A "Guardian Angel."

There is not a Paris vintner with a spark of self-respect under his waistcoat who has not at least one "guardian angel" in his employment. The "guardian angel" is a cherub of placid temper, in smock shirt, ears insensible to vituperation, arms strong enough to parry and support, honesty that can see gold, silver and copper without remembering hocus-pocus. When, by oft wetting his throat, a customer grows limp and so imaginative as to see streets, houses and lamp-posts dancing a grand galop infernal expressly to prevent him from walking home, the guardian angel then makes his appearance, rifles his wet countryman's pockets, draws the weak arm in his, walks the brainless fellow home, gives his wife all the contents of the pockets, and carries away her blessing.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Hood's is Good

"I have been troubled with that tired feeling, also loss of appetite. I could not sleep at night, my face broke out in pimples, and I had headache almost continually. Last April I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now my troubles are all gone. I gave Hood's Sarsaparilla to my baby, not yet eight months old, for sores on his body, and it cured him." MRS. W. J. ROACH, Kilbourne, Illinois.

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The Farm.

Cleanliness in Cow Stables.

I am always interested in articles published in the Farmers' Review and other papers concerning cleanliness in stables where cows for milk are kept. Some articles are very suggestive and valuable to a painstaking dairyman, while others border on the ridiculous, as, one suggests as an objection to washing the udders that the cream would separate in the bag, reminding me of an objection to dehorning published during the past month in a widely circulated agricultural paper: "Just think of it! Nothing applied to the wound to keep the cold air from the animal's brain." There are two primary conditions necessary for cleanliness in the milk pail. The first is in reference to the milker. The difference in milkers is almost marvelous. Any dairyman will be annoyed by the foulness of milk drawn by some employes, while he, under same conditions, will have a clean pail of milk. If a cow has comfortable, fit quarters for lying down after a few brushes by the hand over the flank, bag and abdomen before the pail is introduced there can be no dirt that will contaminate the milk. The fine epithelial dust that falls from the udder may largely be kept out of the pail by an occasional brush of the hand. The loathsome practice of wetting the hands in the milk will not be tolerated by any cleanly person. Second, as to structure of stable. I should have made a serious mistake in the arrangement of my floor but for accidentally seeing some published measurements. Perhaps this will guide some inexperienced person in building. No man can have clean milking without a properly constructed stable. With such, milking is enjoyable as a pastime. Without it, it is a repulsive, dirty, loathsome service. I well remember in my boyhood days sitting down by a cow with tail, hindquarters, sides and bag dripping with semi fluid filth, feeling with disgust my way to the teats and trying to get clean milk, dodging in the meantime a swipe of the tail across my face. Even recently, speaking to a farmer of the profits of dairying, the answer was, "Yes, and live in cow dung." The dimensions of my floor are as follows: from stanchions back to edge of gutter, 4 feet 6 inches. This standing place rests on a 2x4, resting on the bottom plank of gutter; thus the cow stands six inches above bottom of gutter, which is 14 inches wide. On the outside of this bottom plank is spiked another 2x4, and the walk laid on that, making it four inches above gutter and two inches lower than the standing place for cows. This walk is three feet wide, and is always comparatively clean. The gutter has a very slight descent toward the door. For the ordinary sized cow this standing platform is ample. She can rest comfortably and her quarters will get very little soiled. I have four cows too large for this and for them I take a 2x6 and spike it to pieces of 2x4 just long enough to go into the gutter crosswise. This adds six inches to standing room and can be run over when cleaning the gutter. I have horses standing on same line as cows, and after cleaning the gutter gatherings from horse stable are put in bottom and remain till next day. This takes up the liquid and goes with rest to the field, and the liquids are not dripping from tails of cows when when milker comes. And by the way, all my manure, even in this North Dakota, from twenty head of cattle and ten horses, has gone directly to the fields daily without any waste. With such a constructed stable and such management one can have a clean job milking.—L. L. Ellis in Farmer's Review.

Poultry House Floors.

