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Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all chronic, urinary and private diseases. Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Syphilis in all their complicated forms, also all diseases of the Skin and Blood promptly relieved and permanently cured by remedies tested in a Forty Years' Special Practice. Seminal Weakness, Night Losses by Dreams, Pimples on the Face, Lost Manhood, positively cured. There is no experimenting. The appropriate remedy is at once used in each case. Consultations, personal or by letter, sacredly confidential. Medicines sent by Mail and Express. No marks on package to indicate contents or sender. Address
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## RIDGE'S FOOD
Does your baby owe one worry at night and disturb your rest? Three-quarters of such unrest is caused by acidity and want through improper nourishment. Ridge's Food cannot cause acidity or wind in the stomach. Mothers called a have been successfully reared on it that is, on all other foods combined. Have a sample made a note of this and take nothing else until this has been tried.

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## CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

## EPITHELIOMA!
OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my nose. Everything was done by friends recommended me. Skilful physicians did their terminus. Could get relief, so I was told. I was successfully treated for Epithelioma of the nose by Dr. McDonald. The commencement was very small, but grew rapidly. The first few months My general health has greatly improved. I feel stronger, and able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the sore healed, until there is not a wedge of it left—only a little scar marks the place. MRS. JULIA McDONALD.
Atlanta Ga., August 11, 1885.

I have had a cancer on my face for some years, extending from one cheek bone across the nose to the other. I have given me a great deal of pain, at times burning and itching to such an extent that it was almost intolerable. I commenced using Swift's Specific in May, 1885, and have used eight bottles. It has given the greatest relief by arresting the inflammation and restoring my general health. W. BARNES.
Knoxville, Iowa, Sept 8, 1885.
Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3 Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d street.

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A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show. Consultation free and strictly confidential.
Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled success. Safe, speedy and permanent. Reliable Ladies' Female Pills.
Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: Indistinctness, dizziness, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering Marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Sexually impotent, the cause, however contracted, from any address. Consultation or letter by mail free, treated and cured. Strictly confidential.
A Positive Written Guarantee given in every curable case. Medicine sent everywhere by mail or express.

## MARRIAGE GUIDE,
200 PAGES, FINE PLATES, elegant cloth and gilt binding, sealed for 25c. (stamps taken). Over fifty wonderful pen pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects: who may marry, whom, why; manhood, womanhood, physical decay, effects of celibacy and excess, the physiology of reproduction, and many more. Those married or contemplating marriage should read it. Popular edition, 10c.


## FIELD AND FARM.

### Feeding Corn to Horses.

National Live Stock Journal: Corn is the bane of the farm horses, as it is also of the horse doing any other sort of work, not because of not being sufficiently nutritious, but because it makes too much and not enough muscle. The horse's muscle wears away under exercise, but its disappearance in novise lessens the power for either draft or speed. On the other hand, well-nourished and vigorously exercised muscles, with a deposit of fat to keep them company, are much more efficient for any purpose for which the horse is kept than when there is a load of fat to be carried. The trainer sets upon the proposition, and works the fat out, experience having shown that the muscles, trained down by excessive until fat accumulations are removed—fattening foods being mainly sustained from—give the best results in a case of a speedy horse. The same rule will hold good with the work-horse, though modified by the degree to which the movements of the latter are slower than those of the former. If the farmer has only corn or feed then he will be wise to make sale of his corn, or the greater part of it, buying oatmeal instead. If corn be used in whole or in part the effect should be carefully noted as to the extent to which fermentation sets in, meeting this by use of salt or ashes, at once lessening the amount of corn fed. It will be found that horses fed freely on corn will eat earth when allowed access to it, as to a degree this neutralizes the acid generated in the stomach and gives relief. Corn may be rated as the natural food for fattening stock—such as are fed for their flesh. All kinds of fattening stock are made ripe on corn, with the addition of an allowance of coarse feed for fodder. Ripeness in a horse is a very different thing from ripeness in the fatted steer, for in one case it means full vigor of muscle with an absence of fat and in the other an abundance of fat, no matter how made, and as to the muscle, no matter how inefficient the work.

