W SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR BURAL READERS.

on the Russian Thickes Before the eds Sipen—Top-Dressing Winter Wheat of Syo—Esperiments with the Silo to Growing in Lows.

The Russian Thillie

Kill the Russian thistle by cutting it down telore the seeds ripen. There is not a moment to lose. If the weed is allowed to seed, it will then be too late this season, as it is almost im-possible to destroy the weed by burn and once it begins to mil it will catter the seeds for miles. This and since it was reported upon in Bul ia, botanical division departmeet of agriculture (sent free upon request to Washington.) has been found for the first time at Ham-Lake County, Ind ; Caron Goodbue, County, Minn : Marshall, Lyon County, Minn. : Northru, Jefferson County, Neb; Hime Hill Webster County, Neb.; stockville, Frontier County, Neb.; Parks, Dundy County, Neb.; La Salle, Welde County. Col.; Nampa, Ada County, Idaho; Manitoba, Canada, Our Illinois correspondents also report up to August 27 the appearance he post at several northern and enstern points-St. Charles, Polo, Hampshire, Peotone, Nachusa, Davis Junction. In each of these latter cases it was g owing along railroads. Since only a few specimens are found in each locality, vigilance on the part of farmers can prevent ite spread. Let each land owner examine railroad rights of way and banks of water courses in his vicinity. Scattering plants can now easily be estroyed. Later the task will difficult, and may be impossible. When found place s, ecimens on exhibition at the postorie, so that all may become familiar with it. Unless eradicated in these places instantly, the whole adjacent country may become infested anot er year. -American Agriculturist

Experience with the file

The Wisconsin station reports that The cheaves, floor consists of so.id clay, raised a few inches above the surrounding ground. The foundaugh this is not absolute y neceseary. Concrete formed of gravel and ent is equally good, especially up to the surface of the ground wall upon which the sill - rest should be at least six inches above the floor d eight inches above the ground The sills should be anchored to the masonry by means of from rude. They may be made of two pieces of x4 or 2x10 inch stuff piked together. These should be sluted w th coal tar and beided in mo tar, w.th the ends creased at the corners an well spiked together.

Sauds smaller than 2x: loches are m used, even for small structures. Experiments carried on at are which was safe to allow on the ides of a sile, showed that to insu e against 1 ding the tals should not te less th u 10 inches wide for a silo 16 feet deep, and not less than 2 inches to 16 to 0 cep, and wider to proport on as the depth increases. In these lests the upricots were 18 inches a art. To be secured against the later pre-ure the stude should be mortised into the sale Strength in the walls is nost essential (the pressure eing ery great in order to prevent at eading, which admits the air and spoils the en ilage. The usual lin: k consists of two thickses of boards, out broken: a shickness of tar paper so sold be used between the layers of the rds. There much di erence of opinion in reeard to the advisao lity of painting the inst e of silos with coal tar or other mate ial for the pur ose of prese ving the wood Some prefer an ordinary cat of paint.

Apple Growing in Iowa-

People who thought in pioneer days that no trust could be raised in lows would be surprised to visit ern lowa. The greatest apple business seems to be doing in the vicinity of Glenwood, where lowa's Attorney General, Hon. John Y. Stone, lodulges in a little recreation asionally by going out to look at he fruit that grows on a :00-acre farm. A Davepport paper re ently said that the orchar s of lows were dying out and the business becoming approfitable, that it had fallen od in he last twenty years. In corre ting this statement the Glenwood opinion shows a wonderful business in fruit in the southwestern part of the State. That paper says that within 250,000 apple tree- growing, John Y. e's farm alone has 1\_1,000, and in Mills County there are probably as any as in the whole of lows twenty

The Council Bluffs Nonpa eil adds that Fremont. Page, and Pottawat tamie Count es have also imm nee The tirst premium a orchards I no utilities at the Torid's Fair. Apples shipped f o'n to the finest Jonath as ever the Berope toward spring.
they commanded the highest
This year there will be 100
the from Griswold.—Le Mare

nutritive value. If at any time beject to a heavy rainfail its sweetness will be jost and its value depreciated. The husbandman who does not cut the clover in June, and icaves it un til be has cut his wheat, will lose of

