A Tongue Twister Among the literary curiosities of which Boston is justly the proud pos sessor is the following jawbreaker, framed and hung in the old South church in that city: "Wutappesittukqussunnookwehtunquoh." This word. so far as known, has never been pronounced by a white man, but occurs in Eliot's Indian bible, and is found in Mark's gospel, first chapter and fortieth verse, and according to that means "kneeling down to Him." If the brave red man had thrown such chunks of wisdom at the forefathers instead of dull arrow heads and wayside stones, probably American history would have been written in a different key.

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Battle of New Orleans. Gen. Andrew Jackson, shortly after the Battle of New Orleans, wrote an account of the engagement in a letter to James Monroe, afterward president. The letter will be published, it is believed, for the first time, in an article on "Napoleon's Interest in the Battle of New Orleans," in the January Century. In this tattle, although the opposing forces were about equal, the English lost 2117 killed and seven wounded, while the American loss was only six killed and seven wounded. Mr. Monroe showed General Jackson's letter to Napoleon, and when the latter learned that the victory was mainly due to the deadly aim of the Americans, he planned the formation of troops of sharpshooters, arraed with guns of the American pattern. Waterloo prevented the carrying out of the

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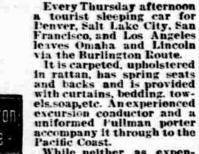
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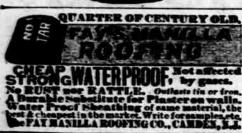
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DAIRY AND POULTRY

NTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operato Thi Department of the Farm-A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock



old that have matured early or of early hatched pullets that have been kept growing until they are reasonably well matured is one item in curing a good supwinter, writes N. ply of eggs in J. Shepherd in Nebraska Farmer. The supplying of dry, clean and comfortable quarters is another and fully as important as anything else is the feeding. The hens must be well fed if they lay well and this implies not only liberal feeding, but the supplying of a good variety. One of the best

have ever tried, one that gave us the most eggs, kept the fowls healthy and in good condition, was to give a good feed of whole corn just before the fowls went on the roosts at night and give them all that they will eat up clean. This is one of the best grains that can be given to maintain animal heat, and the whole grains keep the gizzard grinding for a longer time and the fowls will not get as hungry through the long nights. During the day the scraps from the table with the scraps from the kitchen, the potato parings, cabbage leaves and things of this kind can all be thrown into a vessel or pot and with sufficient water be kept cooking through the day. In the morning if the quantity is not considered sufficient, corn meal or wheat bran and milk can be added to make up a good ration. Feed warm, not hot, giving them what they will eat up clean. Being soft it will be easily digested and will satisfy the appetite quicker than whole grain. At noon give whole wheat, oats, barley, sorghum seed, Kaffir corn or buckwheat. Any of these will do, but a change from one to the other will be found beneficial. It is not best to depend upon any one entirely. Turnips, beets, carrots or cabbage can be given to take the place of green food. Supply plenty of coarse sand for grinding material. Supply a not be too crowded. Any one can secure eggs in winter if they will only and test were as follows: take the pains in good season to make the necessary preparation and then to and 3.7 per cent of butter fat. properly care for the hens.

Dairying in Kansas and Iowa. H. M. Brandt, president of the Kan-

sas State Dairy association, in a report to the State Board of Agriculture, In May, 1896, I had the pleasure of observing the conditions, advantages she put on condition, while her milk and facilities, both favorable and unfavorable, of the dairy industry of Iowa, Minnesota and Southern Dakota, through the courtesy and co-operation poor food, giving a low percentage of of some of the leading dairymen, who only are able to impart such knowledge. I learned with surprise the mutual interest that is being taken by the | tion of the cow, beyond which the food farmers and agriculturists in these states; the attention they have evident- richness of the milk; and if the food ly given the improvement of their dairy cows; the manner of feeding; rearing of offspring, and in various | milk, and at the same time keep up the ways continually seeking to raise the standard of their milch cows. The success that has attended such efforts I have noticed more prominently in Iowa and Minnesota, and it is astonishing to discover that there is a wide dif- look for a high percentage of butter ference in the quantity of milk and fat is through the breeding and selecbutter furnished by the Iowa and Kan- | tion of dairy stock. sas cow. I am safe in saying that, generally speaking, Iowa's milch cow will return between a third and half more. All of this has been brought about by close study of the animal herself; the adaptation of the different feeds, etc.; the giving of less attention on the part of the farmer to the price paid by the ly seated on the edge of the boxes, creameries for the raw material and more attention to the development and care of the very machine that will raise an ordinary poultry house is to have both the price and the quantity. The cow will do more for the Kansas farm-