### The Water Used by Animals.

Poor drinking water has killed much live stock, and the following from the Kansas Farmer is pertinent: "When we consider the quality of the drink supplied to hogs we have yet greater cause to wonder that the amount of disease is not greater. Horses, cattle and sheep are given comparatively clean water, because they will not drink filthy water unless forced to do so, and because the opinion justly obtains that foul water is to them destructive of health; but hogs are given, or rather circumstances are allowed to supply them with foul water, because timbered tendencies and education are such that they will drink foul water, and because the opinion unjustly obtains that they are not so injuriously affected by foulness of drink as are other animals. But we certainly ought to know, and certainly we are fast learning, that foul drink is just as productive of a diseased condition of the body when drank by a hog as when drank by a horse; and as we learn more of the nature and cause of swine plague we understand that so far as the health of the animal is concerned we would better give foul water to the sheep, cow or horse than to the hog, for foul water prolongs the life and favors the vigor of the bacillus, and when drank introduces the germs of this most virulent of all swine diseases directly into the bodily organs. If we would safely preserve the health of our swine we will not force them to drink water from pools, ditches and creeks, but will supply them with water from a well protected from impurities."

### Bee Notes.

If your bees have not already been attended to you should proceed at once to feed the stocks that have an insufficient amount of stores. Syrup made from good granulated sugar, and fed at night in the top of your hives, in glass tumblers, is best. If you will tie a cotton cloth over the top, and invert the glass filled with the syrup; so the bees can take it through the cloth, they will soon empty and store it in their combs, when you can again refill, and thus aid your bees to go through the approaching winter.

When bees have been properly placed in their winter quarters the less you disturb them the better. We think a good, dry cellar by far the best for wintering in; or a good cave, made in a hillside, is good, if dry. The temperature should be kept at 45°, if possible, and no noise should be permitted in or about the bees, which is too frequently the cause of death during their long confinement, causing them to fill themselves unnecessarily. All weak stock should be doubled up, that is, put two weak stocks into one hive, first killing the poorest queen.

Bees in many localities have failed to gather a sufficiency of honey to winter on. All such should be fed, as suggested in first bee-note. We think it will pay as well, if not better, to feed bees than almost any other stock on the farm. Bees have been known to pay 1,000 per cent, and at the same time they board themselves—a thing no other stock on the farm can possibly do.

There are now about 300,000 bee-keepers in the United States. Many of them are procuring several tons of honey annually from their bees, yielding a handsome income on the capital invested, and yet we are sure there are many million pounds of honey going to waste for want of bees to gather it. Why not keep a few stands of bees, and save your own sweets?—[J. M. Hicks, Battle Ground, Ind.

### Value of Hulless Oats.

A manufacturer of oatmeal at Akron, O., writes The Rural World, of St. Louis: Bohemian or hulless oats have been sold during the past few years in this vicinity, as well as for the past fifteen years in Wisconsin and other states, for seed at anything from $5 to $10 per bushel, mostly by unscrupulous persons, representing them to be of great value as a very profitable crop. The custom has been to take negotiable notes in payment, and either verbally or by written agreement to promise, taking ten times as many "next fall" at the same price, which in many cases did not materialize, while the original note had to be paid by the victim. I have never used over twenty bushels for oatmeal, and finding that they can not be as well cleared from foreign substances nor as well dried without parching, as ordinary oats, I do not want them for oatmeal even at the same price per pound of common oats. I do not know of a mill anywhere using them for oatmeal, and I do not know of a farmer sowing them more than twice. I do not know of any section in this country where the experiment with them has been a success. They have no standing in any of our grain markets, and instead of introducing them further, farmers ought to be warned and guarded against the sharpers who have imposed upon them.

### Hints and Suggestions.

Don't forget that all fowls are without teeth, and must be supplied with sand and gravel in order to carry on the work of grinding the food.

It is estimated that the increase of the corn crop in the south for this year will be 65,000,000 bushels more than the preceding season, which partially compensates for the short cotton crop.

Wheat succeeds better in clover than in a timothy sod—not because the timothy has removed more from the soil in the grass that was cut, but because it leaves a smaller and less efficient material residue.

