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With the exhilarating scene of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

The Reason Why.
A man whose circumstances of traveling caused him to sit in the same seat with a young lady who was unusually friendly for a stranger said, as he left the car:
"I thank you for a very pleasant chat, but I am afraid you would not have been so kind to me had you known that I am a married man."
"You haven't any advantage of me," promptly responded the young lady. "I am an escaped lunatic."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Don't Tobacco Quit and Smoke Your Life Away.
If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, strong, vigorous, full of life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Great 400 cure. Buy No-To-Bac from your druggist, who will guarantee cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Address: Hering Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The good advice people give away so cheerfully, is usually something they can't use themselves.

TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. At Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

If people hate you, you probably deserve it.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or grip. It is very easy to overload the general bowels.

If you don't like a thing don't try to

Pure Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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W. N. U. OMAHA, 42-1896.

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STEADY WORK
WE PAY CASH WEEKLY AND STARK TREES "absolutely best" Superb quality. Write for our prospectus. LANSING, MO., ROCKFORD, ILL.

OMAHA STOVE REPAIR WORKS
New Repairs for any kind of stove made.

OPION
AND WHISKY habits cured. Best and surest cure. W. N. U. OMAHA, 42-1896.

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KIDNEY AND LIVER

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ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED
to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative. They are gentle, never grip or cause any discomfort. Send for booklet free. A. S. STERLING MEDICAL CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

ANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
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A critical public have set the seal of unqualified approval on Columbias.

POPE AND AFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Send names and addresses in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

Game of Survival
The man who is surest of a thing is most likely to be mistaken. Knowledge is apt to be digested; ignorance is positively certain. Love never reasons because it is too fervid and intense to admit of any such calm as is essential to reason. If it could reason it would not cease to be romantic or passionate.

To be entirely charming to a man a woman must retain a large part of her mystery.

As no man is a hero to his valet, no woman is a heroine to her husband.—Harper's Bazar.

When bilious or constive, eat a cascared candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c. 25c.

From the Chicago Post.
The justice leaped over the desk and eyed the prisoner sharply, for he prided himself on being a judge of human nature.

"I suppose you work," he said sarcastically.

"Everyone," replied the prisoner tersely.

"Just me," corrected the judge, feeling that his position entitled him to last throw in the game of repartee.

And he was so pleased with his own success as a humorist that he made the fine only \$5 and costs.

The October number of the North American Review may be called a campaign number. It contains articles on campaign subjects by Speaker Reed, the secretary of the navy, Andrew Carnegie, Bishop Merrill of the M. E. church, Louis Windmuller, and Judge Walter Clark of the supreme court of North Carolina. Judge Clark's article is especially interesting as being an authoritative outline of the changes which he and other advocates of free silver would make in the constitution if Mr. Bryan is elected.

Good's Cough Balsam
Is the most effective. It will break up a cold quickly and soothe the throat. It is always reliable. Try it.

Have you seen The Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country? It is an art and family magazine of the highest character. A gem in its way. Beautiful pictures, attractive text matter, short stories, fiction, travel, enter-tainment, galore. If your newsdealer cannot supply you, send 5 cents in postage to the publishers for a specimen copy. Address The Monthly Illustrator Publishing Co., 66-68 Centre Street New York. When writing mention this paper.

THE ADVANCE AGENT OF HEALTH

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FARM AND GARDEN.
MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

ONES are said to have been first employed to a large extent, as a fertilizer, in 1794, says Bulletin 25, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. For some time they were applied without being treated in any manner. During the first three-fourths of this century they were com-mingled with many kinds of material, especially with lime, ashes and animal refuse. In 1840, super-phosphate was first made by Liebig, who accomplished this by "dissolving" bones with sulfuric acid. Shortly thereafter Sir John Lawes manufac-tured "superphosphate of lime" by this process. Bones were soon ground to "bone-meal." This method of treat-ment has been highly developed, so that now a large variety of products known by the general term of bone-meal are made. The varieties considered in this bulletin are raw bone-meal, produced by simple grinding, steamed bone-meal by steaming and grinding, and "glue-free" bone-meal, obtained by grinding what remains after the glue has been removed from the bones by cooking. These are each further classified according to the fineness of their particles. The fineness of a bone-meal is ascertained by passing the material through a series of sieves, with meshes of regularly decreasing size, and weighing the different siftings. It has long been held that phosphoric acid in bones and bone-meal is in such form, as to be highly available to plants, when applied to the soil. Bone-

