We humble ourselves before others, not for others.

## STEKETEE'S DRY BITTERS. A Datch Remedy, or How to Make Your Own Bitters.

Farmers, Laboringmen an. Everybody use these Bitters for the cure of rspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and Paritier, Headsche, Kidney and Liver Diseases. A perfect stomach regulator. Now is the time to use them. On receipt of 30c United States postage stamps I will send one package and

receipt how to make one gallon Bitters from Steketee's Dry Bitters. A deli-cious flavor. Made from Imported Roots, Herbs and Berries from Holland and Germany. Be your own doctor and use these Dry Bitters. Send to Geo. G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich. For sale by druggists.

More than one-third of all manufac tured goods are in France made by

Ladies Can Wenr Shoes One size smaller after using Allen's Foot

Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoeseasy. Cures swollen, hot sweating. aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and ounions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

In warning there is strength.-Lew

There is but one love that lasts-For starching fine linen use Magnetic

There is great ability in knowing how to conceal one's ability.-La Rocefoucauld.

## Women Think

**About This** 

addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are com-

## A Woman

A woman whose experience in treating female Ms is greater than that of any living person, male

She has fifty thousand woh testimonial letters as we are constantly pub-lishing showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily re-Heving hundreds of suf-fering women.

Every woman knews ome weman Mrs. Pinkham has restored to

Mrs. Pinkham makes no statements she canno prove. Her advice is Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

## MAHA & ST.LOUIS C WABASHER 6

ST. LOUIS CANNON BALL Leave Omaha 5:05 p. m.; arrive St.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

MANY SPECIAL RATES FAST OR SOUTH Trains leave Union Station Daily for Kansas City, Quincy, St. Louis and all

points East or South. Half Rates to (Plus \$2.00) many southern points on 1st and 3rd Tuesday of Each month. All information at City Ticket Office, 1415 Farnam Street (Paxton Hotel Blk.) or write

MARRY E. MOORES. City Passenger and Ticket Agent,





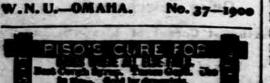
lie Beiller He Cookies It Stiffens the Goods It Whitens the Goods

It Polishes the Goods It makes all garments fresh and orisp as when first bought new. Try a Compte 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.

Thompson's Eye Water.

Cures Corns tie; all Druggist (If it falls—it is free.)





Youth's Companion.

You have heard of Tommy Atkins In his uniform of red, With his rakish little skull cap Tilted sideways on his head, But his transatlantic cousin. Brave and sturdy, tried and true, Is the U. S. regular soldier, Billy Blue.

It may be before enlisting That he had another name, But the Maxim is his brother. He was born to breathe its flame; And his blood begins to tingle When he hears the loud tatoo Of the drum he loved to follow-Billy Blue.

He may be a trifle cranky In the trenches wet or dry, But he's never known to grumble When it comes his turn to die. He is always up and ready When there's work for him to do, And he never shirks his duty. Billy Blue.

There is Jack to man the mizzen There is Jimmy Legs below, But it's Billy, soldier Billy, On the shore who meets the foe Whether clad in ragged khaki Or a blouse and buttons new, Still he guards the starry banner, Billy Blue.

When the sword is sheathed forever And the gun is in the rack. And the endless ranks go marching To the last great bivouac, If the angel picket stops them, And should ask them "Who are you?" Every man of them will answer,

> "Billy Blue." -Minna Irving in Leslie's.