er than any animal he can have, if properly taken care of. This can be in the state where dairying has and has not been carried on extensively, torily keep up the flow of milk. Iowa has more than 800 creameries; has eccompany it through to the them every five or six miles apart: product than Kansas factories, altheir business in portions of those profitable business. The question aising of feed crops, engage in and oster an industry that promises such gcod results? We must pay more atwe would obtain satisfactory returns: instead of trying to dairy with one that returns but 150 to 200 pounds of butter per year, we must insist on her returning us at least 300 pounds annually. Such an animal will take very little, if any more, feed, care or attention if she is properly developed than the other, and leave a much more satsfactory balance to the credit side

> are better satisfied with results. American Sheep in Great Britian. In a report the secretary of agriculture says: American sheep during the year 1896 have been landed in Liverpool in greater numbers than during any preceding year. They have consisted largely of corn fattened muttons, and nine-tenths have been of superior quality. The profitable market for mutton in England has encouraged sheep growing and fattening in many of the western states. Although prices fluctuate considerably, being regulated by the supply and prices of native English mutton, there is, as a rule, only a difference of about three cents per pound between the best English and give color to the whole product.—Ex. the best United States mutton. This is not because of English prejudice against the American article, but be-

of her account and to her owner. This

is the kind of cows that farmers and

dairymen keep in the states mentioned,

and which alone will explain why they

ed States have been rapidly fattened on corn prior to shipment, show some-times 80 per cent of their added weight to be tallow, while the flesh (English declare) is flavored by the corn feed. American yearlings and two-year-olds command practically the same price as English sheep of the same age and quality, and have sold during the present year at from 14 cents to 16 cents per pound. It was, however, the misfortune of American shippers, notwithstanding the increased vigilance and rigor of the inspection of animals for export, to have landed during the year 1895-96 a few lots of sheep in Liverpool and London affected with scab. It is quite possible that this disease was generated by infected ships upon which diseased sheep had been sent from Argentina and other countries, and then, without proper disinfection, had been put into the carrying trade between the United States and Europe It is, however, believed that if sheep are wet and crowded during a voyage scab may be generated by those conditions. The Glasgow market finds fault with American sheep, and also Canadian, by declaring them too big and fat. The Scotch want medium weights, and for them will pay high prices. Foreign markets demand some other breed of sheep for mutton than the merino and the crosses, and those looking to profitable ventures in this line should secure the best mutton breeds of sheep, which, when they are landed in as good condition as American cattle, will soon have as high a reputation and bring as remunerative figures.

Molasses as Food for Stock. As instructed by the principal, a full experiment was made with the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's cattle molasses, says New South Wales Agricultural Gazette. Two cows were selected for the purpose, named "Snowdrop" and "Stranger" respectively. Both cows were confined to the cow yard and shed, which prevented them getting any other kind of food than that fed to them. Before the test commenced the weight and test of each cow's milk was separately and carefully taken. "Snowdrop" gave an average yield of 151/2 pounds, with a reading of 3.6 per cent of butter fat; "Stranger" gave 15 pounds of milk and a test of 2,9 per cent of butter fat. At first both cows refused the food, but soon took it, and after a while showed a liking for it They were given on an average 30 pounds of chaff and 38 pounds of cattle molasses per diem, and were fed on this food for six weeks. At the end of that time both cows had improved dust bath and supply pure, fresh water greatly in condition and also in their daily. Have the nests as warm as they | yield of milk. Several tests were made ing cold or stormy weather, they will | mencement with the food. After the cows were fed for three weeks the yield

