Among the curious inventions issued last week as reported by Messra Sues & Co., Patent Solicitors, Omaha, Neb., is found a pneumatic tire within the tread of which the inventor has placed a pocket which is filled with a selfhealing composition which as soon as the tire is punctured oozes out and sutomatically repairs and seals the puncture. Another noticeable device is that of a Frenchman who gets a patent for a thill or shaft composed of a series of compressed paper layers between which is fixed a flexible steel plate. A unique puzzle has been patented to a New Jersey inventor, which comprises a series of transparent pictures of nota-ble persons which can all be placed in one frame and held up to the light, when a curious composite picture is the

patent for a composition for destroying Among the Nebraska inventors who secured patents were the following: Emil R. Draver, Alliance, Neb., grain scouring machine and a sifter or chop grader: George R. McCoy, Osecola, Neb., combined suspenders and shoulder braces; and Henry Obermeyer, Beatrice, Neb., churn.

result. A Michigan man obtained a

Any information relating to the law and sale of patents may be had free upon addressing Sues & Co., Patent Solicitors, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

Under the general name of Riverside School Library, Mesers Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that they will issue in attractive style and at moderate prices a series of fifty books peculiarly wited for school libraries. These books have been chosen largely from the first literature which has stood the test of published. The suggestions of more than one hundred prominent educators of this country have aided the publishers in their choice.

Rutabages for Fedder.

It is gratifying to see so many American farmers putting their waste places or spare pieces of land into rutabagas and turnips for early fall or long winter feeding. They are getting the European idea of root crops. There the turnips and rutabagas are sown broadcast as are almost all grains, and if not desired as roots, the foliage then is used for green food. Just imagine the results of a twenty-acre oatpatch treated in this way! Think of the tremendous amount of green fodder, magnificent fodder too, coming into full play during hot August and September. Why, a field of rutabagas and turnips, there, for cattle food is worth almost as much as the oats gathered therefrom! Another good plan is to sow rutabaga seed, especially the variety known as Salzer's LaCrosse, Wis., Mammoth Russian variety, or his Milk Globe turnip sort, at the rate of one-half pound per last cultivation. This will give you two good crops-one of corn, the other of roots from the same land! One advantage of the rutabaga is that it can be sown at any time of the summer for green food, while a sowing the latter part of July is the best in northern states for big, sweet, juicy roots for winter storage and use.

Whenever you make a mistake, make it teach you something.

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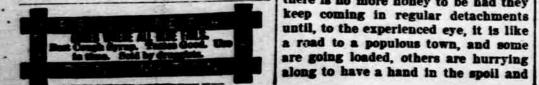


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FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST AGRICULTURISTS.



Experiment Station

In 1988 the station commenced a series of experiments with grasses and forage plants with a view of determining:

1. What plants will restore fertility to the soil most rapidly, and at the same time give fair

returns in hay or pasture. 2. What plants will make the mos permanent meadows. 3. What plants will make the best permanent pastures, especially for winter grazing.

4. What hay producing plants are

best for temporary use. Since the commencement of the work, 586 species have been grown, many of them on soils widely different in character. Sowings have .cen made at different seasons and under different conditions; seeds of the more promising sorts have been distributed to the world's judgment, and yet is as ising sorts have been distributed to fresh and inviting today as when first planters in different parts of the state, and special attention has been given to the fertilizing and winter grazing values of each species. When this work was commenced, almost no hay was grown in the state, except what was used by planters for home consumption, and thousands of tons were shipped into the state annually. The census report for 1880 gives the yield of hay in Mississippi as being only .83 tons per acre, against an average yield of 14 per acre for the whole United States. In 1893 the yield of hay for this state had doubled, being then 1.66 tons per acre against an average of 1.32 tons for the whole country. In 1895 the average yield in Mississippi had increased to 1.95 tons, against an average of 1.06 tons for the whole of the United States, or 84 per cent above the average, and 114 per cent above the average yield in the northern and central states of the Mississippi valley.