Profaulty Among Soldiers. A grave charge that can be laid at the door of military life is the use of profanity among soldiers, writes William T. Ellis to the Wellspring. The wide prevalence of the profane use of the name of the Deity in the army is at the rate of 43 miles an hour, or 371/2 well known. Not all soldiers swear, knots, as officially recorded. No oth he to visit an encampment, for as he moves about the company streets of the average regiment, he finds that this sin, dulling as it does the spirit's common. This is one of the sore trials of the Christian in camp. His ears are assailed on every side by a constant stream of vile language. I recall one day that I was in the tent of a Minnesota boy, who lay on the ground, ill. He was cheerful and had no complaint to make as to the other hardships of a soldier life. "This is uplifting his hand and pausing rather from every direction could be heard with the submarine torpedo terror the voices of men in conversation prove an auxiliary of the highest using words of coarseness and profan- fighting power. ity, such as could not but be a trial to any Christian spirit. There was no special occasion for this; it was the it is a deeply rooted and widely prevalent habit which cannot easily be dropped waen the suit of blue is laid

Nothing can be said here of the licentiousness of life in a military camp. It is unspeakable and appallng. Whosoever is at all acquainted with soldier life needs not to be told that this is another blighting evil directly resulting from service in the

There is a saying current in the a soldier is likely to enlist again. After two enlistments he is pretty sure to take a third. After the third enlistment he is in the army for life. The reason is that army life unfits a man for anything else. It is most difficult for a man who has spent any considerable time in the army to return to civil life and take up an ordinary employment. He has lost the power of application and of initiative. as well as the spirit for steady employment eight hours a day. Of necessity there is much idleness in the army, and when this is continued for years it generally disqualifies one for more active life.

None of these points need to be enarged upon to make apparent the war is its blighting effect upon the life of the soldier himself. For the sake of the young men, for the sake of the purity of our nation, for the soldier's purity is the dearest treasure of earth, we should persistently and aggressively wage war against the modern military spirit.

Few defeated generals have been so revered as was Robert E. Lee. Every southern man and woman admired

on his old war-horse, "Traveler," to pay a visit to the autnor's mother. On the night of his arrival he said: "Today an incident occurred which gratified me more than anything that has happened for a long time. As I was riding over the desolate mountain region, I was surprised to find, on a his hands are handcuffed hip high begirls playing on a large rock. They were poorly clad, and after looking at dor and all he can look at is a few feet me a moment began to run away. "'Children,' said I, 'don't run away!

run away from me." "'We do know you,' they answered. "'You never saw me before,' I said. for I never passed along here."

dren. 'We've got your picture in our New York World. house. You're General Lee! We ain't dressed clean enough to see you,' and they scampered off to a hut on the nountainside." Then the general told of another

adventure that he had had the same day. While riding through thick woods, he met a man who, recognizing him, stopped, and throwing up his hat in the air, exclaimed: "General, please let me cheer you!" and then he hurrahed as loudly as he could. General Lee was too great a man to still?" asked her father, suddenly look- steadily decreased. In 1890 American

eneral. But he was touched by the compliment which the two little girls of the mountain paid him: "We ain't ressed clean enough to see you!"-

Fought with Grant. An old resident of Wood county. Wisconsin, claims to be the only liv-

ing man who ever had a rough and tumble fight with Ulysses S. Grant. His name is Dana Razin, and he lives on a farm in the town of Rudolph. It is said that forty years ago a controversy arose between the two men. which, by mutual consent, was settled on the banks of the Mississippi near Galena, Ill. In the summer of 1869 Dan Razin, guiding his raft of lumber into the mouth of the Fever river. leading to Galena, encountered Grant in a flatboat. The channel being a narrow one, a dispute arose. After exchanging epithets, it was decided to have it out on the bank, whither they repaired, accompanied by several men to see the sport and make certain of fair play.

Razin was taller and weighed less than his stocky antagonist. He was descended from hardy Irish stock, in his 30th year, and a clever man in a wrestling match. Selecting a level green spot, the men opened the battle. At one stage it looked as if Razin would be pounded into insensibility. and then Grant would be forced underneath to receive his share of punishment. For an hour the contest raged fast and furious until both men were forced to desist from sheer exhaustion. They shook hands over the result and were good friends from that

time forward Today Razin is three score and ten years of age, possessed of all his faculties and going about his farm duties with the suppleness of a man one-half his years. He is fond of story-telling. and of his long list there are none he takes more pleasure in relatinig than his fight with the great American general, U. S. Grant.

