

CARD ENGRAVING.

If you want to be up-to-date your writing or business cards must be engraved. Write us for samples and prices.

Megeath
STATIONERY &
1308 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb.

1 CENT A GRAIN

FOR STEPHEN'S
Prolific Drouth Withstanding Corn.
Mammoth crop good years; big crop dry years. Yielded 50 bushels to the acre on high ground with three cultivations this year, and adjoining corn, with five cultivations, yielded ten bushels.

Send 25 cents for 25 grains—enough for a start and examination.

Stephen's Prolific Corn Co.
3743 Euclid Ave., - Kansas City, Mo.
Please mention this paper.

MONEY! MONEY! We can put you next to the best money-getter of them all. The one real chance of a lifetime; nothing to sell except the plan, which will be sent free. If you send 25c for a year's subscription to the "Eclipse." The Eclipse Magazine, Elberon, Ia.

Agents! Free Samples, Favorite Cake Spoon
The holes permit the batter to pass through, making stirring easier, mixing more complete, and cake lighter—a good draining spoon. Sample spoon and catalogue of 40 useful and quick selling articles mailed upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps to cover postage and packing. Address U. S. Novelty & Specialty Co., U. S. Not' B. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Please mention this paper.

PILES CURED FREE

Absolutely Cured Never To Return.
A boon to sufferers. Acts like magic. In reach of everybody. A home treatment that can be handled to perfection in the most humble home. Why suffer so long when you can find out how to be cured at home by addressing Loudon Pile Cure Co., Cordova, 12th & Penn, Kansas City, Mo.

Please mention this paper.

DR. MCGREW.
SPECIALIST
Treats all forms of Diseases and Disorders of Men Only.

26 years experience
15 years in Omaha
Charges low.
Cures guaranteed

cases cured of nervous debility, loss of vitality and all unnatural weaknesses of men.
Kidney and Bladder Disease and All Blood Diseases cured for life. YAGIUCLEL cured in less than 10 days.
Treatment by mail. P. O. Box 706. Office over 215 South 14th St., between Farnam and Douglas Sts., OMAHA, NEB.
When writing, mention this paper.

FOR MEN ONLY.

Free Book! We will send our elegant 80 page book to any one who is afflicted and in need of medical information. Our book is the finest book of the kind ever published and is of great value to any one who is in need of medical treatment or not. We send the book in plain envelope sealed. Write for it today—by postal card or letter—
Address **DRS. FELLOWS & FELLOWS,**
321 W. Walnut St., Des Moines, Ia.
Please mention this paper.

THE IMPROVED
KIMBALL BROS. CO., Mfgs.
1051 9th St. - - - Council Bluffs, Ia.
Omaha Office, - - - 1010 11th St.
When writing, mention this paper.

YOU NEED A WATCH
HERE IS A GRAND OFFER.
Send us your name and address and we will send you C. O. D. this high grade, jeweled, 14-k gold filled watch, stem wind, stem set, guaranteed 20 years. You examine the watch and if you think it looks as well as any you have seen, we will send it to you, together with a new chain and clasp for gold, or a 14-k gold chain for silver. Please if possible, send us your watch. Satisfaction or your money back.
M. STEIN & CO., Dept. L.
210 E. 43rd St., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CHICAGO LIMITED
to Chicago and the East
Electric Lighted Train
Ticket Office, 1504 Farnam St., Omaha.

Patrons of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. will find in Omaha, Chicago and all other important depots the officials of the road present at the departure and arrival of all trains, whose special business it is to be of service in every way possible to our patrons.

COUNTRY PUBLISHERS CO., OMAHA, Vol. 5—No. 1—1901

"There are now fifteen independent colored churches in Boston, where but thirty years ago it was difficult to support one," says the Boston Transcript. "The colored people are not crowded out of the white churches, although very few attend them now, but they prefer to worship by themselves. One reason for this is that education has fitted more colored people to be leaders of their own people and pastors of their own churches."

A safe retreat—a bank vault.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CHILLS WHILE ALL THE FALLS.
Best Cough Syrup, Tartar Eucalypti.
In time. Sold by druggists.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Explorers have approached within 238 miles of the north pole, but the nearest approach to the south pole has been 772 miles.

