

Where Electric Current Jumps a Rock.
The possibility of telegraphing through space, which was fully demonstrated last year by W. H. Preece, has been turned to account in a most effective way for maintaining communication between the mainland and the Farnet lighthouse, on the southwest coast of Ireland. Formerly the difficulties of carrying a telegraph cable up an exposed rock, where it was subject to constant chafing, were almost insurmountable. The non-continuous system is now used, and works admirably. The cable terminates in the water sixty yards off, and the electric currents, sent from the shore, find their way through the distance to two bare wires they dip into the sea from the rock.—Chicago Record.

A Cynic's Opinion.
Lautner in the St. James' Budget says of woman:
"The morbid craving for notoriety that women exhibit in their various spheres of life is a singular interesting study. They are ready to take up any fad that will put them in evidence."
"I know women who would lead a dancing bear down Regent street for the sake of creating a sensation."
"The striving after originality (in dress) has reached such an acute stage that the real originality lies in being quite natural."
"They want to be talked about," says the author, "and create what the Yankees call a 'spurge'."

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WASSON'S BOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

The Live Monkey.
A dealer in stuffed animals, who also kept a few live creatures for sale, gave his shop boy, who was permitted to sell the stuffed specimens, orders to call him when any one asked for any of the living animals, says the Youth's Companion.

One day a gentleman called and demanded a monkey.
"Any one of these?" asked the boy, who was in charge. He pointed to the stuffed specimens.
"No—I want a live monkey," answered the customer.

The boy stepped to the door of the back shop and called to his master:—"You're wanted, sir!"
Racylee Presidential Puzzle.
Men and women, boys and girls: readers of this paper if you neglected to send in your answer to the advertisement of the Presidential Puzzle in last week's issue of this paper, do not neglect to do so now. Do not put it off. Get your copy of last week's paper.

Cut The Advertisement Out.
It gives all the particulars which enable you to get the best \$100 Racylee; which, with the discount allowed by working the puzzle, makes it the cheapest as well as the best. We want at once a few Racylees in your locality as advertisements—now is your opportunity. Send us your solution of puzzle, your name and address, model wanted and height of frame.
Miami Cycle and Mfg. Co.,
Middletown, Ohio.

Truth never blushes when you look it in the face.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.
If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any of the usual diseases, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for \$3.
OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTO, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.
Ask your dealer for our \$3, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 for boys.

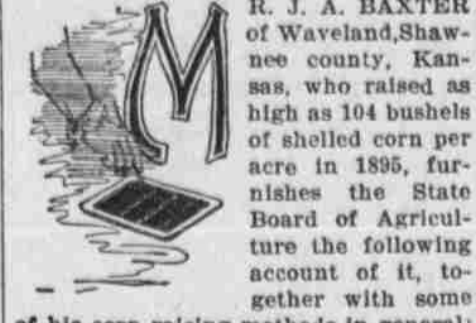
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 3c cent to pay carriage. State kind, style of the (cap or plain), size and width. Cut Coupon, insert, will fill your order. Send for our illustrated Catalogue to Box R.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

CRIPPLE CREEK Write for what you want to THE MILLER EXCHANGE, Dealer, Colo.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.



R. J. A. BAXTER of Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas, who raised as high as 104 bushels of shelled corn per acre in 1895, furnishes the State Board of Agriculture the following account of it, together with some of his corn-raising methods in general:
"The portion of my crop giving a yield of 104 bushels of husked, well dried (56 pounds, shelled) corn per acre was five acres of 57 I planted last year. My land is slightly rolling prairie and about a fair average of Kansas soil, with a hard, impervious subsoil. The five acres mentioned were at one end of a 25-acre field, part of which had been in potatoes for two years, and the last crop dug with a listing plow late in October, which was about equivalent to a deep fall plowing.

"In spring the ground was much like a bed of ashes. It was then deeply plowed, made fine and smooth with a plank drag and drilled the first week in May with a planter of medium width, with a deep-grained yellow Dent corn; about the same quantity of seed was used as would have been if from three to somewhat less than four grains had been placed in hills the ordinary distance apart. This was cultivated four times with common gang cultivators and hoed three times—the last hoeing after it had been finished with the cultivators.