The Swift Viner. The new torpedo destroyer Viper of the British navy is just now the marine wonder of the world. The Viper is 210 feet long, 21 feet wide, and has 7 feet draft. In a recent trial at Newcastle it steamed over a measured mile power in the world has a fiver of this | if you can find one. sort. France and the United States have been content with 30 knots, Germany and Russia with boats capable of making 28 and 29 knots respectivefine edge of reverence, is shockingly ly, while little Japan has one which is expected to make 33 knots. The Viper, flying through the water at a rate above the average of railroad speed, would be a terror indeed. A half dozen such Vipers tearing along at a speed of nearly a mile a minute would be ugly customers for any fleet to deal with. The torpedo boat lost some of its reputation at Santiago. a hard thing to bear, though," he said, but a torpedo boat in the hands of Spain, and one like the Viper, well dramatically, in an attitude of atten- handled and armed, are two different tion. I listened with him. The flaps | things. It may yet prove a formidable of his tent were up on all sides, and fighting machine, and when reinforced

Gen. Gordon Sent Regrots. General John C. Black, chairman of ordinary language of camp. Much of the committee on invitations to the the swearing among soldiers is Grand Army encampment, received thoughtless, of course. Nevertheless, many happy responses from prominent people throughout the south to whom these invitations had been forwarded. It was with considerable regret, however, he learned that Major General John B. Gordon, commanding the United Confederate Veterans, would be unable to attend. General Black received a personal reply from General Gordon and also a copy of the letter replying to Commander-in-Chief Shaw's invitation. General Gordon wrote that the great pleasure he experienced on former occasions, when regular army that after one enlistment | it was his good fortune to be present at the national encampments, increased his regret that he will be unable to again meet the brave remnants of the Union army at their gathering in Chicago. Engagements, however, of the most peremptory nature forbade his acceptance. Another letter, bearing the good will of the south to the north, came from J. T. Lawless, sec-

> ginia.-Chicago Tribune. **Bowildering Suggestion**

retary of the commonwealth of Vir-

Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, has received so many letters. containing suggestions for devices to be used in the war against China that he is bewildered. They present countless ideas ranging from a cipher code great truth that one chief objection to to a scheme for destroying the combined forces of the Boxers at a single blow. The cipher code came from a western man who declares that "it baffles skill to unravel this code." To sake of the homes to which a young this statement Gen. Greely agrees most heartily. The letter explains that the code consists of a system of numbers which are to be spoken. For instance. "137 plus 53 minus 8." would mean "attack on the right flank."

Standing Up" Convicts.

It is evident that the new managehim. The author of "A Girl's Life in ment of the state reformatory at El-Virginia" tells a little story that shows mira proposes to make an entire ditions for manufacturing Cheddar how much he was loved by children. | change in the methods of controlling | cheese. The descendants of Scotch, A year after the surrender General refractory convicts. Acting Superin- English, German, Dutch and French tendent Dr. Frank W. Robertson's method of punishing men by the "standing up" process is an innovation. Dr. Robertson asserts that he finds this punishment exceedingly effective. A convict is not suspended by his wrists, as has been stated, but hind him. His back is to the corriof stone wall. The convict begins to suffer when he has been on his feet that time we were importing cheese If you knew who I am you wouldn't an hour. The handcuffs hold him in one position, and do not permit shifting or a chance to rest. So far there is not a case on record where it has been necessary to give an inmate a "But we know you, said the chil- second dose of the "standing up."-

> A little girl, whose parents lately moved to another city, and who is for the first time living in a block, thus described it in a letter to another Next door is fastened on our house."

Evidently Holding Hands-"Is that young man in the parlor with Mande be excited by ordinary applause. On ing up from his paper. "Very still," exports had dropped to 95 million the contrary, he was annoyed by a replied her mother.

FARM AND GARDEN to 46 million pounds. Canada in 1896

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stene graphic Report of Illinois State Horti-

I desire to make a statement here which I would be glad to hear discussed. It is based on several years' in 1900. careful observation on my own part and on information from growers and apple dealers. The Illinois Ben Davis apple intended for Cold Storage should be in the storage house not later than Oct. 16th. A week earlier is frequently better.