> Hunting for Honey in Texas. Boston Evening Transcript: We have and wonderful weather here for some weeks past, cold at times, but no frost for several weeks, and in consequence We seldom have such a spring. The flowers are in the greatest profusion and infinite variety the hills and valleys are dressed in a coat of many colors. The great white heads of the Spanish daggers look like ghosts as they stand around on the hillsides. At a distance the leaves of the plant are isible among the general green, and the flower stalk stands tall and stately with its load of creamy bells, the whole cluster being often four feet from the top buds to the lower flowers, and a foot and a half in diameter.

> There is another shrub with purple lowers that is very much in evidence just now; some of the bushes are covered so closely with blossoms as to leave only little places through which the crisp green leaves show. The flowers are in clusters five or six inches long, drooping from the end of each twig, and one must see them to have an idea of their gorgeous beauty. There are whole hillsides of them, too, piled one tier above another. Still another shrub with a flower the color of peach blossom is the most beautiful of all. There are several large places on the range where cedar brakes have been burned, and they are almost entirely covered with these bushes, and in looking over the tops of them on a level it seems like a pink wall, with the old black cedar trunks and burnt pines looming over them in gaunt derision. The warm weather brings the bees

out in full force, and I am more than ever fascinated with the little insects. never see one sipping at a flower or flying along in the air but he says: "O. no, you can't find my house; others you may find, but mine, never." And forthwith I take up the challenge and never cease hunting until I find it Though two or three years may pass I seldom fail to do so eventually, and you have no idea what fascination there is in it after one has experience. I can usually, after seeing several bees go home and after getting the course laid off, run them home in a couple of hours, unless they go more than two miles. It seems ridiculous to any one who does not know their ways to make such a claim, but it can be done. To any eye except a bee hunter's a bee in the air is invisible. I question if many people ever saw one flying, unless it was in the act of alighting on a flower, but they travel through the air as peo-ple travel on earth, and wonderful powers of sight they must have. Besides that, there is no doubt in my mind that there is an intelligent order-

and harrowed. ing of the whole business of the hive. and a means of communicating of one with the others. CORN

Sometimes i take a lot of comb with a little honey on it, and set it on the top of a hill, or in an open place where I can see in all directions, and leave it for a day or two, until the bees are working at it strong, and can then run them home in a little while. When I have leisure I stay and wait for them to come, and encourage them by burning a piece of comb every half hour or so. If it is a warm, bright day in winter and the comb is within two miles of a swarm, they will come before the first hour is out. The first one, in ever narrowing circules, until he finds the exact location of the sweet smell; he examines it from all sides, slowly buzzing around it, and finally alights, inserts his long, slim tongue in a drop of honey, sets his pump to work, and in a few minutes is as full as he can fly. Slowly he rises, carefully scanning the country as he gets higher, so that he can tell the others the exact locality of his find, probably. As he gets still higher, he feels confidence,

and away he goes, slowly and carefully,

but directly toward home. I generally time the first bee, and can judge accurately as to distance by that, allowing about fifteen or twenty minutes to a mile, going and coming. The bee never delays an instant, except to unload and make his report, and then is off again. If it is a reliable bee his first report is heeded and three bees, or in rare cases four, are sent at once after him, arriving at the bait a minute after the first one comes for the second Once or twice I have seen the first bee make two or three trips alone, as if his report had not been considered truthful enough for others to be sent to his aid. If the swarm is at work elsewhere there are seldom more than twenty sent to the new place, but if there is no more honey to be had they

seldom getting far from the beaten track. As one pears the hive (tree or cave, as it may be) the coming and go-ing becomes incessant, some high in tion of fowl cholers. In the report of the air and others close to the ground, the commissioner of agriculture, D. E. but all busy and eager to be doing their Salmon, for that year is given a par- GATE CITY THE MECCA OF share. And to think that to most eyes tial report of the result of the experi all this is invisible! In all the men ments. A part of this is as follows: I have had here—probably 100 Mexi- "It has long been evident that an excans in the last three winters-born woodsmen as they are, and true sons of nature, only one can see a bee in the whole country, and that it causes enorair; another is learning the craft a mous annual losses. This disease is little with my help. Truly, one may popularly known as chicken cholera. have eyes and see not!

ceedingly fatal contagious disease of

fowls has become distributed over the

menced investigation of the epizootic

diseases from which fowls were dying.

