THAT HAPPY Pure Blunders Boost Stamp Collections Married VE hundred dollars was the price mos value, with inverted center. The preserves the contents, throws away the years before all the stamp dealers had been ..LOOK.. brought by a Transvaal 6-penny stamps with correct design are worth only envelope.

will appear if you use the proper rem-

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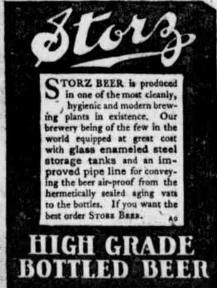
Man Medicine gives you once more the gusto, the joyful satisfaction, the pulse and the throb of physical pleasure, the keen sense of man sensation, the luxury of life, body power and body comfort—free Man Medicine does it.

Man Medicine cures man weakness, nervous debility, early decay, discouraged manhood, functional failure, vital weakness, brain fag, backache, prostatitis, kidney trouble and nervousness.

You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine, and the full size dollar package will be delivered to you free, plain wrapper, sealed, with full directions how to use it. The full size dollar package free, no payment of any kind, no receipts, no promises, no papers to sign. It is free.

All we want to know is that you are not sending for it out of idle curiosity, but that you want to be well and become, our strong, natural self once more. Man Medicine will do what you want it to do; make you a real man, man-like, man-powerful.

Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to send and get it. We send it free to every discouraged one of the man sex. Interstate Remedy Co., \$12 Luck Hidg., Detroit, Mich.



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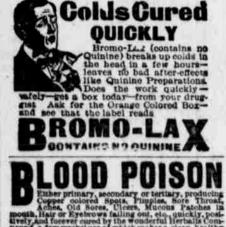


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cent sale in London, much to the \$50. surprise of the majority of stamp

collectors. Thus one more rarity is added edies to clear your system of impurities to the constantly growing list of errors. verted surcharge. A surcharged stamp, it \$1.300. may be explained for the benefit of those not up in philately, is one on which a new stamp, which was printed with the center perfect stamp is quoted at \$4. value or use has been set by simply stamping or printing another value or name than black letters across its face. In the case of the Transvaal error the surcharge was printed upside down

through mistakes in printing or a wrong tetches \$750. use of colors, are everywhere highly prized by collectors, and the premium upon them often exceeds that commanded by some of the rarest specimens of the regular issues. The principal reason for their high value is due to the scarcity of the errors, as in every case the government issuing them puts forth every effort for their recall, and thus very few, as a rule, come into the possession of the general public.

There are many of these errors, all of them commanding high premiums. In some cases they have sold for as much as \$2.50, but it is not easy to set an exact valuation upon all of them, as they are not on the market, the known specimens being closely held by their owners. It is not improbable that if some of the rarest of the errors were for sale they would bring a higher price than the one mentioned.

This stamp is the South Australian 4penny blue, issued in 1870, with the surcharge omitted. It is worth \$2,500 in unused condition, while even the used copies

Rare and Costly.

West Australia stamp with the center inverted. This is worth \$2,000. The perfect issues of the same stamp bring only \$2.50. a 6-real blue stamp, which is comparatively roriess stamp brings only \$15. common, being valued at \$12 used, and the very rare 2-real blue was evidently printed The normal color of the rarity is orange.

blue error postage stamp at a re- 25 cents each, while the errors bring about

In 1867 Austria issued a 3-kreuzer stamp. The newcomer was issued with an in- of stamp freaks, a specimen being worth black,

India has a rare error in the 1854 4-anna upside down. This stamp, cut to shape, is now valued at \$750. Even the regular and

The 2-kreuzer stamp of the first issue of Baden, which was printed in the solid color at 128. Stamp errors, or postage stamps defective of green instead of green and rose, now

The United States furnishes one of the greatest of these rarities in the inverted center 30-cent stamp of 1869. This indeed is the highest priced stamp ever issued by this government, being worth \$600. Other stamps used in this country have fetched larger sums, but they were either the postmaster or confederate stamps, and these are not included among the regular United States series.

