Spring is the Time

When Impurities in the Blood Should Be Expelled

America's Greatest Medicine is the Best Spring Medicine.

In winter months the perspiration, so profuse in summer, almost ceases. This throws back into the system the impurities that should have been expelled through the pores of the skin. This and other causes makes the blood impure in spring. Boils, pimples, humors and eruptions then appear or some more serious disease may take its start. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for impure blood in all its forms, as proved by its marvelous cures of blood diseases. It is therefore the medicine for you to take in the spring. It expells all humors, and puts the whole system in good condition for warmer weather.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

About half the men get married because they're able to support a wife and half because they're not.

Merit Means Money Made.

You cannot advertise money out of people's pocket all the time; you may do it now and then, but if you don't give them something of absolute merit in return, advertising will never prove successful. The kind of advertising that pays is advertising a good thing. As it has merit the people will use it again and again. Never has this been better illustrated than in the great success of the Cascarets, candy cathartic, that we have been lately advertising in this paper. All druggists call Cascarets, repeaters, that is, people buy them, like them, and buy them again and recommend them to their friends. Cascarets are guaranteed to cure constipation or money refunded, and are a delightful laxative and liver stimulant; the best medicine ever made. We recommend all our readers to try them.

Moonshine has been found to have a marked effect on stammering.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The best watchmakers' oil comes from the jew of the shark.

The Rev. Dr. G. C. Jones, who has just died in Kansas City, wrote many sacred songs under the pen name of "Tavilaw." He was born in Wales in 1831, and began composing songs when a boy, many of his early efforts taking prizes at Eisteddfods. He came to this country in 1854, and with his savings and with the income from his musical compositions, bought a large farm in Lebo, Coffey county, Kansas. Farming proved an unprofitable occupation for him, and he forsook it in a few years and devoted himself to the ministry, holding pastorates in Youngstown, Ohio, and in Emporia, Arvonia and Madison, Kan. Illness had incapacitated him for active worn during the last few years, and at the time of his death he was engaged in arranging his compositions in book form for publication.

A curious theory lately revived in Italy is that the sap of a tree ebbs and flows in sympathy with the tides of the ocean. A grower of vines and fruit trees says that no tree should be lopped or pruned except during the hours of ebb tide. He has taken fourteen years to come to this conclusion, and now always acts upon it. The result, it is said, is that his trees and vines always exhibit beautiful foliage bear splendid crops and are quite free from the attacks of the insects which devastate surrounding properties.

A Long Look Ahead.

Politicians are even now weighing the possibilities involved in the next Presidential election. The papers are full of predictions as to the future which are somewhat too self-confident. But is safe to say that a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will renew health in the bilious, rheumatic or nervous.

A wonderful fan is now being made in Paris for the exposition in 1900.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

The calendar for the present year exactly reproduces that of 1887.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets. Candy Cathartic cleanse your blood and keeps it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, backheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

At sea level an object 100 feet high is visible a little over thirteen miles.

The White Ribboners are indignant over the action of Mrs. Pickett in breaking a bottle of whisky over the prow of the battleship Kentucky, launched at Newport News on March 25. Mrs. Pickett is the widow of the confederate Virginia hero of Gettysburg, and was an invited guest at the launching. It is said that as Miss Bradley poised the bottle of water to name the ship, Mrs. Pickett broke the bottle of whisky, for which she is censured by the temperance people.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

From St. Lawrence Plaindealer, Canton, N. Y.

To suffer for years with a prevailing painful ailment, which baffled skillful medical treatment, yet which was cured by a simple household remedy, is the lot which befell Mrs. George L. Rogers, of West Main Street, Canton, N. Y.

"Thirteen years ago," said Mrs. Rogers to a reporter, "I was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism and a complication of diseases. You can judge somewhat of what I endured, when you look at these hands. They were distorted, twisted and swollen. My foot, too, is so much out of shape that the big toe lays across the others, the end touching the little toe.

