The Land of Promise

Is the mighty West, the land that "tickled with a hoe laughs a harvest:" the El Dorado of the miner; the goal of the agricultural emigrant. While it teems with all the elements of wealth and prosperity, some of the fairest and most fruitful portions of it bear a harvest of malaria reaped in its fullness by those unprotected by a medicinal safeguard. No one seeking or dwelling in a malarial locality is safe from the scourge without Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Emigrants, bear this in mind. Commercial travelers sojourning in malarious regions should carry a bottle of the Bitters in the traditional gripsack. Against the effects of exposure, mental or bodily overwork, damp and unwholesome food or water, it is an infallible defense. Constipation, rheumatism, billiousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and loss of strength are all remedied by this genial restorative.

She, at the ticket office—When does the train for Baltimore leave? Ticket Agent—In fifteen minutes. She—When does it get to Baltimore? Ticket Agent—To-morrow night. She—Can I get a sleeper? Ticket Agent—Yes. ma'am. She—Dining car? Ticket Agent—Yes, ma'am. She—What is the cost of a sleeper? Ticket Agent—$2. She—Well, where's the station where trains leave for Milwaukee? I'm thinking of going there.

It is the one who will not forgive who is always in the wrong.

Mr. H. H. Walls

Like a Miracle

Pains in Side and Breast

Despaired of Help, but Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I am glad to state my son's experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it was the means of saving his life. Last fall he was taken ill with pains in his breast and side. He had the best medical attendance possible, and was treated by the doctors for some time, but did not realize any relief. He could not lay down day or night, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

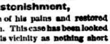
our hopes were fast failing. My aged mother advised a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He commenced taking the medicine, and to our

Great Astonishment,

one bottle cured him of his pains and restored him to perfect health. This case has been looked upon by many in this vicinity as nothing short of a miracle." H. H. WALLS, Oswego, Kansas.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, billiousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

In the Early Days



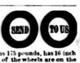
of cod-liver oil its use was limited to easing those far advanced in consumption. Science soon discovered in it the *prevention* and *cure* of consumption.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of lime and soda has rendered the oil more effective, easy of digestion and pleasant to the taste.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Ely's Cream Balm

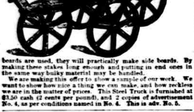


Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

CLIP. SAVE AND SEND TO US

The 2-ton Aermotor Steel Truck weighs 175 pounds, has 16 inch wheels with 2-inch face. When three of the wheels are on the floor, the other end one is about 1½ inches from the floor, thus enabling it to swivel easily. The body is 28 inches wide by 50 inches long. A bottom board is easily put in to make the bottom tight. If stakes are required, narrow boards can be put in slanting over the outer rail and under the inner one; or, if wide



boards are used, they will practically make side boards. By making these stakes long enough and putting in end ones in the same way bulky material may be handled.

We are making this offer to show a sample of our work. We want to show how nice a thing we can make, and how reckless we are in the matter of prices. This Steel Truck is furnished at $3.50 cash (2 cents per pound), and 2 copies of advertisement No. 4, as per conditions named in No. 4. This is adv. No. 5.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $5, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

RUMELY TRACTION AND PORTABLE ENGINES.

Threshers and Horse Powers.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, mailed Free.
M. RUMELY CO., LAPORTE, IND.

SWEET POTATOES Sent out to be sprouted on the shares. No experience required. Directions for sprouting free. Address,
T. J. SKINNER, Columbus, Kansas.

Patents, Trade-Marks.

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OMAHA Business Houses.

1,000 FARMS, City property, merchandise for Sale or Exchange. List free. E. F. RINGER, 321 So. 15th St., Omaha.

Tents, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Flags, etc. WOLF BROS., Mfrs. 703-5 S. 16th St. Tel. 604.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY BRACES, Rubber Goods, Optical Goods, Physicians' Supplies, etc. Mail orders solicited. Aloe & Penfold Co., 1408 Farnam St.

Butter Eggs Poultry Game Fruit Ship or write for prices to ROBT. PURVIS Established 1870. 1216 Harney Omaha

Hotel Dellone Omaha, cor. 14th and Capitol Ave., ½ blk from both Council Bluffs & Omaha car lines Best $2.00 a day house in the state. Fire proof REED & CASEY, Proprietors.

Absentminded.

One peculiarity of Sheridan Knowles, the clever Irishman, was his absentmindedness. At one time he mailed a large sum of money to his wife in bank notes and discovered a week afterward that the letter had never reached her.

