FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up to-Date Hints About Cullivation of the Soil and Vields Thereof-Borticulture, Viticulture and Fiorisulture.



the most beautiful of the sciences are hand-maldens, Botany gives him the history of the he cultiplanta Chemistry vates. has taken an inventory of the soils and analyzed the plants that draw

ATURE ministers

to the farmer, and

sustenance from them, and shows what is needful to be provided to sustain the growth of the plant. Geology, too, has a natural connection with agriculture, and invests the formation of rock and soil with a new interest. It shows how chemical changes have prepared a heritage for man, and how by the slow evolution of time the barren rocks have become assimilated and suited for his purpose.

There is a somewhat general impression that the farmer does not require as high an order of education as do other classes of workers. This is a great mistake. Farming is a high intellectual pursuit, and those devoted to it have need of a wider scope of knowledge than any other class of men. There are enough in its operations to engage the abilities of the most comprehensive minds; and it has failed to be the leading occupation in all respects, only because the intellectual force of mankind has not sufficiently sought it as a field for its efforts. Now, however, when it is seen that it is connected with the most interesting subjects of human research, that the noblest of the sciences illustrate its processes, that it gives scope for enlightened intellects and disciplined minds and demands scientific skill, we shall see agriculture inspired with mental power until it takes the position of the most respected, as it is the most important, of hu-man pursuits. We need to purge the minds of our youths of the prejudice that ranks agriculture as something less honorable than other callings or professions. Let them be brought to feel the Inherent dignity of their occupation, and realize that by the vigor of constitution it promotes, and the personal independence it secures, farming is the most desirable of pursuits .--Joshua Logg

Moisture and Frosts-In a recent lecture Willis L. Moore, the new chief of the government weather bureau, spoke on the importance of studying the soil as well as the air in forecasting frosts. The introduction of this feature added greatly to the efficiency of the predictions of the Wisconsin bureau when he was in charge of that. This state is noted for its cranberry beds, to which great damage is caused by early froats. Often there were destructive frosts when the town temperature did not go below 42 degrees. The frost depends, of course, upon the lowering of the temperature of the soil. If it is dry and porous it gives out its heat readily; if it is wet it has much of water stability of temperature. A half inch of rain evenly distributed is enough to counteract many early frost nips.--Ex. Fifteen-Cent Corn .-- "Corn at 15 cents a bushel is splendid property and the man who husbands the same and stays with it long enough is sure to come out with a handsome profit on the right side of his ledger account," is the verdict of Chicago markets. And H. H. Fitch in Sac Sun says the words are fitly spoken. There has never been a time within the recollection of the oldest settler when corn bought and properly cribbed at 15 cents a bushel would not pay a good profit on the investment within a year and a half, usually within a year. There ought to be cribbed in Sac City this fall and winter fifty thousand bushels, yes a hundred and fifty thousand. Here is a fine chance to make money-better than buying cattle. Buy 15 cent corn and according to all past experience, you will prosper and make money .--Ex. Keeping Beets in Winter.-Beets are very tender and easily injured by freezing. They are therefore most commonly put in the cellar, as that can be watched more closely than pits and there is less danger of frost entering before the owner is aware. Yet as a matter of fact beets are better kept in pits than in cellars. If put in the cellar at all some earth should be thrown over them to keep them from wilting. Cape should also be taken not to have the cellar too warm or the roots will sprout and thus injure their quality. Mangel wurtzels are better keepers than beets. They ripen later and will not sprout so early when put in a cellar. In feeding the beets should be given out first and the mangels reserved until later in the season .- Ex. Pasturing Winter Wheat .- The subect of pasturing winter wheat has recelved some attention at the Kansas Experiment Station. The conclusion is arrived at that pasturing is always an injury to the wheat. The extent of the injury will vary with the character and condition of the soil. A comparison of plats pastured with those not pastured amounted to one and one-half bushels per acre. The theory that pasturing wheat fields infested by the Hessian fly is a benefit is thoroughly exploded. The nupa of the fly is entirely out of reach of the cattle, being lodged between the sheaths at the base of the young stems below the surface of the ground. Pasturing such fields can only weaken the plants and leave them at the mercy of the fly.-Ex.

