THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1899.



The actual cost of the completion of the road is estimated at about \$3,000,000. 1 understand that this was the sum for which W. R. Grace & Co. of New York City offered to finish it. For a long time it was thought that the Chilian government would award them the contract, but for some reacon or other the deal fell through. While I was in Santiago I had conversations with prominent officials close to the president, who told me that the government was open to an offer and that it would probably guarantee a certain rate on the capital required. I was also told that an American syndicate would probably get the preference.

Would the Road Pay. The road will pay very well. When completed it will be just about as long as from New York to Chicago and will reduce the time between Valparaiso and London by more than two weeks. It will get all the travel which now goes from the west coast around the Strait of Magellan to Europe and a line of ships between Valparaiso and Australia will be established, so that Australian passengers will come from Europe to Buenos Ayres and thence go across to Valparaiso. It now takes thirty-seven days to go from the chief ports of Chili to Europe via the Strait of Magellan. It requires about sixteen days to steam from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres and from Buenos Ayres to Liverpool is about twenty days more. Via the railroad one can go

orchards and orange groves, and now and per cent. It puts the goods at such prices that stop at a village or city of flat onestory houses. We pass over one low ridge cheaply of the provideria than at the after another rising higher each time, until stores. For instance, good Italian wine is sold

we come to the great valley in which Santiago, the capital of Chili, lies. We ride for about 40 cents of Argentine money a through this all day and then strike the quart. This is less than 15 cents American. Beef costs about 4 cents of our money a second range of the Andes, with the highest pound, and clothing is proportionately peak on our hemisphere fising above us. cheap. Among the curious things I saw in That peak is Aconcagua. It is almost 24,000 one of these stores were London jams and feet high, and it touches the sky further above the sea than any peak outside the Indian chutney. I saw olive oil, macaroni and all kinds of crackers. Himalayas. Its top is covered with per-I was interested in the tracklayers and petual snow. The ice we see upon its sides visited them in their camps. I was told never melts, and the winds which blow over that a man could live on about 20 cents of it in their everlasting march from ocean to our money a day, and that the average man ocean howl at times like the shricks of the received about \$25 a month and saved about damned. 60 cents a day out of his wages. The men

We stop over night at Los Andes, a town in the valley of the Aconcagua river. It has about 6,000 people and is surrounded by orchards of apple and peach trees with rich irrigated gardens lying high up in the mounman had to sleep on the ground. tains. From here we go into the station where we take mules or stages to go over the mountain. The end of the road is about as high as the top of Mount Washington, and from there on the way is exceedingly steep.

Across the Pampas

Railroads of the Argentine.

lew ones.

beds are made.

from the wind. It blows on the pampas at times with all the force of a Kansas bliz-The country is wild in the extreme. Much zard. I am told that while the road from of the mountains are nothing but a desert of Buenos Ayres to Mendoza was building the of the mountains are nothing but a desert of Buenos Ayres to Mendoza was building the rocks and snow inhabited only by condors, with here and there a guanaco, a sort of a specie of wild liama. You cross the Puenta the freight trains and allow the wind to to be developed in tails. This gives us as the estimated loss in the thirty-eight years, 1850 to 1887, both in-strain of \$267,000,000. Are there are the related to the freight trains and allow the sector to the there there are the related to the freight trains and allow the freight trains del Inca, a wonderful natural bridge, near push them along over the rails. This, how- sas, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois, having its so remarkable and rare phenomenon for the Constract has be

30,000,000 bushels of wheat was destroyed, together with 138,000,000 bushels of corn, which aggregated a total value of \$73,000,-

The Second Raid.

There was a serious outbreak of the chinch bug in the west again in the year 1868 and again in 1871, but in 1874 the ravages were both widespread and enormous. The computed loss in 1871 in seven states, viz., Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Indiana amounted to \$30,000,000. The loss in Missouri alone in the year 1874 was \$19,000,000, and added the statement that for the area covered by the statisticians' estimates in 1871 the loss in 1874 amounted to almost double, or upward complained that their tents were too small. of \$60,000,000. The estimated loss of the They were of the A shape, so little that only whole country for the same year was over four cots could be placed in each tent. But \$100,000,000. five men were allotted to a tent, and so one The next serious outbreak of chinch bugs

