

The Sultan's Wonderful Jewels.

A correspondent, writing from Constantinople to a Paris journal, pretends, as the result of personal inspection, to give details of the amazing collection of jewels in the sultan's treasury. The turbans of all the sultans since Mahomet II. are there, all glittering with rare and large gems of the purest water. There are also the royal throne of Persia, carried off the Turks in 1514, and covered with more than 20,000 rubies, emeralds and fine pearls, and also the throne of Suleiman I., from the dome of which there hangs over the head of the caliph an emerald six inches long and four deep. These two thrones are the chief objects in the collection.

Bennings—"Don't you think that it would be a pretty custom for the ladies to raise their hats when meeting a friend, the same as the men do?" Jennings—"How could they, when it would take them fifteen minutes to put them on again?"

The cup of joy rarely runs over unless the joy is served in an after-dinner tea set.

All Right Again.

Opal, Wyo., May 16.—After suffering terribly for four or five years, Mr. A. J. Kohner of this place, has been completely restored to good health. His case and its cure is another proof of the wonderful work Dodd's Kidney Pills can do. Mr. Kohner says:

"For four or five years I have been a sufferer with kidney trouble and a pain over my kidneys. I thought I would give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial and I am glad I did so, for they have done me good work and I feel all right again."

Many cases are being reported every week in which Dodd's Kidney Pills have effected cures of the most serious cases.

These strong testimonies from earnest men and women are splendid tributes to the curative properties of Dodd's Kidney Pills and judging by these letters, there is no case of kidney trouble or Backache that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure promptly and permanently.

It is never too late to mend if you can find where your wife hides the needles and cotton.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A crank movement—the drill in a lunatic asylum.

Free to Twenty-Five Ladies.

The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round trip ticket to the St. Louis Exposition, to five ladies in each of the following states: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri who will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a ten cent, 16-ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named states. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Nebr., before September 1st, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the Exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up 16 oz. (a full pound) to the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the Exposition will be sent by registered mail September 5th. Starch for sale by all dealers.

Some people burn their money, others get into society.

HORTICULTURE



Tomato Growing.

Tomato growing is popular with gardeners, but to grow this kind of fruit to perfection requires more skill than we generally suppose. Soils for tomatoes should be light and rich and should have good drainage. The tomato, especially in the more northern part of the United States, needs to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, so that the growers may get the benefit of the crop before frost comes. On most of our northern farms during the past two years there has been much complaint of tomatoes not ripening. It is evident that if the plants are grown on land that is cold, on account of texture or lack of drainage, there will be trouble of this nature.

The best time to transplant tomatoes is when they are six inches high. If they are left in the hot beds till they have attained a height of two feet or more they do not bear transplanting well, and growth is checked to an extent that seems to render void the start that had been made by growing them in a hot bed. In fact, when such plants are set out it is not unusual to see volunteer plants that grew in the open soil bear fruit as soon as they, though the hot bed plants had blossoms on them at time of setting out.

Generally tomato plants are set about four feet apart each way and permitted to lie on the ground. When the plantation is small and considerable attention can be given to each plant, a good way to do is to plant them about three feet apart each way and train the plants to single stems, tying these stems to stakes. This lets in the sun, and the tomatoes should ripen more fully and be of better flavor than when allowed to ripen on the ground under the shade of the thick leaves.

If it is desired to avoid the trouble of hoeing out the weeds every few days, old straw or other like material, even grass from the lawn, may be placed around the vines. This also acts as a mulch and keeps the moisture in the ground for the use of the plants. This mulch will have to be added to from time to time, as the weeds will make a desperate effort to push up through it. In the care of green grass being used for a mulch this will be particularly so, as the grass decays very quickly. On the whole, however, the use of the mulch saves a great deal of labor and is therefore very satisfactory. Besides, it allows the gardener to walk among the vines even after a heavy rain.

Old Seeds.

It is not advisable to try to save money by clinging to the seeds that were left over from last year's sowings. The quality of the seed must determine the results in the garden to a great extent. Nor is it advisable to purchase seed in the corner grocery. It is reported that some of the seed companies work off their old seeds in this way, as they do not care to endanger their reputation by selling them direct to their customers. It is best to be on the safe side as regards seed and get only the best. Poor seed is expensive even if it costs nothing when secured.

Seeds should be tested before planting to learn their germinating power. The eye cannot tell whether a seed will germinate or not. There are several reasons for the non-germinability of seeds. They may be too old; they may have been too immature when gathered; they may have been dried till the germ was killed, or they may have been frozen before having dried enough to resist the cold; they may have been stored while damp and have subsequently heated

POULTRY



Cross Breeding of Poultry.