Grafilng the Grape.

The grafting of new and improved varieties of grapes upon old thrifty stocks is a work that 's pleasant and satisfactory in results, writes S. W. Chambers in American Cultivator. It is a good plan to have a number of old stocks always on hand for the testing of new varieties that are advertised as being worthy of general attention. One can get quick results from this method, and soon decide whether he wants to pay any further attention to the new kinds. If the scions of the new varieties are

in good condition fruits can be had in one season when grafted on vigorous stocks. One can judge pretty well from this first season's growth whether the grapes are desirable, but by the second season a full crop will be produced, and there will be no longer room for any doubt

Grafting grapes is valuable in doing away with the old, worthless kinds. The destruction of vineyards at one time because the art of grafting was not understood would be a crime in these days. No matter how worthless the stocks may be in the quality of fruits they produce they are invaluable to the vineyardist who understands his work. He can graft new varieties on them and clous fruit. It is even proposed to graft the improved varieties upon the wild grape vines that flourish in our swamps. Something like this was done recently on Long Island. A small swamp was so overgrown with wild grape vines that the trees and bushes were nearly crowded out of existence. An enterprising vineyardist bought the swamp, cleared out a good deal of the brush, fenced it in, and then proceeded to graft new varieties of grapes on the old vines. In a few years he was reaping the benefits of his genius in large crops of salable grapes.

Many of our modern varieties of grapes will not grow rapidly from cuttings, and it is like waiting for eternity to come to watch for them to produce a paying crop. The easiest way to do is to graft them upon robust stock and they will invariably produce large crops in a short time. The vigor of the stock will force them into rapid growth that they never show when planted as cuttings.

Moreover, grafted grapes invariably increase their fruitfulness, especially If good stock is selected, and the work of grafting is properly done. It is this last advantage that makes many vineyardists adopt this method of propagation with all of their grapes. The stocks if properly handled and pruned can be made to increase in size and vigor without losing their vigor and vitaHty. The stocks will soon show signs of decay, and it will become necessary to start new plants from their roots or cuttings. A great deal of ignorance in handling grape stocks is displayed, even by those who pretend to be practical vineyardists.

Many of our grape vine diseases are completely eradicated from a field by cutting back the stocks somewhat and then grafting new varieties on them that appear to be proof against attacks of the disease. By the this method the California vineyardists have succeeded in stamping out the phylloxera. A resistant vine can be turned into a nonresistant vine, or vice versa, according this way grafting is the grower's surest weapon.

CURIOSI TIES OF PRINTING.

China Was Doubtless the Birthplace of the Art Preservative.

China, the "cradle of the arts," claims the honor of the invention of printing. Away back in the year 593, nearly 1,000 years before Gutenberg issued the first volume of his famous bible, the Chinose were using the "block system" of printing, and in the tenth century, 400 rears before Europe had become acquainted with the "art preservative," the almond-eved Celestial types were better versed in the science of setting movable types than were the American printers of the days of Benjamin Franklin. The "block system" of printing, which was so well known in the flowery kingdom less than six centuries after the birth of Christ, did not find its way to Europe until about the first of the fifteenth century, when "devotional manuals," each bearing a portrait and a few lines in printing, became popular. These cuts and printed lines were taken from engravings made on a single block, the very earliest dated specimen of that character made in Europe bearing date of 1423. There is still a question as to who was the first European printer to use the movable types. It is not a question as to what European in two seasons reap a fine crop of dell- invented movable types, for it is known that the honor belongs to the far east. The honor of being the first to adopt the system appears to rest between Laurenz Coster of Haarlem (died 1440) John Faust and John Gutenberg. In the above list some include the name of Peter Schoffer, a son-in-law of Faust. Dutch authorities claim that Coster was the first to use movable types, and that Gutenberg, who was at one time a workman in Coster's shop stole the idea from him. The Germans give Gutenberg the honor and set the date of his first successful practice of the art at 1436. The first entire European book ever printed from movable types bears the name of Johann Faust on its title page. It bore the name of "Tractatua Petri Hispani" and was printed at Mentz in 1442. As Gutenberg did not put his name on all of his books, or the date when they were issued, there is some doubt when the first appeared or how many were issued. Gutenberg's great work was his Latin bible, which appepared in 1456, and which is often catalogued as the "first book ever printed on movable types."