-Three Varieties of Errors.

Errors were made in three varieties of the 1809 issue of stamps-the 30, 24 and 15denominations. The 39-cent was printed in red and blue, the 24-cent in green and violet and the 15-cent in brown and blue.

The central part of the 30-cent design consisted of a shield surmounted by an eagle, on either side being two folded flags in different colors. In a number of these stamps the flags were printed upside down, and from this fact the stamps got the name of inverted flag stamps.

The 24-cent error, with the declaration of independence inverted, now brings \$200, The next in point of ...rity is the 4-penny while one of the same issue with the design in its proper position brings only \$12.50. The 15-cent inverted stamp, with the Landing of Columbus upside down, A Spanish 2-real stamp of 1851, printed in also is valued at \$300, while the errorless blue instead of red, brings \$1,500. There is one brings only \$1.50. The 1809 30-cent er-

one of the many rich finds of rare United they were worth. A 35-milesimas stamp with inverted center. States stamps made on the other side. It Now, the dealer saw at once that the take was discovered. It was found out in

at large in 1851, in the one-half neugro- caution schen blue stamp. These errors were printed in red instead of green, and this printed in pale blue instead of gray, and scarce, the internal revenue department curiosity is now well up in the front rank yellow and black instead of gray and surcharged quite a large number of regular

stamp is worth \$80. An error of color as high as \$10 each for them. that originally engraved upon the stamp in perfect issues of this stamp command \$55 was made here by the printer, for the authorized color was red. The stamp in its proper color is not cheap, for it is valued

Another error of the Cape of Good Hope was the 4-penny red stamp. This stamp should have been printed in blue, the colors in these two issues having been reversed. The latter stamp is worth \$350.

The 5-kopeck stamp of Finland, issued in 1865, in black and yellow instead of own and Illac on gray, is valued at \$200. Another issue of Finland in 1891, 31/2 ruble, was printed in yellow and black instead of gray and black. This issue is worth \$150. The errorless stamp brings \$7.

--

Pan-American Inverts. Other rareties among the United States error issues are the Pan-American inverts. In printing the stamps commemorating the exposition the same error was made with some of the stamps that had een made with the Issues of 1809.

The center of the design on a large number of 1 and 2-cent stamps was .inverted. The mistake was brought to the attention stamps of the defective design at the Brooklyn postoffice.

It seems that upon looking at his stamps postoffice and pointed out his discovery. Every effort was made by the postal officials to regain possession of the misprints, in which they were fairly success-

ful, although many were beyond recall. The man who first made the discovery of the error went home with his stamps Navy in blue. Several of these stamps were found not and awaited developments. A short time long ago among the correspondence of an afterward he took a few of the stamps to in the color of this 6-real stamp by mistake. old Parisian merchant, and this is only a dealer in this city and asked him what

issued by Spain in 1876, is now valued at is the custom of foreign business houses error would make the stamp valuable, but time, however, to prevent any of them 1975. The same country also issued three to keep all their letters entire, whereas how much it was likely to bring in the being used. Yet an unused specimen is other well known error stamps of 12-centi- the average business man here, while he future was uncertain. It seems that a few now worth \$50 .- New York Sun.

badly taken in by an error stamp, and Saxony allowed a stamp error to get naturally this experience had taught him

In 1858, 2-cent revenue stamps becoming This trifling difference means a 2-cent postage stamps with the letters "L good deal to the collector, for the stamp R." in black ink. A number of these in the wrong colors now brings \$40. The stamps were printed with the letters upside down, and so the errors were at once The Cape of Good Hope 1-penny blue eagerly snapped up by dealers, who paid

Prices Tumble.

But a large number of the inverted stamps soon came to the surface, attracted by the great premium, and the price gradually fell away, until today a stamp of this kind can be bought for 15 cents.

However, the dealer took the chance, notwithstanding, and bought several of the inverts, paying \$5 each. Going to another dealer, the owner of the errors sold him some at \$19 apiece. From still another dealer he got as high as \$25 apiece, with the result that from his original purchase, representing only a few dollars, he reaped a small fortune.