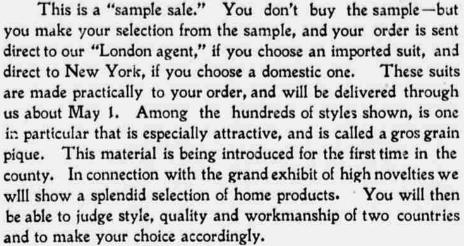
occurred in 1887, and covered more or less territory in the states of Kentucky, Ohio, In-Among the discomforts of railroad riding diana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. In this case the in the Argentine are those which come United States statistician estimated the damage at \$60,000,000, the heaviest losses occurring in Illinoie, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. This gives us as the estimated loss in

Grand Opening

Washable Sults "Exhibition" and "sale" of imported and domestic wash suits for children whose ages range

February 1, 2, 3 and 4, in our parlors on the second floor of our store, corner 15th and Douglas streets, we will exhibit the largest. best and most complete assortment of foreign and domestic novelty wash suits ever shown in

This superb collection of foreign suits is direct from London, and reflects every passing phase of current juvenile fancy, and in price, as in style, is bound to merit your favor.



Hoping you will remember the dates, February 1, 2, 3 and 4, and be sure and favor us with your presence on one or all of those days, we are, Respectfully yours,



(Read before Nebraska State Horticultural According to stories published with slight To voiceless lips, O flowers,

Where never comes the blight of time

Sweet as the rippling brook that flows, Across Nebraska's fertile plans; An eagle sating to and fro Across the billowy grais below.

From shore to shore the ocean 'round,

Breathe soft and deep ye towering pines, To every flower in springtime sweet, Then crocus springs, the yiolat peeps,

Now winter brown gives place to tints.

Both soft and rich, as spring draws on, And hearts turn gay, both old and young, Because the spring and biossoms come.

.

ad rocks,

From shaggy mountains, coral isles, Spring out from hills and moss-clad a Sweet petals for whom Nature smile

And straggling vines begin to creep

Boy's

across the continent in less than two days As it is now I am told that the road is profitable during the summer months, notwithstanding the enormous cost of transportation between the sections. When it is completed traffic can be carried on throughout the year. As it is now, during the heavy snowfalls in the Andes passengers have to wait for days at one side or the other. This will be obviated by the snow sheds which are being cut out of the solid rock, so that the cars can go through whether it snows or not. There are forty miles of wooden snow sheds on one of our roads in the Rockies. Here stone sheds will be cheaper. The transandean route, however, will not need so many, nor will it have such heavy nor such long lasting snows.

The Andes vs. the Rockies.

The crossing of the Andes here is not a greater job than the crossing of the Rockies. The mere fact that it is the Andes has exaggerated the difficulties, but the truth is that the highest point of this road when completed will be about 200 feet lower than Marshall pass on the Denver & Rio Grande and less than 500 feet higher than Leadville. The Uspallata pass, where the road crosses the mountain, is 13,000 feet high, but the tunnel which passes through this will be only 10.642 feet above the sea. It will be almost a mile lower than the tunnel through Mount Meigs, on the railroad which goes across the Andes back of Lima, Peru, and more than three-quartera of a mile lower than the railroad from the biscuit, which is cheap enough for the servsea up to Lake Titicaca, on the Bolivian

plateau. The building of the road is merely a matter of money. It has no engineering difficulties which cannot be easily surmounted. although the Andes are very steep just at this point, making necessary different kinds of tracks to get over them. The summit will be reached by a racked rail in the center of the track, the cars being hauled by locomotives on cogged car wheels, which work in these racks. The track will be about the same, I understand, as that up Said he: Mount Washington and those on Pike's Peak and the Right. Similar roads are also used to climb the mountains of Brazil back

of Santos and Rio Janeiro. A great objection it seems to me in this mountain line is that it is a narrow gauge while both the Chilian and the Argentine railroads which connect with it are broad gauge. The cog line is only three feet three



sional confidence. No C.O.I nor imposition of any nature. putation backs this offer. Address Erie Medical Co., Buffale, N.Y.

which there are hot springs of crystalline ever. I doubt, as I am prone to do other water, and go out into the Valley of Deso'a- stories told here in this land of luxury, reaching its maximum severity, as in Ohio, tion or Cuevas valley, where there are skelelaziness and lies.

tons of mules and oxen which have dropped I do not doubt, however, the stories as out of the droves which to the number of to the dust. There is no land where the thousands are annually driven across the dust blows more than it does here. The mountains. As you rise higher still you are duststorms are thicker than snowstorms. fortunate if you do not have soroche or They sometimes stop the cars, filling the mountain sickness, and you are glad when grades and cuttings so that you need a plow you have passed the Cumbre or summit and to get through. During a storm a few years ago it took 2,000 men a week to clear are on the railway which takes you down to the track of one of the roads. Mendoza, in the Argentine.