The wild duck, the hawk and the sea gull, while in flight over long distances, usually remain at an altitude of from 600 to 1,400 feet. If they pass below the level of the highest flying kite of a tandem the fact is easily discerned by allowing for perspective. The kite measurements are relatively accurate, because during the prolonged flight of thousands of wild ducks the kite string can be hauled in and paid out until the altitude of the ducks is exactly measured by the altitude of the kites.

A new discovery in antiseptic surgery is receiving the attention of Prof. Gussenbauer of the Vienna University. In spite of the usual antiseptic precautions, however, healing after several operations was retarded by so-called "gas abscesses," and investigation showed a new bacillus, found also on the ceiling and ante room. Peculiarities of this organism are that it develops only when oxygen is excluded and that it generates gases during its growth.

In California, where fruit is frequently damaged by sudden warming at sunrise, after being exposed to frost at night, it has been found that a screen of lath, poised like a roof above the trees, serves as an effectual protection by preventing the too precipitate action of the sun's rays. Investigation has shown that "air drainage" plays a prominent part in the prevention of frost, little damage being caused by the latter in places where the air is in motion. Wherever the air is stagnant the injury from frost is found to be most marked.

A traveler writes: "A lady to whom I was sitting next at dinner the other day told me she had a remedy for sea-sickness. She had been a very bad sailor, and even now if she does not practice her remedy she is sick; whereas when she does, she can negotiate comfortably a storm of four or five hours on the high seas. It is simple enough: As the vessel dips she draws in her breath; as it rises she expels it. The remedy seems to me worth knowing."

Mr. and Mrs. John Troye of the town of Wilson, three miles south of Sheboygan, Wis., were presented with a daughter last week—their nineteenth child. Mr. Troye is 48 years old, his wife is five years younger. They will have been married twenty-five years in January. All of the children are living and all were single births.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, **F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.** Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When you go to the end of the pavement it isn't patriotism that makes you follow the flag.

Nothing quite so good to allay pain from many causes as is Hamlin's Wizard Oil. 50c and \$1.00.

A man and wife are one, and yet they are a pair. Well, you can say the same of a pair of shears.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil is a good medicine; pain and suffering cannot abide with it; your druggist will tell you so.

As long ago as 1878 the silk industry in Italy employed 16,000 men, 120,000 women and 75,000 children.

He Lassoed a Wild Panther.

BILL NEVILL, who lives near Pecos, Tex., roped a panther recently, and the beast, which is as fine a specimen of his kind as one would care to see, is now on exhibition at Pecos, a living witness of Nevill's skill with the lasso. It was caught out on Toyah creek, near the camp of Messrs. Middleton of Dallas, who are in that section hunting. How the beast was caught could be no better described than in the words of Ed Burkholz, who accompanied Messrs. Middleton. These are Burkholz's exact words.

"The Middleton brothers of Dallas came to Pecos last week for a hunt, and employed me to take them out. We went out to Toyah creek the first day, selected a good place to camp, and these gentlemen prepared hooks and lines and began fishing while I made ready for the night by getting wood, selecting a smooth place for our rolls (beds) and doing such other things as were needed.

"Just then Bill Nevill rode up. He dismounted and we were sitting there chatting, when suddenly I noticed what I thought was a huge cat sneaking toward the camp, apparently unaware of our presence. I sprang to my feet and looked for a gun. When the beast emerged from a clump of bushes we both screamed 'Panther!' for there, within a few steps of us,

was a fine specimen of mountain lion, nearly full grown. My ammunition had not been unpacked. I turned things wildly, topsy-turvy, trying to find cartridges, and finally got hold of No. 8 shot and got in one shot, but he was to far gone for it to reach him. But quicker'n lightning Bill had sprung into his saddle and was undoing his rope, and as the lion had taken to high ground out in the open, Bill was giving him a chase for his life. The well trained cow pony knew what was up and swept on to the monster like the wind. My guests had heard our yells and the shot I had fired and were now coming at full speed toward us. But the entire performance was in full view of each of us. Bill was swinging his rope in broad, rapid circles, and as the lion bounded into a clump of bushes, Bill dropped his lasso with unerring aim and the beast found itself in its meshes. The pony at once stretched him and Bill wheeled and brought him into camp on the run.

"There were plenty of ropes about. Each of us had one. I forgot the names of these gentlemen, but the big fat one threw a rope and caught his hind feet. The lean one lassoed his fore feet and the other one put a chain around his neck, while I held the rope that first caught him. Exciting? Well, I should say!"

Adam's Watchdog Found.