Goes to Church.

"Notwithstanding I am sixty-five years old, have a pleasant home and other comforts, life to me was far from enjoyable, for all other things pale into insignificance when you are without good health. I tried different doctors and many proprietary remedies, but was not benefited.

"Last March I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and before I had finished the first box I began to feel that they were doing me good. I continued using them and steadily grew better.

"I have used thirteen boxes of the pills and to-day feel better than for the past fifteen years. My appetite is good, I feel bright, cheerful and have a desire to live and enjoy society.

"I have been a member of the Methodist church for many years, but for six years was unable to attend. I am able now to attend the church services regularly and certainly appreciate that privilege. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a wonderful medicine and am confident no other medicine could have effected the wonderful cure they have in my case." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are composed of vegetable remedies that exert a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood thus curing many diseases.

No woman ever has such perfect confidence in her husband that she never tries to catch him in a trap.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O!

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's family pills are the best.

Astronomers tell us that in our solar system there are at least 17,000,000 comets of all sizes.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Any demagogue can talk patriotism, but it takes a man to live it and vote it.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Why shouldn't a rope learn something when it is taut?

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists

If a fat man is anxious to lose flesh all he has to do is to shave himself.

HE LIKES WESTERN CANADA.

Has a Good Farm, Lots of Stock and Pays Little Taxes.

Dominion City, Man., Jan. 17, 1898.

At the request of the Immigration Department of the Canadian Government, I give the following information:

I immigrated to Manitoba in October, 1892, from Luverne, Rock County, Minn., and took land in Dominion City, Manitoba, where I now reside. I have been very successful in Manitoba, and have more than doubled my capital since I went to Canada. I took about $2,500 worth of wheat, 200 bushels of flax and 600 bushels of oats; I do mixed farming. I milk as many as ten cows. Dairying and stock raising has paid me well. I have on the farm now 44 head of cattle and 18 head of horses, and sold during the past year, 1897, $425 worth of fat cattle. I have good buildings and a comfortable house and good stable. My children have had better school advantages in Manitoba than they had in Minnesota. The district schools are very thorough and good. My son, now 16 years of age, is teaching the public school in our district, and receives a salary of $420 per year. All my children have done well at school. I have $1,700 insurance on my buildings on the farm. I also own my personal warehouse, and ship all my grain through it to the railway station at Dominion City. It is free of debt.

I have no prejudice against the state of Minnesota, as I made a living and a little more while in the state, but would not take a farm as a gift in Minnesota and leave Manitoba. The taxation in Minnesota was too great. I paid taxes on my stock and chattels. No such taxes have ever been exacted in Manitoba from me, and my land tax is about one-half or less than it was in Minnesota. I am delighted with my new home, and expect in a few years to be in circumstances that will enable me to take life easy. Yours very truly, S. G. MAYNES.

P. S.—Any person that may take exception to the foregoing letter will kindly investigate, for I can back up every word it contains. I am not an Immigration Agent, nor the agent of any corporation, but simply a farmer. S. G. MAYNES.

The above letter was written at the request of C. W. Speers, in the state of Minnesota, where I am at present with my wife visiting my friends in my old home. It is my intention to do what I can to have them remove to Canada, where I have done so well.

Having called upon Mr. Davies of St. Paul, Minn., I was received with every courtesy, and got some valuable information, as well as literature pertaining to Western Canada. SAMUEL G. MAYNES.

Why does the college year have its commencement at the end?

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes, 20 for 5 cts.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Dehorning Cattle.