"Snowdrop" gave 221/2 pounds of milk "Stranger" gave 20 pounds of mill

and 3.1 per cent of butter fat. After the expiration of the first three weeks the percentage of butter fat and yield of milk remained very nearly the same to the end of the trial. "Stranger" was in a very poor condition when this experiment was commenced, and increased in richness up to a certain point, which clearly shows that if a herd of cows are in low condition, on butter fat, by feeding well on suitable food the richness of the milk will increase up to a certain point of condihas no perceptible influence over the were changed to one which would cause an increase in the quantity of the condition, it would be found that no perceptible increase in the percentage of butter fat had taken place. We have used a variety of foods which bear out this statement. The only way to

Protect the Nests.

Farmers are troubled a great deal by hens roosting on the nest boxes at night. Drive them off as you will. they will be found the next time calmhead outward. The best way we have quantity for your neighbors or to sell, the home grown seeds, if indeed there found to keep them from doing this in | if you so wish. the nests all in one corner, and a piece of woven wire fencing put up to serve as a door. Late in the afternoon this dcor is closed over the nests and the proven by a comparison of the sections fowls are shut out. In a little while they get into the habit of roosting in the proper place, when the door may for several years, and where the results | be left open with impunity. In hangare most noticeable. The conditions ing this wire door we simply cut off for profitable dairying exist in Kansas a piece of wire three or four feet on every hand; while there are some | wide and six feet long. We staple this onto to a side post and it will swing treme heat, making it difficult to main- back and forth with no trouble. It tain pastures for a month or such a costs but a few cents, and the hanging matter during midsummer, yet plenty is but the work of a few minutes. The of forage feed can be supplied in an | nest boxes are thus kept clean, as are early spring crop to tide over all also the eggs. Try it, and you will such difficulties as these and satisfac- | save a great deal of trouble with dirty nests and eggs.

Natural Dairy Localities.-Most of and all, or nearly so, during a very good | the best dairy regions of the country business. States east and north of us are where there are natural springs are not realizing any more for their of pure water. These sections are usually good for grass, but we have though feed, stock and land there are always thought that the superior water quality of butter, and so command the states continually and must be having highest price in the market. Wherever ecmes to us. Why not Kansas, with considered desirable to engage in dairyshould be warmed before being offered to milch cows, as nothing checks milk supply more quickly than giving cows water so cold that they will not drink what they require.-Ex.

Profitless Cows.—There are too many cows kept that never have and never will be profitable dairy cows, no matter who the feeder is, or what the cow is fed. If of a beef-breed, or disposed to take on fat easily, the increase of food given will be worked into fat, and tucked away on her ribs, instead of working it into rich milk. If a haphazard, anything of a cow, the increase of food may cause an increase of thin. poor milk, but the greater part of its nutritious substance, undigested and without having its rich properties extracted and converted into rich milk. will be cast off in manure.

Jerseys Desirable Always.-It may be a valid objection against the Jerseys that they do not give a sufficient amount of milk to suit the needs of the dairyman who sells that article instead of making butter, yet even he would find it an advantage to have an occasional cow of that breed, in order to

It is inhumane to lose one's temper with animals, since they are helpless ause many of the sheep from the Unit- to resist.

AGRICULTURISTS.

tion of the Soil and Yields Thereof

New York Ledger. As a rule, farmers

UNDREDS of articles have been written on the advisabilty of farmers dying. I said I would go over and see raising small fruit the sick or dead ones. She replied for hundreds more of

