore when this is accomplished by artificial means nature is spared so much energy.—Philadelphia Times.

Karl's Clover Root Tea.

The great blood-purifier and cleanser of the complexion and cures Constipation. 25c, 50c, \$1.

Wire Shafting.

From a recent published estimate of the strength of the proposed wire shafts for steamships it appears that this important respect the most satisfactory result is realized. When made in five sections, with a total length of 100 feet and 15 inches in diameter, the shaft will have 25,000 No. 7 steel wires, each 25 feet long, with 50,000 fastenings, and as each wire and each fastening will sustain a load of 500 pounds without rupture or injury there is thus exhibited a total inherent strength of some 37,500,000 pounds, or an amount 75 times greater than the continuous force of an engine of 5,000 horsepower, which is indeed a significant showing.

THE PRIESTS OF PALLAS.

Grand Parade, Tuesday, October 2. The Priests of Pallas at Kansas City will parade this year Tuesday evening, October 2, and the people who witness it are assured of seeing the grandest procession of the most beautiful floats ever produced. This popular organization can always be depended upon to furnish entertainment that will fully repay all the people who may visit Kansas City upon this occasion.

The subject chosen this year is one of unusual interest, affording an excellent opportunity for brilliant artistic effects, and the Priests and their large corps of artists have taken advantage of the occasion to charm the seeker for the beautiful and to gratify the student of the intellectual. Colored fires and calcium lights will render night brilliant and many of the leading bands of Kansas and Missouri will participate. A one-fare rate for the round trip has been made for this occasion by the Union Pacific System, good October 1 to 8, from points in Kansas within 250 miles of Kansas City, and Nebraska points within 200 miles, and many special trains will be run. Carnival Krewe parade on Thursday, October 4th, afternoon and evening. See your nearest Union Pacific agent.

E. L. LOMAX, J. B. FRAWLEY, G. P. & Tkt. Agt., Gen'l Agt., OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Trials never make us weak. They only show us that we are weak.

3 Homeseekers Excursions South via the Washburn Railroad.

On Sept. 11th, 25th and Oct. 9th the Washburn will sell tickets at half fare plus \$2 to all points in Tennessee, (except Memphis) Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, (except New Orleans) Arkansas and Texas. For rates, tickets or a homeseekers' guide giving full description of lands, climate, etc., or for steamship tickets to or from all parts of Europe, call at Washburn office, 1502 Farnam street, or write

G. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. Agt., Omaha, Neb.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder in Strength and Value 20 per Cent. Above Its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examination for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department of Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders which were made by this department for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, and which has been made public, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited at the Fair, the next highest in strength thus tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of 20 per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 41 per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fitness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sales of all other baking powders combined.

Rye for Winter Pasture.

Rye sown for fall and winter pasture and then given over to the hogs in the spring will pay in almost any locality. Rye does not exhaust the land so much as wheat, and on low, wet lands where wheat will not grow at all, it will thrive. On clay lands that will not raise anything else we have secured a fair crop of rye. As a "nurse" for grass crops we recommend rye, as it does not have as dense foliage close to the ground as wheat or oats.—Prairie Farmer.

Make Your Own Bitters!

Steketees Dry Bitters. One package of Steketees Dry Bitters will make one gallon of the best bitter known; will cure indigestion, pains in the stomach, fever and ague. Acts upon the Kidneys and Bladder; the best tonic known. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, postage prepaid. Price 25 cts. for single, or two packages for 50 cts. U. S. stamps taken in payment. Address GEO. G. STEKETE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The police of New Orleans discovered an opium-smoking den in the city, and arrested the Chinese proprietor. The place is said to have had customers who were well-dressed women.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.

The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, Itch, C. G. Clark Co., Haven, Ct.

We cannot sow bad seed and reap a good harvest.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Borrowers of trouble never have to go far to get it.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WISSELOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

It never pays to do wrong, no matter how much pay is promised.

The first glass is the one the devil is most anxious for a young man to take.

PIERCE'S CURE

OR MONEY RETURNED.

For all chronic, or lingering, Pulmonary or Chest Diseases, as Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Severe Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pains in Chest and Sides, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy. In Asthma it is specific. To build up both flesh and strength, when reduced below the standard of health by pneumonia, or "lung fever," grip, or exhausting fevers, it is the best restorative tonic known.

E. B. NORMAN, Esq., of Anon, Ga., says: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine for pain in the chest that I have ever known. I am a sufferer from it, and I owe it all to the 'Discovery'."

THE PLAN OF SELLING MEDICINES

ON TRIAL, **PIERCE'S** IS PECULIAR TO

Burlington HARVEST EXCURSIONS

SEPT. 11th, SEPT. 25th, OCT. 9th

On these dates Round-Trip Tickets will be sold from Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, and other stations on the C. & Q. R. R. to the principal cities and farming regions of the Northwest, West and Southwest

AT LOW RATES

Many connecting railways will also sell Harvest Excursion Tickets, on similar terms, over this route. The undersigned or any agent of the Burlington Route, and most ticket agents of connecting railways, cost of railway tickets, and will supply applicants with Harvest Excursion folders giving full particulars.

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

FORM NO. 168

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS

Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau, 2 years last war, 15 adjudicating claims, 45 years since.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumption and people who have weak lungs of Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

W. N. U. Omaha—39, 1894

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