Now the Pan-American 1-cent stamp, in green and black, with the steamship inverted, is worth \$25, while the errorless stamp is worth just exactly its face value. The 2-cent stamp, in carmine and black, with locomotive inverted, is valued at \$175. while the same stamp with proper design is also worth but its face value.

The scarcest variety of the Pan-American inverts is the 4-cent denomination. This stamp, in chocolate and black, bore an of the government authorities by a pur- automobile, which was printed upside down. chaser who had bought several hundred Only one sheet of 100 stamps escaped the government authorities, and now each one of these stamps is worth \$300.

Another rarity among the United States he saw the central design upside down, freak stamps is a 2-cent green Navy de-Thinking this peculiar, he returned to the partment stamp of 1873. Each of the departments had its own stamps of a certain color. The executive department stamps were printed in carmine, those of the War department in rose, Treasury in brown, Interior in vermilion, Justice in purple Agriculture in yellow, State in green and

In printing the 2-cent Navy department stamps the green ink of the State department issues was used instead of blue, and it was some time afterward that the mis Suppose you met him today, and found he could hear every whisper you spoke to him? Suppose you enquired about him, and found that he was one of the most

Women

shapely, pretty figure, and many of them deplore the loss of their girlish forms after marriage. The bearing of children is often destructive to the mother's shapeliness.

All of this can be avoided. however, by the use of Mother's Friend before baby comes, as this great liniment always prepares the body for the strain upon it, and preserves the symmetry of her form. Mother's Friend overcomes all the danger of child-birth, and carries the expectant mother safely through this critical period without pain. It is woman's greatest blessing. Thousands gratefully tell of the benefit and relief derived from the

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Deafness

reliable, and responsible, citizens of Louisville, whose word could be abso-lutely trusted.

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By George H. Wilson

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Mr. Wilson is almost as well known in Louisville as John Wanamaker is in Philadelphia, or as the late Marshall

Field was in Chicago. And, he was, for twenty years, almost the Deafest man in his native city. Any one of the thousands who know him today will certify that his Hearing

is now as sharp as their own, Few men have studied the Ear so earnestly, and thoroughly, as Mr. Wilson

had to do, for his own sake. What he positively knows about Deafness is personal and practical.

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should be read by every man or woman, who has Ear trouble,—who is Deaf, or threatened with Deafness. This "Ear Book" will be sent Free to any Doctor, or other person, who will clip out this advertisement and send us.

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Recent Progress in Field of Electricity

abolishes toll rates within the city limits, dispatches by wireless." makes the maximum rate \$125 a year and

to the amount of \$500,000. lems involved in the prolonged controversy that has been carried on between the telephone company, the city and the Illinois Manufacturers' association. Under the terms of the decision, it is said, claims for excessive telephone charges amounting to \$200,000 which now are pending in the courts, can be collected from the company, and the reduction in its rates, it is estimated, will mean a loss in revenue amount-

Electric Power in Germany. works a monograph has been prepared with reference to the utilization of the water power created through the canalization of the rivers Moselle and Saar. It states that at the dams of the Moselle in Prussian territory about 35,000 horse-power and in the territory of Lorraine about 5,000 a total of about 50,000 horse-power. This to keep it. Metz, however, the power of the dams in fisherman very well, hailed him and comthe vicinity could be profitably used and plimented him on his success. This water power could also be made use- without stopping. The expenses for a water-power station consist of the cost of the turbine plant and

Test of the Wireless. Tests of a transatlantic wireless telegraph system have been in progress for several weeks, it is said, between stations on the coasts of Scotland and Massachusetts. While the results so far have not borne out the success promised for the system by its I do. projectors, sufficient encouragement has been derived to have high hopes built upon claimed Grandmother Stone in surprise. their outcome. In his speech before the Yale Law School Political club in New Haven Melville E. Stone, general manager right."