those delightfully wholesome subacid argued that grain was the proper food fruits, even during the hot summer for fowls, and that was proven by namonths when such fruits are most ture. Therefore, there could be no craved. In the fall and winter they harm in feeding the food that nature have apples; and occasionally there provided. That is just the trouble, the is a farm that has a few pear argument stands upon one leg of fact. trees; but where one farmer has straw- but the other leg is error. It is true dren are too small to be of much use a wild state goes through the fields, on the farm, they are sent after huckle- picking at the head of a weed or a berries and blackberries, and the older | spear of grass, gathering a few grains, members of the family eat them with a but with it come all kinds of food, relish that ought to be an inducement | many of them not hard to grind up into for them to have fruit of their own. But as soon as the berries are gone they go back apathetically to their diet of bread, and meat and milk, in its various combinations. I am convinced that it is not from a distaste of the work or expense involved that they neglect the small fruits so systematically. But the farmer, perhaps more than any other person, is a creature of habit. He seldom complains of his own work, but finds it almost impossible to step beyend certain accustomed limits. He will work from early morning till late night day after day and year after year, and not feel it any special grievance; but if he is brought face to face with a half-hour's work "out of his line," in the house, or the flower-garden, or anywhere, he will pay ten prices to have it done rather than do it himself. "It is easy to raise strawberries and other small fruit," you tell him, and he agrees with you, but says that "he don't know much about 'em," and is "too old to learn." And that is all there is to it. You may talk to him until the end of The India buffalo, it will be undertime, and he will agree with you in stood, is the genuine article, and not everything, but he does not set any the American bison to which we are accan be made, and do not undertake to from time to time with the Babcock fruit, just the same. I have known a customed in this country. According to keep too many hens, so that when they milk tester, which showed an increase farmer leave his work and tramp all the Sydney "Stock and Station Jourare confined, as will be necessary dur- in butter fat from the time of com- day over the fields, and return at night | nal," these animals, while not rivalwith a quart or two of wild strawber- ing other dairy breeds in milk producries that a fruit dealer would have re- tion, greatly surpass them in butterjected with scorn. He exhibits them | making capacity and in the total solids

triumphantly, and it is scarcely worth which the milk contains. The dairy while to tell him that one-half his labor experts of India declare that their bufwould have set out a strawberry bed fale is the best butter-producing anithat would have furnished him with mal in the world. By actual experifine berries every day for weeks. Now ment eleven pounds of buffalo milk and then a farmer is induced to give were required to produce a pound of them a trial, but the chances are that butter, while seventeen pounds of cow his interest will not go beyond the set- milk were necessary for the productirg, and that the vines will become tion of the same amount. The buffalo choked with grass and weeds and be in an India test was in milk 459 days, plowed up at the end of a year or two, yielding 6,669 pounds of milk. Engwith the remark that they turned out lish bred cows were in milk 471 days. just as he expected. And here lies one | yielding 5,024. An analysis of the milk of the great difficulties. To a certain made at Poona, India, showed the Engextent the apple trees and pear trees lish cow's milk to contain 3.7 per cent and peach trees take care of themselves, of butter fat, against 7.9 for the bufbut the small fruit is not quite so ac- falo. The total solids were 12.8 per commodating. It is ready to yield an | cent for the cow and 17.95 for the bufabundant return, but must be understood and have some care. Perhaps the best method is to let the strawberries India buffalo, the breed will be an exbear once, and then plow them up. I cellent one for dairy crossing, and some have tried most of the methods advo- enterprising breeder in this country cated, and like this best. Set the vines in the spring, and keep them hoed the first year, going over them three or country, which produces 125 pounds a four times if necessary. It will not year, cannot be graded up. take more than half an hour to hoe a bed large enough to raise fifteen or twenty bushels. The next spring take some of the fresh runners and set a new bed, and after the old one is through

bearing plow it up. It is easier than keeping the grass and weeds out, and The imported seeds are no richer in I am convinced gives better results. A half day's work in preparing ground plants than are our own seeds; if anyand setting plants, and another half thing the Minnesota seeds are a little day in hoeing, and the compensation is richer in phosphoric acid while the imall the delicious strawberries your fam- ported seeds are richer in potash. The ily can possibly eat, and a generous difference between the imported and

