

Bargains! Bargains!

Commencing with the New Year I will sell my whole stock of Dr Goods and the following Groceries

Fruits, Canned Goods, Tobacco, cigars, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Hats and caps, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Country Produce of all Kinds,


Prices that cannot be equalled for quality in this place, at least that is what content judges say of them. We think so from quantity sold during Holidays.

1 two horse knee Sled, 1 one horse knee. Sled pair of bobsleds, 1 express wagon, with top for peddling; 1 double seated open carriage, 1 double seated covered carriage, 1 top buggy, 1 set express harness, 2 sets single driving harness.

Liberal Discount for Cash.

J. W. DICKIE.

They banish pain and prolong life. ONE GIVES RELIEF.



RIPANS

No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FIVE CENTS. This low priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (50 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (25 tablets) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

Fire Brick, Lime &c.

TO ARRIVE AND IN STOCK.

- 15000 Scotch Fire Brick.
- 10 Tons of Fire Clay.
- 50 Bbls Portland Cement.
- 1 Car Load Snow Flake Lime.
- 1 Car Calcined and Farmers' Plaster.
- 5000 Red Brick.

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Farm and Household.

Choice Bacon Hogs at a Premium

No other product of the farm is selling so well at the present time, comparatively speaking, as the first class bacon hog. Last week as high as \$6.25 per cwt. was paid on the Toronto market for hogs of this character. As compared with Chicago prices for the best hogs this is fully \$2 per cwt. higher. To bring this figure however, the hogs must be of the highest class for bacon producing purposes. Both the breeding and the feeding must be right or the top limit cannot be reached.

There is one thing that should be remembered by the hog producer. So long as the packer is willing to pay a high premium for choice bacon hogs it is clear that that is the kind of a hog that suits his trade best. At present the packer is willing to pay fifty cents more per cwt. for the choice bacon hog than for any other, and therefore there can be no doubt but that this is the kind of hog the farmer should produce. Those who have followed the markets closely during the past few years will have noticed that the distinction between a choice bacon hog and any other quality is becoming more marked. In other words the prices obtainable for choice bacon hog and heavy, fat corn fed hogs are getting farther apart. We believe that the margin between these two classes of hogs will be greater than it is now. In fact we are inclined to the opinion that the packers do not make sufficient distinction as between the prices for choice bacon hogs and heavy fat hogs. If it is all important to the trade that the bacon hog should be produced and no other, a greater difference than fifty cents per cwt. should be made in the prices paid for the different qualities. If thick, fat hogs are not suitable for the export bacon trade, it seems strange that as high as \$5.60 to \$6.75 per cwt. should be paid for them on this market.—Farming.

The Model Hostess.

A woman may possess wealth untold, she may have the kindest of hearts and the brightest of minds, but unless she has absolute control of her feelings there will be some time in her career as hostess that she will display annoyance or flurry, and the contagion spreading to the guests, will cause an otherwise successful entertainment to die out in undisguised failure. A model hostess must to all appearances be made of good humor so far as disagreeable happenings are concerned. Even though a guest or a careless waiter inadvertently breaks a bit of china which can never be replaced, she must smile as though the loss of the entire set would but emphasize the pleasure of the evening. Her well-bred calm inspires her guest with a feeling of confidence, and though in her heart she may be dubious about certain important details of her dinner, if she does not show her anxiety, everything will pass off to a happy conclusion. A flurried hostess or a nervous host, whose countenance but sadly conceals the worry felt, can do more toward making the guests uncomfortable than if the soup were served stone cold and the salad dressing were ruined by a too bountiful application of vinegar. An imperturbable calm and a ready tact are the two important factors in the making of a model hostess. Secure these and you need never fear for the success of any of your entertainments.—New York Ledger.

In Preserving Fruit, Remember That

The richest and most delicate flavors cannot be produced with inferior fruit or sugar; neither from the choicest kinds unless proper methods, vessels and utensils are employed. Sugar is used in canning to impart a more delicious flavor to the fruit, and has no "keeping power." The thorough expulsion of the air, and jars and rubbers so perfect that it cannot force its way in are what "keeps" it. It is better to pare with a silver knife, for fruit will sometimes discolor before it can be finished and dropped in cold water. The skins of peaches and plums may be easily removed by pouring boiling water over the fruit, but only a few should be taken at a time, and they should almost immediately be plunged in cold water to prevent softening. The pits of cherries and peaches and the cores of pears impart a richness and delicacy of flavor that cannot be obtained in any other way. There is more pectine (gelatinous matter) around the cores and skins of all kinds of fruit than in any other part, and in making jelly neither should be discarded. Knots, black spots, stems, and blossom ends should never be left on fruit when making jelly. After once coming to a boil fruit should cook slowly. He was dreaming about the bobtail flush he had tried to fill earlier in the evening. "Oh, for another club!" he cried, in his sleep. Then it was that she shook him and woke him up. "It wouldn't do you any good," she said. "I've taken the precaution to put the axe within reach on my side of the

bed." Truly, it had been well said even before she married that she was a most resourceful woman.—Chicago Post.