rope and must obey the law wireless telegraphy to see if it is available dnavoidable mechanical difficulties. which created it. For years past for the transmission of European news, it has been in constant turmoli and thus far the results have been amax-

to solve practically all of the knotty prob- near Plymouth. In ten of these days un- 2,000 ampere-hour cells should be put down,

Use of Storage Batteries

shape of the new battery, takes many times It was not until their system had con- more than its fair share of the work. In brought out in Beigium for producing phorequires the company to reimburse the city vinced them it could stand the severest instance of this he cited a case in which tographic prints. It applies to bromide tests that the inventor and owners ap- a new battery was placed in parallel with prints, which are made by artificial light, the supreme court in years, and is declared on the Scottish coast and in Massachusetts, call for a 2,000-ampere battery, one set of

THE Chicago Telephone company the coast of Scotland and another at Ply- other five days were not so successful on which the aggregate capacity reaches the rope and must obey the law wireless the stress of figures to the law wireless the stress of figures to the law wireless the stress of figures to the law wireless to the la

it pleased. Its plan of operation was to Stone said: "That is a matter on which Crawter gave a series of useful hints on be conveniently arranged, the containing add new improvements and increase the I am not at entire liberty to speak, I fear storage batteries and their application to boxes should be in the first instance of a tolls with each improvement. The maxi- I may have been more or less indiscreet public institutions. Amongst other com- size sufficiently large to hold the probable mum rate fixed in its charter was \$125 per in even referring to the subject in my mon practices to which he raises object ultimate capacity, and when the time for arnum for unlimited. The company ran speech, but I hoped it would escape even tion is that of discharging batteries in extension arrives it is preferable that the he cost up to \$175 per annum under various the thousand ears of the newspapers. It parallel. This, he says, whilst reprehensi- plates which have been at work should be pretexts, and charged extra for service in would be distinctly unfair to talk of the ble at any time, on account of the diffi- rearranged in larger groups at one end of the various towns annexed to the city, trials at this moment, for nothing decided culty of apportioning the load, becomes the battery, and the new plates connected Suits were instituted against the company has developed, and I want to give it every markedly more so when the further error in a series with them, rather than that by the city two years ago to secure a ju- chance before passing judgment. As a is committed of discharging an entirely the new plates be placed in parallel with dicial interpretation of the company's general proposition it is quite true that the new battery in parallel with one or more the only ones, with a consequent unequal rights. The lower courts sustained the Associated Press is putting on thorough sets which have been at work, may be, division of the load between the old and ontentions of the plaintiff and this de- trial a system which, its controllers assert, for a period during which their capacity the new sets. cision has been affirmed by the supreme is capable of being used by our regular has been appreciably reduced. Under such court of the state. In effect the decision service for sending and receiving press circumstances the "willing horse," in the substance-according to the construction It has been before the public for some Here, out of a total discharge of 300 amplaced upon its language by attorneys in time, undergoing change and improvement, peres, the new set gave no less than 180, telephone company had been nullified be- became convinced that the offer was made capacity soon fell off, and from the point cause of the corporation's abuse of the in good faith he accepted. It was agreed of work to be got out of it, it became a powers granted to it by the terms of the that the company owning the system should bad investment. Hence, he contends, that for the city to be one of the greatest vic- tary tests. For fifteen days these trials should be considered as one unit-that is tories that has been won by the public in continued, the stations being established to say, if the requirements of the plant

plant where early extensions are probable, the load should, if possible, be divided, so that when an increase in battery power with the city authorities and its patrons, ing." When asked as to the significance In a paper read before the British As- is needed the new cells can be put on to exacting excessive tolls and doing about as of the quoted passage of his address, Mr. sociation of Engineers-in-Charge, F. a load by themselves; or if this cannot