Clover should be cut after the dem is off, and as soon as it is wilt d and before it begins to break, should be teddered, and while yet tough should be raked in winrows and not be expused to a night's dews unraked. Af ter it is witted it should be loosoned in the winrow and allowed to make and be on ked before the sec ond night's dews tail, and stand in the co k over n ght. When the dew is off it will be tound tough and damp, and should be turned over and when dry should be haule I and stored in a tight barn. When cured in this manner it has within it elements that will in the most healthy condition sustain every animal on the

op-Dressing Winter Wheat and Kye Instead of bauling the barnyard manure to the field as made, many farmers pile it up in the yard, and after the wheat or rye is sow : topdress the field with the thoroughly decomposed material, which is us usily spread directly from the wagon entailing less labor and a more even d stribution than by any other plan. There is, however, a question bout making this application after sowing. Those who have tried both plans in the same field and upon the same crop, prefer to apply the manure just previous to the last harrowing, or at least tefore drilling, as this insures not only a more even distribution but a fining of all lumps and the covering with soil of a large per cent. of the manure, placing it nearer the growing plant, where the soil will absorb fertility, instead of allowing it to escape, as much of it does when simply scattered over the surface The more thorough the harrowing the better the effect of the manu.e.

Pork is worth so much money this spring that farmers cannot afford to newlect the sows that are about to drop their p.gs. If left in the woods about the straw stacks or even in old sheds, very wet or itter cold weather may overtake them just at the critical time, to the certain loss of many or all of the tender little pigs. There is time enough, if one takes : dvantage of it to ut up some old stalls or other convenient piaces to make the sows omfortable. There is no need of extra warmth, provided the pen is dry and pro erly bedded. Leaves are better than straw to keep the little pigs from getting tangled up as they crawl about. The sow should be put in the pen some days before pa turition, to accustom her to the new surroundings, and if she is of a wild nature she should be dis turbed as little as possible. I nder such conditions sows are very iritable, and often become restiess

The Mikworm's Diet.

It is said that no resect but the grasshopper or the army worm abounds every other tree and plant may be stripped of its foliage by the devourers, but the mulberry will escape to the last. sansas locusts will eat everything else first, and, when all the rest is gone. with wry mouths will then tackle the muiberry leaves. It seems to be the one food especially designed by nature for the support of the silkworm.

ATP-SLACKED lime may be used freely on all land that is plowed. Its ellect will be noticed for several years after its use.

TH apple trade with Great Britain has assumed reat proportions, amounting to 7.0 0.000 bushels within the past twelve years.

POTATO blight is a fungus disease. and must be gotten out of the soil by growing the potatoes on new plots of ground every year until the disease leaves the old potato field.

THE success of Denmark in butter making is almost wholly dependent upon the education of every mem er the farmer's or buttermaker's family in the most advanced lines of butter-making science.

THERE are farmers who grow a few acres of wheat every year, despite its low price, to have the straw. They consider the grain as simply repaying the cost of the crop. On large stock farms straw is very valuable for bedding and other purposes.

LANGE as is the corn crop, the weight of the fodger equals that of the ears on each acre. as a rule hence the crop of fodder is as enormous as that of corn, and is nearly as valuable if carefully saved and used for The silo saves this food and keeps it in the best possible condi-

Those who keep young stock alive through the witter on rough fodder for the sake of the growth they will make next summer should be able to see that the summer growth count be adapted just as well and much cheaper if the auimals had been kept growing all winter. You can not terve a young snimal and make it

O -x of the best protections against the atta ks of ...les, where there is a cut or a sore on an animal, or aro .nd the bees of the borns, is to int mately the base of the borns, is to int mately mix one guil of pine tar with one quart of cr de petroleum, applying a small quantity to the parts affected. The cost of the mixture is but a triffs, and it should be kept on hand, in a convenient piace, rendy for use, as it is size one of the best linaments that

