Puerto Rico.

Three tours of the beautiful island of Puerto Rico are scheduled to leave Chicago December 27, January 28 and February 15. Special Pullman sleepers and dining cars will convey the party to New York, thence on board the splendid new steamships Ponce and San Juan, through and around the island by rail, automobile, carriage and boat. Tickets include all expenses everywhere. These select limited parties will be under the special escort of Mr. Walter Boyd Townsend, under the management of The American Tourist Association, Reau Campbell, general manager, 1423 Marquette building, Chicago. Itineraries, maps and tickets can be had on application to the agents of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Among Berlin's cab-drivers there are seven former army officers, three former clergymen, and sixteen members of the nobility.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The man who fears pleasure is of finer stuff than the man who hates it.

New Bombardo Combination Reversible Parlor Game Board. 23 games; biggest hit in years. Agents wanted. W. D. Caldwell & Co., 161 Superior-st., Chicago

Nothing dwarfs a man so much as petty pleasures.

Keeps My Hair Soft

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft and smooth. It quickly cured me of some kind of humor of the scalp. My mother used your Hair Vigor for some twenty years and liked it very much." —Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me., Jan. 4, '99.

Used Twenty Years

We do not know of any other hair preparation that has been used in one family for twenty years, do you?

But Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling out, for keeping your scalp clean and healthy, and for making the hair grow rich and long.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

PIANOS!

Special Offer until Jan. 1st.

DO YOU WANT ONE?

The BALDWIN

The Best Piano in the market.

We wish to immediately place one in every town in the state, knowing by experience that wherever we sell one other sales are sure to follow. To introduce these pianos we will, from now until January 1st, make a Factory wholesale price on the first piano to go to any locality where we have not already sold one. This means a great saving to the buyer.

We Do Not Mention the Actual Price

Because we will only sell one piano in each locality at this extremely low price, hoping through the advertisement to sell others at a profit to which every dealer and manufacturer is justly entitled. Terms cash or easy payments.

Pianos sent on approval.

Write for catalogue and full particulars. We also sell the Ellington, Hamilton and Valley Gem pianos and Hamilton and Monarch organs.

DICKINSON & HUSTON.
1514 Douglas St., Omaha.

MAGNETIC STARCH The WONDER of the AGE. No Boiling No Cooking

It Stiffens the Goods
It Whitens the Goods
It Polishes the Goods

It makes all garments fresh and crisp as when first bought new.

TRY A SAMPLE PACKAGE.
You'll like it if you try it.
You'll buy it if you try it.
You'll use it if you try it.
Try it.

Sold by all Grocers.

$10 FOR $1 Fortunes in stocks; invest $10 to $100 and get $1,000 for $100 sure; safe as a bank. REED & CO., 131 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS. CONSUMPTION

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Horticultural Observation

The authorities that have charge of the work for the erection of buildings on the exposition grounds at Paris have adopted a novel method of protecting the shade and ornamental trees. One strong objection against the use of certain parts of the grounds at Paris was that there were valuable trees in the way that would apparently have to be sacrificed when the excavations for the foundations of the buildings were made. But the Frenchmen thought out a scheme and put it into operation. Around the roots of each tree they built a wooden tank, enclosing both roots and dirt. The trees were thus boxed up, but in such liberal proportions that they went right on growing as if nothing had happened. Derricks and tackling were arranged and the boxes, trees and all, were lifted high above the heads of the laborers and kept there till the work was done. After the foundations were in place the trees were dropped back into place and the boxing removed.

* * *

The apple market is in a somewhat unsettled condition, owing largely to the atmospheric conditions at harvest time. The warm, moist weather in some parts of the apple belt affected the fall and early winter varieties. The fruit at picking time appeared sound, but soon began to rot. Some of the old stand-bys even began to rot on the trees. The result is that this class of apples has arrived in the market in a condition that may be denominated "doubtful." Nevertheless, these apples have been rushed into cold storage, although some of the buyers declare they know the apples are not fit to be put into the storage houses. They say that it is either that or putting them upon a weak market and force sales that would make the market still weaker. It is, however, feared that when these apples are taken out of cold storage they will be so soft that they will have to be disposed of at an enormous sacrifice. We hear that a number of cars of Redstreaks were sold out to peddlers at 60 cents per bushel. The peddlers were the only ones that would handle them even at that low price. They took them knowing that they could get rid of them in a few hours, whereas the grocers knew that they would have to hold them for days. The better apples are being held back as much as possible for two reasons; one of which is that the fruit men believe that the market for first-class apples is to take a jump, and the other the realization that it is necessary for the present holders to get rid of their short-keeping varieties.