Tenant Farmers As the population of the country increases so does the number of farmers who own no land, but depend on renting from ethers in order to make a living, writes S. H. Pile in Rural World. All through this section land for lease is scarce, and competition has grown among renters for what available land sent, while in the home grown seeds there is, until it has gotten to that point | the amount was 27.08 per cent. Inthat in many instances a man can make stead of the extensive importation of more out of his land by renting it than | foreign grown seeds, an exchange and by farming it himself, especially if he improvement of our home grown seeds depends upon hired help largely. In should first be tried .- Bulletin. many cases a farmer who owns a goodly number of acres will move his family to the nearest town, and only oversee, renting out everything to the tenant, claiming that it is more agreeable and profitable to do this than to live on and cultivate his own land. This method is not the best in my opinion, because it works a hardship on the poor renter to pay such high rents, and in many cases these renters try to see, it would appear, how much damage they can do the farm in the time they much higher, yet they are extending helped the dairyman to make a better have it. If some slight repairing is needed, they let it alone, thinking they pay more than the worth of the place the water is not good, and it is yet anyway; and by the time the year is ended the slight breaks that were have heir conditions similar for the cheap ing, the difficulty may be remedied by become quite serious. Then the owner sinking driven wells with casing deep of the farm comes around, and seeing enough to find supplies of water as how everything has been run down, reclear and pure as from any spring. fuses to rent to the man again; contention to the care-keeping of the cow This water will be of the same tem- sequently he must hunt another farm. from one place to another, if spent in profitable work, would support him for many months; while as it is, it is virtually thrown away. I knew one man who once was nearly every day from October till the following March look-

ing for a place, and after he found one that suited him he only lived there two weeks, when he got tired and moved again. All this time spent looking and moving around could have been emplayed at good wages, and he need not have moved at all had he been willing to do his part. There are few that are as hard to please as this man, yet nine cut of every ten renters move at leas: office every year, and many are thrown ciaar out some years, and have to move to town and there try to eke out a scanty living until they can find another place. This, the poorest class of farmers, is the one that needs help the most. The renter may have a fortunate year or two, and get a little ahead. but then should he miss a year or pay too high, he loses what little he has, and must begin all over again. It is not

my fault, neither is it yours, that this

man is as poor as he is. Perhaps it is

largely his own fault, but it matters

not how he became that way, we should

land, encourage and help him as much

'e do his part, and want to remain with

as you can; try to make him contented

FARM AND GARDEN. you year after year, or until he can buy land of his own. You will be profited, for he will grow better and larger crops MATTERS OF INTEREST TO as his condition improves, and it is so much more satisfactory to deal with a man you know can be trusted to do as he agrees. Every man who owns land, or depends for a living from the soil, should try to improve agriculture, and if the tenant farmer be made to do so there will be no trouble about the bal-

That Eternal Grind A few days ago a neighbor came over to our place to ask why her hens were

for their own use, that the hens were buried. On inquiry, but there is room I learned that she had been feeding for hundreds more of articles if they will in any way tend to bring about this desirable end, says

As a rule, farmers

As a rule, farmers

As a rule, farmers live well, but their tables show little vised them to feed less grain, but no variety, and they rarely have any of heed had been paid to my advice. They berries and currants and gooseberries, that nature intended fowls to eat grain, there are ten that do not. If the chil- but not grain entirely. The fowl in proper shape for dissolving. But in a confined state, and with a whole grain ration, the thing is different. Then it is grind, grind, grind, the year round. The birds are fed to repletion, and that makes them do all the grinding possible. In fact, from birth to death, their machinery is required to run at high pressure. That is the reason we have so much indigestion among our poultry. I hope the readers of the Farmers' Review will heed the suggestion so often made, that a too heavy grain ration be not fed. I truly believe that next to lice indigestion kills more fowls than anything else.

MARY ANN.

Indian Milch Buffaloes. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein breeders, as well as the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Simmenthaler people, will have to look to their laurels, for a new dairy light appears in the East, this time in the form of the buffalo of India, falo. If these analyses are a correct index to the normal production of the should import a few good ones and see whether the average cow in this

Home Grown and Imported Flax Seed There is not a great deal of differimported and home grown samples. their stored-up food for the young is any difference whatever, is more a physiological difference, such as the vitality of the germ, etc., rather than a difference in the chemical composition of the seeds. The home grown seeds were richer both in oil and total nitrogen-particularly so in total nitrogen. The total nitrogenous matter in the foreign seeds amounted to 23.12 per

Winter Care of Roses.