THE FORTUNE TELLER KNEW.

Didn't Need Second Sight to Foresee

What Was Going to Happen. "I suppose everybody has visited a fortune-teller at least once in his life." remarked a drummer to a New York World reporter, "but I'm willing to het that few men have over had such an experience as I ran up against the other day. I was walking through a side street uptown when I chanced to see a clairvoyant's sign in the window. As it had just begun to rain and time was hanging rather heavily on my hands, I thought it was an excellent opportunity to satisfy a curiosity I had often felt. My ring was answered by a frowsy-haired girl who ushered me into a

DEMOCRATIC PARTY, Kinley and Harrison,

AND THE PRECIOUS SET IT IG NOW CONTENDING WITH.

John Sherman's Book Is Good Campaign Literature for the Democrats-The Four Men Who Eun the Republican Parts.

It is not difficult to read between the lines of Senator Sherman's famous book and of his recent interviews the buoyant relief of a man who finds himself. at last freed of the restraints which political ambition has for almost half a century laid heavily upon his tongue and pen. He flaunts deflance in the face of the republican bosses to whom for years he has truckled and by whom he has on countless occasions been betrayed. Eagerness to secure delegates no longer imposes discreet silence upon him. He mauls Tom Platt with a club, cuffs Alger as would discipline a gamin too 0.00 small for serious attention and pricks the bubble of Garfield's reputation with a rapier. But it is all done without bitterness and purely in the interest of historic truth. This the people know, because the senator gravely so assures them in reiterated interviews. But for this assurance hasty observers might think the veteran politician actually found a certain pleasure in thus running amuck amid his contemporaries' reputations.

The publishers who so shrewdly lured Senator Sherman into the pleasant paths of literature should not fall to add to his volume a compedium of his recent explanatory and commentative interviews. Like divers classics brought down to date by erudite scholars, its original form might thus be exceeded, both in bulk and in value, by the appended notes. Every time the senator visits a city where reporters are alert and knowing he adds some new counts to his already very complete indictment of his co-workers in republicanism. Thus in New York last week he called attention to the widespread unpopularity of Benjamin Harrison. In so doing he was not animated by any resentment because Harrison, in 1888, bought the New York delegation, which Sherman thought he had himself bid in. Not at all. It is merely as a contribution to history that the senator called attention to the facts that General Harrison's coolness of demeanor makes him unpopular with the people; that he carried Ohio by only 1,000 votes and then lost one elector; that in his latest candidacy he lost his own state and that really he never had much experience of public life anyway -beyond the inestimable advantage of having sat next to Senator Sherman in the United States senate for one term. Nor, of course, is it because Garfield went to the Chicago convention of 1880 in charge of the Sherman boom and came back with the presidential nomination in his own inside pocket that the senator characterizes him as a man without strong will power, a puppet in the hands of abler politicians, without moral steadfastness and lacking in depth of conviction. Such little comments as these upon the lieutenant who betrayed him the senator assures us are "without malice and merely introboth in his book and in his interviews, with noble magnanimity, he declares that Garfield possessed "a handsome face and an imposing appearance." What more could be asked? It is to be hoped that the present communicative, not to say loquacious, mood of the republican senator from Ohio will be long enduring. He is contributing more of worth to history than perhaps he himself comprehends. Thus far he has written down Garfield an overrated dandy of weak will and mediocre intelligence; Harrison a hypocrite, who bought office with promises of patronage, and ascribed his success to the Diety; Platt an office broker able to in Illinois. It held the matter off so trade the New York delegation, containing two republican ex-senators and to act upon it until after the trespass the humorous Mr. Depew, for a hand- by bribing scoundrels is complete .-ful of fat jobs; Alger, a vulgar corruptionist, who sought to buy the presidency with the profits of protected lumber mills. As a little addendum to the last proposition comes a letter from General W. T. Sherman condoning Alger's traffic in delegates and plainly indicating that Brother John had not been guiltless of speculating in the same market. The character of Senator Sherman's revelations leaves no doubt that he believes himself at the end of his political career. It may well be doubted whether in his long period of public service he ever did a more time all told, even upon the assumpserviceable thing than thus making his swan song a threnody for the lack of ry gold abroad until five years ago. But political honor among republicans .--Exchange.