> Electric Photograph Printing. A novel electric apparatus has been producing the latter automatically and in quantities. The operation of the apparatus is very simple. An automatic device applies the paper from a roll or magazine against the negative; then an incandescent lamp is turned on for a time, which has been previously adjusted once for all in the case of a given negative. After the exposure the lamp is turned off and the paper is removed from the negative and goes into a dark box; then a fresh piece of paper is applied, and so on. The apparatus is set so as to give a certain number of prints from a given negative, and each printing operation causes a ratchet wheel to advance one point. At the end of the both were surprised, for sitting in the big printing an electric bell is rung by the ratchet device. By means of a rheostat the time of the exposure can be adjusted from one to 200 seconds. The whole is

ise of becoming a great boon to rural districts, and the day is near at hand when every farmer who has a windmill on his grounds can enjoy electric lights and the many other services which electric power is capable of yielding. For many years, men have been trying to convert wind power into electricity. R. W. Wilson of Westfield, Ind., has worked out a practicable method of accomplishing it.

In producing wind-made electricity, says the Technical World, Wilson calls upon the windmill to perform its customary function of pumping water. He leads the water into a hydraulic regulator built on the principle of a water lift, in which the pressure is controlled by weights, and from which it is released by means of automatic

This regulator is the means of maintaining an even pressure under all conditions, whether the windmill is revolving fast or

Under the uniform pressure, the water is passed from the hydraulle chamber through a water motor to which a dynamo is attached.

the invention at his own shop in Westfield, which is brightly lighted with windmade electricity, and to all appearances it equals the steam-made product that city folk enjoy.

Traction Test in Norway. A test of the traction power of steam and electric locomotives was made in Norway recently. On the wide railway, which runs from Sannesund up to Halfslund station, there are run both electric and steam locomotives, and the company operating the railway has had the following experience: A steam locomotive of ninety tons weight pulls only with the greatest difficulty two cars loaded with ten tons up the hills. On the other hand, the electric locomotive, of only twenty-two tons weight, pulls six such loaded freight cars easily up the hills, even when the rails are wet, and on a side track with a rise of 1.25 meters the electric lecomotive pulls four loaded cars When the steam locomotive with its cars has come to a stop, its ability to get a new start ceases, as the wheels slide on the rails; but the electric locomotive, after such a stop, has no difficulty in getting a fresh start with its full-loaded freight cars. The experience obtained on this road confirms the superiority of electric locomotives on steep grad-

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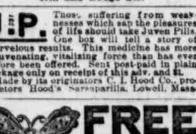
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ing approximately to \$4,000 a week.

In the Prussian department of public power will not at once be utilized at all he existing steam-electricity work could be utilized as a reserve and supplement for going with it? I want to buy it." the water power created by the new dams. ful in running short railroad lines as for instance, the recently constructed Moselle I'll give you a dollar for it." Valley railroad from Trier to Bullay, for the navigation of the canal in operating the sluices and guards, and could be supplied to the villages of the Elfel and Hunsrueck mountains, whereby home industries could be created in these poor districts. that of the creation, sending and distributing of the electric current. No expense is incurred by the construction of a dam in the river as it already exists in the interest of navigation. It is evident that the utilization of the water powers, which in Germany has not received much consideration, will serve the public welfare on the one hand and on the other help materially to raise revenue for the purposes of

of the Associated Press, made a reference

rocker was Beth, her eyes full of tears. "I wish I was a boy, same as Bobby," she said, sorrowfully. "I'm tired as anything dusting rooms. Boys don't have operated by a battery of four small acwho had very definite ideas of to dust or mend stockings or do anything.

"Well, I never did!" exclaimed grandmother. "Suppose you do Bobby's work In the village of Weston, three miles today and he will do yours. I know that above the mills, Conrad Kerster kept a ne will be delighted to exchange work with But would you believe it? Grandmother was mistaken, for Bobby shook his head.

"I'm going to feed the hens myself," he

Beth wiped her eyes in a hurry. "Girls

Then they both laughed and stopped

An Anxious Mother.

I'm worried 'bout my dolly, I'm afraid she isn't well; But exactly what the matter is It's very hard to tell.

She seems to have a fever.