Cleanliness will usually prevent disease in hogs, and too much care with them cannot be exercised. Cholera is a specific poison that is communicable, but is more likely to spread in a filthy pen than under other conditions.

It will be profitable to keep a supply of line, flexible wire, twine, tacks, brads, different sized nails, screws, etc., for the purpose of making immediate repairs. The lack of five cents worth of material has often caused a dollar's worth of expense.

The economy of providing shelter cannot be too strongly urged. Boards are cheaper than grain. Cows forced to endure the winter storms require much more food to keep them in condition than if suitably housed. A cow cannot make much milk if she is subjected to extreme cold.

The only truly economical manner of feeding stock, and from which the very best and most profitable returns are to be expected, is to convert the grains into meat, and feed only in such quantities at regular intervals as each animal has capacity to consume and digest.

In spraying paint to trees in the orchard it should never be placed close up and around the trunks, as it is liable to injure them. The better plan is to broadcast it over the ground. In using insecticides it must not be overlooked that kerosene will kill the peach trees quickly.

Variety conduces to health. An animal is no more fitted for subsisting on a single article of food than a man. When kept upon one kind only it soon begins to reject it, eating only when compelled by hunger. Digestion is best effected when all the demands for food are complied with. The greater the variety the more rapid the progress of the animal.

If manure is to be used in the orchard it should never be fresh, or such as will quickly ferment. That which has been thoroughly composted, or well decomposed, is best. Some have found wood mold, mixed with lime and ashes, to be excellent, and the general opinion is that the better the manure is in quantity of condition and from decomposing matter the less liability of the trees to disease.

Too much should not be expected from any branch of industry. The profits from dairying are due to experience. There is much to be learned about the management of cows, the care of milk and the manufacture and sale of butter. Every little should be studied, and a familiarity with the characteristics and merits of all the breeds should be the object of the farmer if he wishes to succeed.

It is a well-known fact that the food eaten by animals not only permeates the muscle and fat, causing the flesh to partake of its flavor, but the factoals are especially influenced thereby, so that the milk strongly partakes not only of the flavor, but, in marked cases, of the odor most strongly. It is also well known that the varieties of grass eaten impart their quality to the butter and cheese.

Saws intended for breeding should be separated from those intended for the butcher, and fed a generous but not fattening diet. Select those with long bodies, straight backs and having the largest number of teats, as those make the best breeders. Where a good breeder is thus secured she would have at least two or three litters, and as many more as she will breed without becoming unruly or getting any bad habits.


### The First Keen Twinge.

As the season advances, the pains and aches by which rheumatism makes itself known, are experienced after every exposure. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a specific for rheumatism—we doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But the thousands benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, warrant us in urging others who suffer from rheumatism to take it before the first keen twinge.


### The Fire Department of Paris.

The Paris fire department, says the Figaro, is steadily improving in efficiency, the last yearly report of its chief, Col. Couston, fully justifying this statement. According to this report during the last year there were but 850 alarms of fire, 659 proving of little consequence, 225 of more importance, and 15 disastrous. This is a great reduction over previous years, which reduction is attributed to the constant devising of means for combatting, but more particularly for preventing fires, as it is considered much easier in Paris to prevent than to extinguish conflagrations. The fire department of this large city is a quasi-military organization forming one regiment of twelve companies. The entire force consists of 50 officers and 1,248 men. Eleven of the companies are quartered in eleven barracks situated in different parts of the city. The Twelfth company acts as a reserve, and is located on the Boulevard, Port Royal. At each of these barracks is an alarm station, where twelve men and one officer are constantly on duty, a hand engine and other fire apparatus being in readiness for instant use. In addition there are ten stations with a steam engine, a non-commissioned officer, seven men and two drivers, with eight hundred yards of hose. There are also seventy-eight stations with hand-engine and other fire implements, manned by three men and one corporal. In addition to this force there are forty-six alarm posts, with one or two attendants each, and twenty-six special posts stationed at theaters and other public places, the whole connected by telegraph with the central station.


### Nervous Debilitated Men.

You are allowed a free trial for thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co. Marshall, Mich.