Such duststorms sometimes obscure the sun and if a rain comes while the dust is From Mendoza to Buenos Ayres is about in the air it brings down a shower of mud as far as from New York to Cleveland. The which paints the houses and fences and cars are not uncomfortable. They are built everything with a sticky mass. If the rain somewhat after the Mann boudoir order, continues the wood is scoured clean by the with a lot of little spartments running mud, but if not it is left in a most dethrough the car reached by an aisle outside. plorable condition.

Freight Cars with Sails.

Each department has four berths, two upper I have heard of duststorms which have and two lower; the upper berths are put up filled the floors of the cars, the dust being during the daytime and you sit facing your so fine that it went through the windows fellow passengers on the lower benches. At and doors, and I know to my sorrow that night the bedding is brought into the car such a storm will coat your face and from the baggage coach, I suppose, and your clothes in ten minutes with a thick coat of dirt and make white man and Indian, African and Caucasian of the same gray com-

Most of the sleepers have traveling bars on them. All kinds of liquor are kept in plexion. It will cause your lips to crack the baggage car and you can get anything and coat your tongue so that you feel as from champagne to cognac and from apollithough you had been biting into one of the naris to beer, by ordering it. There is a apples of Sodom and had gotten therefrom little stove in the car upon which the porter a mouthful of ashes. makes coffee and brings it to you in the FRANK G. CARPENTER.

morning before you are out of bed. He charges you about 8 cents of our money CONNUBIALITIES. for a cup of coffee, a little butter and a A Missouri girl is engaged to a young man

ice. The most of the meals are taken at named Nick Whiteheifer and seems to be the stations, about thirty minutes being alglad of it. lowed for breakfast or lunch, and a violent Miss Hannah Walker Sampson, the second ringing of a bell announcing the starting laughter of Admiral Sampson, is engaged to of the train. The eleeping cars are more Ensign Wat Tyler Cluverius, who will said for Manila on the Solace within the week. He will return in the summer and the wedplainly furnished than ours and the bedding is not so good.

ding will probably take place then. In commenting upon the lack of fine fur-George Beresford of Peoria, Ill., has ac niture one day an English railroad manager umulated a lot of trouble by having seven told me that the companies found that it vives conveniently located in as many citie. in this country. He is a traveling man and needed them to drive away dull care in his did not pay to make extravagant cars, for it was so difficult to keep them in order. ourneys. At present he is resting in Jail.

A peculiar matrimonial complication is "You would be surprised at the wanton reported from Ohio, where a woman who have damage that is done by passengers. Many once divorced from her husband is 6.691 of these Argentines are born iconoclasts. suing him for breach of promise because he recourted her and then refused to marry her. The complications of a suit of that sort are They will write on the mirrors with their diamonds and scratch their names on the plate glass windows. Some of the rich positively bewildering and its trial will undoubtedly establish a number of new prece-douts in the matrimonial line. fellows from the country think nothing of getting into bed with their muddy boots on

All romance is not dead. Here is the op-ening report of a Texas reporter's account of and some are filthy in the extreme. We have to watch things very closely, for they a village wedding: "Thursday was a mos beautirul day. Not a cloud flecked the blu are stolen or destroyed. Why, we have had passengers throw blankets out of the sky and the sun placed a mantle of gold on the earth. It was a winter day by the cycles of the earth: it was a summer day by windows just for fun and we have to make a careful tally of our stock at the close of

seen angels sang the marriage anthem, And still the Argentine is one of the best visible forms whispered o'er and o'er the old, old song of love that the heart fosters railroad countries in South America. It has more railroads than any other country, through the valleys overgrown with shadowy trees."

