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W. N. U. Omaha - 642--42

Pope's Pine.

Insects have recently destroyed whole forests in Powhatan county, Virginia, and among other trees the famous Pope's pine, a noted land mark in the old dominion. It stood for years on an eminence from which it was visible for twenty miles or more around, and towered high above all surrounding trees. In old times Col. Pope, a local patriot, put a liberty cap like that stamped on our copper cent pieces on top of the tree, and every year when the Fourth of July came around he celebrated the anniversary by holding a barbecue at the foot of the pine This Col. Pope, who lived to be 90 years old, knew personally every president from Washington to Polk, and was a famous character in Virginia.

Don't!—If a dealer offers you a bottle of Salvation Oil without wrapper or labels, or in a mutilated condition, don't touch it—don't buy it at any price, there is something wrong—it may be a dangerous or worthless counterfeit. Insist upon getting a perfect, unbroken, genuine package. Be on your guard!

A Case of Striking Back.

The prisoner was before the judge for assault.

"What did you strike the plaintiff for?" inquired the court sternly.

"He's a dead beat, your honor, that pesters the life out of me," confessed the prisoner.

"That's none of your business. What did you strike him for?"

"He struck me first, your honor."

The court turned to the defendant.

"How is that?" he asked.

"I didn't do anything of the sort, your honor. I merely——"

"He did, your honor," interrupted the prisoner, "he struck me for $5."

"Five and costs," remarked the court and called the next case.

Sore throat and bronchial affections are speedily relieved and effectually cured by the use of that safe and reliable remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has stood the test for half a century.

Words and Their Meaning.

The meaning of the word Seminole is "strayed off" or "wild." The Seminoles were originally a part of the Creeks in old Alabama. One day a party of Creeks or Muskogees left the tribal home and went on a hunt to Florida. They were so charmed with the country and abundance of game found that they never returned to their people, and so the Creeks termed them the "stray off" or Seminoles.

Siberia signifies "thirsty." Sicily is "the country of grapes." Caledonia means "a high hill." Asia signifies "in the middle," from the fact that ancient geographers thought it between Europe and Africa. Italy signifies "a country of pitch," from its yielding great quantities of black pitch. Hibernia is "utmost" or "last habitation." Britain is "the country of tin," great quantities being found in it.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprs., Toledo, O.

The Queen Got the Dress.

A pretty incident is reported of royal lovers, the King and Queen of Italy. Early in the season Queen Margherite asked her royal consort for his opinion as to whether she was still young enough to wear her favorite costume of white muslin. He replied: "This is a matter which requires reflection." Two weeks later came the King's reply in the shape of a box of beautiful white gowns, which he had ordered for his wife from Paris.

Genial J. Q. Paddock, who took a course at Elliott's Business College, Burlington, Ia., is now manager for the Armour Packing Co., Wilmington, N. C

An Unfortunate Family.

The Lampton family is in one respect one of the most unfortunate in Harlem. They have lost five or six children, but the births are very much in ratio of the deaths, so that the family is far from being childless. A few weeks ago there was another death in the family, and the undertaker's assistant called at the house. A small boy met him at the door.

"Is your pa in?"

"What do you want to see him about?"

"I want to ask him when the funeral will take place."

"You needn't see him at all, if that is all you want. I can tell you that. Pa always burys us at four o'clock in the afternoon."—Texas Siftings.

The use of Ely's Cream Balm, a sure cure for Catarrh and Cold in Head, is attended with no pain, inconvenience or dread, which can be said of no other remedy.

I feel it my duty to say a few words in regard to Ely's Cream Balm, and I do so entirely without solicitation. I have used it half a year, and have found it to be most admirable. I have suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since I was a little boy and I never hoped for cure, but Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many of my acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

New Model For Velvet Street Coats

Among the styles for cool weather wraps is the model which shows a short front with wide revers, much like the very popular Eton jacket of the summer, but instead of the short unseamed back which does not reach the waist line there are long directoire coat-tails that fall to the skirt hem. A black velvet wrap made in this fashion is a good investment, for it has an elegant effect with comparatively little outlay, as the short open fronts can be made of one single breadth of velvet, provided it is wide, and black velvet goes well with every sort and color of skirt. Ribbed vests are also used for these coats—plain or in the popular shadow effects produced by the underweaving of a contrasting color.

