

Making the Cat Useful.

Making the cat act as a plumbing inspector was the ingenious feat of a Philadelphia woman, says the Record, of that city. This woman had noticed that one of the pipes connected with the washstand in her bathroom leaked, and she wished to locate the leak precisely without tearing out any more of the wall than was needful.

She shut her cat up in the room directly below the bath-room, and in the basin of the defective washstand she poured a vial of the oil of valerian. Cats are excessively fond of the odor of valerian. After the cat had been in the room a few minutes it began to purr. Purring, it crossed the room, settled itself on the floor with its face to one spot on the wall, and here its mistress found it when she came into the room, its nose glued to the spot sniffing and purring ecstatically.

The wall was opened at that point and there, sure enough, the leak was found. The valerian had trickled through at that point, to the delight of the cat.



LASTING RELIEF.

J. W. Walls, Superintendent of Streets of Lebanon, Ky., says: "My nightly rest was broken, owing to irregular action of the kidneys. I was suffering intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys and annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions. No amount of doctoring relieved this condition. I took Doan's Kidney Pills and experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

Money Talks.

"So your daughter is engaged to an English nobleman, eh?" queried the reporter as he encountered the millionaire brewer. "How did she manage to capture his lordship?"

"By advertising," replied the m. b.

"What?" exclaimed the pencil pusher. "You don't mean to say she advertised for a husband?"

"Well, not directly," explained the other. "but I advertised my business. See?"

ALL CROPS GOOD IN WESTERN CANADA.

"Potatoes the Finest I Ever Saw." Owing to the greatest amount of interest that is being taken in Western Canada, it is well to be informed of some of the facts that are bringing about the great emigration from portions of the United States.

The Canadian government have authorized agents at different points, and the facts related in the following may be corroborated on application. At the same time they will be able to quote you rates and give you certificates entitling you to low rates on the different lines of railway. The following letter, copied from the North Bend (Neb.) Eagle, is an unsolicited testimonial, and the experience of Mr. Austen is that of hundreds of other Americans who have made Canada their home during the past seven or eight years.

"I presume some may be interested to know how we have progressed this year in the Canadian Northwest. We have no complaint to offer. We have had a good year; crops were good and we have had a delightful season. I threshed from my place \$650 bushels of grain. My oats made 65 bushels per acre and weighed 42½ pounds per bushel. My wheat made 31½ bushels per acre and is No. 1 quality. My barley made about 30 bushels of good quality. My crop is a fair average of the crops in the Edmonton district.

"All crops were good here this season. Potatoes the finest I ever saw, and all vegetables adapted to the climate. We have had a very fine fall, but no exception to the rule, as the fall season is, I think, the most pleasant of the year. We have had no snow yet (Nov. 9), and have been plowing and working the land preparing for an early seeding next spring. Last night the mercury dropped lower than any previous night this fall, and this morning there is a crust of frost on the fields sufficient to prevent field work. No doubt many would imagine that Alberta had put on her winter overcoat before this, and that the people were wrapped in furs, but it is only a question of time when this country will not be looked upon as an iceberg, but a country fit for the best of mankind to live in.

We are now assured of a transcontinental railway, which is to be built to the Pacific during the next five years. The Canadian Northern Road is graded to within seventy-five miles of Edmonton. It comes from Winnipeg, and will reach us next summer, so with one railroad already at hand, the second to reach us in less than a year, and the third to penetrate our city and open up this country to the west across the Rockies to the coast within five years, we surely have reason to believe that the country is progressing. Very respectfully, L. J. AUSTEN.

An Egyptian shopkeeper had a deity to whom he offered sacrifice every morning, and whose duty it was in return for this reverence to stand in front of the shop during the day, a sort of celestial "barber," and direct the attention of the people passing by to the shop and its contents.

Truth Will Out.