At first I was unforunate in fixing my

attention on enzootic diseases evident-

outbreaks thus investigated not one

proved to be the result of inoculable

diseases, and it was not till July, 1880,

After five days they were still perfect-

ly well. The French investigators hav-

ing determined that death occurs with-

me to bring a hen in the first stages

disease proved to be inoculable, and the

period of incubation so much longer

than with infection as it exists in

France as to explain why the chickens

usual way in which farm fowls are in-

disease altogether. This ratio is not

fixed, since some of the groups of fowls

showed a greater number of susceptible

again quote the commissioner:

is separated from the blood by the kid-

congestion or inflammation of the intes-

tines and mesentary; by diarrhea,

sleepiness, drooping, and early death.

The germs of this disease are probably

spread through the excrement, and are

taken into the body through the food

inspired air. Unclean habitations con-

the last case of sickness. Sometimes

the bird dies within twenty-four hours

after the first yellow coloration of the

urates and when but one or two liquid

dejections have occurred. In other

cases life is prolonged three, four or

five days, and occasionally for even two

weeks. The crop is generally distended

with food and loses the ability to force

this onward to be digested. In most

disease. Sometimes, however, the

Trees and Soils.—There seems to be

a sure index to the character of the

soil in the manner of the growth of

clay soil the trees are of slow growth

China and Japan, to be manufactured

in new cotton mills established in those

countries, the product of which will

The Chinch Bug.—The chinch bug

extends over the most of the United

for the first brood of young during May

The affection of an Indiana woman

A little butter smeared upon a bruise

on a child's brow will prevent its black-

displace Indian and British goods.

all.-Farmers' Review.

a luxuriant existence.

bring them with me."

Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, writes on lima beans as follows: The lima beans are natives of warm | made some years ago by M. Reynal, and countries. The large flat limas are per- quite recently it has been carefully ennials, or at least plur-annuals, in studied by MM. Toussaint and Pasteur. their native countries. They therefore | As long ago as December, 1879, I comrequire a long season, and one who expects to grow them in the north should endeavor in every way to shorten the period of growth. This may be done, in the first place, by planting the earlier | ly due to local causes. Of three separate varieties; and, in the second place, by exercising great care in the selection of soil and in giving particular attention to cultivation. Light and so-called that I succeeded in obtaining virus of "quick" soils are best. Soils which are | what is undoubtedly the true chicken naturally sandy and loose, but which cholera, by which so many fowls are have been enriched in previous years swept away. This disease existed at by the addition of manure, are excellent for lima beans, especially if they have formed me that he had lost on his farm a warm exposure. The soil should also nearly five hundred chickens from it, be dry. Coarse, raw manure should be during the year. At the time of my avoided on lima beans, because it tends visit his Plymouth Rocks, which he to make too rank and too late growth. kept at his house in the city, were suf-If any fertilizer is applied the year in fering. I at once inoculated two spring which the beans are planted, it should | chickens with excrement from living be such as will become available very sick birds, and with blood, bile and quickly and therefore tend to hasten pieces of liver from the dead ones. the maturity of the crop. We prefer, therefore, to use some of the concentrated fertilizers, especially those which are rich in potash and phosphoric in three or four days after inoculation, acid, and avoid those which contain and most frequently within twenty-four very much nitrogen. If nitrogenous fer- hours, I had nearly concluded that our tilizers are used at all, they should be chicken cholera was not an inoculable applied in comparatively small amount disease, but in order to be absolutely and be of such kind that they will give certain I requested Mr. Miller to allow up their fertility early in the season. If ordinary stable manure is used, it of the diseases to my own farm, more should be applied in the fall in order than one hundred miles away, and on that it may become thoroughly incor- which no contagious disease had ever porated with the soil and be ready for existed. This he consented to do, and it