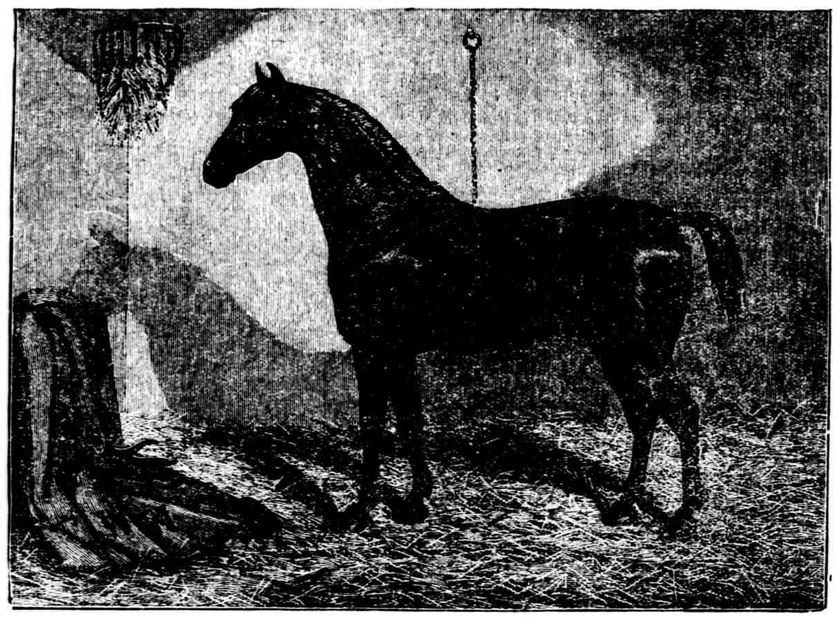
The question as to whether earth or plank is preferable for poultry house floor is quite often asked, writes I. F. Tillinghast, in American Farmer. Having given the subject of poultry house construction a great deal of study preparatory to the erection of some extensive breeding houses, I will give the results of my investigations. The roof being the most expensive part of any ordinary poultry building, it should be planned to cover as much space as possible. I have found a most economical plan is to just set a chestnut post for each corner of the building. If on a side hill, form a basement by excavating straight into the hill so as to form a level earth floor. Front toward the sun or southern exposure, and let the two front posts be ten feet high after being set firmly in the ground. The two back posts should be about two feet shorter. Then about three feet above the ground floor place a plank floor on 2x4 scantling, firmly nailed to the posts. This forms a basement which is to be thickly strewn with chaff, short straw or buckwheat hulls, and to be used for a scratching pen and runway for the fowls in storm weather. It should be tightly inclosed on all sides except front, in which should be a glass door that can be left open or closed, according to the weather. Here the fowls will be protected from wind and storm, yet can get sunlight and fresh air, as well as plenty of exercise by being allowed to scratch the litter over for grain, which is daily scattered in it. But they should not be allowed to roost here. This apartment is connected with the roosting-room above by an inclined plank, on which slats are nailed, thus forming a stairway leading through a hole in the floor. By this arrangement you really double the capacity of your building under a given roof, for you have the whole size of your building for a scratching pen, and the same for a roosting room. And you have solved the floor question by giving them both, the natural earth being best adapted to their needs in the scratching department, and a tight plank floor under their roosts. You are saved the expense of an underpinning and skunks and rats will have no chance to hide under the floor.

That General Purpose Cow.

In the face of all the scientific demonstrations of the last twenty years, we still find some people advocating the so-called "general purpose cow." Even some newspapers, supposed to be educators of the farmer, publish articles like the following:

"A good many farmers are coming to believe that there is a general purpose farm cow, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary. By a general purpose cow is meant, of course, one which is good for butter and milk, and which is sufficiently well bred to impress all her good characteristics on her progeny. She may be of any one of the several breeds, but it is a great mistake to suppose that she may be of no breed at all, for then she would not possess this last and most desirable quality. This ideal farm cow should have a large frame, so that her male calves will be valuable beeves. She should be well pedigreed, so that the heifer calves would have a promise to become as good milkers and butter makers as herself. She should be handled for dairy purposes from the time she drops her first calf, so as to promote a tendency toward a long period of milking. There are many farms on which such a cow will prove of greater value than one handled especially for milk or butter."—Nebraska Farmer.