I grant that weather conditions or dense foliage or peculiarities in soil may create exceptions to this rule, but I believe the grower who pursues this course for a period of years will obtain the best results. Before picking is commenced

be taken off the ground. Never place a dropped apple in a barrel for Cold Storage. It is bruised even if you cannot see it. The size of the fruit to be picked should not be less than 21/2 inches in diameter. Smaller apples and any that may be imperfect should be left on

evaporator or cider press. It is best lot of imperfect apples which must be rejected by the packers. Each individual apple should

much importance cannot be given to this part of the work and young men to get all out of the business which is should be made to realize its importance to you. If the picking and packing can y desirable. If, for any reason, this the cheese industry in Canada. cannot be done have the apples taken

to the packing-house as fast as picked. Get them under cover. It is unquestionably the very worst practice to pile them on the ground in the orchard. They may gain a little color, but they are frequently subjected to hot sun during the day and to cold nights. Sometimes it rains and time must be allowed them to dry before packing in the barrel. And sometimes snows. It did this year. At least it snowed in Champaign and Savoy.

Double face the barrels, but do not be an indication of what is underneath baskets are emptied into the barrel. Fill the barrel two inches above the top and press down carefully with a screw or lever press. Do not put more than four nails in each chine hoop. Cold storage men, commission merchants and all dealers in apples would

were used in apple barrels. side. Ship them to the nearest good cold storage plant as soon as you have a carload. If possible do not let the ping exceed five days.

I have taken Ben Davis from the storage rooms in May with the bloom still on them—as fresh and firm as when picked. They were packed by a grower who understood his business. I do not know that it would be out of the way to state that they were packed | Station. by the president of your society.

Notwithstanding its unpleasant association with "that first affair" the apple has always been a favorite fruit. There is never a surplus of first-class apples. In fact, the supply has never equaled the demand, especially during the winter and spring months. Handling and packing apples be-

comes a comparatively easy matter if the proper care is given to growing them. I may seem to be wandering from my subject and perhaps intruding on that of some one else, but I am a firm believer in the doctrine of Oliver Wendell Holmes that "the training of a child should commence two hundred years before it is porn." To pertain perfection in any line require careful preparation. If the tree is good the fruit is quite likely to be good also. The tree must be carefully selected, planted, cultivated, fertilized, pruned and sprayed. The grower who does this well will make no mistake when the picking and packing time

Such fruit will always command prices that will warrant the paying of torage charges and leave a handsome margin of profit over autumn prices for the grower.

Cheese Industry of Canada Prof. H. H. Dean, of Guelph, Canada, in an address before the Vermont dairymen's Association, said:

The cheese industry of Canada is result of the favorable natural conditions, and a reflection of the genius and tastes of Canadian people. The mother country was contemptuously referred to at one time by a noted per- ket. sonage, "as a nation of shopkeepers." Canadians have no objections to being known as a nation of cheese-makers. The great lakes and inland rivers and streams, together with a fertile soil in most parts, make almost ideal consettlers, together with a good sprinkling of New Englanders, have inherited the tastes and aptitudes of their forefathers for making fine cheese. The countries from which Canadians have sprung are among the most noted cheesemakers in the world, and their sons would be casting discredit upon their ancestry did they not make good the traditions of their fathers.

In 1864 the system of co-operative ada from the State of New York. At for home consumption. At present we export from 17 to 18 millions of dolabout three dollars' worth for every inhabitant of the country. At this stage it may not be out of place to ly six million pounds. The United had increased theirs to 1271/2 million those from the United States have

exported 150 million pounds.

There are doubtless two main cause of this decrease in exports of United States cheese, vis.: A rapidly increasing home population which consumed large quantities of cheese, and laxity of laws relating to the manufacture and sale of "skim" and "filled" cheese. These two classes of cheese have prej-udiced the British consumer against American goods and has been favorable for the introduction of "full cream" cheese from Canada. In Canada no "skim" or "filled" cheese is allowed to be made or sold.

