The Women Know Best.

Much comment has been caused by the official reports of the United States and Canadian governments, in which are presented the evidences of the superior strength, purity and wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

It is true that the good housewife looks upon commendations of the Royal Baking Powder from scientists and official sources such as these very much like "the gilding of refined gold." Her practical experience long since taught her in the most convincing way the great usefulness and superiority of the Royal article. A higher proof than this she does not want and cannot have. Yet it is pleasant for her to realize that the facts established by these great competitive tests, these scientific examinations made under direction of the Government, exactly parallel those she had before worked out in her own common-sense practical way.

It does not appear that any baking powder, when presented in competition with the Royal, either at the Government tests or before World's Fair juries, has ever received favor or award over the Royal or made an equal showing in purity, strength or wholesomeness.

Almost every one eats the skin on apples except when there is company.

American coal has possession of the Havana market.

Epicures, like poets and artists, are born, not manufactured.

My Wife's Nerves

Are weak and she suffers terribly from nervousness, headache and loss of sleep. Such is the testimony of many a man. The poor, tired woman is suffering from impure and impoverished blood. Her food does not digest. She is living on her nerves, because her strength is gone. Her nerves and muscles

Need Strengthening

By the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure, rich blood, creates an appetite, and gives tone to all the organs of the body. This is not what we say, it is what Hood's Sarsaparilla does. "My wife began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about three months ago. She has been in poor health for 15 years. Hood's is doing her good. Her appetite is better, she looks better and there has been improvement in every way." J. W. ROBERSON, Greenfield, Tenn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be sure to get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. I can use Ely's Cream Balm with safety and it does all that is claimed for it.—E. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS from the great

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

"COLCHESTER" SPADING BOOT.

BEST IN MARKET. BEST IN FIT. BEST IN WEARING QUALITY.

The outer certap sole extends the whole length down to the heel, protecting the boot in digging and other hard work.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM and don't be put off with inferior goods.

COLCHESTER RUBBER CO.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE.

Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial send fee in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga. * You order trial return this advertisement to us.

OMAHA Business Houses.

HAYDEN'S

A few specially good things in Clothing and Cloaks. Order them. Your money back if you want it.

200 Newmarkets, colors black, dark blue, brown, drab; sizes 32 to 38, at $1.75 each. These are worth $10 to $15.00.

Misses Long Cloaks, sizes 8 to 12 years, in navy cardinal and deep red at one-half price.

Ladies' Cloaks, 42 inches long, black, blue, brown and tan at $10.00 and $12.50. These are elegant garments and are sold everywhere at $18.00 to $20.00.

A full line of Fur Capes. The leader a beautiful Black Conly Fur, 36 inches long at $9.95.

CLOTHING.

A strictly all wool Cheviot Suit, and a dark Gray Cassimere Suit, that retailed three days ago for $12.50. Now $6.50.

"Our Leader" is a suit made as stylish and well as any tailor-made garments can be. They are cut from the best materials and sell everywhere at from $8.00 to $2.50. Our price is now $11.50.

A genuine Columbian Melton, Kersey or Beaver Overcoat in blue, black, brown or oxford, made with an eye to solid wear as well as style, and retailed everywhere at $12.00. Our price, $5.75.

Boys' Cape Overcoats, ages 4 to 14, in Cheviots and Cassimeres, at $4.75.

Boys' Overcoats, sizes 14 to 19 years, made of Brown Melton, at $4.75.

HAYDEN BROS., OMAHA, NEB.

DON'T RUIN YOUR STOVES Write at once for STOVE REPAIRS Omaha Stove Repair Works, 1209 Douglas St. Omaha

BRUSHES The S. M. GUNSAUL CO., Mfrs. and Jobbers of Brushes of all kinds. Special attention paid to order work. 1029 to 1035 So. 15th St., Omaha.

WANTED An agent to handle our SAFETY LAMP FOUNTAIN. Every house and business man buys them. No money required if satisfactory references given. OMAHA SPECIALTY CO. 508 Bee Bldg., Omaha

CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS. If you want to save from $2 to $10.00 on a suit write for our new Fall Catalogue, containing samples of cloth. NEBRASKA CLOTHING CO., Cor. 14th and Douglas Sts., Omaha.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Homestead—Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Dressing and Shipping Poultry.