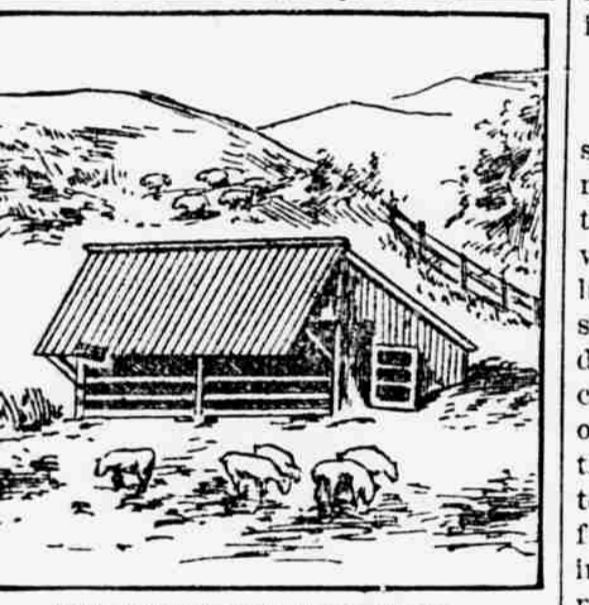
Said she: "How do you like my gown?" Said he: "It's out of sight." And as she dressed for the opera He wasn't far from right.

AGRICULTURAL



Exercise for Sheep.

Sheep will stand considerable steady cold, but shiver under wind and are particularly susceptible to dampness. The plan of cooping sheep up in close, warm quarters with little or no ventilation is not a good one. See that their quarters are comfortable by all means, have them dry and fairly warm, but have them well ventilated without drafts. Then provide a shed, have it attached to the pens if possible, open on one end except for what fencing is necessary to keep them in, and let them run under this cover daily. If they are not inclined to take the exercise make them do it, and see that they are provided with some clean roughage to munch while in the shed. Be careful and not give them so much that they will spend their time eating instead of moving about. Water should be supplied abundantly. Try and locate the shed so that the

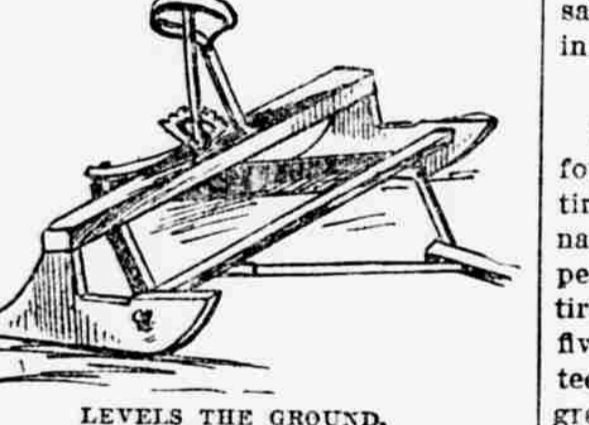


PROTECTED RUN FOR SHEEP.

sheep will be protected from the wind and at the same time get all the sunshine there is. The plan of winter care will make sheep healthy and strong. The illustration shows an ideal sheep shed and one which can be readily attached to the barn where the sheep have their regular quarters. Built in the manner indicated, the sloping front greatly protects the sheep from the wind and the low portion of the shed makes an excellent place for the feeding racks.—Indianapolis News.

Leveler for Fields.

Some improvement in agricultural machinery is patented every week, and yet no two inventions are designed for similar purposes. An Ohio man has invented a new idea in leveling machines, an illustration of which is shown here. A supporting frame is suspended upon two runners, these runners being similar to runners in a snow sled, the whole apparatus being constructed of either wood or iron. A lever, in the shape of a triangle, has the apex in a line with the rear end of the runners, the open ends being fastened to the front of the runners. A lever, in reach of the driver on the seat, controls an attachment for raising or lowering the rear end



LEVELS THE GROUND.

of the lever to adjust the latter in its relation to the surface of the ground. A cross bar connects the two runners in front. In use the dirt is leveled to the center of the machine, insuring an equal distribution over the field being leveled. Jacob W. Lafferty, near Mechanicsburg, is the patentee.