FRIENDLESS COYOTE.

TRICKS OF HIS ENEMIES TO MAKE MONEY OUT OF HIM.

A County That Paid Bounty Twelve Times on the Same Set of Scalps—In Spite of Wholesale Killing, the Pest Does Not Appear to Decrease.

The one friendless, hunted Ishmaelite of the plains, against whom is every man's hand, is the prairie wolf—the coyote. If he is adapted to any sphere of usefulness on earth, nobody has yet been shrewd enough to find it out; if he has ever done a respectable deed, it has not yet come to light. The jack rabbit will at least furnish the basis for a savory stew in case of need, the buffalo was valued for its hide, the rattlesnake for its rattle, but there is yet to be discovered a method of utilizing any portion of the coyote from his snarling mouth to his ragged tail—except as a fertilizer. The short grass country is his home, the high prairies where the gray, hairlike vegetation that is called pasture blends with the dirty coat of the vandal. Through it he sneaks and runs, now a gaunt figure on the horizon, now an ungainly shape near at hand. He is without acquaintance with anything that is alive, usually solitary, always with a criminal aspect, as if he had just done something to be ashamed of or was contemplating a deed of the sort at the earliest opportunity.

Once the coyote had the whole Indian Territory to himself. He could snarl and fight to his heart's content, and there was none to say him nay. But when the lands were opened to settlement and a family took its place on every quarter section there was less room for the wild creatures of the plains who had before been undisturbed. Then the coyote had to go out among men, and he found that he was a very unpopular immigrant into any of the communities that he favored with his presence. And he earned the right to so be considered honestly. He robbed the sheepfolds, stole the chickens and made the traveler afraid—all without any equivalent in service. Furthermore, he is essentially a coward. The men of the frontier have a sort of respect for the brave creature that defies them or for the cunning one that outwits them, but they can never forgive the trembling one that is alarmed at their very appearance. So, from the farmer's son who blows away with his old shotgun at the prowling coyote behind the barn to the city sportsman who wastes a cartridge intended for a prairie chicken or duck in ending the life of a wolf trotting along the hedgerow, there is a ceaseless, unrelenting war waged against the luckless wanderer.

Since the immigration of the wolves from the territory into the farming and stock raising states to the north there has been more than a desultory warfare. The farmers have banded together to protect the flocks and herds and have offered generous bounties for the scalps of the creatures, a proceeding that has resulted in the slaughter of thousands. Yet the supply seems none the less, and all the sharpshooting is but a waste of powder and balls. Year after year there are reported from 1,200 to 1,500 sheep killed in Nebraska and Kansas by wolves, and the hundreds of dollars spent for bounties have produced little diminution of the plague.

Sometimes the bounties are not what they are purported to be. The people of a western county found once that they were being taxed very heavily for the payment of this sort of expense and that certain hunters were buying new farms out of the proceeds of their prowess on the plains. An examination followed, and it was found that there was in existence an endless chain in comparison with which the greenbacks and gold reserve make but a feeble showing. At the rear of the county clerk's office, where the redeemed scalps were thrown, was a convenient opening in the wall, and through this the scalps were pulled in the night, to be presented at the counter in the morning for another bounty of \$3 each. It was estimated that the county had paid for one set of scalps not less than 12 times, and the emptiness of the treasury was explained. The saddest part of the happening was that the schemers saw the investigators at the hole and became bounty jumpers at once—jumping the county for safer climes.

Another curious circumstance was noticed by the officers of two counties adjoining in central Kansas. The officers of one were paying out money every day for wolf scalps while the others seldom had any demands for the reward. Each of the hunters was compelled to swear that he had killed the wolf inside the boundaries of the county where the scalp was presented, and there was no reason for doubting the truth of the testimony. But what could be the reason of the disparity in the claims? One day a settler's son was questioned: "Where did you kill this wolf?" "Down near the edge of the county." "Are coyotes very thick there?" "Well, rather, though not so thick as they are farther south." "Over in the other county?" "Yes, there are more there." "But they do not kill any there. Why is it?" "The other county only pays \$1 for scalps and this pays \$3. So we drive them over the line before we shoot them." The county officers at once readjusted the scale of rewards.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Cork Rope.

A cork rope is made of small corks placed end to end and the whole covered with a braiding of cotton twine. Over this is a coarser braiding in heavy strands. The rope will stand a strain of 1,000 pounds. Knightly lances were from 12 to 20 feet long, the heads 4 to 8 inches broad and from 12 to 20 inches long.

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