In the first place, poultry should be kept without food twenty-four hours; full crops injure the appearance and are liable to sour, and when this does occur, correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than obtainable for choice stock. Never kill poultry by wringing the neck.

TO DRESS CHICKENS.—Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines nor crop. Scalded chickens sell best to home trade, and dry picked best to shippers, so that either manner of dressing will do if properly executed. For scalding chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible, without boiling; pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down three times; if the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick; the feathers and pin feathers should then be removed immediately very cleanly, and without breaking the skin; then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water; hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out of the body. To dry pick chickens properly, the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break and tear the skin.

TO DRESS TURKEYS.—Observe the same instructions as given for preparing chickens, but always dry pick. Dressed turkeys, when dry picked, always sell best and command better prices than scalded lots, as the appearance is brighter and more attractive. Endeavor to market all old and heavy gobblers before Jan. 1, as after the holidays the demand is for small, fat hen turkeys only, old Toms being sold at a discount to canners.

DUCKS AND GEESE—Should be scalded in the same temperature of water as for other kinds of poultry, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some parties advise, after scalding, to wrap them in a blanket for the purpose of steaming, but they must not be left in this condition long enough to cook the flesh. Do not undertake to dry pick geese and ducks just before killing for the purpose of saving the feathers, as it causes the skin to become very much inflamed and is a great injury to the sale. Do not pick the feathers off the head; leave the feathers on for two or three inches on the neck. Do not singe the bodies for the purpose of removing any down or hair, as the heat from the flame will give them an oily and unsightly appearance. After they are picked clean they should be held in scalding water about ten seconds for the purpose of plumping, and then rinsed off in clean, cold water. Fat, heavy stock is always preferred.

Before packing and shipping, poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but not frozen; the animal heat should be entirely out of the body; pack in boxes or barrels; boxes holding 100 to 200 lbs are preferable, and pack snugly; straighten out the body and legs, so that they will not arrive very much bent and twisted out of shape; fill the packages as full as possible to prevent moving about on the way; barrels answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys or geese; when convenient, avoid putting more than one kind in a package, mark kind and weight of each description on the package and mark shipping directions plainly on the cover.

Canadian Dairy Figures.

Some dairy statistics recently published by the Canadian government contain some interesting suggestions to American butter makers. In a table comparing the prices obtained for dairy and creamery butter in the wholesale market of Toronto, it is shown that between June, 1892, and May, 1893, the average of the lowest prices paid for butter was 15.5, and the average of the highest prices 18.6, while the average of creamery butter for the same period was 23.6. Between June, 1893, and May, 1894, the average of the lowest prices for dairy butter was 15.4, and the average of the highest prices 19.6, while the average price of creamery butter for the same period is given as 23.7. It will be seen from these figures that creamery butter sells 8 to 10 cents higher than the poorest dairy, and from 4 to 5 cents higher than the best dairy butter. It costs from 3½ to 4¼ cents a pound to get creamery butter manufactured. A dairyman will then have more for his butter, after paying for the making, by having it manufactured at a creamery. In other words he will receive more for his cream than he will for his butter, if made at home. This table of Toronto wholesale prices sets forth another important fact. While the average price for creamery butter for the past year was just the same as for the year previous, the average of the highest price for dairy butter was one cent higher, and the average of the lowest prices two cents higher than during the previous year. This would be a mean average of one and one half cents per pound; therefore the quality of our dairy butter during the year has greatly improved. The increase in value of our 50,000,000 pounds of dairy butter by one and one half cents per pound means an increased return of $750,000. This improvement in the quality of our dairy butter is due, in a very large measure, to the work of the "traveling dairies," says the Farmers' Advocate. They have developed a spirit of inquiry and a desire on the part of farmers for the most improved churns, butter workers, butter prints and all the latest appliances for successful butter making. They have shown the people in a practical manner how to make good butter, and the best method to adopt to secure a uniform article; and, more than these, they have given object lessons of the proper handling of butter so as to fit it for market, and in this regard have been so instrumental in cultivating a taste for neatness and care in packing butter and preparing it for the consumer that they have well repaid for the expenditure, if nothing more were accomplished.