Milk Adulteration.

While the ordinary methods of milk adulterations are easily detected by expert examiners, it is reported that a French chemist, Dr. Quesneville, has made some experiments that point to the probability that for some time there has been practiced a form of deception in milk adulteration which has escaped the attention of health officers. In a paragraph in the Birmingham Daily Mail it is explained that the deficiency of fats, whether due to the poverty of the milk or the extraction of fats, has been covered by the addition of foreign greasy matter. Dr. Quesneville found that "benzine would dissolve foreign fats without affecting the natural fats in milk," and thus by examining samples which have passed the ordinary test he discovered such substances as pork dripping and coconut butter.

When to Market Hogs.

A well established fact in connection with feeding hogs and that applies with equal force to cattle and sheep is that a young animal makes

better use of its food than does a mature one. In other words, the sooner a hog is made ready for market up to six or eight months of age the cheaper the pork can be produced. This has been demonstrated time and again, and still many people will persist in continuing to feed long after the most profitable feeding period has passed.—Oregon Experiment Station.

Raising Pigs for Market.

Those who have experimented have found that there is much more profit in raising pigs from the surplus milk from the dairy than in selling that milk to factories where different articles are manufactured from by-products. For a number of years past there has been an ever-increasing demand for pigs of light weight, those weighing from 100 to 125 pounds being preferred, and such pigs can be raised on the surplus milk product with a little added grain at very small cost.

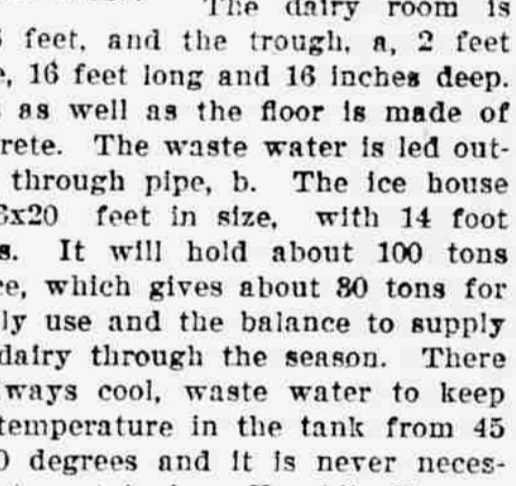
If one will figure this cost, deduct it from the price received for the pig and put this computation against the receipts from the by-product of milk sold to factories they will readily see the profit in the pig. If one is located near large markets there is much more profit in raising light weight pigs than heavy hogs; the cost of feeding is not so great, while the price per pound received is much more. This question is well worth looking into particularly if one has a dairy.

New Type of Horse.

It is gratifying to know that at last some experiment stations are beginning to be conscious of the fact that they ought to do something toward developing strictly American types of horses other than racers. The Colorado station has inaugurated the work of developing a carriage horse that will come nearer filling the requirements of that class of horses in this country than any now known. The trotter is to be the starting point, and by careful and intelligent selection and mating a somewhat heavier and more symmetrical horse is expected to evolve and at the same time retain the staying qualities of the trotter and as much of its speed as is desirable in a good, utility carriage horse. This is a work of years, of course, but is certain of final success if the work is well done. Past success in creating new types of cattle, hogs and sheep shows what may be done with horses.

Ice-House and Dairy Combined.

My ice house is built above ground with a good cement floor, which slopes to the center with a fall of 6 inches. The waste water is conducted by a lead pipe, c, to the dairy room, where in tank, a, are placed the cans of milk. I use deep cans, holding about 4 gallons each. The dairy room is 8x16 feet, and the trough, a, 2 feet wide, 16 feet long and 18 inches deep. This as well as the floor is made of concrete. The waste water is led outside through pipe, b. The ice house is 16x20 feet in size, with 14 foot studs. It will hold about 100 tons of ice, which gives about 80 tons for family use and the balance to supply the dairy through the season. There is always cool, waste water to keep the temperature in the tank from 45 to 50 degrees and it is never necessary to put in ice.—Franklin Rogers, in Farm and Home.