People began to advertise in newspapers in 1652.

Tobacco consumption is increasing in Great Britain.

Six hundred Norwegian families are to be located as a colony in Lane county, Ore.

Dr. Judd's Electric Belts are sold on six months trial. Judd Electric Co., Omaha.

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S.S.S. ERADICATES BLOOD POISON AND BLOOD TAINT.

SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) entirely cleansed my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type.
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THE REAL MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Who was it that taught my wife to bake
A loaf of bread or fancy cake.
And appetizing dishes make?
My mother-in-law.

Who was it when my wife was ill,
Bestowed upon her care and skill,
And saved to me a nurse's bill?
My mother-in-law.

Who when my little ones prepared
Each morn for school, who for them cared
And all their little sorrows shared?
My mother-in-law.

Who was it, when their prayers were said,
So snugly tucked them into bed,
And till they slept beside them stayed?
My mother-in-law.

Who of my clothing then took care,
Who overlooked my underwear,
And kept each garment in repair?
My mother-in-law.

Who oft to me her aid has lent,
To buy the coal and pay the rent,
Who'd gladly see me President?
My mother-in-law.

A loving grandmother is she,
A generous friend she's been to me,
Forever honored let her be,
My mother-in-law.

—Fashion Bazar.

THE DEAD HAND.

From the first day of my temporary sojourn at 11 Transome Terrace Westville by-sea I became aware that some one was ill next door. The weather was so persistently wet that I was compelled to remain within, and being alone I naturally spent much of my time at the window, wondering whether it would ever be fine enough for outdoor sketching. Thus it was that the frequent visit to 13 of an unmistakable doctor in an unmistakable doctor's brougham attracted my attention. Two, and even three times a day he came, and on his departure I always noticed that look of grave professional anxiety which on a doctor's face bodes ill for his patient.

With a curiosity born of enforced idleness, I asked my landlady what was the matter at No. 13, but all she could tell me was that the house next door was also a lodging-house, and that the doctor's visits were paid to an old gentleman who had been brought there very ill by his nephew. My landlady added that it was a strange choice of apartments to have made for a sick person, as the woman who kept them was little better than an idiot, and was only assisted by an equally stupid servant girl. At the time I put this remark down to professional jealousy, especially as the nephew had been to look at the rooms I myself was now occupying, and, after making particular inquiries, had refused them.

From mere force of habit I had grown into looking out for the doctor and finally to taking a sort of interest in the number of times he came. The day before, while I was still at my post at the window, he had been four times, from which I argued that the patient was worse.

I had not been reading very long when there was a ring at the street door bell. A minute or so later my landlady came into the room and said that the gentleman who lodged next door was below, and had asked for her husband, who happened to be out for the evening. On hearing this the gentleman had inquired if there was any one else in the house who could accompany him back next door for a few minutes on a matter of business. The landlady was unable to go herself, the servant being out, but as the gentleman seemed disappointed she had taken the liberty of suggesting that he should ask me. Would I, at any rate, see him and then decide?

I was only too glad to be of use to people who appeared to be in great trouble, far from their friends in a seaside lodging house, and I told the landlady to show the gentleman in.

In another moment the tall, loose-framed man whom I had seen so often attending the doctor to his carriage stood bowing in the doorway.

"Pray come in," I said rising. "In what way can I be of service to you?"

"It is simply the small matter of witnessing the signature to a will," he said. "If I might trespass on your kindness to step in next door for that purpose I should be greatly obliged. My uncle is ill, and though I trust he is in no immediate danger, he is anxious to affix his signature to-night.'

"I shall be most happy," I said, taking up my hat; "I will come with you at once."

"I must introduce myself," said the stranger, as I led the way downstairs. "My name is Gaston Pierrepont; my uncle, whom you are about to see, is Gen. Maitland of Coldney park, Northamptonshire. I brought him here in the hopes that he might derive benefit from sea air."

By this time we were out in the street at the door of No. 13. He had already inserted his latchkey in the lock, when he paused and looked at me.

"There is one thing I must prepare you for," he said," blinking his weak eyes at me in the gloom; "my uncle is unable to speak. His complaint is nervous paralysis, you understand? Otherwise he is in perfect possession of his faculties. The doctor is with him now, and certifies to his fitness to sign."