The number of factories has creased from none in '64 to about 3,000 This rapid growth is due, in addi-

tion to causes mentioned to: 1. The fostering care of Provincial and Dominion Governments. 2. The good work done by the various dairy associations in appointing

inspectors and instructors, and in spreading dairy knowledge among the 3. The work of the dairy schools in training cheesemakers to take charge of the factories.

4. An improvement in buildings and equipment, though there is still room for improvement in this direction. dropped apples under the trees should 5. The growth is due to the fact that the cheese industry has paid. Like Americans. Canadians are not fond of a calling which does not pay them. While there have been years in which the business was not profitable, yet, on the whole, cheese has paid as well as any branch of agriculture during the

the tree and shaken down later for the past 35 years. There is still room for improvemen not to burden the picked fruit with a in the class of cows kept on Canadian farms, in the care of the milk, in methods of making and curing the cheese, also in marketing the cheese and dihandled carefully and the baskets viding profits among all classes conshould be carefully emptied. Too cerned. At present there is not true co-operation, but each class endeavors possible for them, regardless of consequences to the others. A more hearty co-operation, together with less selcarried on at the same time it is high- fishness would promote the growth of

Fooding Young Calves.

Milk from many dairy cows is to rich in butter fat to feed to calves. Besides being wasteful of butter, so much fat is not needed and may derange the digestion of the calf. Average cow's milk contains about 3.5 per cent. fat. This amount of fat being natural to the calf does it no harm. But the calf can thrive on less fat, which may be obtained from some other source than natural mother's With the packers should be a care- milk. The difference in market value a longer period of time, and because, ful inspector. Get a cold storage man | between milk fat and such fat as may

leave a good profit for the feeder. The face them too "strong." Let the face substitution of skim-milk and "old process" linseed meal gruel for mothboth as to size, color and general er's milk by easy stages is possible, character. Shake them down as the and has been accomplished at the Station with gratifying results. The young calf is taught to drink freshly drawn mother's milk at one to four days old. The gruel is prepared by scalding the meal in water, using one part of meal to seven parts of water by weight. The change is of skimmed have better dispositions if less nails | milk and one-fourth pound of the linseed meal gruel at every successive Stencil the name of the variety on feed, if the calf appears well and dithe face end and lay the barrel on its gestion is not impaired. Calves should be closely watched and the amount of gruel or food varied to suit the individual. A few ounces of ground oats interval between picking and ship- and good fine hay should be kept within the calf's reach at all times until it eats both, then regular feeds should be supplied the same as of milk and gruel. A little green food may be offered, if possible, or if in summer the calves may be turned into a small shady pasture.-N. C. Agl. Experiment

United States Dipping Regulations. The United States government regulations as to the dipping of sheep are as follows: No sheep affected with scables, and no sheep that has been in contact with others so affected shall be allowed shipment from one state or territory into another, or from any state into the District of Columbia, or from the district into any state, unless said sheep shall first have been digred in a mixture approved by this de-

The dips now approved are: 1. Tobacco and sulphur dip, made give a mixture containing not less than five one-hundredths of one per cent of nicotine, and two per cent

flowers of sulphur. 2. The lime-and-sulphur dip. made with eight pounds of unslacked lime and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur to 100 gallons of water. The lime and sulphur should be boiled together for not less than two hours, and all sediment allowed to subside before the liquid is placed in the dipping vat.

The owner of the sheep is privileged to choose which one of the above mentioned dips shall be used for his animals. The Department will instruct are no clinical manifestations of the inspectors to enforce due care in dip- disease, and the Board has used tuberping sheep, but it assumes no responsibility for loss or damage to such herds are affected, with most satisfacanimals, and persons that wish to tory results. avoid any risks that may be incident to dipping at the stock yards should see that their sheep are free from disease before they are shipped to mar-

Horticultural Societies. Wm. J. Stewart, addressing a Massa chusetts horticultural society, said A horticultural society has more power for good in a community than any

similar organization. We shall never be able to estimate the tremendous inand character during the past half ety. With the smaller affiliated orsults are possible if you will only work for it. Remember that there is all the difference in the world between a worker in horticulture and a patron of horticulture. As a nation we are vet a young people and our minds are cheese-making was introduced to Can- so engrossed in industrial and economic adjustments that we find not the leisure or disposition to devote to the cultivation of the finer sentiments. It is your privilege and duty to turn our lars worth of cheese annually-or attention to higher ideas and more rational living.