In a towering rage, he wrote to the postmaster general and was informed that the notes were quite safe in the dead letter office, for Knowles had not only omitted to address the envelope, but had neither signed his name to the letter nor inclosed his address.

He was always blundering over the identity of two friends, Mark Lemon and Lemon Rede, and not only confounded their names, but their persons. One day he met the pair arm in arm and was more perplexed than ever.

"Well, now, I'm bothered entirely!" be exclaimed in his choicest brogue. "Come, one of you tell me which of you two is the other?"

In the days of dear postage Knowles was contemplating a journey and asked a friend if he could take any letters for him.

"You are very kind," said the latter, "but where are you going?"

"Well, now," replied Knowles, "that inquisitive. I haven't quite made up my mind!"—Youth's Companion.

The best remedy for rheumatism that has yet been discovered. Mr. D. H. Tyler, 150 W. Main St., Galesburg, Ills., writes: "I have used a good many bottles of Salvation Oil, and think it the best remedy for rheumatism I ever used."

A Workman's Time Checker.

An English time check has been designed for use in factories and workshops for keeping a register of the time of the workmen. Its inventor claims that it is the only apparatus of the kind actuated and controlled by electricity. It contains no special clockwork and no complicated parts and requires no fixing. As many checks can be fitted to one clock as may be desired. and any ordinary clock can be adapted for the purpose. Each man is provided with checks, one of which he drops into the slot of the apparatus on entering the building. The checks are subsequently removed, and after their number have been registered placed on a board ready for the men to take when next leaving work. Any number of slots can be provided, but as a rule two only, marked respectively "early" and "late," are required. When the time for beginning work has gone by, the "early" slot is closed by an electrical attachment, and the "late" slot is opened. Before the next spell of work commences the "late" slot is closed, and the "early" slot is made ready to receive the checks of the workmen.—Exchange.

A perfect cure: Mr. Edward E. Broughton, 140 W. 19th St., New York City, N. Y., says this: "I have used several bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family and find it a perfect cure. I cheerfully recommend it."

OVER THE SEA.

Germany is to adopt American grain elevators.

Out of every 1,000 births in England twelve are twins.

France gathers a window tax on more than 9,000,000 houses.

The French navy is to be strengthened by 101 swift torpedo boats.

The catacombs of Rome contain the remains of about 6,000,000 people.

Russia pays no salary to the czar, but he has about a million square miles of farms, mines and other property, with an income of $1,000,000 a month.

The prolific Italian composers produced ninety-two operas last year, of which only two are considered of the first grade—Verdi's "Falstaff" and Puccini's "Manon Lescaut."

George Rea, the famous breeder of Cheviot sheep in Northumberland, Eng., who died recently, was the largest tenant farmer in the kingdom, having in his hands no less than 17,000 acres.

Colorado Gold Mines.

If you are looking for investments you should invsstigate the new gold fields in Colorado. The output of 1894 will more than double that of 1893. New discoveries are being made daily. Nothing like it since the early days of Leadville. The "Gold Miner" tells all about it. A 16-page monthly published in Denver. 50c a year. Send 5 cents in stamps for sample copy. Address "Gold Miner," 1834 Lawrence St., Colo.

The alleged bullet-proof cloth invented by a German tailor, which was much talked of some time ago, has been rejected by the German military authorities. It is three times as heavy as ordinary cloth; is difficult to manufacture into tunics; is clumsy when made up, and finally not bullet proof at all, as it is easily pierced by the projectile of the Lebel rifle.

Ask about the wonderful climate and resources of Southern California. There never was such and opportunity for home seekers. For information regarding this section, address, J. A. Allison, Brewster block, San Diego, California.

Lowell, Mass., is the city of Sipndles, from its leading industry.

Louisville is the Falls city, from its position at the falls of the Ohio.

Chicago is the Prairie city, from the flatness of the land surrounding it.

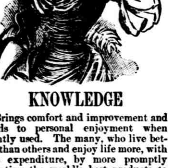
Cleveland is the Forest city, from the abundance of forest trees on its streets.

Mexico is the home of a spider so small that its legs are invisible to the naked eye.

At a recent sale in London a first edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield" sold for $27.

Rattlesnakes are guided over their routes by smaller serpents called pilot snakes.

All cannot be rich, but all may become well off by being contented.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE COW PEA AS A FERTILIZER AND FORAGE CROP.