How do you put away your roses to revent them from winter killing?-Our rose bed is long and narrow, containing two rows of bushes, says the Farmers' Guide. Last winter a board was put up each side of the bed and fastened with stakes. The bushes were bent over all in one direction and covered with straw, and this held down with boards. This year we have made coverings out of wide boards by nailing them together V-shaped. These will be inverted over the bushes after they have been bent over and covered with straw. We find it a good plan after bending the bush over to hill up small bushes this is especially beneficial. We do not cover our roses until us. This year we will cover them after the ground is frozen. We have the covering in readiness so that is will not take long to do the work at the proper

Commercial Fertilizers.-Most farmers in purchasing commercial fertilizers buy only what are needed for immediate use. This is partly to escape losing the interest on investments not in use, but mainly because there is a popular idea that fertilizers deteriorate by exposure to the air. If they are kept from becoming wet they will be as good the second year as the first, except that absorption of moisture from damp air will make the mineral harden into lumps, which will make it difficult to drill. The best way to keep any surplus of mineral fertilizer is to scalter it from time to time over the stable manure heaps, and apply it with that. Both the stable manure and phosphate will be made more efficient by this combination, as each kind of fertilizer will supplement the deficiencies of the other.-Ex.

In 1830 the Argentine Republic had but 2,500,000 sheep and the average fleece weighed but a fraction over two each of us try legitimately to improve pounds. To-day full 10,000,000 sheep this man's condition. If he rents your are grazing in the republic, and the average fleece weighs over five pounds.

Let not mercy forsake thee.

## A Thirteen-Year-Old Child Paralyzed.

It Was Caused By a Nervous Affection and Rendered One Arm Lifeless. (From the Times, Paola, Kansas) A happy family is that of Mr. James McKinney, of Hillsdale, Kansas, on whom a Times reporter recently called. His bus-iness with these people was to learn the facts for his paper of the cure of their 13 year ol. daughter from a case of nervous pros-tration, and the facts were learned from Mrs. McKinney herself, who quickly told

the following story:
"The first perceptible result of her ex treme nervousness was apparent in a halting step of the child in her right limb," said the mother, "and a physician was called in to attend her. No apparent change coming, nother doctor was called to attend her. She continued to grow worse, although we though the doctors helped her, until she lost the use entirely of her right arm, which hung listless, and apparently lifeless by her side."

The physicians finally told us," continued Mrs. McKinney, "that Mary would outgrow it in time, but by accident my husband picked up a circular in his shop, which so highly recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, that we concluded to try them. Mr. McKinney procured a box at Grimes' drug store in Paola, and we began by giving Mary a half pill at a time, and gradually increasing to one pill at a and gradually increasing to one pill at a time, and before we had used one box we could see they were doing her good. This was one year ago. She had been suffering at that time for four years, under the doctors, and we were so encouraged over the good effects of the use of Dr Williams' Pink Pills, that we continued to use them, and the child started to school again and has been able to attend school ever since, gradually getting stronger and in better health all the time as you now see her, and we lon't notice the old trouble any more. "Yes, we are always ready and willing to

do so all the time to our friends," replied Mrs. McKinney to our question; and con-tinuing, she said: "We do not know what he doctors called Mary's affliction, but we ook it to be something like paralysis or St. Vitus' dance, and we became very much alarmed about her.
"Our local physician," she says, "now
tells us that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are as

rood a thing as we could use; and while Mary is apparently well, she has occasional says: 'Mamma, I must take another Pink Pill,' so you see she has great faith in them, ut does not like to have us talk about her Mr. McKinney is as much or more en thusiastic over the great benefit done his

daughter through the use of these pills. He said: "Nothing too good can be said by me of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—they are a great medicine. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a

specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radica cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



'Yes: I guess he put that there hisself so that he wouldn't forget to eat that 'ere rabb't. Didn't yer never put knot in yer hankercher to remember suthin'?"-Truth.

1667 BUS. POTATOES PER ACRE. Don't believe it, nor did the editor until he saw Salzer's great farm seed catalogue. It's wonderful what an array of facts and figures and new things and big yields and great testimonials it contains.

Send This Notice and 10 Cents Stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for catalogue and 12 rare farm seed samples, worth \$10, to get a start.