She hasn't any appetite.

And her symptoms's so peculia For it's settled in her cheeks

And then it's very curious Why, day and night and all, She sits and stares before her, And to sieep she'll never fall

Unless I take her in my arms,

I'm getting very anxious, And I'd like for him to see

If he hasn't got a medicine

Or lay her on her bed, Vith her toes so high she's nearly Standing straight upon her head!

His First Trousers.

He watched his mother cut them out Those trousers of his dreams, Then sat right by her side to see Her sew the tiny seams.

At nine and ten and twelve o'clock,

And then again at one. With happy, anxious face he asked If they were almost done.

She never eats a thing— No matter what a feast you spread Or tempting dainty bring.

said decidedly. never fill wood boxes," she murmured. grumbling for that day.-Our Sunday Aft-

"A noble fish, Tom. Where are you

The colonel called after him: "Til give you a dollar and a quarter!" Tom turned a moment with an indignant look and replied, "If you get any of this pike you'll have to get it of Mr. Kerster.'

on the shoe box in grandmother's room. "Girls don't have to feed the hens or fill the wood box. I wish I was a girl, so "Girls don't have to do anything!" ex-"Well, well, well! You come, with me a

minute, Bobby, and we'll see if you are Bobby followed grandmother into the to the experiments when he said: "As I sitting room. But when they got there

In addition to deciding these points, the proached Mr. Stone and placed before him two others of the same make and size, and is especially useful for turning out highest tribunal of the state declared in their proposition. The system is not new, which had been at work for several years, such prints in the shape of postal cards, the case—that the present franchise of the When the manager of the Associated Press with the result that, being overworked, its ordinance. The decision is said by counsel be allowed an extra period for supplement the battery to deal with a given load

Entertaining Little Stories for Little People

Keeping a Contract. the "Old Cummins Jackson mill" on the West Fork river, in what is now West Virginia, was living many years ago a healthy boy, nor and a strong sense of right. Little Oh, dear, dear, dear," and Beth hid her Tom Jackson, like a good many other boys, curly head in the duster and sobbed.

was fond of fishing and equally fond of selling his fish. small store and market. He had agreed with the boy to give him 50 cents for every pike a foot or more in length that he caught. The boy was only 10 years old, horse-power, and at the dams of the Saar but he made the contract in good faith,

about 10,000 horse-power will be available, and, as the sequel showed, he knew how As time went on a good many twelve-inch the dams, and if so not to the full extent. pike were delivered at the market with For supplying larger amounts of power to mutual satisfaction to both parties to the the existing iron furnaces in Lorraine and trade. One day the boy was seen tugging in the Saar district, it is unfavorable that through the village an enormous fish that the furnace gases developed in the process almost dragged on the ground. It was are already used for generating power. For two inches over a yard long. Colonel Talthe larger cities, as Coblenz, Trier and bot, a gentleman who knew the young

"It's sold to Mr. Kerster," said the boy,

That can't be. He hasn't seen it. Say, "I tell you it's sold. 'Tisn't mine."

"What's Kerster going to give you for

Mr. Kerster was astonished. "Fifty cents.

isn't enough for that fish," he said. "I shall have to give you a dollar." "No, sir, it's yours at fifty cents," insisted Tom. "I'll not take any more. You've been kind enough to pay me for some that were pretty short." And fifty cents was the price paid for the pike. This boy was the famous "Stonewall Jackson." -Minneapolis Tribune.

Story of Bobby and Beth.

"Girls don't have to do anything!" de-

clared Bobby, as he sat down with a thump

Said he, "and on each side, "I wouldn't be an angel now.

Not if I had a chance.

I don't believe the boys up there

Have pockets in their pants!"

—Detroit Free Press.

cumulators. Electric Lights from Windmill. Wind-made electricity holds out the prom

glow.

Mr. Wilson demonstrates the success of

And when at last he had them on, His young heart swelled with pride, "Just see that pocket in the back," the "Omaha," was bought and in 1869 an-