and it is now building many new lines. There are 11,000 miles of railroad in opera-An enterprising young couple from Orleans have been spending their hourymoon on the summit of Mont Blanc .says the St. tion. Three years ago there were not more than 9,000. The roads are growing better Louis Post-Dispatch. It is recorded that the greatly during couple battled with terrific every year. They are chiefly in the hands of private parties, and the government is givsnowstorme for nearly twelve hours, but in spite of all dangers and difficulties they fol-lowed tenaciously the route marked through ing up its idea of controlling them. It is different in Chili, where the roads are also the fields of ice and at last stood proudly limited areas. good, although they are not more than oneat the top of the mountain, 15,800 fect high. There they embraced and swore eternai fifth as est in length of lines. The Chilian g seems to be gradually idelity toward one another in the presence of their guides, who had assuredly never before seen so during a bride and brideacquiring and it is also building

groom. The descent, with its many dan-gers, was then effected with success. On ar-riving at Chamounix, after nearly three There is to the world where it is easier to build an o road than in the Argontine pampas. The tracks go for hundreds of days' absence, they were given a magnificen-reception by the inhabitants and tourists. A big gun was fired in their honor, there was miles over land which is perfectly level and so solid that but little ballast is needed. One of the chief expenses is in the matter a pyrotechnic display and the inevitable tri- by the whitening patches in the fields, and mphant music from a blaring brass band then constantly wilening until the whole hands of ties. There are no trees on the pampas, followed.

and all kinds of lumber must be imported. The most of the ties come down the Parana Horrible agony is caused by piles, river from Paraguay. The favorite kind is and skin diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's of quebracho or other hard woods which are so heavy that a single tie will often weigh Witch-Harel Salve. Bewaru of worthless 200 pounds. The wood is so hard that spikes imitations.

beginning probably as early as 1892, but

in 1896. The loss in Ohio during the years 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897, was close to \$2,000,000. The losses occasioned in other states referred to were not definitely computed, but being very severe must have amounted to millions of dollars. If the department had careful estimates of the loss during the past seven years it would probably swell the amount to fully \$330,000,000 for the period from 1850 to 1898.

When it is taken into consideration that the financial losses as above estimated have not failen upon the entire nation, but almost without exception upon the nine states previously named, it will be seen that this diminutive insect constitutes a formidable enemy to the agriculturists of these states. In fact, small as it is, this pest has cost

the people of these states a sum of money sufficient to defray the entire expenses of th national government for a whole year. Fire excepted, there is no other element that has caused such an enormous financial loss within the same period over the same area of country.

No other insect native to the western hemisphere has spread its devastating hordes over a wider area of country with more fatal effects to the staple grains of North America than has the chinch bug. But for

the extreme susceptibility of the very young to destruction by drenching rains and to the less though not insignificant destructiveness

during rainy seasons of the parasitic fungus on both the adults and young, the practice of raising grain year after year on the same areas, as followed in the United States, would be altogether unprofitable. Some of this insect's own habits, also emphasizing as they do the effects of meteorological condi-Dissolve one-half pound of hard soap in one tions, are the most potent influences that serve to hold it within bounds, by giving its

tendency to excessive increase a decidedly spasmodic character. Habits of the Bug.

This species is widely distributed over the world, but are more numerous and disastrous in their work in America than elsewhere. In making a study of their lives and habits it is found that the bug in autumn seeks the dense stools of wild grasses, the rubbish of hedges, wind breaks, corn fodder, logs and numerous other places, where it hibernates. Early in the spring they de-

hordes. posit their eggs, after which the adults die. Later on, during May and June, the young Differing quite materially from the prehatch and at once commence to migrate to cultivated fields, where they sweep across eding methods to check their progress are the various combinations of coal tar and the areas like walls of fire, destroying every ridges of earth, smoothed and packed along thing within their course. It has been ob the temper of the air the pulsation of hearts served by the scientists that chinch bugs and the smile of radiant faces. While un- have commenced their operations along one the apex, or instead of the ridges of earth a six-inch board placed on edge and the top 'coated with tar. Another idea is to spread side and worked part way across fields, kill a thin tar line, intersecting it with post ing the grain as they advanced, and continued their depredations the following year precisely where they suspended work the au-

holes. The tar methods are better adapted tumn before. This singular evidence shows that the adult bugs seem to be almost proof to wet weather, as the material will not egainst either wet or cold weather. It is wash away. With these barriers of either ridge or furnot because of the excessive numbers of row and the use of coal tar or crude petrochinch bugs that renders their attacks so fruitful of injury, but the persistency with leum, supplemented by kerosene emulsion, a very which they will congregate en masse on

Over the western country the most damage one is to fields of wheat, barley, rye and hordes may be prevented. corn, the outbreak generally originating in

wheat or barley fields, and the bugs migrat-

ing at harvest to the cornfields. During the

rinkle down.