More Profitable at Present Than Wheat—Detroying the White Grub—Bull Powers Before Calving—Pork Pointers and Household Helps.

The Cow Pea.

That farmer who makes a study of his business will very readily perceive the value of legumes in his crop rotations; not only to obtain the highest results from a present financial standpoint, but to best preserve or improve the natural fertility of the soil.

Nitrogen is undoubtedly the most valuable ingredient taken from the soil, and the most costly one to replace, where commercial fertilizers are used for reaching that end. To the farmers of the West the question of purchasing nitrogen has hardly presented itself, they finding it more profitable to obtain this element by growing the legumes. The clover has long held first rank among these, and has been found not only to largely increase the fertility of the fields but to produce large quantities of provender, besides yielding abundant pasturage.

The cow pea is the legume that has held the highest favor in the South for many years, and is gradually extending its domain northward. In South Missouri it is being extensively grown on fruit lands, and either eaten down by hogs or else plowed under when it reaches its greatest luxuriance. In many respects the pea is held to be superior to the clover. In growth it is more rapid, and doubtless adds in one season more nitrogen to the soil than a crop of clover, while as forage for stock, especially hogs, it is found to be most excellent.

At present the seeds are hard to obtain and cost $1 or $1.50 per bushel. They may be bought in Memphis and perhaps St. Louis and Kansas City; it is probably best to have your local seedsmen order them for you, writes D. W. May of the Missouri agricultural college, in Colman's Rural World. Avoid weevily peas. It is claimed by many that the weevil attacks only the starchy matters and never injures the embryo. however this may be, careful experiments have proven that weevily peas more often fail to sprout, while those that do sprout are found to be less thrifty than those vines grown from good seed.

There are three main objects in the culture of the cow pea, it may be grown for plant food or manure. for forage and for a money crop. As a manurial crop it is either sown broadcast or harrowed in, or else sown in corn after the last plowing. The method of sowing will determine the amount of seed per acre, it varying from one to four bushels of sixty pounds to the bushel. When alone it is best to sow as early as possible in the spring, waiting until the ground is warm and danger of hard frosts is past. Some growers prefer to wait until the first, or even as late as the middle of June in order to avoid the ravages of the pea bug, prevalent in some sections. In this locality, however, I think it unadvisable to wait this late, especially if the crop is to be harvested. When sown in corn the object is manure or forage and the sowing is necessarily late. As a manure the crop should be plowed under just before coming into bloom, as it has been found to hold at that time the highest amount of nitrogen. If desired, potash and phosphoric acid may be added in a commercial form; and these, together with the nitrogen found in the pea vine, will add the three great requisites to the soil.

In diversified farming it is more profitable, especially on the fertile lands of the West, where other objects than the enrichment of the land may be looked for—to pasture the pea crop before plowing it in. It makes a splendid food for the hog in particular. Care should be taken in turning cattle and horses in upon the crop, as death may follow over eating. They should not be turned in hungry, but should be fed, watered, and salted before: they may then be left in as long as desired. Swine are very fond of the pea and there is nothing, perhaps, superior for laying on fat. It is best to turn them in when the pods are fully developed and the pea soft. This treatment not only lays on a large amount of meat in the stock, but the refuse roots and manure add very materially to the fertility of the soil. Sown in corn it adds very much to the value of the stalk field, as well as to the enrichment of the soil; while the soil itself is protected from the washings of late rains. This method of sowing yields from three to fifteen bushels of seed per acre.

Owing to the low price of wheat and the lessening of the yield caused by continued croppings, the growing of cow peas offers two very prominent inducements. At the price now received for the latter the profits must surely surpass those of wheat crops: the yield of peas sown broadcast being from fifteen to forty bushels per acre, on our rich Missouri land probably ranging nearer the latter figure. Again nothing will add more to the richness, and therefore value of our lands, than the growing of this valuable legume. The cultivation is easier than the cultivation of corn: and the harvesting may, by proper methods, become more cheaply done.

It is already manifest that this plant is to reach a much more prominent place on our farms, and the discerning man who takes up its cultivation before its products are cheapened will acquire the greater profit. It is he, who learns that when a product has reached a state of over production, it is to his best interests to grow another upon which he may realize the best results from his labor.

Bull Power.

There are many good reasons why bulls should be worked more than they are, and no good reason that we are aware of why they should not be, except that they are sometimes unruly and hard to manage. When working in a treadmill, however, this objection is of little consequence, and if a little tact is used in feeding his majesty with a few oats after his work is done, he will soon become reconciled to the drudgery and take to it kindly.