* * *

More and more the English market is coming to depend on American apples, by which we mean apples from the United States and Canada. This year the apple crop of England is reported decidedly short, and what apples there are there, are of the fall varieties, and will not at all stand in the way of the sale of winter apples. Added to that, they are reported to be not keeping well. This means that they will be used up by the time winter sets in. Germany, Belgium and Holland have good crops and France has a fair crop. Reports from abroad would seem to indicate that if there is any surplus on the continent that can be shipped to England it will consist mostly of fall and not of winter apples. Americans are not very likely to make large shipments of fall apples, and so our apple trade with Great Britain should not be affected. Unfortunately for our own part in the trade the American apple crop is not so large that we are in a position to fill the English market very full of good apples. We fear the tendency will be to send forward other than the best fruit, as the best is likely to be kept at home by the high prices. The moral of the situation is that more winter varieties should be planted in this country. There are large areas of hilly land that is good principally for the growing of apples, such as some of the worn-out farms from New York and Pennsylvania eastward. We should have such a large supply of late winter apples that we will always be in shape to hold what foreign markets we may gain.

Growing Cranberries.

At a recent meeting of Canadian fruit growers the question of growing cranberries was discussed and one of the leading growers offered some testimony from which the following is digested. The land for planting cranberries should be worked up and sanded, the sand to be from three to six inches deep. The irrigation is important—in fact, is essential to cranberry growing. The land should always be kept damp. Before the frost comes, the patch should be flooded and kept so until the 1st of May. The berries do not thrive well when exposed to the winter's frost. If a long spell of dry weather takes place in summer, irrigation should be repeated. One speaker said:

"I grow the Cherry Bell variety and I realized $300 net for what I grew on one acre last year. I would like to know if there is anything else one would put an acre to that would bring the same returns. Sand will correct all weeds. I have now fifteen acres under cultivation, and all my neighbors have taken up the industry, although they laughed at me when I started mine. I can recommend the cultivation of cranberries as a profitable business, from the experience I have had."

Hogs Getting Finer.

An observant farmer who had given a good deal of time and study to swine exhibits at the recent Iowa State Fair called at the office and made this rather significant remark: "I believe hogs are getting finer and smaller every year," says Wallace's Farmer. We have not had the opportunity of studying the hog exhibits carefully for a good many years, and therefore can not pass judgment as to the accuracy of his observation. It is, however, what would naturally be expected as the result of the score card. A good many breeders have made the remark to us privately that while they had a good deal of admiration for the type of hog developed by the score card, they did not buy hogs by the score card when selecting for pork production. In other words, they did not buy for practical purposes according to the standard which the breeders have set.

We are very sure that they are right in this practice. The score card is valuable in training men's judgment because it requires them to note carefully each particular part of the animal. In selecting hogs for show purposes, they will keep in mind the requirements of the score card, because it is by that the hogs are to be judged. When it comes, however, to selecting hogs for the purpose of producing pork for the barrel, it is not a safe guide, and in this the breeder and practical farmers are and must be at variance until a score card is devised which provides a different standard. Betwixt the score card and a diet very largely all corn, farmers are in danger of getting their hogs too small and too fine in the bone for practical purposes.

The Soy Bean.

Glycine hispida is the scientific name. A government bulletin says of it: This is one of the staple crops of Japan, which attracted little attention in this country till about ten years ago, but it is now becoming quite common. The crop is cultivated like corn, the seed being planted in drills at the rate of half a bushel per acre. The stems alone are too coarse to make good hay, but are covered with such a dense growth of leaves and are so prolific in fruit that the hay is prized highly, especially for milch cows and for fattening animals. The yield of green forage is very heavy when grown on good soil, and the yield of beans is usually from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. Those who have had most experience with this crop find that the best way to handle it is to cut or pull

the plants when the first pods begin to open, and thrash as soon as dry enough. In this way the coarse stalks are so broken in pieces and mixed with the leaves and immature fruit that nearly all will be eaten. It is doubtless the best of the legumes for the silo, as it can be more easily handled for the cutter than plants like clover or cow peas. There are a number of varieties, differing mainly in the time of ripening and the color of the seeds.