### He Could Take Care of Himself.

Chicago Herald: "I admit I'm pretty green," said a passenger from Freeport, "but I guess I can take care of myself. I've just been spending a few days and a few nights in Chicago seeing the sights, and I've seen 'em. Here I am, on my way home, safe and sound, and with my purse in my pocket, though I've had some narrow escapes. Night before last I wandered down on Third avenue. Don't know how I happened to be there, but there I was. Just wandering around, looking at the sights. Pretty soon I noticed three men following me. That scared me, but I kept my wits about me all the same. I looked for a policeman, but, of course, I couldn't see any. I was about to cut and run for it, but as I looked back I saw the fellows coming for me. An idea struck me, and I turned quickly and walked toward them. Before they could do a thing or say a word I exclaimed:

"'Will you please give me ten cents to get a night's lodging with?'

"You ought to have seen the look of disgust that came on those fellows' faces as they swore at me and walked off. Yet at that very minute I had down here in my pants' pocket the money I had got for six carloads of hogs. I know I'm mighty green, but I guess I can take care of myself."


### Consumption.

Notwithstanding the great number who yearly succumb to this terrible and fatal disease, which is daily winding its fatal coils around thousands who are unconscious of its deadly presence, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will cleanse and purify the blood of scrofulous impurities, and cure tubercular consumption (which is only scrofulous disease of the lungs). Send 10 cents in stamps and get Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption and kindred affections, with numerous testimonials of cures. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

## PADDED TO SHAPES OF BEAUTY.

### Curves of Loveliness Due to the Soft Wool of the Australian Lamb.

New York Sun: The other night, while watching the ballet in a spectacular piece, a reporter turned to a well known costumer, who sat next to him and asked if he didn't think the prima ballerina had a beautiful figure.

"I ought to," was the reply.

"Why?" asked the reporter.

"Because she bought much of it from me."

"Much of what?"

"Of her figure; and I could say the same of nearly every man and woman on the stage—principals, ballets and supers."

There was no chance for further conversation that evening, but the reporter bore the conversation in mind, and calling on the costumer the next day, asked for some points on the art of making up the human form—that is, for information as to how much of the human form is the gift of nature and how much of it is the gift of man.

The reporter had known that many attributes of stage beauty were artificial, but after this conversation he arrived at the conclusion that no man or woman need hesitate to go on the stage because deficient in face or figure. A trifling expenditure of money will place such a man or woman on a par with Apollo or Venus.

"How are these for legs?" asked the costumer, spreading out a pair of tights.

"Beautiful," exclaimed the reporter, for the tights were not of the ordinary kind, but so woven that their lines seem to follow the contours of shapely legs. These tights came in five sizes. They are made of stocking material, like ordinary tights, but one can tell on feeling them that the parts which cover the calves of the legs are thickly padded. The padding is of Australian lambs' wool, which is so elastic that when the tights are on the padding stretches itself over the calves and enlarges them. No other portion of these tights were padded. The reporter was informed that they were intended to remedy only deficiencies in the calves, and were worn by actresses when their costumes necessitated the wearing of dresses which reach only to the knee, and by actors in costumes which showed the calves, such as knickerbockers or old French costumes.

Tights for the ballet come in the same variety of sizes, but are more elaborately padded, so as to meet the requirements of the case. Ballet-dancers usually wear what are called shape dresses—that is, short dresses which hardly cover the hips. Consequently more deficiencies are likely to be noticeable than in the case first mentioned. To remedy these, so-called calf and thigh pads are made, the Australian lambs' wool being woven into stocking material at the points mentioned. For actresses who appear in male costume calf, thigh, and waist tights are provided. In these the hips are made shapely, and at the same time so fashioned that the waist looks small. Then there is the arm-pad to go with short-sleeved dresses. This is also made of stocking material, padded with Australian lambs' wool at the proper points. It fits tightly, and when a flesh-colored "skin" is worn over it the wearer appears to have a lovely plump arm. Indeed, it should be stated that in all cases the padded tights form only the foundation. "Skins" have to be worn over them all.

A slim actor need not be afraid to play a heroic character; for he can be made stalwart—one-half as big again if necessary. For him there are padded shirts which give him a splendid chest, and also arm and shoulder pads for Roman characters, and shoulder pads are often used to make the shoulders even, for frequently one shoulder will be lower than the other.