The bull has advantage of the horse for this kind of work in that he is not likely to be in demand for other work and can be depended upon when wanted.

The improved conveniences of the modern dairy farm demand the use of a cheap power of some sort for running the separator, the churn, pumping water and sawing wood and cutting fodder, which can be done whenever the wind blows and occasion demands. But a power that can be depended upon for moderate work daily, without regard to wind, and that shall be less expensive and troublesome than steam, is in demand on many dairy farms, and the bull seems admirably qualified to fill this want.

There can be no question that moderate daily exercise is a good thing for the bull; it makes him more vigorous and sure as a sire, more tractable and less dangerous to handle, and greatly diminishes the risk of his suddenly becoming treacherous. The testimony of many farmers who have tried it is unanimous on these points.

Big Cobs.

It is the usual thing to hear the objection made to large ears of corn that the cob is large. How are you going to have a large ear without a large cob? Is it any objection to an ear of corn that weighs a pound that the cob is large? What is the rule to be adopted. Is it not how much will the corn yield to the acre, and not how much will it shell to a given amount in the ear. When we grow corn the real object is to attain the greatest amount from a given quantity of land. Can we get as much per acre from small ears as from large ones? It takes more corn to go round a large cob than it does for a small cob. If there is more corn on a large cob than there is on a small cob then the objection to a large cob is not well nor wisely taken. Farmers do not generally well consider the difference in the yield of crop between large and small ears, while the truth is the size of the ear determines the yield of crop.

Suppose an ear of corn weighs one pound and the cob alone weighs three ounces there, is left thirteen ounces of corn. Now is not that better than to have an ear that only weighs twelve ounces, cob and all?—Journal of Agriculture.

Destroying the White Grub.

The white grub is the especial enemy of strawberry growers, because the two-year-old clover sod, which it is generally advised to plow under for making a strawberry bed, is usually filled with these pests. The best way to get rid of the grubs is to turn a lot of young, active hogs into the patch, fencing it in so as to confine their rooting to the spot that is to be plowed. Feed the hogs some milk and wheat middlings, and then let them root for the white grubs. They will clear the patch sooner than it can be done in any other way and at less cost. We think, too, that the rooting helps to keep hogs healthy, and if they are fed as advised their droppings mixed with the up-turned soil will help to enrich it.—American Cultivator.

Pork Pointers.

The medium sized hog of good quality is more profitable than the very large hog.

Those who will start to feed wheat meal to their hogs will never stop it again till they die.

If your swine pen smells badly, and it will if it is a permanent one, use lime and plaster about it plentifully. A foul pen may generate disease.

Regular feeding of swine is important. If the hog is not fed for an hour or two after its regular time it will eat too ravenously to the injury of the digestion.

The pig that is not vigorous cannot grow. Good health must be insured. Good pasture and plenty of it will make the pig healthy, unless it is diseased to start with.

It has been demonstrated by practical experiments that it costs less to produce lean meat than to produce fat, which means that when a variety of food is given there will be a greater gain in weight, with a fair proportion of lean meat, than when the animal is provided with corn exclusively.

A pig fed on bulky green food will develop a larger stomach than one fed on concentrated food like corn; and when you come to fatten it this enlarged capacity will enable the animal to eat and digest more corn and thus lay on flesh more quickly than the other, and be a profitable hog to grow for market.

Good breeding and early maturity, says a writer, are recognized as the highways toward profit with stock. The good breeding helps somewhat toward the other, but early maturity is mainly a matter of the proper feeding of the young stock. Early maturing is simply impossible if the animals are stinted while they are forming bone and muscle.

Household Helps.

A sponge bath of cold or tepid water should be follo wed by friction with towel or hend.

Pillow slips should be ironed lengthwise instead of crosswise if one wishes to iron wrinkles out instead of in.

Clothes when brought in should be separated and folded at once; if allowed to lie together many wrinkles accumulate.

Dish towels and common towels can be ironed just as well in half the time if folded together once as if ironed singly.

A pair of white gloves or mittens are a comfort to hands taken from hot suds to hang clothes in zero weather; also a close-fitting jacket and hood to keep one from catching cold.

Sheets folded across, bringing the wide and narrow hems together, then folded again, then ironed across both sides, are finished quickly, and look as well as if more time was spent on them.