Now the only fault I have to find with the above is contained in one sentence, "This ideal farm cow should have a large frame so that her male calves will be valuable beeves." I challenge any man that knows how to figure to show where the profit lies in the calf of the "general purpose cow." The trouble is, the people that write such things never stop to figure out where the profit and loss comes in; they just give their impressions. Because one man with a general purpose cow gets $2 more for a calf than his neighbor with a dairy cow can get for his calf, he takes it for granted that he is $2 ahead. The fact is, it represents money out of pocket. The difference in the value of the two calves represents the difference of the cost of keeping those two cows for one year. Let us stop to figure a little. We will suppose that the specific dairy cow weighs 1,000 pounds, and the general purpose cow 1,500. The larger cow weighs 500 pounds more than the other. The Germans have proved by experiments that it takes 2 per cent in weight of food of animals to keep them alive, before they can gain any weght or produce milk. That extra 500 pounds of animal will require 10 pounds of food per day to keep alive. That is 3,650 pounds per year. That amount of extra food can not be obtained for much less than $9. Therefore, where is the profit on that bull calf? It is to be hoped that none of our farmers will follow such thoughtless articles as that above quoted. Farmers should figure out the cost of what they produce for market.—Jay, in Farmers' Review.



SIR GEORGE, THE GREAT PONY STALLION—FIRST PRIZE R. A. S. E.

THE condition of agriculture in Great Britain is in many parts well indicated by the figures which have been published by the agricultural department showing the acreage of the various crops and the number of head of stock in the past and preceding years. In 1873 the total acreage under all kinds of crop, bare, fallow and grass amounted to 31,102,620. Last year this had increased to 32,643,709, or an increase of more than 1,500,600 acres, and yet the acreage devoted to wheat has decreased during the same period to an alarming extent. In the former year it was 3,490,000, last year it was 1,897,000. In the same period of twenty years the grain and pulse acreage, generally known as corn crops, had decreased by 1,800,000 acres, barley having fallen off nearly 360,000 acres, beans 340,000 acres and peas 108,000 acres. Oats, however, showed a distinct increase. There is a slight falling off in the root and green crops. Rotation grasses show an increase, although not of a very serious nature. Bare fallow is considerably less than formerly, while the permanent pasture has increased from 12,915,000 to 16,492,000, and there is little doubt that it will continue to increase.

DIVERSIFYING CROPS.—There used to be an objection to growing grains other than wheat that had a good foundation, but no longer exists. I refer to the former difficulty of marketing oats, barley or rye. The line "all wheat" elevators would handle nothing but wheat, leaving the farmer no chance to sell other grains except to small local buyers who would pay but little or nothing for it. Now, either through "independent houses," that will handle anything, or by getting cars for direct loading, any kind of grain can be shipped to distant markets with the same facility that wheat can. If one farmer does not raise a carload of any one grain named it will not be difficult to get two or more to combine to fill one. There are less barriers to diversification than formerly.—Ex.

BRIMSTONES FOR THISTLES—Mr. Campbell of Dwake, New Zealand, eradicates the Canadian thistle thus: "About twelve months ago I had a patch of these thistles on my farm, to which I applied a slight dressing of powdered brimstone by sowing broadcast with the hand, somewhat similar to sowing artificial manure. This wholly eradicated the weed. Brimstone is a never-failing cure for the thistle. It destroys all vegetable life, and ground treated as I have explained will not support life for two years afterward, but after that time has elapsed it can again be worked with satisfactory results."

HOT IN AUSTRALIA.—The weather in Australia during the antipodean summer has been unusually hot and oppressive. In Adelaide during January the thermometer several times registered over 100 degrees in the shade, and one day it climbed to 107 in the shade and 163 in the sun. In Melbourne the 100 notch has been reached more than once, and the scorching north winds have made the atmosphere exceedingly oppressive. The foregoing figures are from weather observatory readings, and probably do not represent by several degrees the temperature of the city streets.—Melbourne Letter.

