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FOUND HERE.

PRESCRIPTIONS

that are brought to THIS store are given
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Pure Drugs and Pharmaceuticals are used.

Fergen's Pharmacy

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Get a Sack and Prove It

How many dollars do you pay out in a year for flour? It is one of the big expenses of the household.

Zephyr Flour will save you at least ten per cent your usual outlay for ordinary flour. Figure what that means to you.

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It is the only flour sold under a money-back guarantee. It is ground by clean water power—saving fuel expense. The saving goes into Zephyr Flour Quality. Try 24 pounds at our risk. Order a 48-pound sack from your dealer today.

If you do not find it just as guaranteed after using 24 pounds send the remaining half back and get all your money. Any of the following will supply you:

Alliance Mercantile Co., Cresco
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H. P. Anderson & Co., Lime Springs

We Guarantee

IF

a check account enables YOU to save only
sixty dollars more than you otherwise
would each year it means to you as much
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loan at six per cent. interest.

Isn't that well worth while? Many who are not now saving anything would find a check account the means of accumulating more than sixty dollars a year.

Why don't YOU try this plan of getting ahead? Let us help you.

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We still have \$1.00 each for every child in Howard and adjoining counties, not having an account with us, who will open a savings account of \$2.00 or more; the account to be left at least one year. We pay 4 per cent on all savings accounts and furnish a dandy savings bank with each account. Do not wait, start now, make the first deposit today.

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Furniture, Carpets and Mattings
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PAID IN FULL

Novelized From Eugene
Walter's Great Play

By
JOHN W. HARDING

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CHAPTER XX.

UP in the catwalk the sun had the whole sky to itself. Everything presaged a hot day. Early though the hour, the clock had not yet struck 6—Emma was out on the piazza, dressed for walking. She wore a cool, clinging costume of pale straw colored tussah so short that it descended little below the tops of her high buttoned light tan shoes. A soft felt hat, such as men travelers roll up and carry in their pockets, was secured to her fair hair by a hatpin, and its long border hung down and shaded her eyes. These, of a blue that rivaled the heavens, were sparkling with admiration of the scene, and her cheeks glowed with health. She made a lovely picture as she stood gazing out into the valley. Jimmy Smith, who had stopped on the road above on his way from the hotel, where he had put up the night before and of whose presence there at that moment she was quite unconscious, thought he had never seen any picture so beautiful in all his life. But, then, Jimmy's judgment was biased. He had always considered Emma pretty and found something to admire in her even when, with grimy hands and in soiled cotton dress, she was engaged in the unpoetical occupation of polishing the kitchen stove.

Beth, her hair twisted into little wave knots with quick pins and attired in a pink wrapper, joined her. "Why don't you get your things on and come with us?" urged Emma. "Jimmy will be here at 6 o'clock." "Me? North mountain? No, thank you! I had enough walking yesterday. I'm going to church; mother's coming too. We didn't go last Sunday, and the whole park will be gossiping if the family isn't represented sometimes by some one or other. They'll think we're all pagans. Besides, I'm going to wear the new gown Jimmy brought up for me from the dressmaker. Wasn't it lucky he was coming? It wouldn't have been here till Tuesday or Wednesday. That man's always on hand just when he's wanted. Won't those Parsons girls stare?" Jimmy walked down through the laurel bower.

"Beth," he said by way of salutation, "that's the most common sense mountain climbing outfit I ever saw." "It's very rude to make remarks about people's clothing when they're not dressed to receive," she retorted. "You're not privileged to express any opinion. It's too early. But it's quite impossible to stay ahead with Emma carrying on as if it was the middle of the day. She's been humming all over the house since 5 o'clock, and all that because she's going for a climb."

"Why, she hasn't slept a wink thinking of her new dress," laughed Emma. "Well, Beth, by the time you've got your halo out of curl and settle down in your pew," observed Smith, "we shall be several hundred feet nearer the other cherubs, listening to the sol-

ly voice of the wind. He tried to describe these and became filled with the fever of impetuosity. The long unfeigned influence of the borderless prairie, the mammoth mountain chains far flung through the prodigious spaces of the sunset lands that diminished their proportions, was upon him. His soul strained to burst its tethers and soar upward into the infinite, where it could expand unrestrained. Burning words, never used, lancing before in his unlettered mind, adequate to depict this liberated spirituality, surged tumultuously to his lips—to die there.