ICE HOUSE.

Wide or Narrow Tires.

On good roads the Michigan station found the draft of wide and narrow tires about equal. On plowed land narrow-tired wagons pulled forty-five per cent harder than those with wide tires; in sand two inches deep twenty-five per cent harder, and on sod sixteen per cent harder. A wagon not greased pulled eighteen per cent harder than one well greased.

Poultry Pickings.

In keeping hens for layers discard all over two years old. Excessive fatness leads to a suspension of egg production. Breeding stock should be fed so as to keep in robust health. The smaller the air bubble in the large end the fresher the egg. A fat hen is a poor layer, and her eggs will usually prove infertile. Excessive fat in the male or female is antagonistic to procreation and fecundity. A fresh egg has a somewhat rough shell, while a stale egg is smooth of shell. Bone is an absolute necessity in some form to fowls confined in small yards. Bones are valuable for poultry, chiefly for the phosphate of lime they contain. In feeding grain to young fowls it is important to give as good a variety as possible. The shells of eggs are porous, and pungent filth may penetrate and spoil the flavor. When fowls have the advantage of good range there is little necessity for artificial preparations. If eggs are rotten it is absolute proof that they were fertilized, and that the germ of life started and then die.

AFTER SURRENDER.

LITTLE YET KNOWN OF CONDITIONS IN PORT ARTHUR.

Japan Transporting Stoesel's Soldiers to Japan as Military Prisoners—Report that the Baltic Fleet Will Return No Indications of Peace.

Two weeks have passed since the fall of Port Arthur. The Japanese have been marching the Russian soldiers out preparatory to embarking them as military prisoners for Japan, and they have been policing the city. As yet, however, we have been permitted to hear little of the conditions that existed in the fortress during its last days of Russian power.

Nevertheless, among the facts that have come to us through General Nogi's official dispatches to his government there is at least one which has been a surprise to observers of the war in every part of the world, and which necessitates a decided change in our ideas of the conditions of the siege. It is contained in the brief phrase: "Of the rank and file of the army, 22,434."

The 22,434 were the Russian private soldiers still able to bear arms at the time of the surrender. The naval forces are not included, nor are the sick and wounded in hospitals. This is double or even triple the number of soldiers that it was supposed remained to Stoesel for the defense. Moreover, it indicates that he had a much larger garrison at the start than was suspected. The usual estimate of the forces under arms in Port Arthur at the beginning of the siege was 30,000 soldiers and 10,000 sailors. But now, including wounded, there must be at least 30,000 soldiers left, to say nothing of sailors. Stoesel himself, in the last dispatch he sent to the Czar before the surrender, said piteously: "Only one-quarter of the garrison is alive." If he was speaking accurately, that means that he originally had 120,000 men under him, or more than General Nogi has ever used in the investment, but the figure is too great to be credible.

However, the bare fact as to the number of surrendered soldiers makes it necessary to estimate at higher value than ever General Nogi's great achievement. Whether it lessens the honor that has been attributed to General Stoesel for his splendid defense cannot, however, be told till we know what supplies of ammunition and food remains available at the end.

Return of the Baltic Fleet.

The fall of Port Arthur is followed by a statement which is unofficial, but is said to be trustworthy, that the Baltic fleet now at Madagascar is to return to European waters. If that be so the question arises as to the reason for sending it to the east. If it was sent in the hope that it might reach Port Arthur before its surrender, the Russians must have been ill-informed as to the resisting capacity of the fortress.

It may be that the original intention was that the Baltic fleet should go to the Pacific regardless of what happened to Port Arthur, but that it has now been decided that the fleet is not strong enough to be depended on with certainty to get the better of the Japanese, and that it is expected to send to the Pacific the entire available Russian navy. A fleet can be sent a few months hence which will be much stronger than the one commanded by Admiral Rojestvensky.