Our lima beans were planted in 1895 on the 31st day of May. They might have been planted a few days earlier, no doubt, with perfect safety. If one desires to get his beans ahead very early he can plant them in a forcinghouse or cold-frame in pots or on inverted sods, or in refuse berry boxes, they are to be set out of doors. From these receptacles they can be transferred easily to the ground. One of our constituents says that he always greases his lima beans thoroughly with in Europe, varying from six days to two lard when he plants them, and is thereby able to plant his crop a week or ten days ahead of the usual time, because the grease preserves the beans from rotting. We have not tried this method and food. The hens that recovered from and do not know what value it has. It the disease seemed to be proof against s an easy matter to transplant lima beans, even when they are not grown in pots or boxes, if the ground is moist when they are taken up so that a large lump of earth adheres to the roots and birds are inoculated seventy-five would f the weather is somewhat humid following the transfer. But, in spite of all that can be done, nearly every variety of the large lima beans will fail to mature its full crop in the north before frost. If half the pods which the vines birds than other groups, and this difhave set should mature before frost ference was evidently due to the mancomes, the grower may feel that he has been very successful. The green pods handled by their owners. What these which remain at frost time, if the beans are partially grown, can be picked, the beans shelled out and dried, and these can be used in the winter time to as good advantage as if they were thoroughly ripe. If these dried beans are soaked in water for some time before they are cooked, they are scarcely in-

Cost of Raising Corn in Kausas. Kansas is certainly a great corn state. Statistics show that the average annual yield for all the thirty-four years, bad seasons and good, since 1861, has been twenty-seven bushels per acre for the entire state, ranging in different years from nine to forty-eight and fourfifths bushels. The product for twentyfive years ending with 1895 has had an annual home value averaging more and drink, and seldom if ever by the author of "Municipal Government in than \$31,000,000, and a total value in

that time exceeding \$776,000,000. Secretary Coburn in the March quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture, presents a detailed showing from sixty-eight long-time extensive growers, in forty-five counties which last year produced 140,000,000 bushels. giving from their experience "on such basis as others can safely accept" each principal item of cost in growing and cribbing an acre of corn, estimating the yield at forty bushels. cases the birds are very thirsty About two-thirds of those reporting throughout the whole duration of the prefer planting with listers, and the others use the better known check-row thirst is not more than normal, and in method, after the land has been plowed a few cases the birds scarcely drink at

The statements of all the growers summed up, averaged and itemized COST OF RAISING AN ACRE OF

Seed\$ 0.07 Planting (with lister, or with check-row planter, including cost of previous plowing and harrowing) Cultivating 1.03 Husking and putting in crib... 1.18 Wear and tear and interest on cost of tools Rent of land (or interest on its value) 2.41 Total cost \$ 5.71 Average value of corn land per

C. D. Coburn. Grain Growing in Colorado.-In the annual report of the agricultural college at Fort Collins, Colo., the statement is made that the agricultural department is paying more and more attention to stock-growing, believing that the day has passed when grain can be grown profitably in that state Grains grown on the college farm have been a success, but it is remembered that the same con-

ditions do not prevail all over the state. Well-Prepared Ground.-The true rule is to sow no more ground than can be thoroughly prepared; but where the soil is not too compact, and is free from weed growth, plowing may sometimes be dispensed with and the upper crust be put in good shape to receive oats by careful harrowing. Thus it may be under way before the pressing spring work begins.-Ex.

and June, these young becoming full grown and depositing eggs in July and Soil for Pears.-It is generally understood that pears need a very rich soil. Yet it is an unsettled question passing the winter.-Ohio Station Bulwhether the soil should be enriched after the pears have begun to grow. The controversy is as perennial as the pear tree itself. Some growers will not cultivate or manure their pear ordivorce from her. chards fearing the blight, while others

a road to a populous town, and some do both. are going loaded, others are hurrying | The dirtiest and most unhealthful along to have a hand in the spoil and city in the world is Amoy, China.