DON'T go to work and spend your time and money on fancy houses. The chickens don't know the difference. All they want is to be kept warm and fed well. Spend a little more of your time finding out which ones are earning their board and discharge the rest—not with a time check, but a hatchet.

THE brooder must be kept at an even temperature of about 90 degrees, evenly distributed through the brooder so that there will be no inclination to crowd together.

CARE OF CLOTHES.—All garments should be thoroughly aired after wearing. Under no circumstances should they be hung up in closets or folded away in drawers until they have had every opportunity of drying and purifying by exposure to the open window if nothing more. Even a bonnet or a pair of gloves should not be set away at once, after the fashion of the over-fastidious who can not bear to see an article out of place for a moment. If the bed-room is not also a sitting-room this may be arranged by leaving a window open there all through the day, and shutting the door upon this disorder, which is the highest type of neatness, because it is essential to wholesomeness and health.

ANTARTIC ICEBURGS.—Mr. Bruce of the Dundee Antarctic whaling fleet, describes the whole of the district south of 60 degrees south latitude as strewn with icebergs, which become very numerous south of 62 degrees. The base of the bergs was colored pale brown by marine organisms and other brown streaks were seen beyond the water level. No luminous glow was observed. Clothed in mist they rise their mighty snow clad shoulders to a stately height, or shine forth brilliantly in the sun. Although they are of the purest white yet they glow with color. The crevices exhibit rich cobaltic blue and everywhere are splashes of emerald green.

ILL-EFFECTS OF MINERAL WATERS.—There is no greater or more common delusion than that effervescing mineral waters, including the inferior ones artificially made, are wholesome. They are, on the contrary, even the natural ones that are highly effervescing, injurious to all delicate stomachs. A commission held in France considered this matter, and a good many artificial waters of this kind were condemned as containing lead and other injurious matters. But even without the addition of poison, an effervescing water is a doubtful beverage, and this, notwithstanding the enormous amount of capital invested in the business.

TOAST WATER.—In many cases of illness toast water is recommended by physicians. Stale bread should be toasted until as brown as possible without burning. Break in small pieces, put into a pitcher, and pour on about a pint more of boiling water than is sufficient to cover it. This may be taken either hot or cold, and may be flavored with orange or lemon peel, or some slices of pineapple may be cut into it. This is said to be very cooling and refreshing, and may be taken when other drinks are not allowed.

ROOSTS.—Roosts should be 2x4—better plane them so that the smooth surface may discomfort the lice as far as possible. Have them fastened by dropping into slots. These should be on a frame which has legs in front and hinges behind, so that roosts may be swung up out of reach of hens in daytime. Make the nests single and loose. Put no bottoms in them. They are easier cleaned so.

THERE is some difference of opinion as to washing butter. One says not to be afraid of it—you can wash out the buttermilk taste but not the true butter flavor—while another insists quite to the contrary. No doubt much butter is injured by too much washing.

TO RESTORE polished furniture mix together one part of alcohol and three parts of sweet oil. Rub this on the furniture with soft, old flannel; then polish off with a clean piece of soft flannel.

TOWELS will give better wear if overcast between the fringe before they are washed.

The Household.

Jane Jones.

Jane Jones keeps a-whispering to me all the time,
An' says: "Why don't you make it a rule
To study your lessons an' work hard an' learn,
An' never be absent from school?
Remember the story of Elihu Burritt,
How he clumb up to the top;
Got all the knowledge 'at he ever had
Down at the blacksmithing shop."
Jane Jones she honestly said it was so;
Mebbe he did—I dunno;
'Course, what's a-keeping me 'way from the top
Is not never having no blacksmithing shop.

She said 'at Ben Franklin was awfully poor,
But full o' ambition an' brains,
An' studied philosophy all 'is hull life—
An' see what he got for his pains.
He brought electricity out of the sky
With a kite an' the lightnin' an' key,
So we're owin' him more'n any one else
For all the bright lights 'at we see.
Jane Jones she actually said it was so;
Mebbe he did—I dunno;
'Course, what's allers been hinderin' me
Is not havin' any kite, lightnin' or key.