"The Meaning of the Votes." The January number of the North American Review contains a most carefully written paper by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, entitled "The Meaning of the Votes." It is a terse deprecation of the system of computations, indulged in by many, who aim to show that if a certain number of votes had been changed in one state and a certain number in another, the result of the presidential election would have been entirely different. Senator Lodge deftly demonstrates in some plain and simply compiled tabulations of his own that Gov. McKinley received the largest plurality and the largest majority over all ever give to a president, except in 872, when Grant defeated Greeley.

NO-TO-BAC FOR FIFTY CENTS. Over 404,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco Saves money, makes hea'th and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00 all druggists.

A Blood- ucking Earthworm. South Africa is the home of a species of earthworm, a creature closely related to our common angleworm, who is not only a giant among the denizens of the soil, but which is reputed to have a taste for human blood. There are two species of this uncanny wiggler, one of a dark red color and the other almost black. They are larger than one's finger and from

three to four feet in length. TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c There are said to be over 3,000,000 deities the Hindoo mythology.

Mrs. Windlow's Scothing Syrup A grandson of Garibaldi is a prospering druggist in Rome.

Coe's Cough Halsam is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker han anything else. It is always reliable. Try it. Occasionally you find a woman with suffi cient nerve to equip a dozen men. 

#### It is a Mistake. It is a mistake to think the

life is all a bed of roses. It is a mistake to go through life and neglect the laws of health and life. It is a mistake at any time

of a serious nature to come upon you. It is a mistake not to take advantage of the best discoveries of science for preventing disease and banishing pain. It is a mistake if anyone has not learned that the best and

most scientific preparation for accomplishing this is

to allow sickness or suffering

Safe Cure It is a mistake that people who are properly informed and warned, do not take advantage of the warning and thus insure happiness and pro-long life.

LADY Manager and Agents wanted for Dr. Kay's Uterine Tonle, no money required until goods are sold "Womanmoney required until goods are soid "Woman-hoed," a valuable booklet on female diseases, tree. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, New

An average of five feet of water in estimated to fall annually over the whole of the earth's surface. Assuming that condensation takes place at an average height of 3,000 feet, the force of evaporation necessary to supply moisture for such a prodigious rainfall must be equal to the lifting of 322,000,000 pounds of water 3,000 feet every minute, day and night. during the entire year. To supply this enormous amount of moisture a stratum of the entire ocean surface of the giboe not less than 714 feet thick must be taken up by the clouds

Danger Environs Us If we live in a region where malaria is provalent. It is useless to hope to escape it if unprovided with a medicinal safeguard. Wherever the epidemic is most prevalent and malignant—in South and Central America, the West Indies and certain portions of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama, Hostetaria Stampach Bitters has proved a medicinal and certain posteriors. for and preventive of the discase in every form. Not less effective is it in curing rheumatism. liver and kicney complaints spepsia, biliousness and nervo

The Tower of Babel. Early English building was done with what would now be called very small stones, and the unwillingness or inability of the workmen to raise and deal with heavy masses is indicated in a sculptured representation of the building of Babel preserved in the Chapter house of Salisbury. Workmen are there shown in the act of walking up the ladders carrying stones on their backs. Seware of Ointments for Catarrh That

Contain Mercury as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free. hency & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by all Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Resterer. Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. KLINK, 331 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Largest Baby Ever Born. The largest baby at time of birth of hich the medicos of the world have any record first saw the light of day at Macon, Ga., during the summer of 1890. The child was the offspring of the Lennons, its father, Will Lennon, being a well-known painter of that burg. When the child was 24 hours old it weighed but one and one-half ounces less than forty pounds.

I telieve that Piso's Cure is the only med cine that will cure consumption.—Anna M Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95, An average size coconnut produces a pint

Cassaners stimulate liver, kidneys and

The Round Tabl The number of Harper's Round Table published January 5, 1897, will contain an interesting story by Kate Douglas Wiggin, entitled "The Little Bishop;" also an article on Volcanoes, Mode of Action and Origin, by Prof. N. S. Shaler. W. J. Her contribute another of the Old Sailor yarna, entitled, "Saving a Torpedo Boat," and Emma J, Gray will contribute an entertainment for young peo-ple, entitled "A Fairy Fete." There will be a story of adventure in which the risk in the gathering of tortoises for their shells plays a prominent part. It is by A. O. S. Anthony. Besides the departments on interscholastic sport, photography, stamps, talks to young and returned to earth once each 363 men, etc., there will be an installment of the serial story, "A Loyal Traitor,

> Just try a 10c tox of Cascarets, cand athartic, the finest liver and bowel regu

by James Barnes.