IN one ton of corn stalks there are seventeen pounds nitrogen, eighteen pounds potash and forty pounds phosphoric acid, worth as a manure $4.76

Marriage in Russia.

In Russia people may not marry a fourth time, nor after they are eighty.

Growth of Corn.

At the Illinois experiment station observations have been made, for several years, of the relation of growth of corn to weather conditions, and the amount of growth at different times. As a result of those obseravations the following conditions have been found to exist: The higher temperature the better the corn growth, and according to the observations made heat seemed to be more beneficial than rain. The most rapid growth in height was made between 3 and 6 feet tall. It grew 2 feet per week for two weeks in succession the last of June, 1890. The excessive rain of April, May and June, 1892, prevented the same growth of corn as in the previous years during these months, but about 3 inches in height per day was made in the last week in July, 1892. The table shows that in the first three years the corn reached its maximum height eight weeks after it was 1 foot high, but in 1892 it kept on increasing in height for ten weeks from this time. No uniform relation between growth of plant and meteorological conditions can be exactly traced from these figures, which cover a period of four years of observations."

Value of Cold Storage.

With the introduction of the telephone, electric appliances of all sorts and the scores of improvements that every year brings us, facilities for cold storage will come in time, and no very long time at that, says New York Ledger. It will be among the easy possibilities to have a series of pipes so arranged that air at a very low temperature will be supplied to households in the same way as we now get water and gas. When that day comes, housekeeping will have lost at least one of its terrors. The possibility of purchasing supplies in reasonable quantity and feeling assured that they will not spoil on account of the ice running out, will be a comfort that every householder will appreciate. Half of the cost of living in some families comes from waste because of no facility for keeping articles purchased. Stale food is objected to on the score of health as well as taste, and ought never to be used under any circumstances. The atmosphere of all densely populated districts is too full of disease germs to make it safe to eat anything that has long been exposed to the air at the ordinary temperature. While extreme cold may not kill existing germs, it prevents their accumulation. Given an article in fresh and healthy condition and it may be kept for a very long time in cold storage without the slightest deterioration. Vegetables, fresh fruits and very many of the delicacies of life need only extreme cold to keep them in usual condition, provided the temperature is steadily maintained, but this must not vary to any appreciable extent. Metal, earthen or stone receptacles with suitable air chambers will be arranged for every household, and the supply will come, perhaps, by meter or other easily arranged rates. When the happy day dawns we may have fruit juices, the most delicate dishes and the most practical productions with very little cost above the original amount paid for them. The health of families will be improved, and with it the tempers, and this will be but one of the beneficent uses of cold storage.

Fruit and Vegetables Profitable.

Prof. Wm. R. Lazenby, than whom there is no more competent man to make the statement, affirms that he never knew of a community where fruit and vegetable growing was overdone. We believe this to be true, and from a rather wide observation we believe that this business is one that creates a permanent demand when inaugurated in any district, no matter how unpromising it may have appeared to be, when begun. We know of communities where the ones who first started out in this line were looked upon as visionaries who would never make the business pay, but who are now enjoying a competence, while others are making money by following in their footsteps. The truth is that the more of a certain line of goods or products of any kind there is produced in any community the wider becomes its reputation in this respect, and the more buyers there are who are attracted to it. Certain districts in Ohio, for instance, are noted for their onion crops in all the markets of the country, and buyers from distant points regularly visit those districts to purchase the crops. Others are just as well known for the production of strawberries, and the demand reaches as far as Chicago on the west and to distant points in other directions. So with other crops of this class. Grapes, berries, potatoes or any other crop grown by horticulturists, if grown in large quantities in any section of the country, become objects of competition among large buyers and good prices rule. If the market is not so wide as in case of small growers there is always a permanent demand at home up to certain limits, and as soon as this is reached other markets are opened. There is not the least danger of horticulture being overdone in this country for a long time.

SECURE A WATER SUPPLY.—Throughout a very wide range of country, farmers have suffered seriously from drouth during the past season. Drouths have become of such frequent recurrence that where it can be done with any reasonable outlay, there is no farm improvement which will pay a better return than a good water supply—a supply sufficient for at least the irrigation of part of the farm.