Jane Jones said Columbus was out at the knees
When he first thought up his big scheme;
An' all of the Spaniards an' Italians, too,
They laughed and just said 'twas a dream;
But Queen Isabella she listen'd to him,
An' pawned all her jewels of worth,
An' bought 'im the Santa Mariar 'nd said,
"Go hunt up the rest of the earth."
Jane Jones she honestly said it was so;
Mebbe he did—I dunno;
'Course, that may all be, but you must allow
They ain't any land to discover just now.

Destroyers of American Homes.

No one with the best interests of our American life at heart can look but with disfavor upon the enormous growth of boarding houses and apartment houses in our large cities, writes Edward W. Bok in "At Home With the Editor," in the April Ladies' Home Journal. To a far greater extent than many suppose are these growing factors the destroyers of our American home system. Each year finds these apartment houses more generally patronized by families. It will indeed be a pity if our American women shall continue to eschew housekeeping during the next twenty years as they have in the past score of years. Nothing bodes so ill for our children. What recollection does life in an apartment house, a hotel or a boarding house give to a child in after years? The sweetest memory to a man is the home of his boyhood, and how little sweetness can there be in the memory of a childhood spent as a "cliff-dweller!" A child has a rightful claim to a home influence, and a mother is untrue to her highest trust when she deprives her child of that right. To offer the argument that a home circle can be established in our modern apartment house just as well as in a home is simply to excuse what we know in our hearts to be an untruth. Home life is only possible in a home. A poor apology indeed for a home is even the most comfortable and gorgeously appointed apartment.

Suggestions on Spraying.

The benefit derived from orchard spraying is no longer doubted by the intelligent and progressive farmer, and is practiced by many who distrusted its efficacy so long. The time for spraying orchards comes in a very busy time and where one is "short of help" seems almost impossible to spare time for the operation, and where one is not positive in regard to results are apt to be overruled by difficulties. Another drawback is the weather at that particular time is apt to be catchy and an unlooked for shower will undo the whole work and so it must be repeated. We must look this business squarely in the face. It is either spray trees, vine, shrubs and bushes or lose them and the fruit also. "Where there is a will there is a way," and as a nation we are great in overcoming difficulties when we are sure we are on the right track. I have sprayed everything that needed it on the farm for seven or eight years past, and shrubs and plants always. Being a florist I took up the orchard spraying as soon as Prof. Cook recommended it, and it pays, and I never think of neglecting it, and if every one else would do the same it would soon finish the business. I have tried several remedies yeats ago for black aphis on cherries, but found none to do as well as the kerosene emulsion. That required but one application to be effectual. The black knot on plums, if pruned away in season, is harmless. The spring is the proper time, I think. Our trees seemed benefited by the trimming off, as the knot is usually on the older limbs I notice, and the trees never bore more or finer fruit. I have a tree pruner and it is a quick and easy way to do the work. I mention my own "deeds" as many read newspaper articles as if only from imagination; "farming on paper," and now after the apple orchards are an unproductive ruin, it is time to unite and set to work in earnest this spring. Every one who owns a tree or vine should make sure that there are no bugs or worms to accomplish more mischief.—Mrs. M. A. Fuller in Farmers' Review.

IN 1878 this country exported 1,698,401 pounds of oleomargarine. In 1893 this export trade had increased to 3,479,322 pounds of the solid and 112,939,363 gallons of the oil. This oil was sent abroad, chiefly to Holland and Germany, to be made into bogus butter, a large part of which finds sale in England. Holland is the great exporter of oleomargarine. In 1891 that country exported more than 140,000,000 pounds of the stuff—principally to England. It is this immense flood of fraudulent butter that has compelled the English to pass stringent laws against adulterated goods; but even these laws are evaded. It is hard to think that indirectly at least this country is at the bottom of the European cheat by providing the oil.

FARMS IN LONDON.—Those who regard London as a densely populated province covered with houses, will be surprised to learn from recent published agricultural returns that 14,000 acres, or one-fifth of the total acreage embraced within the metropolitan limits, are devoted to agriculture and actually under crops. This is made up of 812 acres of grain crops, 2,840 acres of green crops, 401 acres of clover and rotation grasses 10,182 acres of permanent grass-land, 333 acres of small fruits, and 360 acres of bare fallow. Within this area are kept 17,500 head of farm live stock—horses, cattle, sheep and swine.—Ex.