The reporter asked the costumer if he could make a crooked leg straight, and he replied that he often cured people of bow-leggedness, and made their legs straight by an operation beyond the skill of the most accomplished surgeon. Padding out the hollows and a judicious proportion of padding at other points is all that is required. Of course, there are special ways of padding for certain lines of character, and the costumer can turn a shapely man into a hunchback or into a fat man.

Then there are special cases in which the deficiencies are so difficult to remedy that a plaster cast is taken of the defective limb, and a skillful workman set to work to make a special pair of tights which will hide the deficiencies shown in the plaster cast. This usually has to be done in case of bow-leggedness; also in case of large calves and small thighs, in which case the tights have to be nicely graduated. As an example of the difficulties he sometimes had to deal with, the customer told of a case in which he had to proportion a pair of legs, the calf of one being twelve and one-half inches, that of the other fourteen inches. The deficiency he has most frequently to remedy for women is the dent made by the garters. Actors most frequently want calf and thigh tights. The reporter was surprised to hear that the wearing of padded tights is as common among actors as it is among actresses. Nine out of ten actor pad. Of the women on the stage, the ballet dancers make the greatest demand for tights, as the exercise of dancing hardens and thins the legs.

Many fashionable tailors send their customers to this costumer for padded tights. The demand at the time tight trousers were worn was enormous. He also supplied dudes with corsets. Officers of the National guard often wear corsets. Since ladies' riding habits have become shorter, a special line of ladies' padded tights are made for riding.

Verily, the human form divine is largely a question of money.


Pozzoni's Complexion Powder produces a soft and beautiful skin. It combines every element of beauty and purity. Sold by druggists.


## A DIVER'S STORY.

### Horrible Sensation of a Man When Suffocating.

The Salem (Mass.) Telegram publishes an interview with Mr. Mitchell, the diver who came so near losing his life while at work on a sunken sloop off Baker's Island on Tuesday. This was the fourth time he had been down to the wreck and the first time since he got the steam pump to supply air. When he reached the deck of the wreck he felt unusually fresh, and after cutting away one lanyard he decided to go down into the hold of the wreck where he had not gone, to see if three coils of new rope which had been stowed forward were in a position to be got at without removing the cut or cargo of twenty tons of stone which, when the sloop went down, shifted forward into her eyes. He dropped down through the hatch about five feet to the floor below, and had gone but a few feet forward when he felt the air shut off suddenly, not as is sometimes the case gradually, when the fault is with a weak pump. He gave the life line one sharp pull as a signal for more air, but got no reply and no more air; again he gave the signal, but got no reply; then he realized that something on the sloop, he now thinks it was the partially empty water tank, had shifted in the strong undertow and rolled onto his hose and life line, cutting off all his communication with the surface. It was hardly a second before he felt his eyes begin to protrude, then there was a sharp pain, as though a knife was drawn across the forehead, and the top of his head felt as though it was pulled off, and he lost all consciousness. The next he knew he was stripped of his armor and the men on board the Ida May were at work over him. The first word he heard were: "Jack, you took the ninty-ninth chance out of the hundredth for your life."

The men on the Ida May said that not hearing from the diver they became alarmed and signaled him, and not getting any reply they began to haul him up. He came up all right for about six feet and then caught something. They eased away on him and then tried again, succeeding in pulling him to the surface. He had lost one of the heavy weighted shoes which divers wear, it probably having been pulled off when he caught on the combings of the hatchway. Mr. Mitchell says that he can remember nothing that he saw below except that he has a confused memory of seeing the stone all piled in the bows. On coming to the surface the foot that had lost the shoe came up first from the effect of the air in the armor. The tank must have again shifted its position and rolled out from his line or his tender would not have been able to get him up. Wednesday Mr. Mitchell says he felt as though he had been beaten, his flesh being sore from the tremendous pressure, and at the same time he had no appetite and felt as though he was just recovering from a fever. When he reached the surface his armor was cut off and this prompt action was probably what saved him, as if time had been taken to untie it he would have suffocated.