For the source of their inspiration, of this tremendous flight into the divine azure from his regulated role of the commonplace and coldly practical, was the woman at his side, the one being in the world who was dear to him and ever had been, whom he held in little less reverence than he did his Maker. He broke off his description of the forest giants and vast freedoms of the west with a conclusion in his ordinary street surface language. "But there—it's no use me trying to do any lecture platform stunts. I wasn't born with the gift of the gab. Emma, them things have got to be seen to be appreciated. There's no other way. You understand." Yes, Emma understood. She had listened to his brief, unsuspected eloquence and had read his soul in the light of the celestial flicker that had emanated from it; had seen the glory of it in his face—a glory transient as a beacon flash, that was gone from it, leaving only his habitual noncommittal smile, as he turned to her and said, "You understand."

They continued the climb in silence, Emma's bosom rising and falling rapidly upon the rapid and swirl of the forest that raged beneath it, almost sweeping her self control before it. Jimmy indeed loved her! Why had this chance revelation of what her intuition had divined long before torn open the floodgates of her own emotions? Because it had set vibrating every chord of her being, and every chord of that being, as she had come to understand also, was attuned to his. Together they had beheld the miracle of heaven.

At the upper edge of the forest labyrinth they emerged on to a rocky plateau studded with dwarfed fir and hemlock pines, but covered thickly with aromatic ferns and blueberry bushes. Jimmy bared his head to the cool breeze that swept the clearing and watched Emma, who, with a little cry of delight, had stooped among the blueberry bushes and was gathering a handful of their ripe fruit. She was glad of the pretext to hide the upheaval in her heart that she felt must show in her eyes.

This upheaval, sudden and almost overbearing, violent though it was, was not of the morning's forming. She had known the calm, sympathetic westerner—as he had reminded Captain Williams—ever since she was a girl in short frocks. She had soon come to look upon him as a big brother, with whom she shared her girlish troubles and in whom she confided freely, naturally, as a matter of course. When she had become a woman and had not been able, with all her liking for him, to bring herself to consider him in the light of a lover.

brush that kept Smith busy breaking a way for his dainty but hardy and seemingly tireless companion they came into the fir region, amid hoary giants that shot sheer to such a height that they seemed to form pillars for the canopy of the heavens. Emma regarded the great trees with awe, but Smith laughed. He told her they were as saplings compared with the mighty trees of the west. He tried to describe these and became filled with the fever of impetuosity. The long unfeigned influence of the borderless prairie, the mammoth mountain chains far flung through the prodigious spaces of the sunset lands that diminished their proportions, was upon him. His soul strained to burst its tethers and soar upward into the infinite, where it could expand unrestrained. Burning words, never used, lancing before in his unlettered mind, adequate to depict this liberated spirituality, surged tumultuously to his lips—to die there.

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After the scales formed there by the blandishments and personal pulchritude of Brooks had fallen from her eyes and she saw that she had bowed down to an empty, painted fetch of plaster instead of to God in the flesh she had resigned herself to the lot destiny had brought her and sought to make the best of it like the pure woman she was. Household drudgery and the stern virtues of her existence had vanquished and put to flight all her illusions. Love was a delusion. It was not what she had conceived it to be. It existed in perfect, ideal form only in the imaginations of the poets and litterateurs. Had any one suggested to her that Jimmy Smith was the depository of it, that his heart was the altar on which the sacred fire burned unquenchable, that under the crust of his unemotional manner was a quiescent volcano of passion that could be roused to stupendous eruption, she would have laughed.

(To be continued.)

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Mr. J. H. Garrison, North Fairfield, Ohio, writes: "My health failed me and I became a victim of nervous debility. I was weak, nervous and irritable; my arms and legs would jerk and twitch, and as I was 62 years of age did not expect to benefit much by the use of medicine."

"Great was my surprise, however, when I began using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills, for it was not long before my nerves were as steady as clockwork and my system began to build up. I cannot begin to express my appreciation for the benefit. It is the best medicine I ever had in the house."

Such cases as this prove the wonderful efficiency of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills. They cure the nervous system by enriching the blood and for this reason their benefits are lasting. 50 cts. a box. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Get the genuine.

For Sale by P. A. Clemmer, Druggist

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

XIV.—Care and Feed of Swine.

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture," "Making Money on the Farm," Etc.

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THE feed of the brood sows through the winter should be such as will keep them thrifty and vigorous without becoming fat. So much has been said against corn as a food for brood sows that many feeders omit it entirely, substituting more expensive feeds. This is unnecessary. Corn is one of the best feeds that can be obtained for the basis of the ration. It is rich in heat and energy producing materials, furnishing these at less cost than they can be obtained in any other food.