They under mined McKinley in Ohio and Harrison. in Indiana by creating separate "hoss" interests in each state, which will exercise great influence in the Republican national convention next year. But where has John R. Tanner been all this time? He returned from the East a few weeks ago, heralded by a newspaper flourish to the effect that he had been In conference with the Eastern group of "bosses" and had made definite arrangements for his own admission to the league with the assurance that he and his friends would have a full share of the spoils after the presidential election. It was a remarkable oversight that Mr. Tanner did not bargain for a share of the spoils to be distributed now. Ex-Congressman Henderson was a candidate for chief clerk of the house. Platt and Quay, with whom Tanner claimed to have formed a league of amity and co-operation, had no use for his counsel when they parceled out the offices of the house that will meet next Monday. Why was not the alleged Illinois "boss" there? Oh. where was Tanner then? One blast upon his bugle horn were worth a thousand men-or at least would have been worth congressional votes enough to have helped Henderson in the race for the chief clerkship.

This is the first result of Tanner's appearances as one of the national league of bosses. He might as well not have appeared .- Chicago Chronicle.

Truth in the Pulpit.

Rev. J. B. Silcox of the Leavitt Street. Congregational church preached a Thanksgiving sermon in which there was no idelatry of the golden calf. The revorend gentleman sees things as they are and plainly points out the enormities perpetuated by incorporated greed. "In many cases," said the reverend gentleman, "this aggregation of power is used selfishly, cruelly and in utter deflance of right and justice. The corporations that have disgraced the city and themselves by stealing the water of the city and stealing the streets of the city, robbing the people of their highways and doing it on Sunday are the enemies of God and the people and should be relegated to the striped squads at Jollet. Broadcloth should not exempt scoundrels from the punishment due to great transgressions.

The reverend gentleman found that danger to the public lay not alone in the conscienceless politician. He saw the "damnable dangerousness to the republic of those huge, conscienceless corporations that brutally override law and justice, ignoring alike the laws of God and the rights of the people in order to compass their anaconda schemes of wealth getting." He added with force a truth: "These enormous combinations of wealth against the commonwealth, these pirates on the high seas of our industrial life, these parasites on the body politic, are the subtlest and shrewdest focs of the republic, the real anarchists and makers of anarchy." It is seldom that the pulpit speaks with such freedom and courage. The reverend gentleman might have gone further in his animadver sions. His noble wrath might have been directed properly against a tribunal two-thirds of which insisted in upholding the bribing scoundrels who had stolen Wabash avenue for the loop and in forbidding the right of any citizen of Chicago to inquire into their transactions. Such scoundrels have everything else in the community. They own any part of Chicago they desire to purchase from this republican administration. They perpetrate what injustice and trespass they choose. The appellate court decision goes far toward shaking any faith of the community whatever in the ability of a court to protect the rights of the people. That court was so graceless as to forbid the carly presentation of the whole subject-matter to the court of final resort that the Supreme court will not be able Chicago Chronicle It Isn't Sa An alleged practical financier is quoted as saying: "It is a fact that \$100,000,000 in gold has been taken to Europe annually for the past five years by American tourists, and the cold reality remains that today there is not enough gold left in this country to redeem the present circulating notes." According to this statement we cannot have much more than \$150,000,000 of gold left in the country at the present tion that tourists did not begin to cartourists have been going abroad in great numbers for many years. If they have carried away \$100,000,000 a year during the last five years they must have carried away at least \$50,000,000 a year for the preceding ten years. If they had in fact done this we would gold long ago, and we would now be owing some hundreds of millions of gold borrowed abroad by tourists. The confident statements we so often hear about gold taken out by tourists will