Facts Against Dilution Separators.

A Washington, D. C., correspondent of the Farmers' Review writes: The department of agriculture has recently been preparing some matter on cream separation by dilution. The various gravity or dilution separators placed upon the market have caused considerable general discussion of the subject and at the New York Cornell station the subject of patents on these "separators" was investigated and practical trials were made of several of them. In all of the cans the separation of cream depends upon gravity, and the designation of them as separators is misleading inasmuch as that term is by common usage applied to contrivances in which the cream is separated by centrifugal force. It is stated that the patents granted on these cans cover unimportant details of construction, and that "anyone desiring to use this process of doubtful utility is free to do so without let or hindrance from the holder of any patent-right whatever."

In the practical tests at the Cornell station, dilution with water between 50 and 60 degrees Fahr., gave results approximately the same as those obtained by deep setting in ice water with a Cooley can. With milk from cows comparatively fresh, cold, deep setting gave considerably better results than the dilution method. After a two week's trial of a dilution separator by the Michigan station the verdict was "not only was the loss excessive (fat content) but the skimmilk thus diluted with so much water could not be fed to advantage and the cream soured rapidly.

One hundred and twenty trials of the same "separator" were made at the Vermont station, which reports "The gravity separator left in the skimmilk, 13 per cent of the fat of the mixed milk, 40 per cent of the Ayrshire milk and 17 per cent of the fat of the stripper milk. The centrifugal separator left between 1 and 2 per cent of the fact of these milks behind in the skimmilk."

Alfalfa as Stock Feed.

The first crop of alfalfa is much the best for horses, writes a contributor to Nebraska Farmer. The stems are more woody, but horses will eat them up clean and, if overfed, will allow the leaves to accumulate in the manger, showing that they prefer the stems. A cow, on the other hand, very much prefers the leaves, so that a common custom in alfalfa-growing districts is to give the horses an ample allowance and clean out the manger for the cows. The second crop is a little less woody than the first and will be eaten up clean by cows as well as horses. The third crop is not so well relished by horses, nor will they keep in so good condition on it, as it affects the kidneys too much. But cows do well on it. In any alfalfa district the first crop will sell best for horse feed, and is considered more nutritious for any stock. But the later crops are considered almost as good for young stock, and will be eaten up clean by cows.

Minimize Cholera Losses.

Jas. Riley says: If the hog cholera should break out on our own farm, then all the pigs that have been exposed to it should be confined in small lots so as not to spread the disease on the farm. The pig that has the cholera should be confined in a pen to itself, and it should be sprayed three or four times each day with chloro-naphtholeum twenty parts water to one of the chloro, and the floor of the pen should be kept white with slaked lime, and if the pig died, if it can be done, haul some logs and wood and burn it in the the pen where it died, but if not, be sure that every cholera germ is killed on the way from the pen to the place where the pig is burned. By using such vigorous measures we have succeeded in stamping the cholera out several times on our farm.—American Swineherd.

There is no doubt that as a general thing it pays to use thoroughbred rams. It is not necessary to have thoroughbred sheep right through but with a full-blooded ram it will take only a few years to improve the flock to a point where the sheep will be practically thoroughbreds.

Do not keep more fowls than can be properly taken care of.

CAMPFIRE SKETCHES.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE VETERANS.

An Act of Bravery—Young Naval Officer Saved the Lives of a Landing Party—Rallies to Bugle—Riderless Cavalry Horses Will Obey the Call.

Sing Again.

You sang me a song,
'Twas the close of the year,
Sing again!
I cannot remember the name
Or the words,
'Tis the same
We listen to hear
When the windows are open in the spring,
And the air's full of birds;
One calls from the branch some sweet thing,
And one sings on the wing
The refrain

You sang me a song,
My heart thrilled to hear,
The refrain
Has run like a fillet of gold
Through the woof
Of the cold
Dark days of a year.
Tonight there's a year at its start,
All the birds are aloof,
Your eyes hold the sun for my part,
And the Spring's in your heart,
Sing again!

—M. L. Van Vorst.

An Act of Bravery.