WHY WE'RE RIGHT HANDED

Prot. J. Mark Baldwin of Prince ton l'niversity has been performing series of experiments upon one of his children with the view of Sading out the origin of right-handedness. There is no apparent adenti. e res any more than another, or why the er than those of the other

A number of theories have been advanced to account for the phenomenon. One of the most plausible is that people become right-handed from the manner in which they are held and carri d when small children. The mother carries the child in such a way as to leave its right hand free, and from this early experience the habit is acqu red, which runs through its whole life

It is also a curious fact that the ot servation of animals falls to show an uneven development of t e muse or limbs on one side of the body compared with those on the other Monkeys especially are known to swing freely by both arms equally well.

The experiments made by Prof. Baldwin of Princeton extended over a period of many months, beginning while the child was as infant. This, however, was only in regard to objects placed at some distance from the body of the child and where it had to reach out for them. When ob ects were placed near the child it used both hands equally.

More than 1,000 experiments of this kind were tried by Prot. Bald-win, and when the objects reached for were near its body it used both hands about an equal number of times. In stretching out, however, it almost invariably used its right hand. From this he argued that the tendency is inherited. Left-handed children are, it is said, generally de-scended from left-handed mothers or fathers. Those who are right-handed learn to shake hands more easily than left-handed children, who have to stretch their arms acros their body in an awkward fashion to perform

Prof. Baldwin thinks that right-handed funct on has come connection with the power of speech. They both belong in the same lobe of the bran, and before a child learns to speak it has been observed that it endeavors to express emotions with its hands. There are some people who are neither left or righthanded, but who can use both hands e ually well, even in writing, the muscles on either a m being same size Prof. Baidw n tried experiments on his child while it was seated in front of an arrange ment of stiding rods, and the results were noted down from day to day.

The Dead Wife.

The hour set for the funeral h come The hearse with its black plumes stood at the farm-house door. It seemed a strange and foreign thing among the bright-colored hollyworm will eat the leaves of the hocks, the common-place sunshine, he lowing of cows in the barn-yard. and the chickens that moved about upon the green lawn before the house. The .ersey wagons of the neighboring farmers filled the road. for the Garretts were much respected

Mrs. Garrett, who had just died. was a "home body" and saw but little of her neighbors, but her husband had grown rich by great industry and close saving, and had pushed his children on to the world.

John, his only son, had been college, and the girls to a boarding school, and they were so improved that they seemed to belong to quite another class from their mother.

They had sto d with their father at the comm to look for the last time at the woman who lay there. "Your mother was a pretty woman

when she was young," the farmer It had startled him to see how th n and withered her face was under the white hair.

"Sarah's only 50," he continued. "She hadn't ought to look so old." he said He had not thought of her looks when she was alive

There was a certain sullen resentment under his grief that she was dead. How was he to do without She was a maste hand at cooking, and butter making, and isundry work, and sewing. He had n ver thought to ask her if she needed help She had never complained, and to complete her work he had risen at 4 and gone to hed late at night. Things always ran smooth y. She never spoke of being iii. It stunned him when she took this cold and sank under it in two days. The doctor said that all her strength was gone. "Sarah had the strength of ten women," the bushand said. "Where had it gone?"

He was amazed and indignant. Was this the justice of God, to take away a woman so useful in the world?

Her daughters sobbed vehemently. She had always been so tender! She did so much for them. They did not, it a true, feel well acquainted with ber since they grew up. But be-tween the r music, and their studies, and their young companions, and other social occupations their lives had been filled! They smoothed the folds of her merino gown a little sshamed that the neighbors should see that she had no silk dress. . . he had insisted that each of them sh have silk gowns, and had helped to

Jack, her son, like his father, was

contrived that Hetle boliday for bert They all felt sow how good and un-

"Why should she be taken from the old man monted britishly. It is cruel. Why has God done this

And the dead woman lying th her lips close forever, could make so answer, save that which toil had stamped upon the thin, worn face, that seemed pleading for rest.— Youth's Companion.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

nte New Greatly in Ex Any Other Foreign Nation.