Durant a Plagiarist.

Theodore Durant, "the criminal of the century." is a plaginrist as well as a murderer. In literature plaginrism is a capital crime. Soon after Durant had been sentenced he said he had written a poem. The Examiner secured and published it as a literary freak. It now turns out that the "poem" was stolen almost bodily from "Ad Leones," previously published in a religious mogazine. The "deadly parallel" clearly shows the frand of the prisoner. He merely adapted the original poem to his uses by changing a word here and there .-- San Francisco Examiner.

Firs! Firs! That Dreadful Cey

Is fraught with import doubly dire to the nhappy man who beholds his twelling or his warehouse feeding the devouring element uninsured. Happily most people who can insure everything but hen the Nine-tenths of us neglect the preservation of this when it is in paipably jeopardy. Incident indigestion, liver complaint, is grippe, in-action of the kidneys and bladder and maaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's

Three clever shop ifters have been arrested at Scranton, Pa., upon their own onfessions

SINGERS AND ARTISTS GENERALLY BYC users of "Brown's Bronchial Trothes for Hearseness and Throat Troubles. They afford instant relief.

Fvery mother should always have at hand a b til of arker's G n e Tonie. Nuchi g el e ao gcos for pata, weaknes, co'ds, aod aleo, lessnos.

Sheriff Cannon of Fl Reno, Okl., can ride 175 miles in one direction without getting utside his jurisdiction.

Now is the time to cure your Corus with life iere end. It takes t em o therfectly gives confort to the f. et. Ask your dragist for it. Lie.

Doing rood will be found more profitable in the end than digging gold.



by removing the cause, lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheu-matism by neutralizing this acid. Ge.

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The Greatest fledical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the hungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. Tais is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label. If the stomach billious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed time. Sold by all Druggists.

First Seed Distribution .- The present system of distributing seeds at the expense of the government originated in

1836, with Henry L. Ellsworth, a Connecticut man, who then held the office on which Connecticut has a sort of lien as being the most inventive state in the union, that of commissioner of patents. He began such a distribution among the farmers of the country at his own expense, and in 1839, upon his recommendation, congress authorized \$1,000 a year to be appropriated to this purpose from the receipts of the patent office. It was also to be used in part for procuring agricultural statistics, and out of this small beginning has gradually grown up the department of agriculture, represented now by one of the members of the cabinet .-- New Haven News.

Storing Cabbage.-Dig a trench deep enough so that when a cabbage is placed in it with the head down the root of the cabbage will come only a tittle above the level of the soil, and as wide as desired. Cover the bottom of the trench with straw or hay to prevent the cabbage heads coming in contact with the ground, to which they would freeze if in contact. Place cabbage in trench head down, just as pulled. Do not trim the heads in any way. Pull it out of the ground with as little breaking and bruising of leaves as possible and put it in the trench at | ting organized bodies together-may be once. Store only sound, good heads, and put them in when dry-free from moisture of melted snow or frost and rain.-Cultivator.

Latitude and Climate-Latitude does not regulate climate. Fruit growers are well aware of this fact, and have had it brought to their attention in divers manners and at divers times. It has frequently been forced upon them at a high price. Parts of New England are on a parallel with tho Mediterranean, a sunny sea. Even on our own continent the isothermal lines are very crooked, frequently bending suddenly to the north and making a curve of several degrees.