ADAM'S watchdog has been found. He is in the department of geology at the Peabody museum at New Haven, Conn., and dog fanciers are invited to call and look him over. All there is to him, however, is his skeleton, but there is a good deal of that. Not so much, though, as there is to his name. His name is "Dromocoyon vorax."

Prof. Beecher, curator of the department, is putting the skeleton together and fitting the missing parts with artificial bones made of plaster. "Why did Adam name it Dromocoyon vorax?" someone asked Prof. Beecher, while he was stringing the vertebrae on a wire preparatory to casting. The professor looked his surprise and pity at the questioner.

"Why?" he repeated. "Did you ask 'why?' Because it looked like a Dromocoyon vorax, to be sure. What other reason could there have been?"

"Why didn't Adam call it a dog?" "Because dogs hadn't been invented."

The Dromocoyon vorax, or "Dromo," as Eve probably called him, is the ancestor of our common dog. He is larger than the canines that walk our streets and keep us awake nights with their barking. This one was found in 1872 in the volcanic ashes of

Henry's Fork, Bridger's Basin, Ariz., by J. Halsey. It came into the possession of Prof. Marsh and has lain very quietly in the cellar of the museum ever since. They just laid him on the floor and put his name on top of him, and he hasn't yipped once. Recently he was taken out for mounting and, with other specimens, is being put together.

His head is twelve inches long, his body twenty-eight inches and his tail thirty-eight inches. His hind legs are thirty inches long, and each foot has but three toes. Toes were probably scarce in those days. But how doggie came to have a tiger's head is not satisfactorily explained. It is suggested that perhaps in the bustle for heads he took the one nearest at hand.

The biennial Blue Book of the United States government furnishes a lot of interesting information about people in the service of the nation, the number, compensation and character of their work. Altogether there are 250,000 persons in the government service, exclusive of the army and navy.

As the dumb man said with only a left hand, on his fingers: "I have no right to talk so."

FARM NEWS NOTES.

The first Irish potatoes grown in New Mexico were raised by Adjutant General Henry G. Corbin, Major General of the United States army. That was over twenty years ago. Corbin was then a major serving on the frontier posts hundreds of miles from civilization. Part of his work—and no small part of it—was to get suitable provisions for his men. Fresh vegetables in New Mexico were almost impossible to be had, and correspondingly craved by the soldiers. Having brought up on a farm, Major Corbin took an interest in the problem of growing things for the use of the post, and particularly in the possibilities of irrigation. One day it occurred to him that by tapping a spring in the hills and digging a ditch he might irrigate about an acre of land, and that it would be a good scheme to plant the acre with potatoes. When he mentioned his plan he was scorned. He was told potatoes would not grow in New Mexico, and was reminded that there was no seed. There was not a potato short of the "states." But he was determined to try; so he sent for two bushels. They were sent by the pound, and when they arrived the bill for them was \$36. He cut them up carefully himself and assisted in putting the eyes into the ground. Then he superintended their cultivation and irrigation.

When the digging time finally arrived there was joy in the camp. "We sent them all around to the officers and men," the general relates, "and there never were potatoes like them. I have eaten fine dinners and sat through elaborate banquets in later years, but nothing has tasted or ever will taste as did those potatoes. The fame of them went abroad, and the seed from my patch started the potato industry in the southwest."

If one were asked for a specific direction as to how to prune a fruit tree it would be unsafe for him to make answer without having first seen the tree. No dogmatic rules can be given, though a generalization might be ventured, says the Mirror and Farmer. Each tree requires different treatment. Each tree presents a new set of problems to be solved by the pruner. Different reasons exist as to why a certain tree should receive peculiar treatment or pruning different from that given another of the same age, variety and growth. The chief reasons for pruning are as follows:

First—To modify the vigor of the plant.

Second—To produce larger and better fruit.

Third—To keep the tree within manageable shape and limits.

Fourth—To change the habit of the tree from fruit to wood production, or vice versa.

Fifth—To remove surplus or injured parts.

Sixth—To facilitate harvesting and spraying.

Seventh—To facilitate tillage.

Eighth—To train plants to some desired form.

The trained horticulturist no more thinks of neglecting pruning than of omitting spraying. He places a high estimate upon these operations, for he knows what they mean to him in dollars and in cents and in the longevity of his orchard's usefulness.