THE principal cause of chickens dying in the shell is too rapid evaporation during incubation. It is often a good plan to immerse the eggs in warm water a day or two before hatching.

Work in the Flower Garden.

In all latitudes south of New York almost all danger of frost is past by the last week in April. It is then time to make ready for the putting out of plants of all sorts, says New York Ledger. Garden beds should be prepared with an abundance of fertilizer and tender annuals may be sown. For this it is a good plan to prepare a litter of light straw or some boards to cover the ground at night and on cool days. This makes it possible to plant seeds at least a week earlier than would otherwise be safe, and the plants get so much farther advanced.

There is another advantage in this, which is that the weeds can be kept down much more easily if the work is begun very early in the season. When seeds are sown late the weeds have a chance to get well established before the tender seedlings show above ground; in pulling the weeds then, it is almost certain that many of the plants will be uprooted. With rare and valuable varieties this is quite an important and item, and one not to be overlooked even by the amateur.

In the training of vines it is important to provide supports at once. Many plants seem to forget how to climb if they are not supported when they first start to twine, therefore some little twig should be put out as soon as they shoot up from the ground.

In putting out large vines such as the cobea, passion vine and similar climbers, a bit of poultry netting is the very best possible support. Started early in the season and protected until fully established, two or three cobeas will entirely shade a porch or window, but it is absolutely necessary that they get an early start. Plants of this kind, that are late in beginning a vigorous growth, rarely make it up during the season, but continue a sort of half-hearted existence, throwing out a few straggling shoots and seeming to lack the vitality that is the charm of the perfect climber.

Thrifty plants such as geraniums, fuchsias, heliotrope, salvias and the like may be cut for slips for mid-season use. In a warm, sunny corner, sink a water-tight vessel of some sort, pan, kettle or tub, fill it with sand, raise the earth a few inches above it, all around, put in the cuttings, make the earth very wet and lay a single hot bed sash over the raised-up earth, covering the top entirely. In three or four weeks the cuttings will be perfectly rooted and may be transplanted to the border. A single thrifty geranium would furnish a score or more of healthy cuttings, and these judiciously distributed in odd corners of the yard would insure any quantity of delicious green until frost.

Salvias are among the easiest of all cuttings to root and will make the garden brilliant with their long stalks of scarlet flowers until the ground freezes. It takes but a little work and time to provide for these useful favorite flowers, and every householder who has a few square feet of ground at command may revel in this most delightful companionship during the entire season.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

"Ugly Girls."

The old aunt who is a confidante of youthful troubles, and helps to smooth family jars; the maiden sister, who acts as nurse when there is sickness in the house; the middle-aged, unmarried daughter, who keeps house for an invalid father and mother, and soothes the declining years of the old people by her dutiful attendance; all these are types of women who may be found in no small numbers among "ugly girls."—*London Truth.*

THERE would be fewer accidents in this world if men would take their wives' advice, for we never yet heard of a man's head being blown off with a shot-gun, or his being run over by the cars, but what his wife said she had often told him to keep away from the railroad track or never touch a gun.

Born, Not Made

Weak by imprudence, are many stomachs. Puny people have, invariably, weak digestion. The robust as a rule eat heartily and assimilate their food. A naturally weak stomach, or one that has become, although not so originally, derives needful aid from this thorough stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The restoration of vigor to the delicate is the prompt effect of a recourse to this professionally sanctioned and universally esteemed promoter of health. Nervousness—a symptom of chronic indigestion—is overcome by it. So are liver complaint and constipation. Incipient rheumatism and kidney trouble it defeats thoroughly, and it constitutes an efficient defense against malaria. But in order that the full benefit derivable from its use should be availed of, it should not be used in a haphazard way, but continually. The same suggestion holds good of all standard remedies.

A Short Creed.