L. W. THAVIS. LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Tar as a Check.

Indian summer days of May they are seen to Seattle, Wash., is to have a glass factory. take wings in vast hordes and catching the The cream of tartar factory at Healds-burg, Cal., is being run night and day. cent of grain they settle upon it. The first The Edgefield (S. C.) cotton factory is now indication of their ravaging work is noticed

running night and day, with a full force of We send chough rags to England and Gerfield appears to ripen prematurely and

with clothes. Beside the natural enemies for the

A \$400,000 company has been formed to struction of the bug artificial checks have establish a silk dyeing and printing works Mrs. McGuan still enjoys good health and frequently walks several blocks to call on been effected with great success. Particu-Carpenters of Des Moines, Ia., expect to her friends. larly has the introduction of species of para-

Each cup a pulpit, each leaf a text, A prayer in each petal soft. That lights the gloom of saddest heart, And grace and goodness sends aloft. wholesale killing of these insects than his new branch of the New York mills at adopted theory. Prof. Snow based his opin- Rockmart, Ga. The plant will probably run ion in his experiments that "in the warfare 25,000 spindles and will cost \$400,000. of man against his insect foes a most valu-

About 80 per cent of the population of ludia is composed of agriculturists and field Floral apostles with dew-clad brows able ally will be found in the bacterial and on Blush without sin and weep without crime, on Bow there your heads and deeply learn, And never surrender your love divine. laborers, wholly dependent upon a proper fungoid diseases which may be artificially water supply to enable them to carry their industries profitably. introduced when nature fails to come to out

aid." His plan is to confine healthy chinch T. V. Powderly's suit against the Knights Sweet as the morning light they are, Sweet as a mother's love, Recked by the winds of heaven above, Washed by the springs of crystal dew. bugs with those diseased and utilize the in- of Labor for \$4,000 back salary has beet. fected individuals by transplanting them to settled out of court. Judgment for the full sections of the country supposedly free from amount with interest was entered last the disease in order to create new areas of December. Tokens of pure and boundless love, Emblems of innocence d'vine, Emblems of the brighter land, Secretary Kiapetzky of the Barors' In-ternational union, in reply to an inquiry, ruled that women barbers were not admitted

sitic fungl, called entomophthora, caused inaugurate an eight-hour day April 1. The

spontaneous effect in destroying great num- new scale calls for 30 cents per

bers of bugs. This fungus disease experi-

infection

Precautionary Measures.

Among the precautionary measures for into the union, neither could a shop employdestroying the chinch bug the department ing one display a union card. suggests the sowing of a bacterial enemy The manufacture of matches in Germany with the grain. This fungus grows delicate has become so important an industry that tubes and cells, which in result of decomthe factories are now using every year about 5.500,000 cubic feet of aspen wood, of which about three-fifths is imported from Russia. position forms vast masses of microbes. which attack the chinch bug and kill it. The The report of the statistician of the Des practical utility of parasitic and bacterial Moinca (lowa) Trades and Labor Assembly, fungus enemies in fighting this pest can says the Iowa Capital, shows that organized labor in that city is carning 25 cents to \$1.59 only be employed in cases of excessive abundance and during wet weather. Then per day more than the unorganized workers, it would be necessary that the basis for inand in addition to this they are working from one to five hours less per day. fection he provided by some central propa-

gating station from which farmers could re The principal products of the United States sold in considerable quantities in Turkey are tools, locks and other house hardware, clocks and watches, cotton twills (un-bleached) and "canot" rubber choes, lamps, celve prompt and abundant supply. In the matter of guarding against the spread of the bug more attention is invited to the necessity of destroying it while in hibernation. pumps, stoves, perfumery and patent medicines, lubricating and kerosene oil, typewriters, plancs, desks and chairs, All dry grass, leaves or other rubbish in which they may shelter should be burned typewriters, planes, desks and chair machinery for flour mills, agricultural im

plements, iron water pipes and other prod-Fatal effects are obtained by a generous ucts of iron and steel, sewing machines and use of kerosene in various ways in fighting flour. these pests, which the department heartily

recommends. One method is to spray or Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne i sprinkle corn with an emulsion made printhe pure juice of the grape naturally fercipally of kerosene, which makes an inexmented. For boquet it has no superior. pensive insecticide. Diluted and ready for THE OLD-TIMERS. use the emuision is prepared as follows:

gallon of water; heat to boiling point, then Mrs. Virginia Key, daughter-in-law of Francis Scott Key, is living quietly in Chicago at the age of 85. pour the suds while hot into two gallons of kerosene. Churn the mixture into a cream-