It is an old adage that sticking to a thing eternally brings success. This is very true in the dairy. At the present time, when beef is high, there is an inclination with men to forsake dairying for beef raising. In some states this movement has assumed considerable proportions. Yet it is a bad policy and sure to work evil to the men that make the change. If too many rush into the beef growing it will result in an oversupply. On the other hand the supply of cows for dairying is decreased by the tactics required in beef growing, and it is thus so much harder for the farmer to re-enter the dairy business. There is no surer business than dairying.

The poor man, above all others, cannot afford to be slipshod in the care he gives his cows.

Learn by the mistakes you made last year and go into winter quarters with no breaks this year.

Buy a first class, thoroughbred butter-bred bull calf now, and give him good, generous care.

Consign that little scrub bull to the shambles. There is more profit in him there than in your dairy.

Sweet corn stalks, with some of the ears left on, is one of the very best feeds for producing milk or fat.

Feed all the fallen apples. If fed to the cows crush them—this can be done in tub or box—and put the grain on them.

The stables must be warm and comfortable and be well ventilated if you wish the herd to be profitable through the winter.

Keep the calves growing. They will need a little extra care now, but the return next year will more than make up for all the grain and grooming you give them.

What churn is the best churn? No question is asked oftener. No churn surpasses the box or barrel churn, revolved or shaken. None churns more exhaustively, more quickly and more satisfactorily, and none is more easily cleaned, having no dasher.

White Flour Bread Is Best.

WHITE flour bread is more nutritious than that made from graham and whole wheat flour.

Laborers should eat white flour bread, and those of sedentary pursuits should eat bread made from graham and whole wheat flour.

These conclusions, of interest to all housekeepers, were reached by Prof. Harry Snyder and other expert chemists of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota after a series of digestive experiments made on students and employes of the institution.

The more or less widespread belief that graham flour contains more nourishment than the ordinary white variety is, to quote the Minnesota expert, "a total fallacy."

The subjects of the digestive experiments were fed for two days entirely on milk and bread made from the different kinds of flour.

All the flour used in the experiments was made from the same lot of wheat, which was of the Scotch Fife spring variety. The milk was furnished by the experiment station dairy. All the bread was baked at the same time and under the same conditions.

The food furnished to each was carefully weighed. The crust of the bread was rejected and only the moist crumb was fed to the subjects of the experiment.

Later chemical tests determined the exact proportions of the bread which had been assimilated by the subject, and the part which had gone to waste.

The basis of calculation which determined the digestiveness of the different varieties of bread was the total amount of protein or alkali albumen, absorbed by the subject. This proved to be the greatest in the case of those fed on bread made from white flour.

Of the four men who were used in the experiments, none gained weight during the 48-hour test.

One man, under a diet of standard patent (white) flour bread, kept his normal weight of 156 pounds. The others lost from 1½ to 3 pounds.

The first subject, a student 27 years of age, was fed on standard patent flour bread on the first test, and in the second on bread made from entire wheat flour. In the first case he fell from 156 to 157 pounds in weight, and in the second from 158 to 157. The second test was commenced six days after the end of the first. In a third test nine days later he was placed on a graham diet, and lost four pounds.

Student No. 2, when fed on standard patent flour, lost one pound, when fed on entire wheat flour, two pounds,

and when placed on a diet of graham flour one pound.

The third man, an experiment farm employe, fell from 166 to 163 pounds on standard patent flour diet, from 16 to 157 pounds on entire wheat flour, and from 168 to 166 on graham bread.

The fourth man, whose work was partly outdoors and partly in an office, was the least affected, and retained his weight of 156 under standard patent and second patent flour, losing 1½ pounds on first patent flour.

More uniform results were shown by the chemical tests which were made during the three periods of experiment. These showed that the greatest amounts of protein were absorbed, and therefore the greatest sum of energy derived, from the standard patent flour.

The first and second patent flours—both white flours—were shown to differ only infinitesimally from the standard patent flour in nutritive qualities. The entire wheat bread was shown to rank much below that made from the three grades of white flour, and the graham bread lowest of all.

The percentage of energy derived from the three grades of bread was found to be the following: Standard patent white, 90.1 per cent; entire wheat, 85.5 per cent; graham, 59.7 per cent.

Prof. Snyder was assisted by Prof. W. O. Atwater and Prof. Charles D. Woods. The experiments re believed to have been the first made to show the actual digestive properties of the different kinds of bread. Previous experiments had gone no further than chemical tests of the different kinds of bread, and such analyses had been favorable to the coarser grades of flour.