In the three years ending with Dec. 31, 1592, American investments in Mex co amounted to \$345, 310,000. During the same English investments amounted to \$213,500,000. At one time English investments in Mexic far exceeded those of Americass says the Meaver Kepublicas, but if we may udge by the record-o the three years named the latter will soon, if they have not siready done so occupy the leading place.

American e pital in Me ico-bas-been invested very largely in

and in railroads mines ing the last three years Americans invested 883, 2 5,000 and Englishmen \$27, 160,000 in Me ican mines. During the same time Americans in-828, 250, 000 in railroads. English men have bowever, given more attention than Americans to coloniza tion schemes and to land invest-ments. They have taken the lead also in mercantile ventures their inrestments in that direction being 8. , 90.000, as against \$9, 50,000 by Americans In connection with manufactures and material improvements Americans have invested a great deal more capital than Englishmen, the amounts being for the former \$63, 150, 000 and for the latter

only \$4,812,000 Thegrowth of American influence in Mexico has been very rapid since railroad communication between the United States and the City of Me ion was establish d. and a traveler through the Southern Lepublic an see the results of this in almost all the railroad towns. The increased intercourse between the two nations is having a good effect upon public opinion in Mexico concerning the people of the United States. At one time there was a great deal of distrust of Americans, but although there is some of it left, it is gradually dying out

Formerly the typical American in Mexico was of the rough frontier class. But since the completion of railroads better classes of Americans have gone into the country. The investment of American capital has ca sed intelligent American business men, and especially mining engineers and managers to make their domes in Mexico and thus the people of

that country have had their eyes opened to the true character or the better class of the American people.

Wasted Emergy of Coal.

tention to one of the greatest problems that I have ever thought of solving, and that is the direct contrul of the energy that is stored up in coal, so far as it may be employed w thout waste and at a very small margin of cost," said Mr. Edison to "Ninety per cent of the energy that exists in coal is now lost I converting it into power. Now that is an awful waste, and even a child can see that if this wastage can be saved it will result in vastly cheapening the cost f everything which is manufactured by electricity or steam power. In fact, it will be vastly cheapening the cost of all the neces saries of life, and I suppose the resuits will be of mightler influence upon c vilication than the development of the steam envine and electricity have been. It will, in fact, do away with steam engines and boilers and make the use of steam power as much of a tradition as the stave coach is now."

Mr. Edison looks farther shead than this campaign for he said "I think it quite likely that I may try and develop a plan for marine signaling. I should use the wellknown principle that water is a more perfect medium for carrying vibrations than air and should develop instruments whi h may be carried upon sea going vessels by which they can transmit or receive through an international ode of signal reports within a radius of, say, ten miles."

Drawing It Fine.

The other day I met in the street my fastidious friend who hates to rry bundles. To my astonishment leaw under his arm his wife's India shawl, rather clumsily rolled up and without any covering whatever.

"Are you escaping from a fire" asked I, pointing to the burden. and is that all you managed to

"No." replied he, laughing rather shamefacedly, "but you know I never carry bundles for myself I have a theory that to personally carry pack-ages in a city wher there a e hun-dreds of men, ho see, boys and bicycles engaged in the business show either extreme pove ty or very bad management. But no man can avoid carrying his wite's bundles once in a while, and when this misfortune overtakes me I make it a rule not to conceal the character of my burden. I want the public to be able to distinguish between shiftienences and chivalry."-nate Field's Washing on.

That is so amusing story which ord Dufferin tells in his resent bigraphy of his mother of that charmes lad, is first glimpse of the elder bigraph. The know the younger one, and when adders Disruell being as yet

more celebrated than his son, my mother had expressed a desire to see him. But the introduction sould not be managed, inassuuch se at this particular moment Mr. D snaell had quarrelled with his father. One fine morning, however he arrived with speak, in Mrs. Norton's drawing-room at Story's gate. Setting him down on a chair, and looking at him as if he were some object of vertu of which he wanted to dispose, Mr. Disraeli turne : round to my mother, and said in his somewhat pompous voice. 'Mra Blackwood, I have brought you my father. I have be-come reconciled to my father or two conditions; the first was-that he should come and see you; the second

that he should pay my debts " Coffee for Billions People.