I merely bowed and followed him into the house. No. 13 was a fac simile of No. 11, with the exception of some slight differences in the furniture which stamped it as what it was—a second rate seaside lodging house. Mr. Pierrepont conducted me upstairs to the first floor and stopping outside a door on the landing knocked three times. There was a slight pause and a movement inside the chamber and then a voice said "Come in."

Grasping the door handle, Mr. Pierrepont turned to me hurriedly as if he had forgotten something.

"I think," he said, "it might be as well if I knew who was going to perform this service for us. Might I ask—"

I stopped him by acceding to his very reasonable request. I took out my pocketbook and gave him one of my visiting cards with my name—Angus Macdonald—and the address of my studio in St. John's wood engraved thereon. He put it close to his eyes, blinked at it, and said in a tone which somehow or other suggested relief:

"Ah! you live in London—not here—I see."

He opened the door, and I followed him into the room. There was a dim light from a shaded lamp which stood on a small table at the head of the bed, but so disposed that the curtains prevented its rays from falling on the sick man. On the bed, half reclining, half supported by a young man with fair hair and wearing spectacles, was an old man whom even in that dim light I saw to be of stately presence and dignified mien.

His scanty locks were snow white, as were the bushy eyebrows, which he kept bent down toward a paper lying on the bed before him. But what surprised me most was the ruddy glow of health in General Maitland's cheeks. The latter were sunken, it is true, but the faint lamp light was strong enough to show me a pink and white color that would have done no discredit to a maiden of sixteen.

My conductor introduced me briefly. The general merely acknowledged my presence by a courteous inclination of the head—a movement which he repeated when Mr. Pierrepont asked him affectionately if he was ready to go through the usual formalities.

"Very well, then; I will fetch Mrs. Butters as a second witness," said the nephew. "The doctor there would do, but his attention must not be taken from his patient."

"The doctor!" I thought, wondering why the portly individual whose brougham I had watched so often should have given place to the flaxen-haired young man whose right arm encircled the general so carefully. The personage with the brougham did not cure quick enough I supposed.

Mr. Pierrepont returned with a snuffling, tremulous female, whose vacuous countenance at once relieved my own landlady from a charge of libeling her neighbor and rival which I had mentally preferred against her.

"Stop there by the door till you are wanted; we must not crowd the general," said Pierrepont, and Mrs. Butters halted obediently, paying a good deal more attention to the pattern of her own carpet than to the proceedings around her.

"Here is the will," Pierrepont went on, holding up the paper, with the place for the signatures of the testator and witnesses as yet blank. Then he replaced it reverently before his uncle, who bent over the document, and, supported by the ever careful doctor, slowly affixed his name—"William Joseph Maitland"—at the foot. As soon as his pen had made the last feeble scratch Mr. Pierrepont brought the will over to me before the ink was dry, and I added my name, using the dressing table as a writing desk. The vacuous landlady followed, and in her tremulous scrawl General Maitland's last will and testament received its finishing touch.

I immediately prepared to leave the room and Pierrepont made no attempt to detain me. I said "good night" to the general, adding some commonplace about hopes for his recovery—a compliment which he again acknowledged with one of his grave bows. That is my last recollection of the scene—the venerable old man sitting up among the pillows with the watchful doctor at his side.

Pierrepont followed me on to the landing to conduct me to the street door. He thanked me profusely for coming; indeed, he said a good deal more than the occasion demanded. I stopped him, and to turn the conversation, said:

"So you have changed your doctor, Mr. Pierrepont?"

He stopped in the passage and blinked at me inquiringly.

"Ah!" he said, "you have perhaps noticed Dr. Lorrimer here. That is Andrews, his assistant. The doctor could not come to-night, and, between ourselves, Andrews is the best man, I think."

We parted at the door of No. 13, and I went back to my pipe and newspaper, having been absent barely twenty minutes, viz., from 8:30 to 8:50. That night as I retired to rest I found myself speculating as to the amount of Mr. Gaston Pierrepont's interest in the will I had witnessed.

But in the morning I received a shock. The first piece of news my landlady—bursting in with the breakfast tray—imparted was that Gen. Maitland was dead.

For a moment I experienced a sensation of surprise. Probably the general's ruddy cheeks had forbidden the idea of such a speedy removal, but I soon saw that, after all there was not much to wonder at.