By cross breeding we mean the mating of two distinct breeds with the object of producing something better than the breeder can find in the established breeds. We will at the outset say that we do not advise any farmer to do this if he is looking for profit from the results. If a man wishes to play with nature to see what the result will be, there can be no objection to his cross breeding. The man that cross breeds with the idea of establishing a new and popular breed is almost certain to be disappointed. It is altogether unlikely that he will be able to produce anything superior to the breeds now existing. If he did it would be about impossible to make anyone else think so and it would cost a good deal of money to advertise the new breed. Then the sale of a few birds would virtually throw the breeding open to the world with little hope of financial profit to the originator of the breed. It takes at least ten years to produce a new breed by crossing. This was the case with the Orpingtons. Cross after cross had to be made to get shape and color, and then several more years had to be spent in fixing the qualities, so that the offspring would be fairly true to type. The man that tries to make a fortune out of the creation of a new breed is in the same category as the farmer that tries to produce a race horse that will become worth a fortune. In either case the prizes are so few as to be not worth considering. For practical purposes it is far better to stick to the established breeds and improve them than to attempt to create new breeds by crossing.

Feeding Ducks.

Ducks are not as good grazers as geese. We never saw a permanent pasture that ducks could get all their feed from. We make it a practice to sow rye very thick about Sept. 1st, for early fall feed. In the spring, early, they like it best until about 8 inches high. They eat it in large quantities. When it gets a little tough they take to white clover until rape comes. We think rape the best and cheapest green feed for ducks. It should be sown thick and often, say one crop each month from April until August for a succession. One or two crops of oats for a change early will do. Plant cheap kale seed about July 1st in rows two feet apart. This makes good feed after heavy freezing. Ducks will eat it well. This is about the last outdoor crop of the season. When any of the above crops become tough we disk it down and sow a new one. The same piece of ground can be made to produce several profitable crops during the season. We use the common two-foot poultry netting, to confine stock on any special crop. When we cannot get any of the above, alfalfa meal fills the bill, and solves the green food problem during the winter. As we breed for fancy breeders and exhibition stock, we never try to feed entirely on green crops, but they all help to keep down feed bills and make better breeders. For market birds this would not do at all.

E. E. Smith,
Lancaster County, Nebraska.

No man can tell what a laying fowl can do unless he keeps a strict account of the eggs she lays during the year and when she lays them. We have heard of poultry raisers who claimed that trap nests and records were unnecessary, as they can tell all about it without the help of records. Such opinions may be satisfactory to the men that hold them but will hardly satisfy the requirements of scientific poultry raising.

WHO IS TO BOSS?

Canal Commission Subject to War Department.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt had a long conference with Secretaries Hay and Taft and Attorney General Knox at which the regulations to govern the isthmian canal company were determined on finally. The regulations will be promulgated formally later, but at the conclusion of the conference Secretary Taft gave a brief resume of their provisions.

While the creation and work of the commission is committed by law to the president, whose authority in that regard is practically supreme, the president by the regulations directs that the commission shall exercise its powers under the direction and supervision of the secretary of war.

General George W. Davis, the army member of the commission, is appointed governor of the American zone on the isthmus. Until the expiration of the Fifty-eighth congress the isthmian commission will exercise legislative authority over the American strip. Governor Davis is given authority to appoint one judge, who shall exercise judicial authority.

Under the operation of what is known as the Dockery law the auditing of the commission's accounts will fall to the duty of the auditors of the state department, but beyond the matter of auditing the state department will not be charged with any control over the commission. The commission will report directly to the secretary of war as often as he may direct upon all phases of its operations. It will be under the same sort of control of the secretary of war as is the Philippine commission. All directions concerning the operations of the commission are set out fully in the regulations and a recitation is made of all the operations leading up to the acquisition of the canal property and the appointment of the commission.

Dividing Irrigation Fund.

Acting under the terms of the Irrigation reclamation law, the secretary of the interior has set apart \$8,100,000 of the reclamation fund in connection with the following projects:

For the Yuma project on the Colorado river, covering about 85,000 acres in Arizona and California, \$3,000,000.

The Belle Fourche project in South Dakota, 60,000 acres, \$2,100,000.

The Malheur project in Oregon, 75,000 acres, \$2,000,000.

The Fort Buford project on the Yellowstone river in North Dakota, \$1,200,000.

The appropriation will leave only about \$6,000,000 of the reclamation fund of \$27,000,000 to be disposed of.

Wireless Messages and Pigeons.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The Russian admiralty expects to be able to continue communication with Port Arthur in spite of the cutting of the telegraph line. Masts for use in wireless telegraphy have been erected at the fortress to communicate with stations at the north end of the peninsula. Trained carrier pigeons were also sent to Port Arthur some time ago and through one means or another the Russian officers hope to retain communication. The admiralty is in possession of specific information to the effect that the harbor at Port Arthur is open.

Forty Buildings in Ashes.

STEELVILLE, Mo.—The entire business section and many dwellings were destroyed by fire which was discovered Friday night in a large dry goods store. Forty business buildings have been burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, with about \$20,000 insurance.

Russia Sends Siege Guns.

ST. PETERSBURG.—A large number of siege guns was dispatched to the far east from here Saturday.