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

Prof. W. F. Massey of the North Carolina experiment station, gives the following method of keeping sweet potatoes. It was written for the climate and facilities of that state. In Ohio and neighboring states some other material, straw or leaves, would have to be substituted for "pine straw," and the earth covering would need to be deeper. Prof. Massey says:

The following method I have found to keep sweet potatoes in perfect order until June. Procure a good supply of pine straw from the woods in a dry time and keep it under cover ready for use. Dig the potatoes as soon as the frost cuts the vines. If not convenient to dig at once, cut the frosted vines off at once or they will harbor fungus growth that will damage the potatoes. Dig on a warm, sunny day—lay the potatoes along the row as dug, and do not allow them to be bruised by throwing into piles. Handle at all times as gently as eggs. Allow them to lie in the sun during the day, and in the evening haul to a convenient place. Place good layer a foot thick of pine straw on the ground, and on this pile the potatoes in steep heaps, not over twenty-five bushels in a pile. Cover the piles thickly all over with the dry straw—now build a rough board shed over the piles, and let them remain until the weather grows colder, or until they have gone through a sweat and dried off. Then cover the heaps with earth six or eight inches thick and beat smooth. The important points are the sweating under the previous cover of the pine straw before covering with earth, very careful handling, and the board cover over head. Dry earth keeps out more cold than wet earth. If for family use, put in smaller piles and take up an entire heap at once for use, keeping them in a dry, warm place while using.

"Mummy" Wheat Will Not Grow.

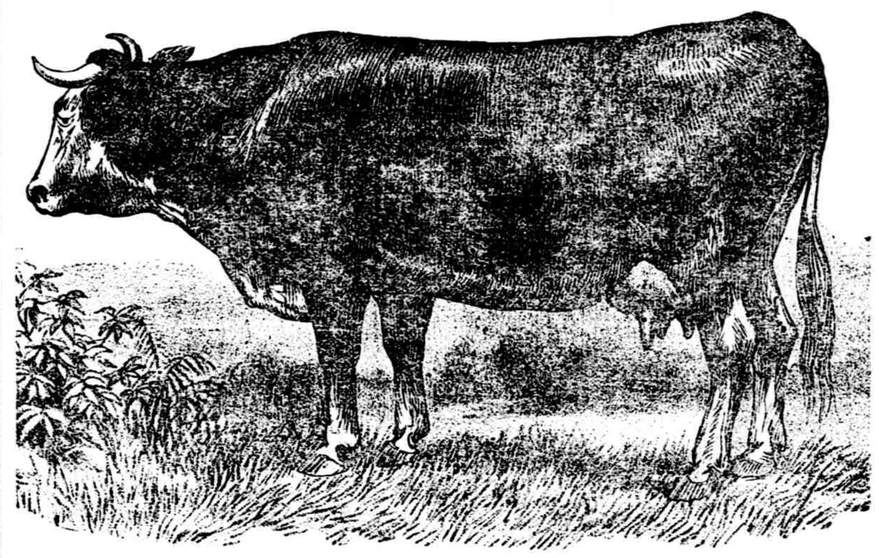
It has been published repeatedly as a fact that wheat taken from deposits made with Egyptian mummies will grow when planted, though it be 3,000 or more years old. There is no truth in these stories. How they originated is told by a recent Egyptian traveler. Every visitor to Egypt is called on to purchase what the seller impudently declares to be mummy wheat, but which is really wheat of the present or last season's crop. Sometimes a man is found credulous enough to buy some of this so called mummy wheat, and, of course, it grows when planted. Some of them have even shown grains of Indian corn as the grain they have found in Egyptian tombs, though this is an exclusively American cereal, not known in the old world until after Columbus discovered America. This very year Lord Sheffield, of England, brought home some wheat that he found in a newly opened tomb. It was duly planted, but not a single grain germinated, though placed under the most favorable conditions for growing.—Ex.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.—Fifteen years ago Prof. W. J. Beal buried twenty lots of fifty seeds each of twenty-one species, mostly weeds, the seeds being mixed with damp sand and placed in eight ounce bottles. After the end of five years, and again at the end of ten years these seeds were tested, and now at the end of fifteen years an addition al test has been made, which shows that many of the seeds still retain their vitality. They were sowed this spring, and are still coming up. The seeds of some weeds belonging to the mustard family, like shepherd's purse and pepper grass, all retain their germinative power, while those of May weed (anthenis cotula), evening primrose, purslane, narrow dock and mullein are still very much alive. In another paper on the "Vitality of Clover Seed," Dr. Beal stated that some twelve years ago he selected from a second crop of red clover the seeds of fifty good heads from five plants, which were placed in a glass bottle and exposed to the light. On the first of June of this year fifty seeds of each lot were tested, and a month later a second lot were tested, which showed that an average of 36 per cent germinated. As a practical matter, farmers may, therefore, rest assured that if their clover seed is well cured and kept free from insects and vermin, there is little danger but that it will germinate for at least five years.