"I am a strong believer in deep and thorough cultivation, and long since learned that a good crop of corn and a rank growth of cockle-burs, crab grass and similar weeds cannot occupy the same ground at the same time. I have not subsoiled for previous crops, but last fall invested in a subsoiler and used it on 15 acres. I intend planting 100 acres in corn this season and aim to have it all subsoiled. Am subsoiling my fields the narrow way first (they are from 40 to 80 rods wide and 120 rods long) as deeply as four horses can do the work, at distances of two and one-half feet. Will then throw up the ridges cross-wise of this with a listing plow, following it in each furrow with a subsoiler as deep as three horses can pull it, and drill the seed immediately in the track of the subsoiler. This will leave the land subsoiled in both directions.

"My whole crop for 1895 averaged only 57 bushels per acre, yet would have made 75 bushels but for an unfortunate invasion just at the critical time by an army of chinch bugs from an adjacent 30-acre field of oats. With proper treatment of our soils and thorough cultivation, I am of the opinion that in all favorable seasons such as last we should raise from 75 to 100 bushels of corn per acre instead of the more common 25 to 50 bushels. I am always careful to avoid cultivating when the land is very wet, and think many farmers make a serious mistake by working their corn when the soil cleaves from the shovels in chunks. The sun is likely to then bake the ground, and the growth loses its bright, healthy green and turns a sickly yellow. F. D. Coburn."

Oats and Peas for Green Fodder.

Purdue University Agricultural Experiment station bulletin No. 22 says:
Feeders are coming to recognize more and more the necessity of plenty of green food for stock when grass is getting short. Owners of dairy cattle in particular feel this necessity.

For two years at the Indiana Experiment station we have planted Canada field peas and oats for this purpose. The first year of planting, we scattered pea seed at the rate of a bushel and one-half an acre over the ground, and plowed this in three or four inches deep. A bushel and one-half of oat seed per acre was then scattered over this plowed land, which was then thoroughly harrowed.

In 1895, the above practice was not followed. The land was plowed about seven inches deep, and then harrowed to a fine tilth. A mixture of oats and peas, at the rate of one and one-half bushels of each per acre, was then drilled in, to the depth of about two inches. The plants thrived with great vigor, until severe drouth checked their growth, in common with all other farm crops. Either method of planting will no doubt be satisfactory.

In planting oats and peas, the first seeding should be gotten in at the earliest date possible, when the land may be satisfactorily worked. One or two more plantings, at ten-day intervals, will give a good succession of crops, covering about six weeks.

While cutting the green crop may begin as early as wished, after some length of stalk has been secured, it is advisable to wait until the oat head begins to expand, and when the peas are passing from the bloom. The best plan is to secure the green fodder as close to the maturity stage as possible, consistent with about three weeks of use for soiling.

advantage, be plowed under or cured for hay.
The expense for seed is not great. Oats may be bought in the market at prices varying from 15 to 25 cents per bushel, according to location. The pea seed purchased by this station this spring cost 90 cents a bushel laid down at the home depot. In buying, be sure and get Canada field pea seed. Green oats and peas are eaten with a relish by horses, cattle, sheep and swine.
C. S. Plumb, Director.

Apricots in the Southwest.

The summary of the bulletin on apricots recently issued by the agricultural station at Tucson is as follows:
1. Our cultivated apricots are derived from three species, but one (Prunus Americana) furnishes all that are valuable for fruit in this region.

2. The fruit takes a large quantity of potash and phosphoric acid from the soil.

3. In the fruit an average of 94 per cent is flesh and 6 per cent is pit. Kalsha has the smallest proportion of pit and Breda the largest.

4. There is 87 per cent of juice and 13 per cent of fiber in the flesh of an apricot. The juice contains 13 per cent of sugar, the flesh 12, and the whole fruit, including pit, 11 per cent. Of albuminoids (crude protein) there is 1.2 per cent.

5. The mean weight of fruits of all varieties was 1 ounce each. The Breda bore the smallest fruit, averaging about 22 to the pound. The largest fruit was 12 to the pound, borne by the Kalsha and Moorpark.

6. The soil not being a typical one for either apricot, plum or peach stock, the growth of trees upon the different kinds of stock was practically the same.

7. This season upon this soil fruit from trees of several varieties is larger, of better quality and earlier when upon apricot stock than upon Myrobalan. Other varieties show no differences due to stock.

8. Pringle was the first to ripen, but the fruit is not of as good quality as most others.

9. St. Ambrose bore the finest appearing fruit.

10. Royal was the most prolific.

University Extension Work.