But few articles have reached such a world-wide reputation as Angostura Bitters. For over 50 years they have been the acknowledged standard remedies of the digestive organs. Their success has led to imitations. Be sure to use the genuine article manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.


## PULLING THROUGH.

### The Way They All Do It.

"Well, gentlemen," said the president to the board of directors, "something must be done at once; prices are very low and the strictest economy is needed. Expenses must be cut down."

"Suppose," remarked Mr. Blunder, "that we make a general reduction in salaries, commencing with ourselves."

"Well, that will do in a general way," said the president a little stiffly, "but as for me, I cannot consent to any reduction. I find it difficult to exist on the meagre salary I now receive, as it is. You know I only get $10,000 a year from this corporation, and it requires nearly half my time. Of course, if you desire it, my resignation is at your service."

"Oh, I beg pardon; I'm sure we couldn't think of such a thing," said Mr. Blunder, "but perhaps the rest—"

"Stuff and nonsense," spoke up Mr. Blunt, "you know that we only get $5,000 apiece, beside, our dividends, and how are we to get along on any less? Mr. Secretary, how many men are on the pay roll?"

"Fifteen hundred, sir."

"What do they average a day?"

"About $2, sir."

"How much will we be short of a dividend next June if we go on at the present rate and prides don't advance?"

"About $10,000, sir."

"Hum, 1,500 men at $2 a day; $3,000, or $15,000 a week, ten per cent. of is $1,800 in round numbers, about $7,200 a month. I move, Mr. President, that we order a general reduction of ten per cent. on the wages of the men."

"I second the motion," said Mr. Sharp. "Trade is dull, but there is a prospect of a business revival, and I guess with proper economy we can pull through."

"But suppose the men strike?" said Mr. Blunder.

"Ah, well," said the president, "if the men are unreasonable and strike we will be compelled to get along until business revives. We have enough stock on hand to meet the demand for several months, and if the men won't work they won't have to be paid. Of course, if prices go up, we can compromise on five per cent. Gentlemen, if there is no farther objection, we will consider the motion carried. Mr. Blunt, let me congratulate you on being a financier. Mr. Secretary, order a general reduction of ten per cent in wages. By saving $1,800 a week, it looks as if we could pull through."

The dentist is a good logician. He always gets at the root of the matter. So does St. Jacob's Oil when it is used for rheumatism.

## FASHIONS IN FURNITURE.

### A Widespread Rage for the Antique in Designs.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Great rage for the antique?"

"Yes, that still continues to be the mode. Libraries and parlors and sitting rooms, to be au fait with the style of the period, are fitted with oriental cabinets, curiously carved or inlaid and covered with all sorts of oddities from Japan, China or the Indies. Look at that," and Mr. Mitchell pointed to a Benares vase from Hindostan, with a young brass god on top. "These cabinets of teak wood are very popular, so is delft ware from Holland. There is an iron pot worth $60 with elegant raised lacquer work of golden fishes and a man standing on a turtle's back riding round in the ocean. There's a pair of Japanese sword. See the blood stains on them? Probably some unfortunate fellow played harikari with them. They are just the things to hang on a library wall over an old fireplace."

"That ox horn, what is that, pray? Isn't it beautiful?"

"Yes; that horn came from southern Italy. They have the finest horns of any cattle in the world. You see how elegantly it is brass mounted. Well, in Germany some of the societies use such horns for drinking their lager out of. They wear them about their necks. A fellow takes a drink, passes it to his neighbor, and so on till they all have a swig."

"But the last man, does he get left?"

"Oh, no; he gets drowned. Notice the horn has a peculiar twist in it. Well, when the last man takes a drink the beer comes around the twist, and as he turns it up, thinking his partners have drunk all the beer, out it comes in a perfect torrent and deluges him. So he gets more than he bargained for and his comrades get the laugh on him, and, of course, he fills it up again."


When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## JAMES PYLE'S
## PEARLINE
The Great Invention,
For EASY WASHING,
IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.
Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS,
and particularly adapted to Warm Climates.
No family, rich or poor, should be without it.
Sold by all Grocers, but Beware of vile imitations. PEARLINE is manufactured only by
JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY
# FURNITURE
IS AT
## Dewey & Stone's
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