Ink stains on silver can be removed by mixing a little chloride of lime to a paste with water and covering the spots with it. They will quickly disappear, and the paste should be washed off and the article wiped dry.

When oiled walnut furniture begins to grow dingy it can be made to look as fresh as new by reoiling. Linseed, or even olive oil, may be used, but pure, good kerosene oil is much the best. Rub it well in with a soft woolen rag, and polish with clean, dry flannel.

Broken china may be mended by making a light paste of the white of an egg and flour, cleaning the broken edges from dust, spreading them with the paste, and holding the parts together while wet; wipe off all that oozes out. It must be held or fastened in position until dry. A colorless cement is made by dissolving a half-ounce of gum arabic in a wineglass of boiling water, adding plaster of paris to form a thick paste. Use at once, applying with a thick brush.

And Held It, Too.

"Editor struck a snap last night."

"What was it?"

"Stepped on the preacher's beartrap that he had set for chicken thieves."

GOOD ROAD PROBLEM.

EVILS OF LOCATING ROADS ON THE SECTION LINES.

Necesity of Placing Country Roads Under the Management of Experienced Men—Difficulties Sometimes Encountered in Securing the Right Kind of Material for Good Roads.

By Henry Wallace, Editor Iowa Homestead.

The problem of securing permanently good roads in Iowa is hedged round with many difficulties,

First, the land being laid off in sections, each one mile square, and the roads being located almost universally on section lines for the convenience of the farmers, no attention whatever has been paid to securing easy gradients with a view of decreasing the cost of transportation. No matter what the nature of the ground, unless by reason of streams, lakes or high bluffs where a road is altogether impracticable, it is placed on the section lines. Roads of this character are purely local, affording an outlet for the farms adjoining, and the utmost that is attempted is to make them passable when roads better located are ordinarily good. It follows from this that in the newer sections the road system of the state is constantly becoming worse, and for two reasons; the roads themselves are more difficult to travel, and the distance from point to point, by reason of the necessity of turning square corners, increases with the settlement of the country. The best roads Iowa ever had were made before the public roads were located. In those primitive days travelers took either the valleys or the ridges, generally the latter, and enjoyed roads reasonably level and undisturbed by injudicious improvement by supervisors who lack the conception of either what a good road ought to be or how to make one. As an instance of the lengthening of the roads we might give the following: A county seat is located, as many county seats are, in the centre of the county. A thriving town springs up in the corner of the county, made up of sixteen townships, each six miles square. The distance from the county seat to this town on an air line is nearly seventeen miles. Counting the meanderings necessary to secure the best line, it would be in the neighborhood of twenty, whereas when the country is fully improved and the roads located on section lines, it is twenty-four.

It is quite true that but few of these roads on section lines are anything more than outlets to the farms adjoining; farmers in going to town selecting those roads that have the best bridges, the best gradients and fewest mud holes. Any system therefore that will give good roads to the state must provide first, either for making direct roads that save distance between the leading towns, or for improving in some permanent way the roads which custom and travel have made the leading ones. To obviate the difficulties that have grown out of this custom of placing roads on section lines will involve great expense, as no farmer withwithout remuneration will allow his farm to be crossed diagonally by a public highway, no matter what the advantages may be to the public.

The second difficulty in securing good roads, such as are common in old settled countries and in the older states, lies in the absence of suitable material for covering the road bed. There are comparatively few gravel deposits in the state; and while a large section of the state is abundantly supplied with rock, and particularly the rocks peculiar to the carboniferous formation, these lie at from ten to fifty feet under the surface of the prairie and are exposed only along the streams. It is only in certain localities, therefore, that material can be found for making macadam roads.

The third difficulty in securing good roads is the independence of the Iowa farmer, the tenacity with which he clings to that which is, and the suspicion with which he regards any scheme that involves a large expenditure of money, of which he is expected to contribute the greater portion. He has figured the cost of macadam, of gravel and paving and has concluded that the lowest cost at which the roads generally advocated could be furnished would involve him hopelessly in debt, if not bankrupt him entirely. The more the citizen, or the man of the city, talks to him about the necessity of macadamized roads, of which he is to bear the expense, the more resolutely he sets himself against any proposition to macadamize the road on the line of his farm, and concludes with Hamlet,