During recent years a movement of great significance has been agitating the educational centers of the English-speaking world. It is known as university extension, or, better, as educational extension. It has resulted from the recognition of the fact that comparatively few people can go to college or university; and consists essentially in taking the college to those who cannot come to the college; in offering to everyone everywhere the opportunity of a college education. It seeks to solve the problem of the education of the masses by widening the scope of existing institutions. Its history shows that it is in peculiar harmony with the sentiments and systems of the American people, and it has well been called "the most significant educational movement in the nineteenth century."

Education and Agriculture.—The leading agriculturists of India find their task of building up the agricultural interests a difficult one, on account of the dense ignorance of the masses, who withstand some of the most necessary movements. We can form some idea of what they have to contend with when we know that in all India, with a population in excess of 200,000,000 there are only about 600 journals of all kinds, and some of these are devoted to religion. A native Hindoo makes the comparison with the United States, where, with a population of one-third that of India, there are more than 20,000 publications. Yet in this America there are multitudes of farmers that take no paper. What must be the state of ignorance of India when we consider that even these 600 papers are poorly supplied with patrons.

Pork Is Popular.—We heard a gentleman say recently that he was prejudiced against pork, but that nevertheless he bought a great deal of it for his home use. His reason for this was that he nearly always got pork that was tender, and if it was too fat he could find it out before buying it. When he bought beef he often found it not what he had expected. Sometimes it was tender and sometimes it had no flavor, and the worst was that he had to buy it on faith. But with hog meat it was not so. This points a moral: Produce the quality in any kind of meat and have that meat uniformly good and it will find a ready and extensive market.

The Future Potato.—What kind of a potato will we have in the future? We seem as yet only on the shore of great things in this line. In England they are making progress by systematically fertilizing the blossoms. Attempts have been made to get new varieties by taking the eye from one potato and inserting it in the tuber of another, but the result did not show a gain or even a cross.

Browned Turnips.—Pare and slice turnips, put in a saucepan; cover with boiling water; add a little salt, and let boil until tender; take up and drain. Put two tablespoonfuls of pork drippings in a frying pan, and set over the fire to heat; add the turnips; stir and turn until brown; dredge, salt, sugar and pepper.

The old-fashioned, hand-woven bed-quilts, such as our grandmothers made, are now the fashion for portieres. Those which were woven in blue and white are just the thing for a delirium. Though they may look a bit faded this will not detract from their artistic value. Besides being useful for portieres these old-time bedspreads make admirable couch covers.

Green tea will revive rusty black lace and render it as good as new.

SURE-TO-WIN POKER HINTS.

Suggestions for Success, Which Is Sure to Follow if the Player Survives.
The whole object of poker is to save your own money and to secure some one else's. Win cash and lose on credit is a good general rule, says the New York World.

Therefore, buy only one-half as many chips as you think you will need. When they are gone, owe!
Ante only when you are reminded of it. You'll make a chip or two in an evening by following this advice.

If any one has to owe for chips make sure that you're the first to do so. Then bet against the ready-money players.

Get a look at the bottom card if you can. It may alter your draw materially.

Always "sant away" checks in your pockets. No one then can tell how you stand and you can be "shy" from time to time.

Watch the discards carefully but use them sparingly. Excess in these luxuries may beget trouble.

Sell your chips while you have plenty of them but only for cash.

If there is a kitty take a few extra cigars. If you don't smoke yourself "there are others."

At the close of the game halve your winnings and multiply your losses in discussing how you stand. All good players do it.

Never pay any hold-over debts at the beginning of a new game. Mercenary men have been known to accept money so offered and refuse to play.

When luck is against you call for a new pack, grumble and claim more trouble than ever mortal had before.

When you are winning look at your watch all the time with the remark: "I've got to go pretty soon." Go when you get good and ready.

By following these instructions you will show an intimate knowledge of the game, even if you do not win.

BLACK DIAMONDS.

Brazil Exports More Diamonds Than Any Other Country.
Although the greatest diamond mines in the world are in South Africa, Brazil exports more diamonds to that part than anywhere else on earth, says a London paper. The explanation is easy. They are black diamonds and not of the kind used for jewelry. The place of their greatest utility is underground in mines. South Africa does not produce them, but it could not well get along without them.