Branding Cattle--. au habit of branding cattle is equal to a dockage of 15c to \$1 per head in the decreased price of the hides. The habit of burning into these valuable integuments letters of the alphabet, complicated monograms, rude imitations of objects in nature and art, maps and hieroglyphics is neither ornamental nor economical. They are, perhaps, picturesque, but nothing more,-Texas Farm and Ranch.

rather shabbily furnished room.

"I was joined by an elderly woman of motherly aspect. There was nothing of the proverbial fortune-teller about her, duced as a matter of history." Besides, to the method of grafting the scion. In | and I was more than astenished when she introduced herself as a celebrated clairvoyant. But her gentle smille and old-fashloned manner soon put me at my ease, and I felt almost as much at home as if I had been in my own house. Her motherly eye detected that my overcoat was rather wet, and she insisted that I take it off and let her hang it by the fire in the other room.

> "I felt so comfortable that it was with real regret I saw her at last terminate the interview by going into the other room for my coat. She was a very entertaining talker, and told me the same stereotyped things that fortune-tellers have been telling ever since the beginning, the majority of which are sure to happen to every man and woman who ever lived. As for the particular things she told me, only one, so far, has turned out true. She said I would lose a large sum of money. I never thought anything more about the affair until the next day, when I felt for my bank roll and found that the wallet had been taken out of the inside pocket of my overcoat."

Better Chemist Than Statesman.

The new French minister of foreign affairs M. Berthelot is an elderly profeasor of 68 with virtually no experience in the conduct of public office. But in his special domain of chemical knowledge he ranks among the first of his contemporaries. Chemical synthesis-the science of artificially putsaid to owe its existence to him. The practical results expected to flow from his experiments and discoveries are enormous. Thus, sugar has recently been made in the laboratory from glycerin, which Professor Barthelot first made from synthetic alcohol, Commerce has now taken up the question. and an invention has recently been patented by which sugar is to be made upon a commercial scale from two gases at something like 1 cent per pound. But these scientific wonders do not stop here. Tobacco, tea and coffee are to be made artificially. Theobromine, the casential principle of cocoa, has been produced in the laboratory. Thus, synthetic chemistry is getting ready to furnish the three great nonalcoholic beverages in general use. Tobacco will be obtained in a similar fashion. Professor Barthelot has obtained pure nicotine, whose chemical constitution is perfectly understood, by treating salomine, a natural glucoside, with hydro-260.

Cincinnati core-makers are moving for the organization of a national union.

Platt and Quay Organize the House. The bosses have entered into control. Thomas C. Platt, of New York, and Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, are

the bosses. They have given their or- have been stripped of the last ounce of ders for the organization of the lower house of congress, and their plans will be carried into effect.

The officers of the house to be chosen after the speaker will be Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania, Quay's not bear analysis at all. man, for chief clerk; Benjamin Russell, of Missouri, a machine favorite, for sergerant-at-arms; William J. Glenn, of New York, Platt's man, for doorkeeper. and J. C. McEloroy, of Ohio (probably Foraker's man), for postmaster, Ex-Congressman T. J. Henderson of Illinols, who was a candidate for chief the "unterrified democracy" been made clerk and was confident of his election a few days ago, is left out in the cold. It is reported that a striking feature of this arrangement is that it received only at large, but in every state of the the support of the Ohio and Indiana union, has been that of courageous and Republican members of congress. The support of the Ohio members was discouraging circumstances and in spite gained by the selection of an Ohio man for postmaster, and one of the minor political influences that could be exoffices is given to an Indiana man. But | erted by allied wealth, corporate powthe entire slate was prepared by Platt | er, official patronage and sectional prejand Qusy, who are opposed by both Mc- | udice.

Always Strong in Adversity.

Baltimore Sun: He is a poor democrat, indeed, hardly worth the name who loses all heart and faith and courage because his party has met with defeat at the polls. Not of such stuff has from the days of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden, down to our own. The whole history of the democratic party, not nersistent efforts often under the most of defeat, against the most powerful



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