What then can be done for good roads in Iowa? While macadamized and gravel roads are yet far in the distance except in limited localities near the large cities, there is very much that can be done, and that, too, without any expense beyond that already incurred, and that should be done at once. There is no better road in the world than an Iowa dirt road when it is good. It is smooth, it is easy on the horse, even if sometimes dusty, and its continuance in this state of grace varies with the years, sometimes six months, sometimes ten. All that depraves a country road in Iowa and renders it horrible to contemplate and a source of profanity, both internal and external, is uncontrolled water. Speaking not now of country roads leading to cities, where there is a great deal of heavy hauling, but of the roads for country use, all that is needed to make a road that will be excellent from six to ten months in a year, averaging about nine, is to keep the water from rising up under it, and provide a way for the rain to run off as it falls. The under waters are found where roads cross or follow sloughs. The wet spots, where the most hideous mudholes occur, are on the edges or sides of these sloughs, and are caused by the rain soaking down through the upper fertile soil, and striking a vein of hardpan or impervious clay, and must therefore come out laterally. The remedy for this is under drainage, either with tile or with rock, laid either under the road-bed or alongside of it so as to catch the water before it reaches the bed. We have seen many of the very worst and most impassable mudholes rendered dry and placed in excellent condition in all seasons of the year, with an expenditure of not over five dollars in labor material. After these wet spots and seepy places have been removed in the manner above suggested, the road-bed should be thoroughly ploughed, harrowed and rolled until it is reduced to the finest possible tilth, then graded so as to allow the water to run off as it falls, and as often as ruts are formed by passing teams in wet weather gone over with a road-grader when it becomes dry and kept in a smooth, well-rounded, oval shape. To secure this treatment of roads, two things must be done: provision must be made in the laws of the state that will allow the supervisor, or whoever is in authority, to find drainage through adjoining lands, wherever necessary, under the law of eminent domain. Unless this is done, narrow minded land owners will effectually prevent by unwise opposition any effective road drainage and hence any permanent road improvement. Again, it is essential that the road districts be greatly enlarged to at least half a township, and better still, a whole township, and the management of the roads placed in the hands of a competent, practical civil engineer; either a man who has spent years in acquiring scientific knowledge or some practical farmer who has good horse sense, an eye that is about as accurate as a full set of instruments under ordinary handling and an honest pride in seeing good roads in his township. It is needless to say that this supervision will require all taxes, whether land tax or poll taxes to be paid in cash, and the men who work the roads, whether they be farmers or not, required to do a day's work for a day's pay in cash.

ABSTRACT AND CONCRETE.

The Pacific coast is fast increasing in the out-put of codfish.

An explosion at the Abercorn colliery in 1878 killed 269 persons.

The savings banks of New York and Brooklyn contain at the present time $455,000,000.

A Barmouth, North Wales, fisherman caught 50,000 herring in one night recently.

Chicago has 626 churches of all denominations, one-sixth of which are of the Methodist faith.

One tree recently cut down in Tulare county, Cal., was thirty-three feet in diameter at the base.

A Boston business man displays a sign on his office door which reads: "Office hours 12 to 1 every other Tuesday."

Redwood trees have remarkable vitality. In a forest that has been cut over the young trees start by millions.

A library of 8,000 volumes devoted solely to the theater, collected by Baron Taylor, has been dispersed in Paris.

In 1893 no less than 1,051 periodicals devoted mainly or solely to literature were published in the United States.

Next to the United States, France has the distinction of having the largest number of savings bank depositors, who have $559,000,000 in bank.

The new tactics adopted for the army contemplate the giving of commands by whistles under certain circumstances instead of by word of mouth.

Eighty-five per cent of New England farms are cultivated by their owners and three-quarters of such farmers are wholly free of mortgage indebtedness.

Electricity is gaining a strong foothold in Japan. Telephone exchanges have been started in several of the principal cities and there is a project of constructing an electric railway in Tokio.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Very Ancient Jokes.

When Themistocles was trying to get money out of the Andrians for the Greece defense fund and told them that the Athenians would come with two great gods, persuasion and necessity, the Andrians replied that the Athenians were well off with two such serviceable gods, but they had two gods who always dwell in their country—proverty and impossibility.

Cyrus' bitter jest about the fishes to the wretched Ionians, who had declined his overtures, and then after the taking of Sardis wanted to come to terms, has too much cruelty to be humorous. "Say," said the insulting victor, "that a piper, seeing fishes in the sea, were too pipe to them thinking they will come out to the land, and when he was disappointed of his hope took a net and inclosed a great multitude of the fishes and drew them to land, and seeing them flopping about said to the fishes, 'Cease dancing to me, since you would not come out and dance when I played.'"—Westminister Review.