Dr. Samuel Elliott says of a num ber of experiments in diet tried at his hospital: "We speedily found that patients in hospitals and all persome leading a sedentary life must avoid too concentrated food, content themselves with less variety, and drink abundantly of dilutent fluids; that coffee acted upon the liver and was altogether the best remedy for constipation and what is called a billious condition: that tes acted in precisely an opposite direction, namely, as an astr og ot; that no poppies, nor mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups of the East could bring the peac to a sufferer from malaria chill that would come of strong coffee with a little lemon jul e ad ed: that strong tea was almost a specific for neuralgia in its simple uncomplicated form, while turnips were found to be almost specific in similar types of rheumatism common to young men. where the only pre isposing ause was exposure to the elements.

Some recent experiments in Ger many confirm t e opin on of physiclans that the coffee which is an aid to divestion must be an infusion, not boiled rof this particular reason the after d ou s coffee should always be an infusion. The cafeine of cotfee, however, which is the element most stimulating to travelers, is said to be drawn out by keeping the cotfee at the boiling point for a few minutes -American Cultivator.

A Tactful Teacher.

A little incident which happened at an English school not long ago ought to be told, for the kludliness of feeling that it shows. An American boy, having been called upon in the class the first day to say who was the first Norman King of England, did not know. The class laughed uproariously. But the maste , rapping for order, said: ply boys; now let the next boy tell me who was the first President of the | nited "tates" He could not answer, so the little American no longer felt shamefaced in the pres ence of his schoolfellows. It was not many days before the master was siled to settle a dispute between them, for more than one English lad insisted upon it that New York was the capital of this country, and the land are towns and not cities, and shook his had in a publed way when told that, to be a city in England, the town must have a cathe dral and be the seat of a bishon. He couldn't understand why the boys eved him auspiciously when he told them his uncle belonged to the militia, until he found out that what we call the militian e the volunteers in England, and that the militia there are the lowest and mo-t de graded class of regular sold ers you see the ignor nce was not all one side - Philadelphia Ledger.

Advertising a Circus. The various phases of show advertising are apparently simple until you come to circus advertising, which is on a scale unknown to the theatrica world. This not only in the vast smount of money annually invested in it, but in the perfect labyrinth of details incidental to the system. A single advertising car, such as used by Barnum & Bailey, inde endently the money invested the car and the paper handled by it, costs 1,000 a week. Multiply this by six, the number of cars used by that firm, and you have the sum to tal of \$6 000 a week for this single line of advertising. Each car carries sixteen men, and is accompanied by a responsible manager and by an advance press agent, who attends to the newspaper end of the business. There are other showmen that bill quite as heavily as Barnum ... Bailey, and as the most innocent person knows, the quality of the show is not to udged by the character of the bills or the square yards of boards covered. There is probably no other business in the world that expends anything like the money in advertising that is invested in herald ng the advent of the modern circus. And there is probably no investment of money that yields a more certain, immediate, and liberal return

The smateur photographer is as common on the ocean steamers as on the stree s of Bosto . A B ston girl who took her camera to Europe with her this summer one day saw the first mate standing on the bridge. making a very imposing ngure, and

"Oh. I must have a picture of him. Catching up the camera she ran across the deck and called to him: "l'lease stind still a moment;

want to snap you ' instantly the officer struck a mag-nificent attitude with one arm .x-tended as if giving an order. She snapped. The lookers on sho with laughter, and someone

A Maria

MUMILIATION OF THE ENGLISH

Story of the Time the Dutch Float

The Dutch have the honor of be ing the last nation whose fleet has entered the Thames in defence of entered the Thames is defined of ingland, and the last that has de-stroyed England's shipping and ar-senais almost in the heart of England's power, says Spare Memente On June 8, 1667, the Dutch | set a -peared off Harwich, to the great surprise of the court. Then, when it was too late, the government began to move

The real object of the Dutch do not seem to have been suspected until june 10. De uyter was at the Nore. deither forts nor ships were manned and not a shot was fired to stay ble progress up the river.