A fresh story of a naval officer's courage in the Philippines is brought to Washington by Surgeon Stone, late of the Bennington, who is now in the city, says the Washington Star. Its hero is Lieut. Emory Winship, also of the Bennington, and now on leave in this country, recovering from the effects of five Mauser bullets gathered in various parts of his anatomy while saving a landing party of 125 men from being cut up by a regiment of Filipinos. Winship's exploit dates back to last March, but it is characterized by those who saw it as the equal of anything done by Ensign Davis of the Helena, who took a machine gun ashore early in February and fought with the land forces in the battle of Caloocan and the vicinity. It will be remembered that Ensign Davis and his gun played an important part in capturing half a dozen Filipino positions, and that he was subsequently advanced ten numbers in his grade on recommendations of Gens. Otis and MacArthur and of Admiral Dewey. Winship has been advanced from assistant engineer to lieutenant, and at last accounts had got rid of all but two of his Mauser souvenirs. It happened shortly after the bombardment of Malabon, about March 5, that Admiral Dewey expressed a wish for some photographs of the earthworks and houses that had been struck by the ten-inch shells from the Monadnock. Commander Tausig said that if he were allowed to land a few boatloads of men he could get all the photographs wanted. It was believed at that time that the hostiles had all vacated that part of the shore, so permission was given to land a party. Several boats with between 125 and 150 men started ashore and on landing made for an old church which was the chief object of interest. A false idea of security led them to advance very carelessly, throwing out no advance and taking nothing but their side arms. Only a boat guard of two men under Winship was left to keep up steam in the launch which had towed in the landing party, but fortunately the launch had a small automatic gun mounted forward and Winship was well acquainted with its working. The landing party had gone inland some little distance, when they were surprised by a whole regiment of Filipinos, who suddenly appeared out of the jungle. The natives advanced on the run, shooting wild, but confident of cutting off the whole party. Those ashore expected little else, but seeing it was a case of a foot race or a funeral, they doubled back for the boats, yelling lustily. That was where Winship came on in a star part. He unlimbered his machine gun on the Filipinos, calculating closely, so as not to enfilade his own comrades. It was practically one man against a thousand and the natives came on with a rush, hoping to put the lone gunner out of action before his fellows could reach the launch. Winship received the bulk of their fire, thereby also contributing to the safety of the landing party, and he stood up to his work. He was struck five times—once in the shoulder, the arm, the hip and twice in the leg. He braced himself and continued to train the gun while his men fed it ammunition. Thirty Filipinos dropped under his fire before the little jungle men decided they had enough. Their rush was checked and then they ran, pursued by the relentless fire of Winship's lone gun. The retreating boat crews reached the shore just in time to see Winship sink down in the bow of the launch. The closest estimate that could be made of the enemy's loss was about sixty killed and wounded. Commander Tausig said that but for Winship the entire landing party would have been cut off. The young assistant engineer was taken back to the Bennington, where he was patched up temporarily and subsequently sent back to Washington, where he passed his examination for promotion with two Mauser bullets still in him. But the examining board said they did not seem to disagree with him at all.

A Cuban Incident.

A most interesting incident in the Cuban campaign happened in connection with the unloading of cavalry horses and pack mules from the various transports off Siboney. At first the horses, one by one, were coaxed, pushed or prodded from an open port into the water, where a waiting boat picked up the floating halter, and started for shore with the plunging beast in tow. But this method was soon found to be too slow. The troops under Gen. Shafter were waiting at Siboney to make an advance on Santiago; but before the movement could begin the army must have its horses and mules to drag artillery, commissary wagons and ambulances over the muddy mountain trails, and to hurry ammunition and food to the hard working men on the firing line. This slow piloting of each animal to the shore was abandoned and the horses were forced overboard and left to reach terra firma as best they could. Then began a pathetic struggle to gain the beach. Some of the horses, from the first stroke of their churning hoofs, remained unterrified and clear-headed. These swam directly to the shore, and when they reached it, walked with matter-of-fact calm up the sandy slope. But a majority of the poor beasts lost their wits, and swam about in wide circles, lashing the water into foam, with abject fear manifest in their wildly staring eyes. Everywhere horses' heads dotted the bay. A few of the panic-stricken animals turned and swam out to sea, to certain death; others floated in a bewildering circle, and every moment settled lower beneath the waves. At this crisis a trooper, upon whose arms blazed the yellow chevrons of a cavalry sergeant, ran to the water's edge, squared his broad shoulders, clicked his heels at "Attention!" and raising a bugle to his lips, sounded blast after blast across the rolling waters. If the sea had suddenly parted to allow these half-drowned animals to walk ashore dry-shod, the effect could hardly have been more striking than that of these bugle notes. As the well-known call of "Stables!" reached the confused and frightened horses, they raised themselves from the water for an instant, then with ears erect and pointing toward the familiar call, they swam directly toward the welcome sound. Dizzy and sore of lip, this cavalry Gabriel sent his saving blasts over the water until the last horse had drawn his wearied length upon the beach, and was led trembling to the shade of the palms.