Love is a microte, and every pretty girl carries them around in her clothes. Dr. Kay's Lung Ba'm is the safest, sures and pleasantest cure for all coughs

Zo'a says he likes the bicycle for the lo getfulness it bestows.

### A Lost Voice.

Advertising will do a great many things, but it won't bring about the return of a lost voice. The best thing to do is to begin, at once, the use of the sovereign cure for all affections of the throat and lungs-Brenchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. It has a reputation of fifty years of cures, and is known the world

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT & SMOKE CHECKLAR, E. MEAUSER & BRO, MILTON, PA. OMAHA STOVE REPAIR WORKS

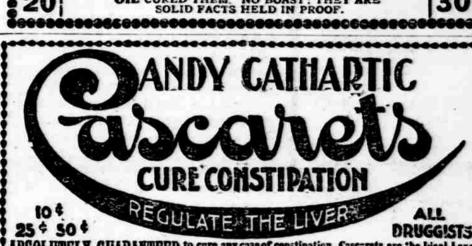
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owels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c. W. N. U. OMAHA. No. 3.-1897. Pe sure your own family needs no aid When writing to advertisers, kindly men-

THESE FIGURES ARE YEARS, YEARS IN WHICH, IN SINGLE INSTANCES, PAINS AND ACHES Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Lumbagic, OIL CURED THEM. NO BOAST: THEY ARE SOLID FACTS HELD IN PROOF.



# WORD BUILDING CONTEST.

50.00 in Cash Second Prize..... Third Prize..... 25.00 in Gash Fourth Prize..... 15.00 in Cash Fifth Prize..... 10.00 in Cash

The above prizes are offered to those who construct or form the largest number of words out of the letters found in the prize word,

## .. PERSONALITY ..

under the following regulations and conditions: The first prize will be won by the largest list, the second prize by the next largest list, and so on to the fifth. The list of words must be written plainly in ink. alphabetically arranged, numbered, signed by the contestant, and sent in not later than February 20, 1897. The list must be composed of English words authorized by at least one of the leading dictionares-Webster's, Worcester's, the Century or the Standard. If two words are spelled alike only one can be used. Abbreviations, contractions, obsolete words and proper nouns are not

allowed. The same letter must not occur twice in one word, but may be used in other words. In case two or more winning lists contain the same number of words the neatest and best list will take first place, the others ranking next below in the order of quality. Residents of Omaha and winners of former prizes in WORLD-HERALD contests are not permitted to com-No contestant can enter more than one list of words, and each contest-

ant is required to send, in the same letter with his list, one dollar to pay a year's subscription to the OMARA WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD. Every competitor whose list contains as many as twenty-five words whether he wins a prize or not, will receive

THIRTY COMPLETE NOVELS in one paper covered volume of 192 large quarto pages, among the authors

being Marion Harland, Rudyard Kipling, H. Rider Haggard, Wilkie Collins and Miss Mulock. Lists cannot be corrected or substituted after they The list of words winning first prize will be published in the WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD, together with the name and address of each of the prize winners, as soon after the contest closes as the matter can be decided. The WEEKLY WORLD HERALD is issued in semi-weekly sections, giving

the news twice a week, and hence is nearly as good as a daily. This is the paper of which W. J. Bryan was editor for about two years prior to his nomination for the presidency, and is the leading advocate of free silver coinage. This ad will not appear again. ADDRESS

WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD, OMAHA, NEB. -----

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The Publishers of the OMAHA BEE have this season arranged with the publishers of a number or other papers to combine at prices that will enable their readers to secure several good papers at a price that was formerly charged for one weekly newspaper. The publications named below will be found to be the best in their respective lines. We will

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