Other experiments were made to determine whether the ordinary proportion of starch in bread should be increased, and whether flour should be heated before baking. It was found that heating impaired the bread-making qualities of the flour, and that the gluten content rather than the starch content determines the quality of the bread.

The conclusion of the experts is that "the poorer fed and harder working people most need the ordinary flour bread, while the sedentary should have the whole meal bread."

Washington, Post: An Alabama gentleman was so displeased with his pastor that he took a shot at him, and his aim was so good that he created a vacancy in the pulpit. They are rather vigorous in their church work in Alabama.

Re-Seeding Western Ranges.

IT HAS just been given out by railroads with headquarters in Omaha that a plan is now on foot which contemplates the ultimate reseeded of all the western ranges. The preliminary portion of the scheme, itself a work of great magnitude, involves extensive experimenting with the cultivation of different range grass seeds, with a view to determining those best suited to the purpose.

The proposition is one of great significance and many ramifications. Should it be carried to a successful issue, the ranges of Utah, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada and Idaho will be vastly affected. If the proper grass plant can be found, the different railroads interested in these states will go to great expense to further the plan.

The railroads expect the government to help promote the scheme as soon as they show the matter to be practical. The different states to be benefited will also be asked to contribute a share of the general expense incurred in carrying the plans to maturity.

The men who are at the head of the plans declare the scheme for reseeded the ranges to be of more importance to the country than irrigation, because the former will, if carried out, be for more extensive in its scope and in the benefits resulting from its adoption. The territory which can be irrigated is limited because of the inability to secure more than a certain amount of water from certain streams. The territory to be benefited by reseeded is only limited by the extent of the ranges of the west.

WORK WILL BEGIN IN SPRING.

The entire plan is said to be so well mapped out that the actual working out of the first step will begin with the early spring. R. C. Judson, industrial agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company is said to be slated for the experimental part which will be first attempted. He is now in charge of the experimental farm of his road at Walla Walla, Wash., and is already making careful preliminary tests along the line suggested.

Western ranges have been very much impoverished and injured by overcrowding of herds in the past few years. Sheep particularly have been the cause of the trouble, as they are very destructive to grasses. What they do not dig out with their sharp teeth they punch in with their equally sharp hoofs, and if bunched beyond a reasonable limit, they can entirely destroy all growth except the sage grass.

As a result of the deterioration of the range in many places it now requires three times as many acres to provide for a given number of cattle as formerly. The railroads expect, by reseeded, to so improve these ranges that they will provide for a larger number than originally.

For the conduct of the experimental part of the work, the following plan has been determined upon. A spot containing some 3,000 acres will be fenced off in some centrally located range. This will be divided into 20 plots for the trying out of as many different grasses. The central idea will be to find some grass which will be permanent, luxuriant and hardy. Seeds from all over the world will be used, and many from South Africa and South America have already been received.

When the correct grass is found the government and states will be called upon to actively co-operate with the railroads to reseed the plains. The government will be asked to make a large appropriation for the purchase and sowing of the seed throughout the range country, and the state will be asked to provide for state lands everywhere.

All of this will mean an enormous work, but each passing year renders it more imperative. The greatest part of the work will be the protection of that part of the country reseeded until the new grass has had sufficient start to maintain itself. This is a vast problem and the government will be called upon to bring its authority to bear in the matter.

At the German prison congress in Nurnberg, Dr. Gennet, superintendent of Hamburg prisons, warmly advocated the appointment of women as prison superintendents. After some opposition, chiefly from the clergy present, resolutions were adopted that in prisons for women the managers and head inspectors should be women and that all teachers and physicians should be women if possible, but that guards, messengers, ministers and the director should be men.

It is popularly supposed that the mass of government office holders are at the capitol, but the Blue Book shows this to be an egregious mistake, for not more than 23,160 are employed in the District of Columbia, including the personnel of the local district government, otherwise the city of Washington, or little more than one-tenth of the whole.

The administrative council of The Hague court of arbitration decided, Nov. 20, that it was incompetent to consider the Boer appeal for intervention in the war in South Africa. This settles the case so far as concerted international action by this representative of the powers is concerned. It does not prevent action by individual nations or by several nations acting together.

The Germans are a cautious people. There are 17,000,000 people insured in the empire.