A Vigilant Sentry.

Mr. Henry Kirke, formerly an official in British Guiana, high in the colonial service, relates an adventure, the comedy of which might at any moment have turned to tragedy. It was at a time of serious disturbances in the colony. Rioting had occurred near one of the larger cities, and every precaution had been taken against a fresh outbreak. Mr. Kirke had issued a password and a countersign, and the sentries received strict orders to shoot anyone who atttempted to pass without giving the word. That night, says Mr. Kirke, I had been dining out of town, and was returning cheerfully to my quarters about 11 o'clock, when I was suddenly confronted by a black sentry, who brought his rifle down to the order, and cried out: "Who go dere?" I was somewhat startled, for I had forgotten the sentries, and what was of much more importance, I had forgotten the password. I knew that the sentries were picked men, generally Africans, who had served in some West Indian regiment, and who were noted for their strict obedience to orders. So I knew that if this sentry had been ordered to shoot anyone attempting to pass without giving the word he would do so. I attempted to temporize. "Look here, my man," I said, "you know me." "What de word?" shouted the sentry, rattling his arm. That was just what I wanted to know. I heard the man cock his rifle, and knew he would let drive in another minute; so I made an undignified strategic movement to the rear, so as to place the inspector's house, which stood near, between me and the enemy. Satisfied by this maneuver that I was a dangerous character, the sentry began to stalk me round the building, with his gun ready for action. The instant I got round the corner of the inspector's house I bolted up the back steps and broke in upon the astonished inspector just as he was getting into bed. I explained my dilemma and he gave me the password. Then, approaching the window, I peeped out very cautiously toward my friend, who was prowling round the house to have a pot shot at me. I shouted the word to him, and later, when I went out with the inspector, I explained the circumstances of the case, gave him five shillings, and told him he was a first-rate sentry.

Rallies to Bugle.

A veteran cavalry horse partakes of the hopes and fears of battle just the same as his rider. As the column swings into line and waits, the horse grows nervous over the waiting. If the wait is spun out he will tremble and sweat and grow apprehensive. If he has been six months in service he knows every bugle call. As the call comes to advance the rider can feel him working at the bit with his tongue to get it between his teeth. As he moves out he will either seek to get on faster than he should or bolt. He cannot bolt, however. The lines will carry him forward, and after a minute he will grip, lay back his ears, and one can feel his sudden resolve to brave the worst and have done with it as soon as possible. A man seldom cries out when hit in the turmoil of battle. It is the same with a horse. Five troopers out of six, when struck with a bullet, are out of their saddles within a minute. If hit in the breast or shoulder, up go their hands and they get a heavy fall; if in the leg or foot or arm, they fall forward and roll off. Even with a foot cut off by a jagged piece of shell, a horse will not drop. It is only when shot through the head or heart that he comes down. He may be fatally wounded, but hobbles out of the fight to right or left, and stands with drooping head until the loss of blood brings him down. The horse that loses his rider and is unwounded himself will continue to run with his set of fours until some movement throws him out. Then he goes galloping here and there, neighing with fear and alarm, but he will not leave the field. In his racing about he may get among the dead and wounded, but he will dodge them if possible, and in any case leap over them. When he has come upon three or four other riderless steeds, they fall in and keep together, as if for mutual protection, and the "rally" of the bugle may bring the whole of them into ranks in a body.

His Spirit Near Battle Scenes.

From the Chicago Post: A boy who had dropped from a tree and had broken his leg was lying in bed patiently and looking at the ceiling. His leg was in a plaster cast, and all he had to do was to "keep still." He had been doing that for some days. He knew he would continue the performance many more days. He knew every variation in the wall paper of his room, every figure that a sick boy's fancy can build out of the shadings in the ceiling or the inequalities of the wall. But as he lay there, his hands under his head—it was the stillest of summer Sundays—he was suddenly startled with the impression of danger. Something fearful was happening. He did not know where it was; he did not know what was its nature. But men were thrilling with some tremendous endeavor—like conflict. He could feel the waves of an unseen struggle swell and subside. A brother was absent—was on the farther side of the earth, as this crippled little fellow vaguely understood. But that was all he knew about it. He had not consciously paid any attention before that moment to the fact of a war with Spain. It was somewhat beyond the field of a boy who climbs trees and drops out. That night his father came home with the story of the battle of Manila bay; and the little sufferer there in the bed knew he had been nearer his far-away sailor brother than he had to his father, who had to await the slow speech of the lightning under the seas.