The day was again fine, and I determined to return to the ruined tower to finish the sketch I had begun. I reached the place on foot and set to work, but after some little time I had occasion to shift my position in order to obtain a different view of my subject. In doing so I met with an accident. An old stone wall on which I had mounted crumbled beneath me and I fell violently to the ground. When I rose I knew that my left arm was broken.

In great pain I made my way back to my lodgings, and accepted my landlady's offer to send at once for the doctor. In answer to her inquiry as to which of the medical men in the town I would prefer, I named the only one I had any knowledge of—Dr. Lorrimer, who had been such a frequent visitor next door.

The doctor came quickly and did what was needful. It was a simple fracture and easily set. Dr. Lorrimer was a cheerful, chatty man, and stayed for a little general conversation after his professional skill had exhausted itself.

"By the way, doctor," I said, "you have lost your patient next door."

"Yes, poor old fellow," he replied, "not before I expected, though. There was no hope for him from the first."

"Your assistant, Mr. Andrews, seemed to be taking every care of him last night," I said.

"My assistant! Mr. Andrews! Last night!" the doctor exclaimed in amazement. "I have no assistant, and what of last night, sir?"

I explained how I had been asked in by Mr. Pierrepont to witness the general's will at 8:30 in the evening.

Dr. Lorrimer drew a long breath. "Well," he said at last, "if you saw him sign his will at 8:30 he signed it with a dead hand. General Maitland died at 4:30 yesterday afternoon."

* * * * *

My broken arm was the means of exposing the whole dastardly plot by which Gaston Pierrepont, aided by his wife, had schemed to possess himself of his uncle's property to the exclusion of his son and lawful heir—an officer serving in an Indian regiment. The general had, as the doctor said, died shortly after 4, he himself being present. Having finished with the case, it was not likely that the doctor would be questioned as to the exact hour of death.—Million.

Her Case Was Hopeless.

Hartford girls are renowned for their beauty. It must be admitted that there are a few plain women in town, but they were born elsewhere. One of the latter, who is really painfully homely, called on a physician who is as plain in his speech as his patient is in respect to her face. He tried to cheer her; her ailment was a trifling matter, he said. "Oh, doctor," she groaned, "I feel worse than I look." "Then my dear young lady I fear there is no hope for you." Hartford Post.

A True Little Irishman.

A little eight-year-old Irish boy in one of our public schools was reproved by his teacher for some mischief. He was about to deny his fault when she said:

"I saw you, Jerry."

"Yes" he replied, as quick as a flash. "I tells them there ain't much yous don't see wid them purty black eyes of yourn."

That was the soft answer that turned away wrath.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE DIFFICULTY OF EXTENSIVE FARMING.

Small Matters Neglected—Sheep in the Pastures—Do Bees Make Honey—Points on Porkers and Household Helps.

Waste on Large Farms.

The measure of executive ability and capital that a man can control must decide how large a farm he can profitably work. Every man has his limit, and attempting too much is the cause of more failures than is any other that can be named. It is often truly said that what is wasted on a large farm will keep more than one family. This is true even on what may be considered medium sized farms if the waste of land is also considered. Nowhere is the possible productive capacity of soil reached. Our nearest approaches to it are in market gardens, where men get not merely a living, but gain wealth by cultivating very small pieces of ground. Those who farm wholly under glass make still more, says the American Cultivator. They practically create a soil, and then cultivate it in the most thorough manner.

But in ordinary farming the owner of a large farm is handicapped by inability to make the best use of all of it. Single fields or two or three fields are brought up to a high state of cultivation. The rest is left in grass or crops that need little labor to produce what it will. Usually this uncultivated part of the farm increases very slowly in fertility or not at all, as the remaining land takes the manure made from feeding what it produces. There is a common but delusive belief that land kept in grass, and especially if pastured, must gain in fertility. More often than not it loses. Whatever of animal growth or product is sold from such land robs it of mineral fertilizers. Before its owner may be aware the grass fails, and when plowed it takes liberal supplies of phosphate to have it well seeded again.

The losses on large farms, however, are often much more direct than this. Under poor cultivation weeds increase, and as the fertility is lessened considerable portions are given up to weeds. This is worse than leaving the land in grass, because the weeds return nothing to the owner, while grass is always worth something. On most large farms there is more or less land so filled with weeds that it no longer pays the labor required to cultivate it. Sometimes it is seeded down in the hope that grass and clover will crowd out the weeds. But once seeded with weed seeds it takes many years to clean land so that it will pay for profitable cultivation again.