Bulletin 41, Maine Experiment Station: Dehorning cattle has been extensively practiced in many parts of the country. In the dairy sections, the need and advantages of dehorning are not as well understood as on the ranges where cattle run together in large herds. The subject is attracting attention just at present in this state and the bulletin on dehorning now being distributed by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station will be read with unusual interest. The following conclusions regarding dehorning are taken from the bulletin: Dehorning is to be recommended because dehorned cattle are more easily cared for than those with horns, and because dehorned cattle enjoy life better. "A great deal of suffering is prevented by the removal of horns." To dehorn mature animals, clippers should be used that will remove the horn perfectly at a single stroke and in a moment of time. When it is skilfully performed animals do not give evidence of great suffering as an effect of dehorning. The tissues injured in dehorning are not very well supplied with nerves and they are quickly cut through. Good evidence that dehorning is not very painful is the fact that cattle will resume feeding immediately after being operated on, and the yield of milk in cows is not perceptibly affected. Compared with castration of colts and calves, dehorning may be considered painless. Those who are familiar with the operation of dehorning and the results of it are its most enthusiastic advocates. In the past, efforts have frequently been made to prevent the practice of dehorning on the ground that it caused needless pain. It would seem to us that efforts can now better be expended by endeavoring to have the last relic of a horn removed from our domestic cattle, who ceased to need them when they came under the protection of man. Horns may sometimes be ornamental, but it is evident that they are usually useless, expensive and dangerous luxuries.

Utah Poultry Experiments.

Bulletin No. 51 of the Utah Experiment station has been received. In it are reported results of poultry experiments conducted at the station during the year ending November, 1897. A number of experiments are reported, and in some cases the results are very positive. They included tests of old hens and pullets for egg production; of the value of exercise, of the value of crossing pure breeds, of the relative egg-laying qualities of Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and a Brahma-Leghorn cross. The annual food cost per fowl of the different breeds and the yearly production of eggs per hen were important features of the experiments. The relative value of old eggs and fresh eggs for hatching was also tested. An incubator test was conducted. A number of half-tone cuts are reproduced, which include one of the poultry buildings, several photographs of fowls and of two baskets of eggs, one a very large basket, representing the laying of the pullets, the other a very small one, representing the work of the old hens. The latter is a striking lesson of the value of "young blood."

The bulletin, a copy of which may be obtained free on application to Director Luther Foster, Experiment Station, Logan, Utah, is summarized as follows:

1. There is little profit in keeping hens three and four years old at the market prices of food and eggs in Utah. The profit in feeding young hens, or pullets, was six times greater than in feeding old hens three and four years old. This conclusion does not apply to two-year-old hens and hens more than four years old.

2. Leghorn pullets hatched in April gave better results than those hatched in late May. The profit was about one and a half times greater from the April hatched than from the May hatched.

3. The exercised pens, 4, 5 and 6, produced twenty-six eggs per fowl more than the pens without exercise—1, 2 and 3.

4. The three exercised pens produced eggs at a food cost of 5.3 cents per dozen; the pens without exercise at a food cost of 6.5 cents per dozen.

5. The three exercised pens averaged a profit per fowl during the year of 84 cents; the non-exercised pens 58 cents.

6. Pen 1, representing egg production under the most unfavorable conditions, except as to ration fed, cleared 2¾ cents per fowl during the year on the cost of food. Pen 4, representing egg production under the most favorable conditions, cleared, during the year, $1.26 per fowl; this would have been increased considerably had the eggs laid before the experiment began been counted. In the one case there was a profit on feed of 5 per cent; in the other 203 per cent.

7. Exercise had no apparent influence on the weight of the fowl; the lack of exercise did not add to the weight of the fowl.

8. The non-exercised pens produced eggs weighing about 3 per cent more than the exercised pens.

9. The eggs produced by the old Leghorn hens weighed about 5½ per cent more than those produced by the Leghorn pullets.

10. The eggs produced by the light Brahma pullets weighed 11½ per cent more than those produced by the Leghorn pullets.

11. The Barred Plymouth Rock pullets' eggs averaged about the same as those of the Leghorn pullets.

12. In two out of three pens exercise produced a larger consumption of food.

13. The exercised pens made a better use of the food than those without exercise. It required 22 per cent less food to produce a dozen of eggs with exercise than without it. The results are strongly conclusive that exercise aids digestion and assimilation of food. The chief value of exercise, therefore, seems to be in preventing a waste of food.