Sir Edward sprague hastened to get together a small squadron, but was unable to prevent him burning the forte and magazines o' Sheetnest. When De Luyter appeared in sight of Sheerness, the usual dogged bravery of Englishmen seems all at once to have given away-perhaps because they had no confiden e in their rulers

"The alarm was so great," writes Evelyn, "that it put both country and city into fear-s panic and consternation such as 1 bope I shall never see more; everybody was flying, none knew why or whither." On the ith news came to London that Speerness was taken and that Du Ruyter's ships had ascended as far as the Hope All night the drums were beating for the trained bands to be in arm- in the morning, with bullets and powder and a fortnight's victuals. But the Dutch fleet, instead of moving higher up the river, entered the Medway, and London drew a long breath of relief. The fleet made short work of the Medway defenses, and on the following morning arrived off Upper Castle, of "the shooting" of which "they made no more than of a fly."

under its guns they set fire to and destroyed four English ships. Then about a o'clock in the afternoon De Huyter gave orders to retreat, lest the ebbing tide should strand any of his big ships and toward evening the Dutch seet was again anchored in the mouth of the Thames. There they lay at ancher, enforcing a real blockade, which, if it did not do much damage, inflicted great inconvenience. The Lond ners were deprived of their supply of sea-borne coal. The 2+th of June Evelyn

Wiltes: "The Dutch feet still continuing to stop up the river, so a nothing could stir or come out, I was before the Council and commanded by his Ma esty to go with some othe s and search about the environs of the city. now exceedingly distressed for want of fuel, whether there could be any peat or turf fit for use." On the 2 th Nore, "as dreadful a spectacle," says Evelyn, "as ever Englishman saw, and a dishonor never to be wiped off." For six weeks the Dutch sailed American could not understand why proudly along our coasts, and after two more attempts to ascend the Thames but without success, the feet sailed away.

What Russia Owes France.

One obstacle remained to the formation of a France- useian Alliauce. and that was a financial one. Hitherto Russia has been in the habit of going to Berlin for her money, and ussian stock was largely bild by German banks. It was a circumstance which, though apparently trivial in itself, made the Russian Government more dependent on the German nnanciers than it liked. So that when a French syndicate. with M. Hospier, a Paris banker, at its bead, made advances to M. Wischnergradski, the Russian finance Mini-ter, their proposition fell on very willing

Of the financial details, of the pralonged negoti tions, and the German opposition, it would be wearlsome to speak. It will be enough to say that in 1 88 a .. ussian loan of ou ,0 0,-000f., and again in 1801 a further loan of \$60,000,0 mL, were raised in France and subscribed for many times over.

It was one of the most brilliant financial operations of modern t mes; and if any pr of were wanted of French contidence in Russia, it would be found in the fact that no less than four milliards of france of mussian stock is calculated to be now held by the cautious French investor who rarely travels beyond a home a cur.ty. This is one of those substantial facts which mean a great deal more than the florid and b mbastic declamations in which international amenities are frequently expressed. - Macmillan's

Spanked His Grown Daughter.

For some infringement of the household rules the other day, Farmer laid his 18-year-old daughter, Losina. across his knee and spanked her soundly. Then he sent her weeping to he room. Rosina didn't I ke this method of punishment and she told ber lover, Charles Hesseman, who is employed in one of the village bakeries ble escaped from the house and she lost no time in getting to Hegeman attempted to repeat the spanking. Just as he was about to begin operations in jopped young Hesseman. He waved a marriage certificate under the nose of the old man and warned him to withhold man and warned him to withhold his upheld hand. Farmer Horeman was amazed. The bride alipped off his knees and clong to her young husband. The farmer decided that it would not be well for him to repeat the spanking and the young couple departed.

Some men are so unlocky that their burses shed twice a year.