$5,800 FROM TEN ACRES.

A. M. Lamb, a market gardener in Pennsylvania, cleared $5,800 on five acres of cabbage and five acres of onions. The reason of this, he says was because Salzer's seeds are so extremely early and wondrously productive. Lightning Cabbage and King of the Earliest Onions he had in the market three weeks ahead of any other home-grown sorts, and consequently received fancy prices. Salzer sends 35 packages earliest vegetable seed, sufficient for a family, for $1, postpaid.

If You Will Cut This Out and Send It With 6c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and a trial package of "Get There, Eli," the sixteen-day radish. w

Talk About Your Cold Weather!

"Talk about your cold weather," said a traveling man just from the northwest; "you ought to see it out there once."

The crowd shivered and pulled up closer to the stove.

"I had a friend up in North Dakota," he went on, "who sent to Ohio for a Gordon setter last fall and expected to have some fine hunting with him. In January I stopped over in his town one day and went to his house to see him. Going up the lawn I noticed one of the best specimens of terra cotta work I ever saw. It was a dog standing near the front door, and it was so natural I almost spoke to him as I went inside. After awhile I spoke to my friend about the specimen.

"'That's the finest terra cotta dog you've got out there I ever saw,' said I.

"'What terra cotta dog?' said he, going to the window, from where I pointed out the dog to him.

He looked at it a minute or two intently and started outside.

"'Terra cotta nothing,' he exclaimed; 'that's my Gordon setter, frozen stiff and hard.'"—Detroit Free Press.

The Mid-Winter Fair a Success.

To reach it take the only direct line, the Union Pacific.

Through first and second-class sleepers, diners. Our advertising matter tells you all about it. E. L. LOMAX,
Gen'l. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Omaha, Neb.

A Big Place.

A Colorado ranchman was paying his first visit to New York, and the next morning after his arrival his host took him down to the Battery on the elevated and then proposed that they walk along back up Broadway.

They kept walking along, shoved and hustled and crowded, the westener talking when he could and his friend watching him closely for impressions. After about a mile of it the westerner became tired of it, but kept plodding along: After about an hour he took his friend by the arm and stopped him.

"I say, Bill," he said, trying to find the vanishing point of the street's perspective, with a weary look, "I say, is it town all the way to the Rocky mountains?"—Detroit Free Press.

There are only a few people who do not talk too much.

DURING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior brands of baking powder. It is NOW that the great strength and purity of the ROYAL make it indispensable to those who desire to practise economy in the kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent—it goes further.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Ways to Make a Living.

"There are more ways than one to make a living," said a demure little woman with flashing black eyes to a reporter who came down town in a School street car last night. "I know a woman who was left penniless in New York. She was riding on the elevated road one day when she was struck with the sameness of the advertisements that are posted up in the cars. She thought that she could write good advertisements and she thought out a lot of little four-line rhymes for a certain article. She submitted them to the advertising manager of that firm and they were accepted and now she is making a lot of money every year with her verses extolling various wares."

"Pshaw!" said the blonde who sat next to the demure little woman. "I know of a case right here in Buffalo that discounted that."

"I don't believe it," said the demure little woman.

"Well, I do, and I'll tell you about it to prove it. A friend of mine who had been doing some newspaper work got the craze for writing advertisements, and she went around to a lot of stores, only to find that they were well supplied with people to look after that branch of their buriness. She did find one firm that was willing to let her try her hand, and she began work. In less than a year she was comfortably off for the rest of her life."

"Did she invent some new style of writing, or something of that kind?" asked the demure little woman.

"No," replied the blonde, "but she married the senior partner."—Buffalo Express.

Facts Worth Knowing.

In all diseases of the nasal mucuous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with douches, snuffs or powders, because they are all irritating, do not reach the affected surfaces and should be abandoned as failures. A multitude of persons who had for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balm.

Bosom Friends.

Fair Customer—As I wish to present a friend of mine with a bottle of your tincture on her birthday, I should like to know if it it is really to be depended on for the removal of summer freckles?

Druggist—To tell you the honest truth, no, ma'am.

Fair Customer—Very Good. Then I will take a bottle.—Noticiero Universal.

"**I Have been afflicted** with an affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—*Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky.* Sold only in boxes.