About the year 1880 the United States

ALL LOVERS OF HIGH GRADE SPEED EVENTS.

A similar, if not identical, malady causes extensive losses among the poultry of Europe. In France this is also called cholera (cholera des poules). Some investigations of its nature were JUNE 9-10-11-12-13 THE

DATES.

The coming June meeting of the Omaha Fair and Speed association is attracting the attention of admirers of the high-class light harness horse in all portions of the west, as both the large purses offered and the superiority of the track has proven a magnet of sufficient force to bring to the Gate city the largest string of representative rotters and pacers ever seen west of

In view of the hard times owners and trainers have been very conservative in making entries, thus assuring the house of Mr. R. M. Miller, who inthe fact that the majority of those entered will be starters, and by looking over the record of the class races outside of the 2:35 and 3:00 classes, it will be found that the fields are very equaly matched and that the character of horses insures spirited contests in each and every race. As to the slower classes there are

horses without records which have already shown ability to trot or pace be-Special attention will be given by the management to get horses on the track without delay during races, thus

eliminating the unpleasant delay usualy attending speed events. Tuesday, June 9, will be made one of the gala days of the meeting, and will be designated as Omaha day. All of the more prominent business houses have agreed to close from 12 noon to (n. m. Any firms desiring to recognize and assist the efforts of the association toward the bettering of the local condition, can by addressing the secretary, secure cards announcing their attenuse at the earliest moment in the was with virus obtained from this bird tion of closing. Wednesday, June 10, that my experiments were made. The will be South Omaha day; Thursday, June 11, Council Bluffs day, and Friday, June 12, Nebraska day,

> Rhubarb and Orange Jam. As soon as rhubarb is a little lower inoculated at Charlotte did not sicken. in price and before oranges are gone,

> I have not learned if they contracted every housewife who is fond of either the disease later, as I was unable to fruit should make a few pots of the delicious jam that combines them both. Wipe the rhubarb until clean and dry, Here follows the relation in detail peeling. Peel half a dozen oranges. about ninety-five fowls were inoculated. cut away all the white underskin, take He found that the disease required a out the seeds, and divide the oranges much longer time for incubation than into quarters. Open each carpel that holds the pulp and take that out, be weeks. It was also found that germs ing careful to save all the juice. Put the rhubarb, orange pulp and juice with a pound and a half of granulated were not carried by air, but that the sugar, stir until the sugar is melted, oculated is by means of the excrement then cook slowly until a fine mass When it begins to thicken cool a little in a saucer. . Put away in tumblers subsequent attacks. He also finds that and cover with waxed or oiled paper. some birds will not take the disease A very good jam of the rhubarb is also made without the oranges. Use one at all, and from his experiments draws pound of sugar to each pound of the the conclusions that if one hundred fruit, and flavor each pound with the grated yellow rind of half a large die, seven would take the disease and lemon. Stir and skim frequently while recover and eighteen would resist the cooking. -- New York Post.

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

The Soil is Acid. ner in which they had been previously "You may say what you like about your chemical fertilizers, whenever differences were is not known. In cold use stable manure or wood ashes I always get better results than I do with weather the fowls are more susceptible the chemicals alone!" That is a stateto the disease than at other times. We ment often made by good farmers who are unable to explain it. But Rural "It is demonstrated by these experi-New Yorker comes to the rescue with ments that we have in the United States the following: "The soil is acid. The a contagious and inoculable disease of manure is alkaline, and the ashes confowls, popularly known as chicken chol- tain lime. This 'sweetens' the soil and ferior to green beans directly from the era; that this disease is characteried enables the plants to thrive. The ferby a yellow or even greenish colora- tilizers are acid and cannot be used to advantage until the sourness is neutraltion of that part of the excrement that ized. We believe that this will explain many apparent failures with fertilizers neys; by elevation of temperature, enon well drained soil that no one sus largement and softening of the liver, ected of sourness.