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Peter of Henneker, N like consistency; when cool it will form in a H., recently celebrated her 100th birthday by taking a sleigh ride of five miles in a jellylike mass. For each gallon of this emulsion use fifteen gallons of water, mix it

temperature of 20 degrees below zero. thoroughly and apply to growing corn. This The late William Endlcott, whose death is especially a good preventive to use for an invasion of bugs from one field to anthe other day took away, at the age of 100, the oldest inhabitant of Beverly, Mass., was a direct descendant of the John Endicott. other if sprayed on the marginal rows, Another measure including the use of kercsene the famous Puritan leader at whose is to plow a furrow along the edge of the homestead, Orchard Farm, in Danvers, he field and saturate it with the oil, thus formwas born.

The late Prof. Jonathan B. Turner, the ing a temporary barrier to the incoming dest member of the faculty of the Illinois State university, who died the other day, had continued teaching, though 96 years of age, until he was taken 111. He had been with the university since 1833, when he graduated from Yale. John C. Geer of Port Jervis, N. Y., is

dead in his 55th year. Since early manhood he had made a living catching rattlesnakes for menagerie managers and whoever else wanted them. He also did a good business in selling rattlesnake oil to druggists for holes every fifty rois. The bug comes up to medicinal purposes, and the skins and rat-the line, follows it and finally drops into the ties to summer visitors and tourists, as souvenirs of the locality.

George W. Clark of Detroit, who has just ied at the age of 87, was known among the abolitionists as "Our Old Liberty Singer." He wrote and preached in the causes of abolition and temperature for many years. The silrring liberty poems written by Whittier and others were set to music and by large per cent of the injury from chinch bugs may be prevented, and, with a sung by Mr. Clark in reform meetings, and reasonable degree of watchfulness and in this way he became a national figure in this way he became a national figure during the period which led up to the civil prompt action, all injury from migrating

If Mrs. Mary McGuan of Baraboo, Wis. ves until the 2d day of February next she will be 101 years of age. Her malden name was Mary Neihlari, and she was born in Raheen, County Clare, Ireland. In 1821 she married Patrick McGuan, and with him pussed through the Irish famine. In 1849 Mr. and Mrs. McGuan came to America, and after living for a time in Ohio removed to Wisconsin. Mrs. McGuan now resides in We send chough rags to England and Ger-many every year to furnish 200,000 people the fall of Napoleon and many other events of that time. Of her eight children, six some and two daughters, but one son survives.

Leave Behind." alone, if for no other, every man should regard his health

"Those we

N ...

as a precious treasure not to be thrown away or spent and scattered

If any man's health is weakened or wasted, or running down, he should take the right means to build himself up strong and well, so that he can both live and care for those he loves. He should investigate the virtues of that great remedy, the "Golden Medical Discovery" originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting phy-sician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo N V. It is a remedy

Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a remedy that makes a man thoroughly well by giv-ing power and capacity to the digestive and ing power and capacity to the digestive and assimilative organs. It makes healthy in-vigorating blood out of the food he cats It gives him strength and energy to put into his daily task. It builds up hard mus-cular flesh and nerve fiber, revitalizes the

cular flesh and nerve fiber, revitalizes the tissues of the throat and lungs, heals in-flammation, purges the blood of bilious poisons and makes a man, strong, vigorous and hardy. "My husband had been sick a long time," writes Mrs. J. W. Brittin, of Clinkon, Dewitt Co., His (Box 475), "had doctored with home phy-sicians and even went to Chicago and consulted a doctor there but without receiving any help. He went to the hospital and was operated on and after three months came home to die (as the doctors here thought), but after a while he com-menced to take your *wonder/al* medicine, the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and now, thanks to your most welcome unedicine, he can eat any-thing he wants and is again a well man." No remedy relieves constipation so quickly and effectively as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe.

25 . 14-\$3 in vain.

Men are careless about their lives for their own sakes, but a kind and tender man should think of others; he should think if he should did of those he leaves behind to grieve and sorrow and struggle on without him. For this reason

Breathe Nature 8 plant leaf. From cloud to cloud spring incense rare, And praiss to Him who hath bestowed On us such wealth of blossoms fair, -LEWIS HENDERSON. Breathe Nature's praise in every flowering Twenty-five years ago plg iron fetched \$75 a ton. It sells now for \$9 and \$10 a ton.