In the meantime the Japanese can refit their vessels at leisure and prepare in every way possible for the struggle which awaits them at a later day. It hardly can be assumed that the Russians will make no effort to wrest from the Japanese the control of the seas. So long as they retain it it will be impossible for the Russians, no matter how large the army they put in the field, to force their adversaries out of Manchuria.

The situation on the Shakhre River remains practically unchanged. The reports of a flanking movement by the Japanese on their right flank have not been confirmed. Now that Port Arthur has been disposed of most of General Nogi's veterans will be available for service in northern Manchuria. It will not take much time to transport them there. But even with these reinforcements it is doubtful if General Oyama will attempt an active winter campaign against a strongly entrenched enemy, who must have about 225,000 men, and who should be receiving steadily reinforcements sufficient to make good his daily losses.

There are no indications of peace. The Russian government has announced that it will prosecute the war with increased vigor, and that 200,000 fresh troops will be sent to General Kouropatkin before the end of February. This is a promise of desperate fighting when spring begins and the roads become passable. The Russian government will expect Kouropatkin to take the offensive and force back the Japanese by outfighting or outmaneuvering them.

F. A. Bridgman, the American artist in Paris, has refused to accept the silver medal awarded him by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on the ground that, having received first class medals and diplomas at continental expositions, he feels he deserves greater recognition from his own country.

One of the women of the Vanderbilt family pays a maid \$5,000 a year to dust the bric-a-brac, and another equally well-known New York woman gives the person who attends her toy dogs \$3,000 a year.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

Letters of marque and reprisal were issued by Great Britain against Spain. Mr. Livingston, American minister to France, left Paris for Rome on business of state.

The tailors of New York City formed the first organization of that city having the character of a trade union.

The dock yards at Cronstadt and Rivel were doing rush work and a formidable fleet was nearly ready.

A desperate struggle took place at Antwerp between Spanish and American sailors, the former mistaking the Americans for English.

Austria, Prussia and Russia were negotiating for the peace of continental Europe.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

The State of New York purchased 3,470 acres of land in the State from the Oneida Indians, who were to move farther west.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was completed almost to Ellicott City, Md., and pleasure parties made the trip every day.

The customs were consolidated in Ireland.

The President's message reached New Orleans in four days and a half, the quickest trip then ever made between Washington, D. C., and the Louisiana metropolis.

Queen Christine of Portugal died, aged 54. The American minister to Colombia obtained indemnity for American trading vessels captured by the Colombians.

Riotous demonstrations against labor saving machinery occurred in the south of England.

Fifty Years Ago.

The Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence river was carried away by the pressure of ice.

All liquor shops in New York were closed by order of the Mayor.

Soldiers and Indians of the war of 1812 assembled in Washington, D. C., to get Congress to give to each a grant of land of 150 acres.

A commercial convention from the southern and southwestern States assembled at New Orleans.

Railroad riots in Erie, Pa., were renewed, the tracks in the city torn up, and the bridges demolished.

Great numbers of unemployed workmen in New York were meeting every day, marching through the streets carrying banners, on which were such mottoes as "We want work; we must have it!"

The Governor General of Canada issued an order restoring the officers who took part against the government in the patriot war to their former places.

Forty Years Ago.

The Missouri convention passed an immediate emancipation ordinance.

Mass meetings were held in the large cities of the North to send supplies to Savannah.

The railroad bridge over the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, was completed, connecting central and western Iowa with Chicago and the East.

The Chicago stock exchange was organized with J. C. Hilton as president.

The report on incomes in the First District of Illinois showed that Potter Palmer, John V. Farwell and Peter Schnettler were the only persons in Chicago whose annual income exceeded \$100,000.

Thirty Years Ago.

The trial of the action brought by Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher opened before Judge Neilson in New York.

Emile Pereire, the famous Paris banker, died.

The manner in which \$275,000 of the Pacific Mail subsidy had been distributed, it was alleged by Richard B. Irwin, was disclosed to the congressional investigating committee.

Twenty Years Ago.