14. Exercise apparently reduced the percentage of fertility in the eggs.

15. The percentage of fertility was highest with the early hatched pullets and lowest with the old hens; though the results are not conclusive.

16. The fertility of eggs averaging five days old was 300 per cent higher than of eggs averaging twenty-two days old.

17. The results noted above were secured from what was considered a good ration fed alike to all pens. Practically the same ration was fed throughout the year. The conclusions, therefore, must not be accepted if a different ration is used.

18. The results seem to indicate an average capacity for a Leghorn pullet of 200 eggs per year, with intelligent care and feeding.

19. No advantage was discovered in crossing the Brahma and Leghorn.

Developing Dairy Calves.

How shall we train and mature the dairy calf, is a question of much importance, and, in my opinion, one which will to a great extent determine the usefulness of the dairy herd, writes W. J. Gillett in Breeders' Gazette. The trotting-bred colt is gradually educated up to its work, and it has been well established that better results can be reached by beginning that education at a very early age. The youngster takes to its lessons from a natural instinct which is born and bred characteristic. The development of the dairy calf presents a similar lesson, and she must be trained, not to conflict with nature's laws, but to that end for which she was born and bred. She is like the colt, in that by unfavorable training she may never reach her best, yet that function, endowed by nature, must crop out in some form, showing her willingness and ability to respond, perhaps proportionately to her education, to her true nature. How this education should be conducted is a question upon which we are not infallible, and I can only give a method which has brought to me very satisfactory and flattering results. My practice is to allow the calf to remain with the dam only about six hours. This for the reason that the early removal excites less anxiety of the mother, and I think the calf takes more readily to drinking milk from the pail. I have roomy box stalls for my calves and unless crowded for room each one has a separate stall. Here the education begins. I feed liberally of whole milk for the first six weeks, after which the youngster is gradually weaned onto sweet skimmed milk, warm as it leaves the separator. At this time I think it necessary to add some substitute for the butter fat found in the skimmed milk, and for this purpose I use old process oil meal, scalded to a jelly, and mixed with milk. There is soon developed an appetite for grain, and while they will consume at first a very small quantity, it must be remembered that this small amount does the calf just as much good as a proportionately large amount does a matured animal. I aim to feed all they will eat of ground oats and wheat bran, mixed equal parts by measure. They also have access to good hay, clover preferred, and a small amount of corn silage as soon as they will eat it. I prefer skimmed milk, oil meal and this grain ration, because they are bone and muscle making foods, and I consider whole milk, containing butter fat worth 20 cents a pound, an extravagant food, when we can do the work effectually with oil meal worth only 1 cent per pound. Bone and muscle and early maturity are what I seek to develop in the dairy calf, and with the foods mentioned I push them, realizing that there is no time in an animal's life when the food cost of 100 pounds, live weight, can be produced so economically as when they are young.

But growth is not all to be considered, and another point of no less importance is health and constitutional vigor, which is promoted by good sanitary treatment, free from exposure, cleanliness of pens, plenty of fresh air, sunlight, exercise, occasional grooming and kind treatment. My fall calves are kept in their pens until the warm, sunny days of early spring, when they are daily given a frolic in the yards. In June they are turned into a small pasture, but are stabled nights and inclement days, and are fed throughout the summer. Spring calves are stabled during the summer, but are given open air exercise. In the winter they are given an hour's airing every day, which develops a fondness to be with the herd, so when turned out in the spring, they have learned to rustle among the older ones, take readily to eating grass, and soon grow independent of stable feed. Those twelve months of age I think thrive and find sufficient nourishment upon good pasture and should be fed milk until about this age. I desire a calf to always be in good thriving condition, but do not encourage any disposition to taking on flesh, for if beefy, she is out of her place, and we are developing a fictitious nature for which she was not created. I believe there is to-day an existing evil in the American show yard, in judges giving too much encouragement to beefy dairy cattle.