READY CASH ALWAYS.—Eggs are cash in market at all seasons, and the returns from the hens come in daily. With a choice flock of hens the home market—the farmer's table—is the most important, for the hens enable him to have a fresh supply during all seasons. We know of a poultryman living in the suburbs of a large city who claims that his hens not only provide him with an abundance of eggs, with occasional poultry, but enable him to purchase all the milk and vegetables required for his family of five persons, yet he goes to his work at 6 o'clock in the morning and is not home in the evening until 7, his little boy attending to feeding the flock and collecting the eggs before and after school hours, the cleaning of the poultry house being done on Saturdays for a small consideration. The neighbors come to his house to buy his fresh eggs, paying cash for all they receive. There is no waiting for crops to grow or sending off to the city markets, but every day the hens give cash returns and pay well.—Mirror and Farmer.

IT isn't too early to single out the roaster that is to grace the table the coming Thanksgiving.

THE cranberry crop is only one-half of the average and prices are likely to be firm.



A FRENCH COW OF THE ORDINARY TYPE.—FROM FARMERS' REVIEW.

CHECK THE WEEDS.—We never liked the practice of letting the weeds grow until their seeds were ripened, which is often defended by the plea that they can then be gathered together and burned. A great many weed seeds are shelled in cutting or pulling the weed and getting it to the heap. Then unless some dry wood is used to make an extremely hot fire, it is by no means certain that all the weed seeds will be destroyed. The heat of fire bursts the seed pods, and they fall to the earth. If the fire burns slowly without much heat, the carbonic acid gas which is thus developed does not rise and be dissipated into the air, but remains at the bottom to burn. The weed seeds are thus protected, and will often spring up, especially around the edges of the fire where a heap of weeds was burned the previous year.—Ex.

A TESTED COW.—The exhibitions of the Babcock tester at many of the agricultural fairs has been a useful advertisement for it, and an excellent object lesson for the dairymen, who should use it to test their milk at home, that they may learn which cows give the best milk. However, we should not care to buy or condemn a cow because of the result of a test made under the condition of an animal in a strange place and surrounded by thousands of strangers. We do not know enough about it yet to know whether there would be an excitement that would increase or decrease the fat in the milk from its normal condition. And the results would be apt to vary much with different animals. An old stager that had been taken to a dozen or more fairs might not notice it at all, while a younger, nervous heifer, never away from home before, might be greatly excited by her strange surroundings.—Ex.

COLORING OLEO.—Oleo is a villainous brand simply because it is only sold as butter. If every state would pass a law making it a criminal offense in the manufacture to color it, the stuff would die of its own accord. It tastes like white lard, and it naturally looks like white lard, and it is a sin and a shame that it should be allowed to masquerade as yellow butter. The south is the peculiar victim of this fraud, and yet there is hardly a state below the line that has the usual oleo laws against its fraudulent sale. Hence, we say, encourage dairy organization.—Elgin Dairy Record.

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER.—A new material is proposed as a substitute for leather. It is called "flexus fibra" and is derived from flax, suitably prepared and oiled. It has the same appearance as leather, is particularly supple and takes a polish equally well with the best kinds of calf. The material is said to possess great tenacity, while affording great ease and comfort to the foot when made into shoes. Flexus fibra, being of vegetable origin, is calculated also to facilitate free ventilation and thereby to obviate the discomfort arising from what is called "drawing" the feet.