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THE ILLUSTRATION SHOWS A RAM OF THE HERDWICK SHEEP, ENGLAND.

meal has been considered profitable for application to light, sandy soils, especially to those low in phosphoric acid. During the past decade many tests have been made by various experimenters, to determine the actual availability of this form of phosphoric acid, compared with that in Apatite, South Carolina phosphate, and other mineral phosphates, as well as superphosphates. The summary of these experiments may be given as follows:

1. The superior value which has hitherto been accorded to undissolved bone-meal as a fertilizer is due solely to the nitrogen which it contains.
2. Undissolved bone-meal as a phosphate fertilizer is no more valuable than are the raw mineral phosphates.
3. Hereafter it must be classed with the latter, rather than with high grade phosphates containing available phosphoric acid.
4. As a phosphate fertilizer it yields no better results than mineral phosphates, whether tried alone or with superphosphate, on loams or sandy soils, on soils rich or very poor in phosphoric acid, whether with grains or with turnips, mustard, or other cruciferous plants; either in the first or in succeeding crops.
5. The various kinds of bone-meal show no essential difference in these results.
6. The best form in which to apply bone-meal is as "dissolved bone-meal," i. e., mixed with 60 degrees sulfuric acid, at the rate of 20 per cent for raw, and 40 per cent for glue-free bone-meal.
7. For stocking land with a supply of phosphoric acid, "dissolved bone-meal" is better adapted than is super-phosphate.

Protect the Trees.—If an orchard is worth planting it is worth protecting. Some orchardists of course live in localities where there is no need of protecting because there are no rodents to be a menace. But in the thinly settled regions the ravages by rodents is very great. The best protector is a shield of wire and lat, the wire being used to hold the lat together. The cost is small and the benefit great. A tree is the work of years, but it may be destroyed in a single night by a rabbit. Be on guard.

Use Moths and Swarms.
This subject has been written on before but will bear repeating, as it is mostly amateur bee keepers, where bees are kept at all, that read only agricultural papers, as, if they would regular bee journals, and especially procure a bee book there would be no necessity for them to write to any one to know how to clear their hives of the moth worms, says J. W. Rouse in Journal of Agriculture. In the first place a good strong colony of bees with a queen are practically moth proof of themselves. We have seen some so called moth proof hives, but as moths can go wherever a bee can, a moth proof hive is a humbug; but if the bees are strong in numbers they can protect themselves against the moths. When moths do get in a hive they can be removed by lifting the frames containing the combs out of the hive and with a pointed knife lift them out of the comb. They can be easily detected and found by the white appearance in the comb where they have buried themselves. Remove all trash or wax that may be found, and see that the bees have a laying queen. If the bees are in a box-hive, or gum, so that the combs cannot be removed for examination, the case is hopeless, as the hive cannot be looked into in a good way when the case is in this question was asked by one "How

many been are in a new swarm? We saw one answer given that there should be some three or four pounds of bees. We would consider that to be a very small swarm. About eight pounds is a fair average swarm, but we have had them to be much heavier than that; the heaviest swarm we ever had until this season was twelve pounds; but we had one this season that weighed fifteen pounds. We catch our swarms in a swarming box and can weigh them, so we do not have to guess at it. Some may think that this swarm alluded to might have been two swarms united; but it was not the case, as we were in the spring at the time, and saw the bees come out. We took them in our swarming box and weighed them. These bees are giving us a large lot of honey. We will not say how much as some have already expressed a doubt as to our reports of honey taken. We have already received a good lot of honey but will get considerable more as the bees are now in a good honey flow.