Dairying in March.

Dorothy Tucker, in Farm Journal, says: No month is more trying to all kinds of stock than March. Remember cattle are chilled by March winds just as you are. When the sun shines brightly the cows will enjoy a sun bath in a sheltered barnyard.

More young calves die at this season than early in winter. May it not be due to sudden and extreme changes of temperature?

Make blankets of old grain sacks, and sew them on the young calves. They will save more calves than paregoric.

Regularity in feeding and watering is all essential.

We usually water cows at 10:30 a. m. to 12 m. One day when there was a delay of two hours there was a shrinkage of fifteen quarts of milk from thirty cows.

Our young calves are provided with whole oats in a box before them, and are thriving nicely.

Whole Jersey or Guernsey milk is often too rich for young calves; diluting one-half with water of same temperature improves it.

The thermometer used intelligently would transform many a churn now making poor butter into a scientific wonder, that would churn both quickly and well. The resultant butter would also be of superior quality.

Hogs and Pumpkins.—J. C. Senger, in Rural New Yorker: "Recently, while feeding my hogs their ration of pumpkins, it recurred to my mind that many of the ills with which humanity is afflicted, particularly some of a parasitical nature, are due to our domestic animals. More prudence and a little forethought might avert much disease, not to say death. Tapeworms and other parasites find the swine, sheep, etc., a congenial breeding place. The both humane and wise course to pursue is to see that our animals are kept in good health, especially so just before slaughtering. Pumpkin seeds are about the only vermifuge used in some households, and they are among the recognized 'official' articles enumerated in the 'United States Dispensatory,' and are held in high repute as taeniafuges by practioners of high repute. It is but reasonable to suppose that, when fed to our animals, they will exert a similar sanitary effect."

Use only first-class stallions if you desire to raise colts that can be sold for a profit.

The Babcock tester is as necessary to the cheese factory as it is to the creamery.

Horses received at the Union stock yards, Chicago, last year numbered 111,601.

The Dairyman.

There are now more dairymen in the United States than there ever were before. I mean that among the great mass of men who own cows and manipulate their teats twice a day, there is at present a greater proportion deserving the name of "dairymen." A man may live on a tract of land cultivating it after a fashion, maintaining cows and imagine himself both a farmer and a dairyman, when by rights he is neither. This term "dairyman" should cease to be applied indiscriminately, as it then becomes too often a misnomer, casting unjust reflections on men who are really what the term implies, says George E. Newell in American Cultivator.

A dairyman is a man who knows how to properly breed, rear, care for, feed and milk cows, and also subsequently preserve the quality of that milk perfectly till it can be placed in the manufacturer's hands, or manufacture it himself into a first-class product. To do this he must understand cows as a tanner does hides, or a miller grindstones. I often think that a certain adaptability to dairy work is worth more to the individual than anything else. Certain it is that those who find cows and their surroundings distasteful, will never make money from the business except by selling out. One of the most encouraging signs for an increased improvement in dairy methods in the future is the number of farmers' sons who are taking courses of learning in our agricultural colleges. Even a farmer's son, however, if he is not adapted to the pursuit of his father, should not be encouraged to take it up for a livelihood.

A man's trade or profession makes or mars his life, according as it is suited to his capabilities. And by this rule I see a great many dairymen's lives marred. Let every one who owns or milks a cow strive to be a true dairyman, for only such dairymen can hope to make money out of milk production. Remember that grass only, and not weeds, are needed in the pastures; that cows bred at haphazard are about as likely to turn out profitable as other haphazard arrangements; that milk is now valued by the percentage of butter fat it contains, and that breed and feed control this condition; that many a run-down, almost abandoned farm has been reclaimed and turned into a prosperous dairy place, by dairymen who had learned their trade well, and daily practiced all that they had learned, and that just now while agriculture is the most reliable pursuit in the land, intelligently conducted dairying is the most profitable branch of agriculture.

Training Grape Vines.