The fact that the Republican Con-June directs special attention to that ity and will make particularly timely he article on the city government of St. Louis which Dr. Albert Shaw, the Great Britain," etc., has contributed to vey the disease nine days at least after | the June Century. It is one of several articles which Dr. Shaw is writing for this mazazine on the government of American cities. The same number will contain an article by Joseph B. Bishop on "Humor and Pathos of Presidential Conventions."

We are thankful every day that we live in the country. We have long waited to visit New York, but we are afraid to. A man from lows, a harness maker of good reputation, went to New York lately to see the sights. In buying a piece of plug chewing to-bacco he carelessly showed a \$5 bill. A strange woman who saw the bill mmediately fell on his neck and said: "Oh, William, William, why did you

The harness maker from Iowa had never seen the woman before, but she had him arrested, saying she was martrees. It will be noticed that on a hard ried to him in 1869. He was finally compelled to give her the \$5 bill to get irregular, and extremely uneven in rid of her. - Atchison Globe.

branches. Each year's growth is very Eyes Rarely Equal in Power. small. Frequently even the leaves are You are either left-eyed or rightdwarfed. Yet in time trees on such eved, unless you are the one person out soil attain an immense development. of every fifteen who has eyes of equal We instance scrub oak. The developstrength. You also belong to the ment of its branches seems to keep pace | small minority of one out of every ten with the development of the roots in persons if your left is stronger than the soil. Where the soil is rich and soft your right. As a rule, just as people the roots force their way easily, and the are right-handed, they are right-eyed. This is probably due to the generally growth of the tree above the ground is greater use of the organs of the right smooth and rapid. The limbs are long side of the body, as for example etween joints and everything bespeaks ner, using his right arm and shoulder, uses his right eye, thereby strengthening with the exercise. Old sea cap-Texas Cotton for Japan.-Part of the tains, after long use of the telescope, cargo which is going on board the find their right eye much stronger than the left. This law is confirmed with steamer Victoria at Tacoma, says the Philadelphia Record, is over 1,000 bales who has ears of equal hearing power has cause to use one ear more than the by the roundabout way of St. Paul over other for a long period, the ear brought the Northern Pacific railroad to be de- into requisition is found to be much livered to purchasers in Japan. There strengthened, and the ear which is not used loses its hearing in a correspondis no doubt of a large increase in these rail deliveries of cotton intended for ing degree. - Scientific American.

elling a Down East Farm. We heard the other day of a quaint old Jackson fellow who had a rock-ribbed, pond-bordered farm to sell, with the farm buildings perched on the pin-nacle of a windy hill. A would-be extends over the most of the United purchaser came along one sultry day of States east of the Rocky mountains. It last summer and baited his horse for is double brooded, the insect passing an hour under the dooryard trees. the winter in the adult stage, very "This is a fine, cold, breezy place on a largely at least, and depositing eggs hot July day," remarked the farmer to his guest. "But how is it in winter?" "Oh, jist the same, jist the same," was the bland and circumspect reply. "But it seems to me," went on the stranger, August, according to locality, and the stretching out his hand toward the baryoung from these eggs developing and ren ledges, "seems to me the feed must be mighty short over there in a dry time." "Why," explained the farmer, of course, when it's wet there's feed enough; and it's dry-why, the lower for her husband caused her to fuss over the water in the pond the bigger the him to such a degree that he wants a pastur."—He sold his farm.—Lewiston Evening Journal.

The pyramid of Cheops is 543 feet but about thirty feet of the former tip ening, and is a remedy always at hand. | was ages ago removed.