Roadside Tree Planting.
B. W. Steere, Carthage, Ind., before the Indiana Horticultural Society, spoke as follows:
In planting trees along our highways the narrow roads in many places would appear as one of the chief difficulties to be overcome. I have been accustomed to four-road roads, as in Michigan all section line roads are, by law, and most of the laid out roads are the same. This width allows the row of trees to be planted eight feet from the fence, giving a nice sidewalk for school children and calling neighbors, an important matter on dirt roads. The remedy that suggests itself for narrow roads is to set the row close to the fence, in the field or out, with walk outside of it. In the discussion of best kinds I see that some recommend fruit trees. Experience has repeatedly shown that this is a mistake. Where tried, I have seen long rows of cherry trees, even Morelloes, dead or half dead. Peasars are subject to blight, etc. Apple may be the best, but we who are old know that their healthy, vigorous life, at the longest, is quite limited.

Planting for a Living.
There is no gaudy thing that if farmers would farm more for a living and not simply to make money, they would live better and make more money, too, says Southern Cultivator. The essential thing to do, and it is of prime importance, is to produce all of the food crops on the farm that are necessary to sustain the necessary laborers and stock and a surplus for market. On farms remote from market, farmers cannot successfully diversify their agricultural pursuits. With the establishment of good roads and manufacturing enterprises throughout the country, the demand will be increased and the ability to transport products enlarged. But it will pay the farmer to rotate his crops and diversify them sufficient to meet his own wants at home. Let him not only build up his home, but his land. No handsome residences with all the evidences of wealth and happiness look in place on a farm whose soil is depleted of humus and given over to briars and brambles.

Propagating Plants.
Best plants of the blackberry and red raspberry are obtained by cuttings four or five inches long and planting about eight inches apart in drills. Good plants are thus made in one season. Sucker plants coming up around the hill or between the rows, are also used and make good plants if carefully culled and a portion of the root removed. New plants of the black raspberry are obtained by covering the tips with two or three inches of moist dirt, and leaving until spring. Cuttings of the currant, gooseberry and grape may be made as soon as the leaves drop, in pieces about eight inches long. The cuttings may be set at once, eight inches apart in rows, leaving one bud above ground, or they may be tied in bundles, buried in sand and kept from frost until ready for setting in the spring. Good plants are also made by layering, bending the new growth to the ground and covering to the tip with moist dirt. This is the surest and best method, especially with gooseberries, which

Remedy for Red Hands.
Red hands are often benefited by being washed in oatmeal water—that is, take some fine oatmeal, boil it in water for about an hour, strain, then wash and morning use the liquid to wash in; it, however, requires to be made fresh every day, as it soon turns sour, and smells very disagreeable. For excoriated hands, wash with a solution of a few grains of chloride of lime may be safely added to the soft warm water; you wash in, but remember to remove your rings, or they will be tar-nished.

Students Build Water Works.
The students at Park college, Parkville, Mo., are an enterprising lot of young men. They are going to build a water works system for the town. The college is conducted partly on the co-operative plan.

Slow Fly.
"The wagger of his life is death," quoted the preacher.
"If that is the case," remarked Mr. Grump, sotto voce, "there is a great delay in paying off some people I know."

Caution: Lemme Wite.
Young Husband—Didn't I telegraph you not to bring your mother with you?
Young Wife—That's what she wants to see about. She read the dispatch.

CAUSE AND CURE OF HEADACHE
An eminent physician says the best treatment for headache is preventive, and if we would all allot eight hours for work, eight for play, and eight for sleep, we would rarely suffer from this cause.