At the beginning of the third season the vine consists of a root system three years old, and of two canes growing from the upper portion of the stem each one year old. These canes should be cut back so that they will not extend further than one-half the distance to the next plants in the same row; weak growing varieties should be cut back still more, the important point to observe being that the amount of wood shall be reduced to such an extent that the vine will not overbear. In case the canes destined to form the arms are cut so short that they do not extend to the canes of the adjoining plant, the shoot springing from the last bud should, the fourth season, be cut long enough to fill its share of the vacant space between the vines.

The trellis should be put in the vineyard during the second season, although it need not be finished. The use of the lower wire, which should be from 20 to 24 inches from the ground, is desirable, as it allows the shoots which are to form the permanent arms to grow in the position they are to retain, and the pruning also can be more easily done. Two other wires should be added some time before the beginning of the next, or third, growing season. The second wire on the trellis should be about 20 inches above the first, and the third an equal distance above the second. These distances may require some change with varieties which are exceptionally weak or strong growers. Either number 10 or number 12 ungalvanized iron wire will answer; the former is of special value when the posts are set far apart and in positions where an extra strain is put upon the trellis. All the wires should be firmly stapled to the windward side of the posts, yet the wire should be allowed to slip in the staples.

Rabbit Traps.

One of the incidents and expenses of orcharding on a large scale not likely to be thought of by the casual observer is the constant warfare which it is necessary to wage on the rabbits so likely to work great destruction to young apple trees. This is illustrated by the operations of Wellhouse & Son, of Topeka, Kan., who are recognized as the Apple Kings, as reported by Secretary F. D. Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture. For their orchard in Osage county they used a carload of lumber in the construction of 1,700 rabbit traps; for their three orchards in Leavenworth county they have 1,600 traps, and in a Miami county orchard 400 traps. These consist of a box 22 inches long, made of ordinary 6-inch lumber, 1 inch thick, closed at one end, and with an inward-swinging wire gate in the other end, which is shut by contact of the rabbit with a trigger after he has fairly entered. About four feet of lumber and four feet of No. 12 galvanized iron wire are consumed in the making of each trap, which costs, complete, from 12½ to 15 cents. This trap, as now constructed, is considered wellnigh perfect, cost and efficiency considered, and is the result of twenty years of experimentation in making traps, and studying the nature and habits of the rabbits. In this connection the word rabbit applies only to the ordinary cotton-tail and not to the larger jack-rabbit, which the Messrs. Wellhouse say is not especially troublesome to the apple trees.

Demand Fat Cattle.—The strongest demand at the great markets has been for fat, well finished cattle, and the market, until recently, seemed to have extremely few such animals. Feeders seemed disposed to rush all their stock in from the feeding pens with their work half done. There was much complaint of this at the market centers, and it has caused every depreciation of prices that has occurred during the month just past. For prime cattle, suitable for export, the demand has all along outrun the supply, and prices for such stock have not at any time dragged along low levels. Just now the supply of such animals has grown somewhat larger, and the number of those that have not been fed to a finish is proportionately smaller.—Ex.

A pavilion to cost $450,000 will be built at the Paris exposition for a reception hall to be at the service of the Emperor and Empress of Russia during their visit in 1900. The coming Paris show will be the greatest of the European international exhibitions.

The receipts of calves at Chicago last year numbered 122,976.

"She is very frigid in her manner," remarked Willie Washington. "Perhaps," was the reply, "but she has a heart of gold." "So I have been informed. But I am tired of trying to cross a conversational Chilkoot pass in order to reach it."—Washington Star.

Sweden now holds more than 12,000,000 acres of forest lands belonging to the state, an increase of over 3,000,000 acres in thirteen years.

Men often have an idea they are being good because they are not any worse than usual.

THE SECRET OF A GOOD DISPOSITION.

Mrs. Pinkham Says a Careful Regard for Bodily Health Makes Women Sweet and Attractive to All.

The world is filled with sweet women who are held back from usefulness by some trouble of the female organs.