With evening gowns the suede gloves are worn. They come in all the deli-cate shades and match the costume in olor, or form a pretty contrast. As to length, they are marvels. A novelty for holding them in place is the new plove fastener. It is a tiny jeweled utterfly, concealing a convenient little clasp, which is attached to the glove. From this is a ribbon, the same shade as the glove, arranged that it may be sewed to the sleeve and thus hold the

glove securely in place. Gloves for calling are in glace kid, and are given a distinguished air by an embroidery in silver or gold. Pearl gray gloves have silver stitching and silver buttons, and canary colored gloves are embroidered with gold

Hogeman's Camptor Ice with Glycorine Cures Chapped Bands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet Chibbans, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct We often wish we had nothing to do but to attend to the things we ought to do, but

If the Baby is Cutting Teetn. sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mas WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething-God made some laws to show how much e hates idleness.

PITS - All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Vestorer. No Fits after the first day's use, farvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trail to the free to the cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 31 Aren St., Phila., Pa. It is a sign of age for a women to rave tout the good looks of a boy. Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me. Wm. B. McClellan, Ches-ter, F.orida, Sept. 17, 1895.

The word is funny enough, without any

ssional humorists.

All About Western Farm Lands The "Corn Belt" is the name of an illustrated monthly newspaper published by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. It aims to give information in an interesting way about the farm lands of the west. Send 25 cents in postage stamps to the Corn Belt, 209 Adams St., Chicago, and the paper will be sent to your address for one year.

The se ret of pro onging life is not Summer Excursions Via. the Wabash R. R St. Louis June 13th to 15th.

St. Louis July 2'd. FARE | Washington July 2d to 6th. Buffa'o July 5th and 6th. Now on sa e. Summer Tourist Tickets to all summer resorts good returning unti-Oct. 31st. Thos. Cook & Son's specia tours of Europe. For rates, itineries, sai a of Steamers and ful information re garding summer vacation tours via. rail or 415 Farnam St., (Paxton Hotel Flock), o write C. N. Clayton, N. W. P. A., Omaha

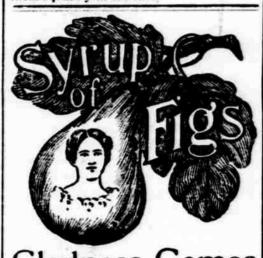
if a poli eman does not preserve orde he gets into a rickle.

A Summer Resort Book Free. Write to C. S. Crane, general passer er and ticket agent Wabash Railroad St. Louis, Mo., for a summer resor ook, telling all about the beautifu lake region reached by the Wabas The song of the soul always should be

ne o praise, no matter how things looks Irrigated Land Excursions.

Every week, cheap homes, your own terms ure crops, good markets. Join one of ou cloudes, 100 new houses building, new town. oo i business openings. Illustrated adver-ising matter free. Colonado Colony Co., 29 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebr. Every wi'e shou'd try to get her husband out of the lodge hat it. \$1.0 invested in our investment system ays \$2.00 per day; \$500 pays \$50.00 per day, our plan is plain and practical. Address CHANDLER & Co., Kosota Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Most troubles wil run when we look hem square'y in the face.



Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly rémoves. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you pur chase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by

all reputable druggists. If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, ore may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely ised and gives most general satisfaction.

Findings—

"The best, of course," you tell vour dressmaker, and trust to her

Why don't you tell her to use it or, better still, buy it yourself? If your dealer will not supply you we

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.

"Home Dressmaking," a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, telling how to put on Bias Velveteen Skirt Bindings sent for 25c., postage paid. 5. H. & M. Co., P. O. Bax 699, N. Y. City. OPIUM Habit Cured. Est. in 1871. Thousands cured. Cheapest and best cure. FREE TRIAL State case. Dr. Marsit, Quincy, Mich.

At a recent meeting of the Newark, N. J., board of health, the bacteriolo-gist, Dr. Richard M. Connelly, reported that since the making of antitoxin was begun 1,200 vials of the serum had been produced. The serum was used in 660 cases out of a total of 939 cases of diphtheria reported since July, 1895. In the 660 cases treated with antitoxin there were eighty-five deaths. Of the 333 patients treated in the old way 138 died. Dr. Herold, in his annual report, said that antitoxin had proved a great life saver in the hands of physicians.—Medical Record.