Headache which comes from diseased eyes is most common and least recognized. Its symptoms are pain in the eyes, temples and over the brows. Hot water is a very valuable stimulant for the eyes.
For nervous headache a hot bath, a stroll in the cool air or a nap in a cool quiet room will often be found successful. A headache from fatigue may be helped by pressing a sponge wet with hot water on the nape of the neck and on the temples.
Billous or sick headaches are common to the first half of life, and some-times stop of their own accord when one reaches middle age. They come when a person has eaten food which does not digest readily, and a careful diet is imperative, sweetmeats and pastry being especially dangerous.
Neuralgia is caused not only by cool air, but by dirty air, the best remedy being rest or imperfect diet. Heat is the best remedy, use mustard plasters applied to the stomach and legs will do more good than any medicine. Cold water applied to the nape in front of the ear has been known to work magic in chasing away neuralgic pains.
Headache may be caused by diseased conditions of the blood, by nervous irritation and by inflammation of the nerves of the head or adjacent tissues, this last being infrequent. Liver torpidity and catarrhal troubles have much to do with headaches, as they affect the blood. Nerve irritation comes in many forms. The nerves terminate throughout the body, in the muscles and on mucous surfaces, in delicate filaments and little round bodies. Continued irritation of these terminals will cause headache.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.
It seemed on One Day, but the Query Better Answered Over It.
From the Chicago Post: "The gentleman, sir," said the chairman of the delegation, "is an important one, but more difficult to answer than you would think when you first hear it. We have waded a matter of three glasses of beer and two cigars on it, also, so there is a double reason why you should be very careful in answering it."
"Fire away," said the query editor shortly.

"Well, you see it's this way," explained the spokesman. "Over in our ward there were two men named John Jones, and they were father and son. Is that clear?"
"Certainly, go ahead."
"Well, last night they were both burned to death in the same house, and to-day when we were making up a list of those who lost their lives the boys insisted on putting down 'John Jones, Sr., and John Jones, Jr.'"
"Quite right," asserted the query editor.

"That's what we came to ask you about," returned the spokesman. "Of course, we all knew who was meant, but technically—"
"Technically it was exactly right," interrupted the query editor.

"Sure?"
"Of course, I'm sure. How else would you refer to them?"
"Oh, if you're so dead sure about it we're not going to dispute you, but you ought to take all the technicalities into consideration."
"I have" thundered the query editor. "If you can advance any reason why they should be referred to in any other way, fire ahead; if you can't, get out and let me go on with my work."
"Well," said the spokesman slowly and deferentially. "I figured it out a little differently. You see, the old man lived down stairs and the boy lived in the floor above, and the fire started in the basement. Consequently, it stands to reason that the old man died first."
"What of it?" demanded the query editor.

"Why, when the old man died the young man ceased to be 'junior,' didn't he?"
"Um—ah—"
"Um—ah— if he did he was not John Jones, Jr., when he died. Consequently no John Jones, Jr., died at all. That is the way I figured it out, but, of course, a query editor is always right, and if you say that—"

Lord Russell's Visit to America
reminds the London Chronicle of an ancient story. It says that during Lord Russell's previous tour in this country with Lord Coleridge he came in contact with many members of the bar, including Mr. Everts. It was while walking with Mr. Everts one day along the banks of a stream that his attention was called to a point at which Washington, according to a tradition, had thrown a dollar right across. The water was wide, and Lord Russell looked doubtful. "You know a dollar went further in those days than it goes now," the American lawyer blandly insisted. "Ah," said Lord Russell, quite equal to the occasion, "and it may have been easy enough to Wash-ington; it is well known that he threw a sovereign across the Atlantic."