FIG. XLV.—GOOD TYPE OF BREEDING.

The mistake in feeding corn comes in feeding it exclusively. Some foodstuffs rich in protein should be fed with it, as this element is needed in considerable quantities in the production of young.

Feeding the Brood Sow.

Some succulent and loosening feed should also be given to keep the bowels in order when the sows are not on grass. There is no feed that will take the place of grass for brood sows, but it is of course impossible to obtain this in winter. A little silage may be fed, although it should not be given in large amounts. Pumpkins, squashes and roots of all kinds are excellent. It is a good plan to have a cellar under part of the hog house in which such feed can be stored. If the true value of this vegetable adjunct were understood properly it would be seen at once how important it is to provide a way to keep a store of these aids to digestion for winter use.

Hogs have small stomachs and are more adapted to grain than to roughage. Yet the mistake of giving the feed in too concentrated a form should not be made. A little bran will dilute the heavier feeds. Cut clover or alfalfa hay may be used for the same purpose.

A hayrack built at one side of the pen and kept filled with good clover hay is a good thing. The sows will eat large amounts of it and relish it. The feed of brood sows should be given dry or slightly moistened, never in the form of a slop. Pigs from sows fed sows are overlarge, are born with difficulty and are weak and flabby. Where plenty of skim milk can be had it makes an excellent addition to the ration. It is more especially a feed for young pigs than for brood sows, however. The following are a few rations for brood sows that have given good success:

- Corn, one-third; oats, one-third; bran, one-third.
- Corn, nine-tenths; tankage, one-tenth.
- Corn, one-half; clover or alfalfa, one-half.

If the clover or alfalfa is cut before feeding and soaked from one feed to the next it can be mixed with the grain part of the ration and all given together. These feeds should be given at the rate of one-half to three-quarters of a pound per hundred pounds of live weight, according to the condition of the sows. If some of the sows tend to get too fat, while the others are only in good condition, it will pay to put them in a pen where they can be fed separately. Pumpkins and roots make a valuable addition to any of these rations. As farrowing time approaches a little oilmeal, about five pounds to 100 pounds of the other feed, may be added to the ration to advantage.

Plenty of fresh water is essential for the brood sows and the other hogs as well at all seasons of the year. If the farm is equipped with a water system, so that water can be piped directly to the hog house, it will be a great convenience. In the summer barrels or small tanks with automatic waterers attached furnish a constant supply of clean water.

Care at Farrowing Time.

A few days before the sow is due to farrow she should be given a pen by herself, so that she may become accustomed to it and feel at home when farrowing time comes. Bed the pen with good clean straw, but do not use too much of it, as the pigs will be so that water can be piped directly to the hog house, it will be a great convenience. In the summer barrels or small tanks with automatic waterers attached furnish a constant supply of clean water.

sow should be given nothing but a bran mash with a little oilmeal added. This will cool her system and reduce the likelihood of her eating or killing her pigs.

With old sows little attention will be needed at farrowing time, though it always pays to be on hand to see that everything is going well. If the weather is cold the pigs should be dried and warmed as soon as born. A good way to do this is to have a basketful of straw, with a jug of hot water in the middle. If the pigs are put on the straw and the basket covered with a sack they will soon be warm, lively and ready for their first meal. If the sow is in an individual house, hanging a lantern in the peak will help to keep up the temperature. In extremely cold weather pens inside a large hog house should be covered with boards or blankets. The house should be provided with a stove if many early pigs are expected.

Do not make the mistake of feeding the sow right away after farrowing. For the first day or two she is better off without anything but water. At the end of this time a few dry oats may be given. The feed should be increased gradually, using the same ration as was given before farrowing. The appearance of the pigs will be the best guide as to the feed that should be given the sow. If they begin to scour give the sow a tablespoonful of blood meal with her next feed or half a dozen eggs. If the pigs are constipated add a little oilmeal to the sow's ration or give her more sloppy food. The pigs should be given considerable exercise or they are liable to get too fat, get the thumps and die. There should be a place where they can get outdoors every pleasant day. Sunshine is as essential to a little pig as it is to a corn plant.

Feeding the Pigs.

The cost of gains on pigs is 50 per cent lower while they are nursing than it is afterward. As soon as they are well started they should be pushed as rapidly as possible. The sow should be given all the feed she can use. Sloppy feed increases the milk flow and should be given in liberal amounts. The same may be said of skim milk. The following rations will serve as a guide for feeding sows at this time: Corn, one-sixth; skim milk, five-sixths. Corn, one-third; oats, one-third; middlings, one-third. Corn, eight-ninths; tankage, one-ninth. Corn, five-eighths; oats, one-quarter, gluten feed, one-eighth.