The chief difficulty of the extensive farmer is that it is impossible to give close attention to details of farm management. It is on these numerous small matters, rather than on a few great matters, that success or failure depends. This is especially true in the close competition to which farming is now subjected. The fact that nature works with the farmer does not count as it once did. There was a time when what nature did made every farmer's work a success. Now nature does quite as much as it ever did, but it requires that the farmer intelligently co-operate with nature to an extent never before known. It is not enough that the large farmer reduce his acreage. What is rather needed is that he put more skill and thought into the management of what land he tills.

Sheep Will Clean Up Pastures.

If there are any run down fields that you have not quite decided that you can use to any profitable purpose, give a thought to sheep, says the Wisconsin Agriculturalist. Often it is the only animal that will bring any return at all from such land, as it will get much of its food from herbage so short or of such a nature that other stock could not utilize it at all, and the sheep will help the land also, especially if you are generous enough to give them a little additional food. They will utilize this to their own advantage, and yours, in making additional wool, and yet distribute a good portion of its value as a fertilizer upon the land. If the land is foul the sheep will clean it up more cheaply than any laborers that you can employ, for they will eat almost all sorts of weeds and bushes, and will crop them so shortly and persistently that they are compelled to give up the fight for life. The sheep will also clean the fence rows and corners and out of the way placesn that are overlooked when you send a man for that purpose. — Coleman's Rural World.

Do Bees Make Honey.

The question is asked over and over again, "Do bees make honey, or do they only gather it?" If they make it they must make it from something—from the material which they gather—as cows make milk. There is a peculiar odor and flavor about honey which one never finds in the flavor imparted by the plant may be sufficiently marked to indicate its source. The same is true of milk, and yet milk is a very much modified product of the food from which it is elaborated. We are therefore much inclined to believe that the bees do somewhat modify the material which they gather from natural sources and impart to it what we may call a bee flavor and odor, notwithstanding when fed artificially they deposit, undigested as it were in the comb, the raw material as they find it, or but slightly modified. But the organs of the bees are not suited to the extensive elaboration of nectar into honey as those of the cow are the elaboration of food into milk. The process is much more direct and there is reason to believe that the more rapidly it is carried on, the less the vital forces of the bees are capable of imparting to the product the real bee flavor, while there are certain peculiarities of the materials with which they deal over which they have no control. We are aware that these views are not exactly in accord with the generally accepted idea and throw them out for the purpose of stimulating a little more observation and thought on the subject.—Mirror and Farmer.

Peaches.

Perhaps the choicest and most expensive fruit that consumers buy, should be most carefully picked. The trees should be gone over several times, and only those that are mature picked. Some people, if they find one or two partly soft peaches on a tree, strip the whole tree of its fruit, when the most of the fruit on it should not be picked for a week later. Don't get in too much of a hurry when picking peaches; you will get better prices, your fruit will sell more readily as customers do not want green peaches; they are worthless. Be very careful when packing that all the large, ripe and best colored ones don't get on top of the basket and the bottom filled with the green and worthless ones. They are very apt to get mixed in that way, and if you should be behind the door when the customer who bought them for a large price is emptying them out and hear the remarks he makes about your packing, you would begin to think there was something wrong somewhere, and that you would never get anywhere, as Sam Jones put it.—Farmers' Advocate.

Root Crops as Weed Destroyers.

A well-tilled field of roots destroys an almost innumerable quantity of weeds. They are, or ought to be, killed so early that not half of their number is ever appreciated. Cultivation of a weed seed that has put out the germ is always fatal, for the seed in sprouting has gained a hold of the soil which once broken it is not able to renew. Besides, the constant cultivation required early in the season developes plant food which stimulates weeds to start to growing that would otherwise lie dormant until they secured favorable conditions. The broad leaves of the beet or mangold crop cover the soil later in the season, so as to prevent weed seeds from growing even if they do germinate, and they often cover across the rows when planted wide enough apart to be cultivated with a horse early in the season. Generally one root crop well cared for leaves the ground so free from weed seeds that but few will appear in the clover when it is seeded. If clover seed is sown thickly enough it also destroys weeds, the weed seeds starting early in spring, but being smothered to death by the heavier clover growth.—American Cultivator.