Symptoms of Anthrax and Blackleg.
Stockowners occasionally appear to have difficulty in distinguishing between anthrax or charlton and symptomatic anthrax or blackleg, writes the veterinarian of the North British Agriculturalist. But the distinguishing character is well marked. Anthrax is readily communicable to man, horses, sheep, and swine, and to pigs, and carnivora which have eaten the flesh of cattle. Blackleg occurs spontaneously only in cattle and sheep. Anthrax occurs usually in adult cattle, blackleg in young animals and adolescents, seldom before they are six months, but commonly after two and half years. The anthrax is more sudden and rapid in its course, death in many instances occurring in an hour after the animal has been grazing or ruminating. The spleen in cattle is almost invariably greatly enlarged with dark colored, imperfectly coagulated blood, but there are no notable external swellings. The blackleg patient is noticed to be dull for a few hours, and even in acute cases the fatal issue does not ensue until ten or twelve hours after the characteristic symptoms appear. The emphatic and creeping swellings about the back loins or shoulders are eminently characteristic, but there is no enlargement of the spleen as in anthrax. The bacteriologist isolating the bacilli from the spleen-paint, or from the localized muscular swellings of the blackleg subjects, has no difficulty in distinguishing between them. They differ in size, contour, and motility. Some of the lower animals show notable differences in the process of the infective products of these two diseases. Rabbits and mice are not injured by the blackleg infection, but these, as well as the guinea pig, are killed in a few hours by inoculation of anthrax. Putrefaction quickly destroys the bacillus of anthrax, but not that of blackleg. The bacilli of both diseases find entrance to the body by much the same channels. They may be inhaled. Most commonly they are swallowed with the food, as occurs with cattle grazing in infected meadows, and horses eating contaminated, usually foreign oats. They may be implanted on abraded skin and mucous surfaces, as in anthrax in its familiar form of wool-sorters' disease, or in its serious form in sheep from scratches with dirty scissors during shearing. Both diseases are liable to be spread by the discharges of infected subjects and by skinning and butchering of infected animals. Both are prevented by deeply burying the carcasses uncut and uncured, and burning or burying any discharges with the specific bacilli or their spores.

Know All About It
"My discomforts from it," said the philosopher to the reagent individual who had asked him for a dime, "you should get something to do. Nothing so essential as a man to work. Have you never experienced the feeling of satisfaction which accompanies the consciousness of something done?"
"You bet I have," said the tramp. "I done time last year."—New York Press.

No Time Should be Lost
By those troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stages, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of other cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, all of which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

When two men talk, the one standing has something to sell.
When some people have nothing to say they seem to talk the most.

Smouldering fires of old disease
Lurk in the blood of many a man, who fancies himself in good health. Let a slight sickness seize him, and the old enemy breaks out anew. The fault is the taking of medicines that suppress, instead of curing disease. You can eradicate disease and purify your blood, if you use the standard remedy of the world,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Fullman Tour Built
Better Tourist Sleppers
Burlington Route
Than those used for in Burlington Route's personally conducted once-week excursions to California.
There is one reason why you should patronize them when you go west—Other reasons are: The time is fast—cars are not crowded—excursion conductors and uniformed porters accompany each party—the scenery enroute is far and away the finest on the globe. The excursions leave on the early Thursday morning and go thro' to San Francisco and Los Angeles without change.
For full information about rates, etc., write to
Gen. Agt. Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

SOUTH MISSOURI WEST
Droutha A failure of crops never known in this climate. Productive soil. Abundance of good pure water.
For Maps and Circulars giving full description of the rich Mineral, Fruit and Agricultural Lands in South West Missouri, write to J. B. PERRY, Manager of the Great Land and Live Stock Company, Neosho, New York, Mo., Missouri.

FOR one hundred and fifteen years Walter Baker & Co. have made Cocoa and Chocolate, and the demand for it increases every year. Try it and you will see why.
Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

"Protection."
Battle-Ax
FLUG

If you want protection buy "Battle Ax."
It is man's ideal tobacco. It protects his purse from high prices. It protects his health from the effects of injurious tobacco. It's the biggest and best there is—nothing less, nothing more.
An investment of 5 cents will prove this story.

Dr. Kays Renovator
Mrs. H. C. Ayer of Richmond, Vt., writes: "After having fever I was very much debilitated and had dyspepsia so bad I could scarcely eat anything; a small amount of food would cause bloating and a burning sensation in the pit of my stomach; and I was unable to sleep; but I was completely cured by Dr. Kays Renovator."
It is a positive cure for the worst cases of dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney diseases and all nervous or blood diseases. Its full course of use is invaluable, as it renovates and invigorates the whole system and purifies and enriches the blood. The very best nerve tonic known. It has been used for many years as a liquid medicine selling for some years. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Be sure you get our booklet; it treats all diseases, and many say it is worth its weight in gold. Send for our booklet; sent free from our Western Office. Dr. R. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.