Grover Cleveland, President-elect, resigned as Governor of New York.

The press of London declared that a formal declaration of war by France against China was imminent.

The leading newspapers of England were demanding a change in the Gladstone ministry because of foreign policies.

Reports from Madrid placed the casualties of the recent earthquakes in Spain at 1,400 killed, 900 wounded and 43,000 homeless.

The Gladstone family was given prominence in the English press by the announcement of the premier's convalescence, Mrs. Gladstone's illness, and the son's approaching marriage.

PROVES GREAT POWER

When Regular Medical Treatment Failed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Her Rheumatism.

Hundreds of people afflicted with rheumatism have spent years under the care of excellent physicians in vain. Then they have settled down to the conviction that it is fastened on them for life. Mrs. Dinsmore was not willing to join the ranks of the hopeless merely because her doctor did not know how to help her. Here is her story:

"Four years ago I suffered greatly with rheumatism in my hands and knees. After I had been sitting a while my limbs seemed so heavy I could hardly walk on the first attempt. So long as I kept moving I was all right, but just as soon as I stopped, something seemed to settle in my knees and make them ache. My hands were so bad I couldn't touch the palms of them on a flat surface; they were swollen and pained so."

"Did you call in a physician?"

"I doctored steadily for over a year; then one doctor said: 'You have taken medicine strong enough to kill almost anything.' Still, it did not kill me nor the rheumatism."

"How, then, did you get rid of it?"

"At different times I had read in various publications about Dr. Williams' wonderful Pink Pills for Pale People, and I finally decided to try them. I took them steadily for four months in accordance with the directions. By that time I was completely cured."

"Have you been free from it ever since?"

"Since then I have had but one slight return of my trouble, and a box or two of the same pills made me all right again."

Mrs. F. A. Dinsmore lives in hearty enjoyment of her recovered health at Woburn, Mass., entirely freed from the grave anxieties that rheumatism always brings. When it appears in but a single joint it shows that the blood is in a faulty state in the whole body. It may at any moment break out elsewhere, and one of the dangers is that it may break out in the heart and then the result must be fatal. The only security is to keep the blood all the time in a perfectly sound condition.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make healthy blood. All other relief is superficial. This is thorough. These pills are sold by all druggists.

Arrangements of Books.

Have you ever tried putting together the books that suit special moods? The amusing books, the stories of adventure, the home stories being grouped so that when you feel like reading some particular sort you may at a glance see all your treasures that appeal to that momentary interest? It is not a bad plan. But the possibilities of arrangement are endless, and we all have our favorite plans. I wonder if there is any book lover who can refrain from putting in one row his most attractive bindings?—the gay, gilded leather covers that make a little court of nobilities? If there is any reader who can refrain from this harmless pageantry, he must be the owner of an unusually logical mind, or else lacks the soul of order.—St. Nicholas.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN.

Soft White Hands and Luxuriant Hair Produced by Cuticura Soap. Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many anti-septic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

A Lesson Out of School.

Plain-mannered, common-sense relatives serve no more useful purpose than in keeping down vain pretensions and silly tendencies in other members of the family. The New York Press says that it had become fashionable in a certain school to diversify names. Mabel had become Maybelle, May Mayne, and soon Jessie caught the infection.

She wrote a letter to her elder brother, Sam, and signed it "Jessica." Sam detected the signs of the times, and this was his reply:

"Dear Sister Jessica: Your letter received. Aunt Marica and Uncle George started for Bostonia yesterday. Marica and papa are well. I bought a new horse yesterday. She is a beauty; her name is Mauldica. Your affectionate brother, Samica."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

of local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Information Wanted.

"My dear," said Rounder the other evening, as he was about to start downtown, "my club now has all the comforts of a home."

"Indeed?" exclaimed Mrs. Rounder, "and when is our home to have all the comforts of a club?"

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Healing, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The Masculine Way.

A pretty girl; a crowded car; "Please take my seat," and there you are.

A crowded car, a woman plain; She stands—and there you are again.