It will not be long until the pigs are able to eat a little for themselves. They should be encouraged by giving them feed in a pen by themselves, where the older hogs cannot get to it. In a few days the pigs will get to eating regularly. For the first three months it will pay to feed them three times a day. A pig's stomach is small, and it cannot eat enough in the morning to last until night.

Pasture and forage crops are essential for cheap and rapid gains in young pigs. They are also much healthier than when kept in a small pen with no green feed. At the Wisconsin experiment station it was found that from 500 to 1,000 pounds of pork could be produced from an acre of rape. Tests at the Iowa experiment station show that nearly 300 pounds of pork can be produced from an acre of timothy. In both these experiments grain was fed in addition, but the gains given are those produced by the green feed alone.

The best results are obtained when grain is fed on pasture. The amount to feed will depend largely upon the relative prices of grain and pork. A light ration of grain produces cheaper gains, as the pigs will eat more grass. The gains produced in this way are not so rapid as where more grain is fed. When grain is not too high and pork a good price it pays to feed a

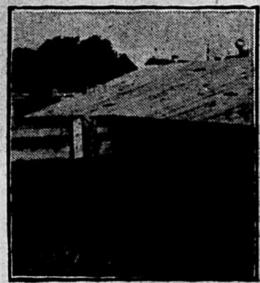


FIG. XLVII.—A THIFTY LITTER.

fairly liberal ration of grain and get the pigs on the market as soon as possible. Alfalfa or clover makes the best pasture. Rape and peas are good for temporary pastures. For a permanent pasture blue grass and white clover are very good. A mixture of clover and rape sown with oats in the spring makes the best kind of fall pasture when the other pastures are liable to be scanty picking.

When corn is not worth over 30 cents a bushel the cheapest gains will be made by feeding corn alone or in connection with skim milk, provided that plenty of green food is given. As the price of corn advances the use of supplementary feeds high in protein becomes more profitable. With corn at 50 cents a bushel the use of one part of meat meal or tankage to nine parts of corn will reduce the cost of gains nearly a dollar a hundred pounds. The difference is even more marked when corn is fed in a dry lot.

There is usually little to be gained in grinding corn for hogs, but it will be an advantage to shell it and soak it from one feed to the next. Experiments show that this reduces the cost of gains by about 8 per cent.

For Sprains

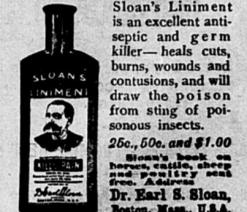


Sloan's Liniment is the best remedy for sprains and bruises. It quiets the pain at once, and can be applied to the tenderest part without hurting because it doesn't need to be rubbed—all you have to do is to lay it on lightly. It is a powerful preparation and penetrates instantly—relieves any inflammation and congestion, and reduces the swelling.

Here's the Proof.
Mr. L. ROLAND, Bishop of Scranton, Pa. says:—"On the 7th of this present month, as I was leaving the building at noon for lunch, I slipped and fell, spraining my wrist. I returned in the afternoon, and at four o'clock I could not hold a pencil in my hand. I returned home later and purchased a bottle of

Sloan's Liniment

and used it five or six times before I went to bed, and the next day I was able to go to work and use my hand as usual."



Sloan's Liniment is an excellent anti-septic and germ killer—heals cuts, burns, wounds and contusions, and will draw the poison from stings of poisonous insects.

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P. A. CLEMMER, CRESCO, IOWA

Bids for Road Work Wanted.

The Trustees of Paris Twp., Howard County, Iowa, will receive bids for doing the township road work up to 4 p. m. April 4, 1910. Said bids are to state the amount per day for 4 capable men and 4 good teams to operate the township road machines at such time and place as the Board of Trustees may direct. Also bids for operating the King Drags on the roads in said township, and for cutting weeds on the roads in said township. The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By Order of Chairman of Board. J. J. LYON, Twp. Clerk, Elma, Iowa, R. D. No. 3.

Will Raise the Price After April 1st.

We have received notice from the publishers of the Chicago Daily Journal that after the first of April their subscription price will be raised—this on account of the tariff tax which is constantly raising the price of print paper. If you want the Journal, it will pay you to subscribe now for the advance in price will be considerable.

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40 acres in Paris twp., being the s.e. 1/4 of the n.e. 1/4 of section 36-99-12, joining Albert Hovorka's farm.
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