Sheep Raising.

Too many stockmen now-a-days lack courage to face adversity bravely. Years ago many wanted buyers for their sheep at any price. Now some of the same parties are buying sheep at very high figures. The same persons probably sold cattle, hogs or horses, too, at a sacrifice in order to get into the sheep business again. The woolly tribe is paying its way handsomely in recent years, and following the common inclination all wish to rush into this line of work and, of course, they will break it down. The young man who has a special adaptation for sheep breeding is fortunate to be able to begin at this time; but he is apt to be tempted to try some other kind of stock when reverses come.

Points on Porkers.

Have the hog house clean, dry and well ventilated.

During growth feed on flesh-forming foods, and then fatten.

Sprinkling carbolic acid around the pens and lots will prevent disease.

If the hogs can be kept healthy they can easily be made profitable.

Scattering a little sulphur in the sleeping quarters, will help prevent lice.

A little oil meal and middlings can be fed with profit, even in fattening the hogs.

Giving pigs more than they will eat is almost certain to induce a diseased condition.

Hogs can generally be kept healthy while fattening if given plenty of green food to eat.

Oil meal is soothing to the stomach and intestines, and is even rich in bone and muscle food.

Do not feed before day or after dark. Be able to see how the pigs eat when they are fed.

If the brood sow is fed oats, wheat, bran and middlings, her pigs will be robust even if she is fat.

A good way to get a good boar in a neighborhood is for three or four farmers to combine and purchase one.

Wheat middlings is one of the very few feeds that can be supplied to growing pigs after they are weaned.

To make animals marketable early they must be well bred at the start and then be well fed all of the time.

Breeding for pigs to fatten for market and tending to use again as breeders require a different line of management.

Househlod Helps.

Don't make beds too early in the morning. They need a very thorough airing.

Sulphur in a little bag tied up in the cage will help keep insects away from the birds.

An exceedingly nice way to serve strawberries is to have a mold of charlotte russe in a border form, the centre filled with berries.

Some suggest as a means for removing ink stains the use of kerosene and soap. Use it again and again until the spot disappears, and if necessary letting it soak for a few hours.

Cocoanut cakes are made of equal quantities of the grated nut and granulated sugar, with sufficient beaten whites of eggs to make the mixture stiff enough to drop by spoonfuls on paper, well buttered. Bake a few minutes in a moderate oven.

To poach eggs in a ball requires a knack that only comes with practice. It is done by whirling the boiling water and dropping the egg into the tiny maelstrom, right in the center of the hollow. The rapidly moving water will keep the white in a circular covering for the yolk while it is cooking.

A novelty in napkins, to be used when serving fish, is a linen square of twenty inches or thereabouts. The border is made of drawn work, and the corners have embroidered upon them small fishes, seaweeds and crabs, caught in a net. The meshes of the fish-net are made of gold thread. The cloth is first laid upon the dish, and the crabs or any fish placed upon it, and the corners folded over.

When a lamp is lighted it should not at once be turned up to the full height. Wait until the chimney is heated. Beautiful shades are often cracked or broken by having the hot chimneys rest against them. Now, when lighting a lamp, be careful that the chimney is set perfectly straight and does not touch the shade at any point. The shade should be placed on the lamp as soon as it is lighted that it may heat gradually.

She Was There.

Mrs. H——, of Cass avenue, telephoned to a down-town intelligence office for a girl to do general housework. She was told that one would be sent up, and at 6 o'clock the door-bell rang violently and Mrs. H—— confronted a young woman in a natty costume, parasol, suspenders, sailor hat, etc.

"What do you want?" asked Mrs. H——.

"I'm the new hired girl, she said glibly, "and I've come to commence."

He Was Not to be Fooled.

Aunt Sairy—Ring twice fur ice water, it says, Rastus.

Uncle Rastus—Not much, Sairy; they don't catch me that way. I'll go thirsty fore I'll pay fur two pitchers er ice water when I only want one.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Keep Off the Enemy.

A foe who lurks in ambush is a more dangerous antagonist than one who attacks us in the open field, and for whose assaults we are, in a measure, prepared. That dangerous enemy to health, malaria, must be encountered fully armed. Its thrusts are sudden, unexpected and deadly, and can only be guarded against with certainty by fortifying the system by a course of defensive medication. The surest defense against chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is also an eradicator of the most obstinate forms of malaria which resist the action of ordinary specifics, and the virus of which remains in the system even when the more violent symptoms are subdued. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia and kidney troubles are always relieved by this genial remedy.