ANY FOOL CAN'T FARM.—The farmer in whatever branch of agriculture he may be engaged, who neglects to study carefully the commercial aspects of his occupation, will fall far short of realizing the best profit that is possible from it. He must watch the markets, know when and where and how to sell, where to buy, the value of cash purchases, and all the detail that goes to the making of a successful market. All of which goes to disprove the saying that "any fool can farm."—Ex.

Valuable Woods.

Many of the finest woods in existence are yet unknown, or only slightly known, to the manufacturers of wood in the civilized world. The woods of Central and South America are, perhaps, the most remarkable as well as the least known. In the yet untouched forests of this continent are many woods far finer than any of those now in use. These woods range from pure white to jet black in color, and many of them are most beautifully marked and veined. Some of them are so hard that they turn the edges of axes, chisels and other tools, while the band saw cuts them only slowly. In the Columbian exposition there were many displays of little known woods, and the finest of them were those from Argentine Republic, Brazil and other South American countries. Some of these southern woods yielded to the teeth of the band saw, not the ordinary sawdust, but fine powder, fine as the finest flour, so hard were the woods. Some of them burnt but slowly. Others possess qualities that keep them free from insects. Some of them seemed to be practically indestructible by air and water. All along the eastern slopes of the Andes, up to the snow line on those great elevations, throughout all the great river valleys, and in some of the wide areas of level country in South America, are great forests of fine woods that are especially fit for the finest cabinet and furniture work, and also for shipbuilding, carpentry and other industrial arts in which wood is the "raw material." These great forests are now an unknown quantity in the commercial world, but they will come rapidly into the knowledge of men and into industrial use when once the railroad has reached them. Before many years, it is safe to predict, the South American and Central American republics will be threaded by railroads, and then those wonderful woods will be drawn upon to supply the demand for new and fine woods in all the civilized countries.—Lumber World.

Fraud in $20 Gold Coins.

Boston Journal: A new system of fraud has made its appearance upon the larger denominations of our gold coins. New and unworn pieces are selected, that they may circulate with less suspicion, and the circumfrence and weight slightly reduced, to the extent, say, of 75 cents to a dollar, by turning down the milling on the edge and remilling it. In the absence of scales this fraud can only be detected by comparison with a piece that one is sure has not been tampered with. Several of such coins have been stopped at the Boston sub-treasury. They were chiefly $20 gold pieces.

Hardiness of the Crape Myrtle.

Philadelphia is about as far north as the crape myrtle grows hardy. Though killed to the ground, it will push up and flower like a herbaceous plant. Possibly it would give an attraction to gardens in this herbacious way, much farther north than Philadelphia. Several correspondents write that it is not always killed down even so far north as Philadelphia. One at Chestnut Hill, a part of Philadelphia, instances a specimen five to six feet high, which must have passed several winters unharmed.—Meehan's Monthly.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that can not be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

How to Read.

We cannot too strongly impress every daughter with the fact that habits of reading are wonderfully powerful. Early learn to read only good books, and read them critically and thoughtfully. The purpose for which we read a book must not be mere pleasure. We must aim to obtain and retain the author's thought and meaning. Few good books do not have some particular question upon which they dwell strongly. A few well directed questions from father, mother or brother will help to bring this to light, and in addition will enforce the fact that an opinion of one's own is of more value than a dozen that were begged, borrowed or stolen from some eminent man or woman. Many people regret that they were not early taught to consider the author's name a portion of the title of his book and are continually remarking, "Oh, I can't remember who wrote that book."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Best Magazine and the Cheapest.

In the present increase of cheap magazines it is well to remember that those which retail at ten cents are sold at but a few cents above the cost of the paper and printing. Judged by mere bulk they contain hardly half the amount of reading matter that is found in the larger magazines, and however interesting they may be, the features that have made the American magazines, and especially "The Century," famous throughout the world, are not possible in these lower priced periodicals. Among these features are great historical and biographical works such as the War Papers, upon which there was expended for text and illustration some $200,000; the "Life of Lincoln," for the right to publish which in "The Century Magazine" the authors were paid $50,000; the "Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson," etc. Paper and printing are only two of many items of cost which go into such a magazine as "The Century."

In a line with its other great enterprises The Century Co. is now beginning what is pronounced

"THE BEST LIFE OF NAPOLEON YET WRITTEN."