"Rheumatic rings, $1," is the legend on a card that lies in a tray of lead-colored rings displayed by a New York jeweler. The belief that such rings protect the wearer from rheumatism has a pretty strong hold upon a part of this community. The rings, according to those who deal in them, are made of seven metals.

To a mule's ears a mule's voice is always music.

A bad man can never own anything that is fireproof.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

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

It is hard to understand why boys love to play football and hate to saw wood.

Lack of Interest.

A Yankee with some gift for bragging as well as for getting out of a corner was talking to an Englishman. "We can lick you right smart," he said. "We've allus done it, and can do it again. At Lexington, Concord, Saratoga, Bunker Hill an lots of those places we jest gave you fits."

"Yes," said the Englishman, "I do remdmber those places, but then there was the battle of White Plains. We rather beat you there."

"Well, you did," admitted the Yankee. "I forgot all about that. I shouldn't have thought of it if you hadn't 'a' spoke of it. But then, you see, at that battle the Americans somehow didn't seem to take any interest in the fight."—Exchange.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. 25cts., 50cts. & $1.00.

Exemplary Patience.

The train stops. Peasant Woman (who for a long time has been showing signs of great anxiety, to stout gentleman absorbed in his paper)—I have to get out now. Excuse me, you are sitting on my butter.—Buntes Allerlie.

"Life is a battlefield on which we fight for fame." To preserve health in this fight, use Beecham's Pills, 25 cents a box.

Every drunkard in the world was once a moderate drinker.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

The lazy man believes that there is no hill which is not steep.

Go South Via the Wabash.

Tourists' tickets now on sale to all points. Homeseekers' tickets at half fare on excursion dates, April 10th and May 8th. For rates or folders giving full description of lands, climate, &c., call at Wabash Ticket office, No. 1502 Farnam Street, or write
GEO. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. Agt.,
Omaha, Neb.

Nature makes no vagabonds, the world makes us respectable.

California for Health, Pleasure and Profit.

If going for either, take the direct route, the Union Pacific.

The only line running first and second-class sleepers and dining cars to San Francisco.

Send for our new 1894 pamphlets. All about the Mid-Winter Fair.

E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.,
Omaha, Neb.

One of the saddest condition in life, is to have nothing good to live for.

ALL ALONE,

both in the way it acts, and in the way it's sold, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

A long procession of diseases start from a torpid liver and impure blood. Take it, as you ought, when you feel the first symptoms (languor, loss of appetite, dullness, depression). As an appetizing, restorative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed flesh and strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.

MRS. GOEDERT.

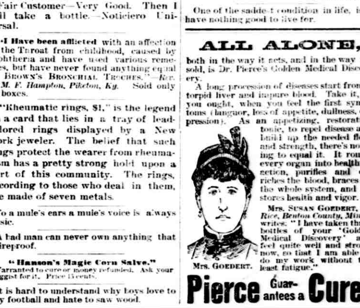
MRS. SUSAN GOEDERT, of *Rice, Benton County, Minn.*, writes: "I have taken three bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and feel quite well and strong now, so that I am able to do my work without the least fatigue."

Pierce Guar-antees a **Cure.**

Use ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR PAINS RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, SCIATIC,

And all the World Knows the CURE is SURE.



Especially for Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. Double sole extending down to the heel. **EXTRA WEARING QUALITY.** Thousands of Rubber Boot wearers testify this is the best they ever had. **Ask your dealer for them** and don't be persuaded into an inferior article.

Skin Eruptions

and similar annoyances are caused by impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into serious maladies. ***SCROFULA, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM*** ARE THE RESULTS OF **Bad Blood**

I have for some time been a sufferer from a severe blood trouble, for which I took many remedies that did me no good. I have now taken four bottles of **S.S.S.** with the most wonderful results. Am enjoying the best health I ever knew, have gained twenty pounds and my friends say they never saw me as well. I am feeling quite like a new man.
JOHN S. EDELIN,
Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

No Hatchet Needed

To Open this Can.

For Hog Cholera this Lye

Is a sure cure if used in time.

For making soap, cleaning house, softening water, it has no equal.

The Housewife's Best Friend.

A valuable washing receipt in each can. For sale by all grocers. It will surprise you.

AGENTS MAKE $5 a Day Greatest Kitchen Utensil invented. Retails 35 cts. 2 to 6 sold in a house. Sample post paid, five cents. FORSHEE & MAKIN Cincinnati, O

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

W. N. U., Omaha—19, 1894.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention this Paper.