The quality of fruit in the Chicago compare the relative exports of cheese | market this year seems to be more from Canada and the United States. than usually good, and the result is In 1864 Canada exported none; in 1870 that the buying public is purchasing still used over peaches in the Chicago Canadian exports of cheese were near- freely. If fruit raisers and middlemen ever get to the point where they States exports in 1870 were nearly six- will market only good fruit the trade ty million pounds. In 1880 Canada will reach enormous proportions. Unhad increased ner exports to about 40 ripe or rotten fruit acts as a drag on child: "This is a very queer place. million pounds, but the United States the market. By the time a man has purchased a few baskets of peaches pounds. From this time on Canadian and found them all green in the botcheese exports have increased, while tem he begins to go home without fruit.

More coffee is used in the United pounds; in 1895 to 60 million and 1895 | States than in any other country.

Com ve Pens for Pattening Lambs. The Ontario Experiment Station re-The Arch Fund Running Behind cently conducted tests to ascertain the elative value of corn and peas for fattening lambs. The report of the tests says: Two experiments have been

made with lambs for the purpose of comparing these two foods, and though A Harrison with Cromwell the results are somewhat contradictory, they are given here for what they are worth, and another report will be made when further tests have been In the first experiment, eight lambs

were divided into two groups, making four lambs in each group. One group was fed equal parts by weight of corn and oats, and the other group was fed equal parts by weight of peas and oats, the grain being ground in each case. The average meal ration was slightly over one and one half pounds of meat per lamb per day. In addition to the meal ration, both groups were fed equal quantities of red clover hay. In the second experiment, a change was made. Twelve lambs were divided into three groups of four lambs each. One group was fed ground corn, another group ground peas; and the remaining group equal parts by weight of ground corn and peas. At first, the lambs were fed one pound of meal per lamb per day, which quantity was eventually increased to a pound and a half per lamb per day. On the average the lambs received 1.37 lbs of meal per lamb per day. In addition to the meal, all groups were fed equal quantities of red clover hay. The first experiment continued for 74 days, and the second experiment, 104 days,

The following table shows the aver age weekly gains per lamb, and the amount of meal consumed per pound of gain in the two experiments:

First Experiment 10s. Corn and oats.....2.29 4.72 Peas and oats..... 2.10 Second Experiment

Corn ..... 2.52 Peas ..... 2.91 Corn and peas..... 2.60 1. In the first trial, corn and oats gave a larger gain than peas and oats. 2. In the second trial, peas alone gave the largest gain, followed by the

mixture, corn and peas. 3. The second trial is more satisfactory than the first, because it covered from the method of feeding, a more diobtained. It is a suggestive fact, also, that the gain made by the group on corn and peas is intermediate between the gains made by the other two groups, as it affords additional evidence regarding the superiority of peas

over corn. 4. During the second trial, ground corn could be bought for \$17 per ton, while peas cost from 60c to 66c per bushel. As a result, though the peas

gave the largest gain, the corn gave the cheapest gain. 5. According to the results of the second trial, if pea meal is valued at \$20 per ton, ground corn would be