When a young man declared to Dr. Parr that he would believe nothing he did not understand, "Then, sir," said the doctor, "your creed would be the shortest of any man whom I ever saw."

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional cure. Price, 75.

A million matches are used in Europe every twelve minutes.

Irrigated Fruit Lands.

Did you see the fruit in the Idaho Exhibit at the World's Fair? Nothing finer, first premiums and all raised on irrigated land. It's sure, it's abundant, it's profitable, it's your opportunity.

The country is new, the lands are cheap, and the eastern market is from 500 to 1,500 miles nearer than to similar lands in Oregon, Washington and California.

Advertising matter sent on application. Address E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

A LONG time ago, in Mason county Ky., an old toper agreed to fight a ferocious ram, the prize being a quart of whisky. The whole village collected to see the fight. Both man and ram charged at the same time, but the man quickly righted, and, planting his foot upon the lifeless carcass of his foe, demanded and drank the whisky. Just at the moment of collision the man had dropped his head, and the nose, of the ram coming in contact with the elevated shoulders, the animal's neck was broken.

An Echo from the World's Fair.

The Lake Shore Route has recently gotten out a very handsome litho-water color of the "Exposition Flyer," the famous twenty hour train in service between New York and Chicago during the fair. Among the many wonderful achievements of the Columbian year this train—which was the fastest long distance train ever run—holds a prominent place, and to anyone interested in the subject the picture is well worth framing. Ten cents in stamps or silver sent to C. K. Wilber, West. Pass. Agt., Chicago, will secure one.

Billiard Table, second-hand. For sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

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.

BADGER CULTIVATORS, with Shovels and Discs. Send for Circulars. PIONEER IMPLEMENT CO., Council Bluffs, Ia

Sam Houston's Duel.

A correspondent of the Bowling Green (Ky.) *Intelligencer* uncartified an old man of the vicinity who remembered all about "the sensation of the year 1826," the old man being one of the participants in the duel that caused the sensation. To settle a spat that came of hot blood Gen. Sam Houston, then a member of Congress from Tennessee, and Gen. White, of Nashville, agreed that on "Sept. 23, 1826," they would "fight a duel on the Tennessee line; time, sunrise; distance, fifteen feet; weapons, holster pistols." Houston got out of bed at 3:40 a. m. on the 23d, and, sitting in his night clothes, molded two bullets. As the first fell from the mold a dog named "Gen. Jackson" raised a triumphant howl under the window. When the second bullet dropped a game cock crowed long and loud from a neighboring tree. Houston, who was superstitious, cut the figure of a dog on one bullet, and that of a cock on the other. The principals stood at their posts on the second and to the inch. White's lead cut a whistle through the sharp air, but Houston stood unhurt. At the same instant the bullet with the dog mark passed clean through White's body, so that a silk handkerchief was drawn from one side to the other. After the duel Houston selected as his coat-of-arms the famous "chicken cock and dog."

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

The heart of a Greenland whale is a yard in diameter.

Uncle John's Harmless Stomach Powders cure stomach and bowel complaints. Send 2 cent stamp for free sample to U. J. H. S. P. Co., 514 Paxton block, Omaha.

TO SWEAR off smoking and then be presented with a 25-cent cigar is one of those dreadful things which will occasionally happen. People talk of suffering, but they have no idea of the meaning of the word until they are brought to this experience.

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.

Silver was coined in Rome 250 years before the christian era.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."
Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

YOUNG sportsman—"Does your father preserve at all?" Ingenuous maiden—"Oh, no; we use all our fruit for making tarts."

DOCTORS ENDORSE IT.

An Eminent Physician of Arkansas, tells of some Remarkable Cures of Consumption.

Stamps, La Fayette Co., Ark.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE:
Dear Sir—I will say this to you, that Consumption is hereditary in my wife's family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She used your "Golden Medical Discovery," and, to the surprise of her many friends, she got well. My wife has also had hemorrhages from the lungs, and her sister insisted on her using the "Golden Medical Discovery." I consented to her using it, and it relieved her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the past six years. People having this disease can take no better remedy. Yours very truly,
W. C. Rogers M. D.

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W. N. U., Omaha—24, 1894.
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