It is by Professor William M. Sloane, and is not a mere series of reproductions of prints and pictures, but a historical work of the first importance. Professor Sloane has been engaged upon it for years, much of the time having been spent by him in France, where he had access to the national archives; and all the recently discovered memoirs and reminiscences have been at his disposal. To illustrate this great history The Century Co. have made special arrangements with many modern artists for the exclusive reproduction of masterpieces of modern art relating to Napoleon, and in addition, there will be original drawings made directly for the magazine by a great number of French and American artists.

This is only one of many features for the coming year. In addition, such a magazine as "The Century" finds it possible in its paper, printing and general typographical excellence to preserve the best traditions of the art of book-making, and each number of the magazine, selling for thirty-five cents, contains in well-printed and convenient form an amount of literary and art material which could not be secured in ordinary book form for less than five dollars. The high standard of "The Century" in all its departments will be more than maintained during the coming year. Can you afford to be without such an educational influence in your household?

The Language of Flowers.

A lady received a box of flowers with a name inclosed she had known in her younger days. She at first could not quite understand their meaning. She studied them all carefully, thought out their meaning and put them in the following order, when she could read their language clearly—Joy, blue periwinkle, rosemary, arbor vitæ, fritillary: "My dear friend. Early friendship's remembrances are unchanged. Will you permit me to call?" The lady returned her card with a simple spray of wisteria, which was interpreted "Welcome." Florists often have inquiries for flowers with sentiment. The language of the ross, lilly of the valley, carnation, violet, pansy, jonquil and narcissus are generally chosen. When Dutch hyacinths "their bells do ring a looking for spring" they are much in demand. If you add a spray of fine fern, it adds sincerity to your sentiments.

A Christmas Woman's Magazine.

The sparkle of bright music, in a new ballad by Sir Arthur Sullivan, entitled "Bid Me at Least Good-Bye," adds much to the pages of the Christmas Ladies' Home Journal, in which the full piano score and words are given. Frank Stockton opens one of his cleverest tales with an equally clever title "As One Woman to Another;" Eugene Field is particularly happy in a striking bit of character verse, to which a whole page of illustrations is well given. As a whole it is a clever number. The subscription price of the Ladies Home Journal is one dollar per year. Published by the Curtis Publishing company, of Philadelphia.

A Famous Show of Beauty.

The show of distinguished beauty, transfixed by famous artists, which is now taking place at the Academy of Fine Arts in New York, has been anticipated by the Cosmopolitan Magazine in its November issue, in an article by Wm. A. Coffin, with illustrations of some of the more beautiful faces. The "Great Passions of History" series has for this month's subject the romantic career of Agnes Sorel, who influenced the destinies of France under Charles VII. "The Art Schools of America," "The Great British Northwest Territory," "The Chiefs of the American Press," and the "Public Library Movement," are amongst the Cosmopolitan's table of contents. Survivors of the war and their children will find intense interest in "The Story of a Thousand," a pleasant narative begun in this number by Albion W. Tourgee, who tells in a graphic way, of a regiment which saw fierce service—of its organization, its marches, its sports, and its death-roll.

Love is a game at which both players always cheat.

The raw silk from Kansas cocoons is said to be the test in the world.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

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

How to Hang a Gate.

Dig a large-sized hole for the post three or four feet deep. Place the tip end of the post in the hole with the end well charred to prevent rotting. The butt will be above the ground. Before placing the post in the hole make the portion to be above ground of even size or diameter. The portion to be in the ground should be flattened or cut square to prevent turning when placed permanently in position. Use the plumb line when setting to obtain the correct position. The post should lean back from the catch post an inch and incline 1½ in from the side the gate opens on. This will cause the gate to shut itself when half open or stay open when opened for a team. Fill around the post with rocks and earth well beaten in. Be careful not to get the post out of its position, then hang the gate, and you will be surprised to see how nicely it will work. Setting and fastening the post is the principal thing.—W. A. Sharp, Greenbrier Co., W. Va.

A Gross Act of Cruelty.