worth \$17.35 per ton. Tuberculosis in Dairy Cattle. A report of the Illinois Board of Live Stock Commissioners says: The experience gained through the Tuberculin tests made in dairy herds by the Board since the efficiency and accuracy of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent has become establised, points very clearly to the fact that throughout the dairy districts of the State tuberculosis prevails among the dairy cattle to considerable extent. While in many herds only a few cases have been disclosed, in a large number of herds a considerable precentage has been found affected, and there has been in many of these herds very conclusive evidence of the development and spread of the disease among cattle through contagion. Whenever the disease effects a foothold in a herd there is constant danger of its spreading to other members, thus causing, in the course of time, great pecuniary loss, and no cure ever having been discovered for the disease, the only means of effectively eradicating it from the with sufficient extract of tobacco to herd is through the destruction of the affected animals. Owing to the inability of the best qualified inspectors to discover the existence of the disease in its earlier or incipient stages in any animal by a physical ante-mortem examination, it follows that the only means of discovering all of the animals in a herd that are affected is a reliable diagnostic agent, which Prof. Koch has given the world in tuberculin. Ex-

perimentation during several years with this agent has demonstrated that it is very nearly an infallible test of the presence of tuberculosis in the internal organs of an animal when there culin in conducting tests to discover if A Family Horse. Prof. Eugene Davenport says: If

man wants a job not as easy as he may imagine in advance, let him go upon the streets of any town and try to buy a first-class family horse. He will find scores of them that owners or agents will swear by as being the best family horse ever wrapped in hide; but buy him, take home and try him, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will prove to be wrong in some vital respect. Nothing but constant family use, with the most kindly century, and for all coming time, by and careful treatment, will ever make the Massachusetts Horticultural Soci- a family horse in the true acceptation of the term. A family horse must be ganizations, such as yours, equal re- not less than seven to eight years old, with several years of proper experience, possession of his entire confidence, and a good, sensible brain to start with. When any individual recommends a family horse as being absolutely reliable when it is less than seven years old, take the statement with a grain of salt and save your family from accidents and possibly death. A perfect family horse is cheaper at \$500 than an unsafe one as a gift. It is always a safe proposition in buying a family horse to test him for a week, to be driven by a wellposted, strong man, to save accidents.

We notice that the red netting in markets. By its use green peaches appear yellow, and the unwary buyers are snared. Last year the city council of Chicago passed an ordinance making it unlawful to use this netting, as t was evidently done to deceive; but for some reason it was found impossible to enforce it.

No able-bodied men need be idle n New Zesland. The government zives every applicant work and pays nim at the rate of &s. a day.

Only \$300 has been added to the Dewey or naval arch fund in New cent since August 1. The expenses of

death warrant of King Charles. On tion, significant of victory, in naut-the Restoration he was executed in loal designs ooth artistic and expres-

If looks could kill murder would get to be a habit with some women.

Ten Greatest American Rallroads A table showing the mileage conrolled by the principal railroad companies of this country on July, 1900, has been compiled by the Railway Age. The ten largest systems are as follows: New York Central......10,430 

Southern Pacific...... 9,362 Chicago and Northwestern ..... 8,463 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8,001 Southern Railway ...... 7,887 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.. 7,880 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 6,437 Union Pacific ...... 5,584

-From the New York Sun. Kindness out of season destroys authority.—Saadi.

Best for the Bowels

No matter what alls you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natura! movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Advantage is a better soldier than rashness.—Shakespeare.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA! 3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, \$1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free Illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with fine sectional map, \$1.00. Map 25c. All above, \$1.75. Address, Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T. We may give advice, but we canno

give conduct.-Franklin. When buying a package of "Faultless Starch" ask your grocer for the book of humor that goes with it free

Contempt is the proper punishment of affectation.—Johnson. Drugs have their use, but don't store them in your stomach. Beeman's Pepsin Gum aids the natural forces to perform their functions.

Let go the handle bars of love or a bicycle and it begins to wobble. Laxurient bair with its youthful color a

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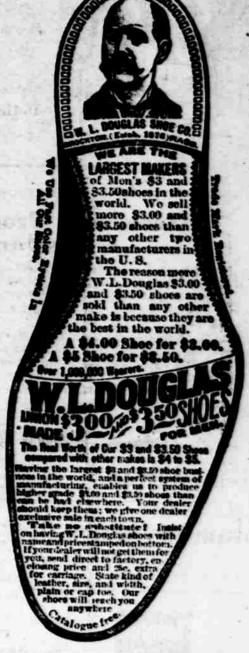
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