Alaska Indians eat mosquitoes.

A person can write soft nothings with a hard pencil.

U. S. Patent Office Business.

The Examiners of all the 34 divisions excepting 3 are now under one month in arrears with their work.

Five hundred and six patents were issued this week and 58 of them to one inventor for printing machinery. To Iowa inventors 9 for various subjects, Minnesota 9, Nebraska 3, Missouri 14, Illinois 37, New York 146.

Mrs. E. V. Pondinot, of Des Moines, has been allowed a copyright for a book entitled, "Patriotic Poems, Our Heroes from '61 to '99."

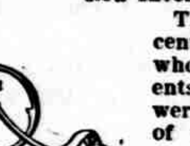
Patents have been allowed as follows: To C. E. Baker, of Des Moines, for a label, the title of which is "Ozono," a coined word for a remedy for catarrh, a disease that is prevalent and distressing.

To S. S. Templeton, of Dunreath, Ia., for an automatic valve for watering troughs adapted for regulating the flow of water therefrom and preventing waste of water by animals that are supplied from a source or supply connected with a trough by means of a tube.

Valuable printed matter sent to any address and advice to inventors sent free. THOMAS G. ORWIG & CO.,
Registered Solicitors of Patents.
Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 25, '99.

Those who love always have no leisure to pity themselves, or to be unhappy.

New Inventions.



Thirty-three per cent of the inventors who obtained patents the past week were able to dispose of the whole or a part of their invention before the patent was issued.

Among the manufacturers buying patents were the following:

Regina Music Box Co., Rahway, N. J.,

Dempster Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Iowa,

Atlas Yack Co., of Maine,

Union Scale and Manufacturing Co., Sacramento, Cal.,

National Folding Box and Paper Co., New Haven, Conn.,

Simplex Railway Appliance Co., Chicago, Ill.,

Automatic Air Carriage Co., of New York,

Edward Hett, of New York City, had twenty-eight (28) patents issued to him last week, all relating to printing presses. The government tax on these patents alone was one thousand dollars ($1,000.)

Parties desiring information as to procuring patents or bringing them to the attention of possible buyers should write to Sues & Co., Patent Lawyers, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., for free advice.

Affliction—What everyone can carry for someone else.

Half Rates South via Omaha and St. Louis and Wabash Routes.

On the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month the above lines will sell homeseekers tickets to southern points for one fare (plus $2.00) round trip.

WINTER TOURIST RATES now on sale to Hot Springs, Ark., and all the winter resorts at greatly REDUCED RATES.

Remember the O. & St. L. and Wabash, the shortest and quickest route to St. Louis.

Remember the O. & St. L. and O., K. C. & E. is the shortest route to Quincy. Unexcelled service to Kansas City and the south.

For rates, sleeping car accommodation and all information call at the QUINCY ROUTE OFFICE, 1415 Farnam St., or write Harry E. Moores, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Mistake—What people with loud mouths never make.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The higher you sit the better you can drive.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

A good boy is worth far more than a bad man.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

On November 3 Mrs. Eunice Slade, widow of Samuel Slade, celebrated her 100th birthday, when she was visited by many of her neighbors in Walpole, N. H. She was the mother of seven children, including twin girls, was never seriously ill, and is in good health to this day.

Ex-Senator Henry P. Dawes, of Massachusetts, celebrated his 83d birthday last week by entertaining the Monday Evening Club, a literary society, at his home in Pittsfield. Mr. Dawes read a paper on "The Duties and Functions of the United States Senate."

At Johannesburg the telephone system is operated by the Dutch and one has to pay a year's subscription in advance—about $75 per month—and no service is furnished after 5 p. m.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS EFFECTUALLY
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE – MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE.

For 47 Years a Railroad Conductor.