Why should we be cruel to ourselves? It is a piece of senseless inhumanity, for instance, for any one of us to inflict upon his bowels and stomach the convulsive, griping, violent action of a drastic cathartic. Many people enamored of pills, powders and potions are continually doing this. They are only "keeping up the agony," perpetuating the disturbance, by this foolish course. Who don't they take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and get thoroughly and promptly set right? This supreme laxative never gripes, never produces violent effects of any sort. Yet it is very effective and brings about permanent results. For liver complaint, dyspepsia, nervousness, lack of vitality, rheumatic and kidney complaints, it is eminently serviceable, in old age and to accelerate convalescence it is strongly to be commended. Use it for malaria.

Newspapers Left In Cars.

New York Sun: "What do you do with all the newspapers you collect?" asked a passenger of an elevated railroad conductor as he left the train at the city hall station, and following the example of half a dozen other passengers, handed a morning paper to the conductor and saw him add it to a bunch already bulging in his pocket. "Oh, give 'em to the engineers, firemen, ticket choppers, yardmen, track-repairers and others along the line," was the reply. "They look to us regularly for their favorite paper, and we always have more than enough of all sorts to go round."

"Body Rested, Mind at Ease."

That is what it is when traveling on the fast trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; besides there is no chance to "kick," for the accommodations are up to date, the trains keep moving right along and get there on time. These lines thoroughly cover the territory between Chicago, La Crosse, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Aberdeen, Mitchell, Sioux Falls, Sioux City, Yankton, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and Northern Michigan. All the principal cities and towns in that territory are reached by the "St. Paul" lines, connecting at St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Omaha with all lines for points in the far west. Write to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill., for one of their new map time tables and a brochure giving a description of the new Compartment Sleeping Cars. Tickets furnished by any coupon ticket agent in the United States and Canada. The finest dining cars in the world are run on the solid vestibuled, electric lighted and steam heated trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

The Old Men of Today.

This is supposed to be the era of young men, but the truth is there were never more famous old men on deck than we have today.

Mr. Gladstone is 85 and M. Jules Simon is 80. Both are physically strong and active, and they are now doing some of their best work.

Bonaldo, when past 80 and utterly blind, stormed Constantinople. Titian was painting his finest picture when he died in his 100th year. Sir Isaac Newton was president of the Royal Society at the age of 83, and Landor finished his "Imaginary Conservations" at the age of 89. Brougham was a strong debater at 80, and Lyndhurst when over 90, spoke in the house of lords. Franklin was governor of Pennsylvania at the age of 82, and we now have Morrill in the senate at 84, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, who died recently at the age of 85, was as brilliant as ever.—Atlanta Constitution.

The lack that won't tend will some day have to break.

Life is not worth living unless you live it for somebody else.

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.

ST. JACOBS OIL the perfect cure for **SCIATICA.** cures **Bruises.**

The Brightest Light.

The great searchlight made by the General Electric company, and which was exhibited at Chicago, afterward at the Winter exposition, San Francisco, has found a final home and resting place at Mount Lowe, California. It is estimated that the rays of this wonderful light can be seen at a distance of 200 miles when the air is clear.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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 Christmas Number of Harper's Magazine comes in a cover printed in colors from a special design, and is unusually strong in artistic features. More than one hundred pictures, signed by well-known names, illustrate its stories, poems, and general articles.

Only a trial of Piso's Cure for Consumption is needed to convince you that it is a good remedy for Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis.

The man who speaks the truth in love will always talk to some purpose.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

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

Sulphate of atrophine is the only known antidote for toad stool poison.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

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

In everyone but a lover it is a sign of thoughtfulness to scratch the head.

Winter Tourist Tickets Via the Wabash Railroad

Are now on sale to all the winter resorts of the South, good returning until June 1st, '95. ALSO HARVEST EXCURSION TICKETS to all points south on excursion dates. In addition to above, Railroad and Steamship tickets to all points in the UNITED STATES and EUROPE, at lowest rates. For rates, tickets, excursion dates and full information or a copy of the Home Seekers Guide, call at Wabash Office, 1502 Farnam street, or write

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

You can tell by the flavor of the honey where the bees have been.

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

Nine troubles out of ten will run when you look them squarely in the face.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made to do ten horse-power work something is going to break. Very often the hard-worked man coming from the fatigue of the office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then too, many foods are about as useful in the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill used stomach refuses to do its work without the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not receive nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill used brain is morbidly wide awake when the overworked