When the Summer Breeze Blows through the trees, most of us who can sets off for a country jaunt. Fewer cross the Atlantic. Whether it is business or pleasure calls one from home, Hostetter's Stomacl Pitters is the best accompaniament of a voyage or an outing. Yachtsmen, sea captains, commercial fravelers and emigrants concur in this opinion. The Bitters is unrivalled for billious, malaria, dyspeptic or liver disorder.

Doing good will pay better in the end



She's just "poll parroting." There's no prettiness in pill except on the theory of "pretty is that pretty does." In that case she's right.

Ayer's Pills do cure biliousness, constipatio and all liver troubles.



Good Thing. Push it Along."

Why buy a newspaper unless you can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much "BATTLE AX" as you can of other high grade brands for 10 cents. Here's news that will repay you for the cost of your newspaper to-day.



Popularity does not come without cause. Nothing but the standard quality that is invariably maintained in Columbia Bicycles could secure such indorsement as comes unsought to Columbias. .. EVERYBODY'S When The New York Jour-



nal offered the choice of the CHOICE . ten leading makes of bicycles. recently to the ten winners of a guessing contest, every one of the ten selected Columbias. And The Journal bought ten Columbias at \$100 cach.

TIFFANY'S When Tiffnny & Co., the famous jewclers, desired to make an experiment with elaborate decoration of bicycles, they of course first selected a Columbia-and paid \$100 for it. They I ave decorated other bicycles since, but Columbia was first choice. When the United States Government recently asked for

proposals for furnishing five bicycles, it received bids from other makers of from \$50 to CHOSEN by the \$65 and our bid of \$100 GOVERNMENT each for Columbias, their invariable price. And the experts selected Columbias, as in their opinion Columbias were worth every dollar of the price asked.

If you are able to pay \$100 for a Bicycle, will you be content with any but a Columbia?

POPE MFG. CO., Makers, Hartford, Conn. Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not

A POSITIVE CURE GUARANTEED for the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Constitution, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Headache etc. Mr. Edward Wood of Primghar Iowa, who formally lived near La Porte and who is widely and very favorably known in northern lowa writes on March 9th '16. "I have taken Dr.Kay's Penovator and it has cured me of dyspepsia of about ten years standing. I was so bad off that everything late soured on my stomach. I can now can prost anothing. I am seventy one years old and I shall recommend it to others for Dr. Kay's Renovator enriches the blood giving new life and value.

NERVE TONIC known. Very pleasant and easy to take. It is made from pure concentrated extracts, in tablet form and has 2 to 4 times the doses that liquid remember that he doses that liquid remember the doses the liquid remember the doses that liquid remember the liquid remember the doses that liquid remember the liquid remember the liq entrated extracts, in tablet form and sent by mall on receipt of price 25c, and 21. SEND selies have. Sold by druggists or sent by mall on receipt of price 25c, and 21. SEND STAMP FOR FREE SAMPLE AND OUR BOOKELT it treats nearly all distances from the second section. Many value it worth 55, if they could not get an

300 ENTRIES.

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP \$21,800 in Purses.

JUNE 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.

One Fare for Round Trip West of the Missouri River. One and One-Third Rate for Round Trip East of the Missouri River.

Tuesday, June 9, "Omaha" Day.-2:09 Pace, 2:23

Friday, June 12 .- 2:12 Trot, 2:19 Pace, 3:00 Trot. Saturday, June 13.-2:12 Pace, 2:28 Trot, 2:35 Pace

THE GREATEST MEETING EVER HELD IN TH**E WES**T. ADMISSION-

Thursday, June 11, "Council Bluffs" Day.-2:15 Pace, 2:35 Trot, 3-year-old Pace. Wednesday, June 10, "South Omaha" Day .-2:19 Trot. 2:23 Pace, 3-year-old Trot.

-50c