Early this fall the management of the B. & O. R. R. decided that the uniformed force should be provided with service stripes, and on the winter uniforms each man has one or more gold stripes on his right sleeve if he has been in the service for five or more years. The gold stripe stands for five years continuous employment by the company and a glance over the list develops an interesting and instructive condition of affairs.

The ordinary man, in a peaceful and uneventful vocation, is seldom in continuous service for forty years, yet on the B. & O. R. R. there is a hale and

W. H. GREEN.
He has been employed in the B. & O. for 50 years.

hearty old man, with keen, undimmed eyes, and a springy step that has been in the continuous employ of the company for 50 years and is still better than many men half his age.

W. H. Green is his name, but everybody on the line calls him "Captain Harry" and he has a record that any man, in any station in life, would be more than proud of.

Captain Green is probably the oldest passenger conductor in the world. If he is not he has the best record, for not once has he been suspended from duty for any cause whatever. And then, too, he has never been injured. Green was born on September 12, 1827, in Cockeysville, Baltimore county, Md., and entered the B. & O. service March 3, 1850, as a freight brakeman. He was promoted in two years to freight conductor and in 1857 was given a passenger train and has served in that capacity ever since. He is now running through trains between Baltimore and Cumberland, Md., and wears ten service stripes on his right arm.

For many years B. & O. train employes have had an enviable reputation for politeness to passengers and attention to duty, and the adoption of the service stripe system will give the traveling public an opportunity to recognize long and faithful service.

Try Grain-o! Try Grain-o!

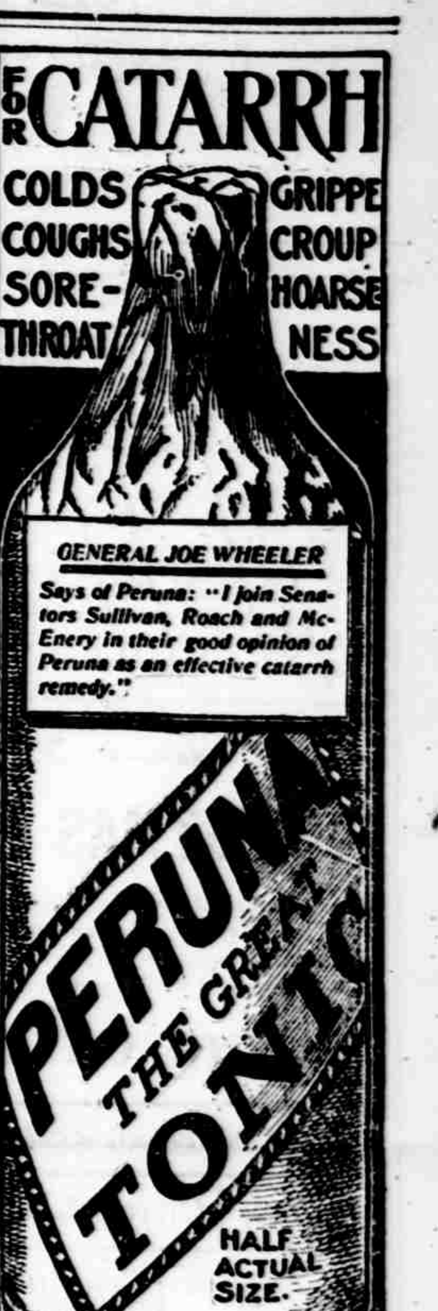
Ask your grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-fourth the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Mrs. Byron Alford, of Eldred, Pa., owns and operates a nitroglicerine and dynamite factory.

Christmas Presents.

It is often difficult to select an article for a Christmas present that will be acceptable and inexpensive. The John M. Smyth Co. have solved the problem by offering for sale 5,000 guitars at $2.65 each, thus bringing them within the reach of everyone. The firm is thoroughly reliable. See "ad" in another part of this paper. Get their mammoth catalogue.

There is nothing good in a man but his young feelings and his old thoughts.



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W. N. U. OMAHA. No. 49—1899

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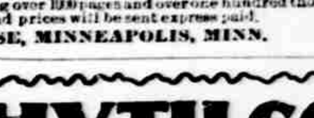

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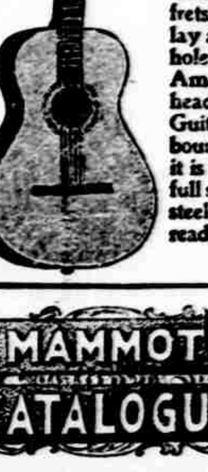

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