Fretfulness and nervousness rapidly destroy sweet dispositions.

Sickly all-worn-out women cannot live happy lives. Nearly every woman may be well and happy if she will follow Mrs. Pinkham's advice. See what Mrs. Craig says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think it is the best medicine for women in the world. I was so weak and nervous that I thought I could not live from one day to the next. I had prolapsus uteri and leucorrhœa, and thought that I would die. I had dragging pains in my back, burning sensation down to my feet, and so many miserable feelings. People said that I looked like a dead woman. Doctors tried to cure me, but failed. I had given up when I heard of the Pinkham medicine. I got a bottle. I did not have much faith in it, but thought I would try it, and it made a new woman of me. I wish I could get every lady in the land to try it, for it did for me what doctors could not do."

—MRS. SALLIE CRAIG, Baker's Landing, Pa.

That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safeguard of woman's health is clearly proven by the thousands of letters constantly being received. Here is one from Mrs. W. P. VALENTINE, 566 Ferry Ave., Camden, N. J.:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before writing to you I felt very bad, had terrible sick headaches, no appetite, gnawing pain in stomach, pain in my back and right side; was tired and nervous, and so weak I could scarcely stand. I was not able to do anything, had sharp pains all through my body. Before I had taken half a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I found myself improving. I continued its use until I had taken four bottles, and felt so well that I did not need to take any more. I am like a new person."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best understands a Woman's Ills

IRONING MADE EASY.

HAS MANY IMITATORS, BUT NO EQUAL.

This Starch is prepared on scientific principles, by men who have had years of experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. The only starch that is perfectly harmless. Contains no arsenic, alum or other injurious substance. Can be used even for a baby powder.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Ask any disinterested mechanical expert and he will tell you

Columbia Bicycles

ARE THE BEST

They are absolutely uniform in quality and finish. You have the added satisfaction of knowing no one can buy a Columbia cheaper than you. We sell for one price only—the advertised price.

Columbia Dwarf Gear Chainless, . $125 Hartford Bicycles, . . 50
Columbia Chain Wheels, . 75 Vedettes, . . . $40 and 35

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

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W. N. U. OMAHA. NO. 16.—1898.

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Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Tower's Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

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Baker's Chocolate,

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Dr. Kay's Lung Balm for coughs, colds, and throat disease.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

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It takes the place of coffee at ¼ the cost.

Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

IT COSTS NOTHING To get our new Catalogue. Hundreds of people save hundreds of dollars selecting Furniture, Draperies, etc., from it. Send for it. It gives prices and pictures. ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO., 1418 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

Dr. Kay's Renovator, Guaranteed to cure dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney diseases, biliousness, headache, etc. At druggists 25c & $1.

If affected with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

Some time ago it was decided to convey school children in Berlin to and from school in special omnibuses, on the theory that their morals and manners were contaminated by riding in the public tram cars. But they have been indulging in so many fights and otherwise so misconducting themselves that the special omnibus service has been discontinued. Among other things they would constitute themselves into a band of Corsairs and dump one or more of their number into the street. They are now riding in the public tramcars and their behavior is angelic.

Why isn't a vacation a sort of head rest?

The accidental generation of electricity by friction of a hairdresser's hand on a customer's head produced a spark which set fire to the vapor of a hair wash containing kerosene.

Love is all right, but it makes a man look silly to get a lace paper envelope in his office mail.

Colorado Gold Field.

Colorado is the banner gold-producing state in the Union. Production in 1897 over $20,000,000. This year promises to exceed $30,000,000. New strikes are being made every day. Nothing like since the days of '49. Would you know all about these things? Then send twenty-five cents for a six-months' trial subscription to the "MINING WORLD," an eight-page illustrated weekly paper. Regular subscription, $1.00 a year. The newsiest mining newspaper in the world. Address "World," P. O. Box 1611, Denver, Colorado.

Why isn't the false bang on a lady's forehead a deck-lock?