Curious Photography.

A late curiosity in photography is a photograph that is developed by tobacco smoke. Nothing is seen on the paper, previously prepared, until it is held in the smoke, when the picture gradually comes out in strong black and white. The process of preparation is very simple. It consists in preparing a small photograph on chloride of silver paper and dipping it into a solution of bichloride of mercury, so as to be bleached and cause it to disappear. It is necessary to prepare the photographs without gold. The bichloride of mercury changes the photograph partly into protochloride of mercury (which is also white) and thus renders it invisible on the white paper. The image may afterward be made to appear by the action of hypochloride of soda or by that of ammoniacal vapor. Tobacco smoke, which contains vapors of ammonia, succeeds very well, as we have above noted, and colors the magic photographs black.—Scientific American.

WHEN NATURE

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A Child's Question.

Children will ask puzzling and sometimes mortifying questions. In "Ethics For Young People" Prof. C. C. Everett tells of a question he asked when a small boy. He says:

A lady was talking with me about "easily besetting sins." She said that her besetting sin was pride. I looked at her in innocent wonder and exclaimed: "What have you to be proud of?" I saw at once by her confusion that I had made a very impudent and unlucky speech.

We cannot ask this question of others; but if anyone who is disposed to be proud should ask himself the question: "What have you to be proud of?" and answer it truly, it might do him good.

Servia's Boy King.

Young King Alexander of Servia is a most assiduous student and has just passed his annual examination with flying colors, all his work being marked "excellent." He is now on a holiday visit to his father at Ems and, according to his family agreement, ought also to visit his mother at Biarritz, but the regents are unwilling to expose him to the influence of Queen Nathalie. The boy-soverign looks decidedly older than his years—he was 16 in August—and wears a mustache and small military whiskers.

Hammond's CALUMET, Lard, Hams and Bacon. All first-class grocers and market men handle this brand. Made from prime Nebraska hogs. Try it. THE G. H. HAMMOND Co., South Omaha, Neb.

The magic lantern was the invention of Roger Bacon in 1260.

For indigestion, constipation, sick headache, weak stomach, disordered liver—take Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists.

A campaign lie may be nailed, but caucuses are bolted.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The population of America increases by 7,000 persons a day.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist today and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 50 cts and $1.00.

For every foot of stature a man should weigh twenty-six pounds.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

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

Among 200,000,000 of the world's population slavery still exists.

Have You Asthma?

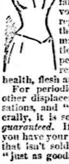
DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffman's Asthma Cure FREE to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

Switzerland is erecting what is reported to be the first sugary factory.

A Cornell college girl is studying veterinary surgery.

A geranium leaf applied to a bruise is healing.

Dr. Judd's Electric Belts are sold on six months trial. Judd Electric Co., Omaha.



FACE AND FIGURE show it, if you're a healthy woman. They'll have a beauty of their own, no matter what your features. Perfect health, with its clear skin, rosy cheeks, and bright eyes, is enough to make any woman attractive.

To get perfect health, use faithfully Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health, flesh and strength.

For periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, bearing-down sensations, and "female complaints" generally, it is so effective that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back. Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good."

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A COLONIAL HALL.

It is now proposed to erect a Colonial Hall at Washington City in order to commemorate the revolutionary patriots. This is an excellent idea. The men who confer a benefit upon their fellow men deserve to have their names driven in marble. Those people who alleviate human distress, who assuage the sorrows of the weary and wayworn, who saved little children from agony and mothers from distress are worthy of all praise. Such a discovery has been made in the Laxative Gum Drop. These are a cathartic embodied in a gum drop material, containing no taste of medicine, pleasant, easy to take, quiet and gentle, but certain in their action and a sure and speedy cure for the worst case of constipation and for all stomach and bowel trouble. They come in two sizes, the small boxes cost 10c and and contain twelve, and the large size costs 25c and contain from thirty-six to forty gum drops. If your druggist will not order them for you write to us and we will send them to you by mail.

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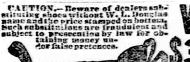

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A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine Calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

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The two soles of the W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 Shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the upper.

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