Black diamond is the hardest substance known. Its utility has not only been realized for about twenty years, and improvements are constantly being made in it. The rough stones are taken and split by machinery in a way that was unknown until recently. The split must follow the grain. If it does not the stones will be wasted. Each stone is split into cubes of different sizes. The cubes are then welded into mining drills if they are to be used for boring. The steel is cast about the diamond so that it cannot get loose. In the same way nearly all diamond saws are made. They are circular saws. Every tooth is a black diamond cube. It is fastened on when the steel portion of the instrument is in a molten state.

The attempt to make these stones artificially has proven a failure in every instance. The cost is greater than the market price of the Brazilian diamond.

Black diamonds weigh ordinarily less than 100 carats, ranging all the way down to half a carat. The largest in existence was found only a short time ago, its weight being 320 carats. The diamond was sold to a museum for 8,000 pounds.

Labor Troubles.

It was the Divine will that the relations between employer and employed should be softened and ameliorated by mutual kindness between the parties. The trade and labor troubles of the present age are entirely the result of the lack of love on one side for the other—usually on both—Bishop Whitaker.

MORE OR LESS HUMOROUS.

Tornep: "Hear about Medders losin' his wife?"
Halcedo: "Yes, and it's too bad, after havin' had to winter her."
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A.: "I knew your father, the old soap boiler, very well."
Parvenue: "Ah, yes; soap boiling was one of his hobbies."
—Taglichter Anzeiger.

The policeman: "Hi! there, you dago, let up on the nagur. Wot's he been a-doin'?"
The Italian: "Lemme alone! I licka de nig. He one Abyssin. His people killa my countrymen. I avenge! Viva Italia!"
—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Mrs. A.: "I am surprised that your husband earns so little if he works as hard as you say. What does he do?"
Mrs. B.: "The last thing he did was to calculate how many times a clock ticked in the course of 1,900 years."
—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The poor woman's husband had died, and a couple of neighbors called to offer their sympathy, finding the newly made widow at the dinner table. "Ah," said the widow, "I have been weeping since 4 o'clock this morning, and as soon as I have eaten my dinner I am going to begin again!"
—Flegende Blaetter.

Garrulous boarder: "For ten years my habits were as regular as clock-work. I rose at the stroke of 6; half an hour later I sat down to breakfast; at 7 I was at work, dined at 12, ate at 6 and was in bed at 9:30; ate only hearty food and wasn't ill a single day." Sarcasmic boarder: "Dear me! And what were you in for?" (Awful silence.)
—Pick-Me-Up.

Mr. Huggins and Miss Dimple had been discussing marriage in an impersonal manner, when the young lady announced her preference in this way: "The man I marry must be handsome, talented, amiable, courageous, and without a fault of any sort whatever."

The United States and Spain.

It is twenty-three years ago since we had serious trouble with Spain over Cuba, where then, as now, a revolution was in progress. An American steamer, the *Virginius*, was seized and her crew, many of whom were American citizens, were tried and condemned by a court martial and summarily shot. When the news reached this country the government at Washington demanded the immediate release of the *Virginius*, and as Spain was at first dilatory in complying with the demand there was serious talk of war between the two countries. Finally the matter was amicably settled, and from that time up to a few days ago the two countries have maintained the friendliest relations.—New York Irish World.

A Trinity of Evils.

Billiousness, sick headache and irregularity of the bowels accompany each other. To the removal of this trinity of evils Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially adapted. It also cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, malaria complaints, biliousness, nervousness and constipation. The most satisfactory results follow a fair trial. Use it daily.

A Nursery Dish.

An appetizing and healthful "good night" lunch for the children may be made of the scraps of nice clean bread. Put the bits, thick and thin, in a baking pan in the oven, where they will brown evenly and lightly clear through. When a light brown and crisp to the center, roll on a clean table or cloth with the rolling pin until it is a fine "grit." Bottle and keep dry. A tablespoonful or two in good, rich milk, makes a light palatable and digestible supper for anybody.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A temptation resisted, is a foe overcome. A roaring lion may sometimes be one that has no teeth.

It would spoil pine men out of ten, to let them have their own way for a month.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chubbiness, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Good fortune does not always ride in a gold-mounted carriage.

Pilo's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Allright, Millinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '96.

Every man feels the need of a good natured woman to grumble to.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Write for particulars to Dr. J. C. Kline, P. O. Box 509, Philadelphia, Pa.

He who can laugh at himself, may laugh much.

Half Fare Excursions via the Wabash. The short line to St. Louis, and quick route East or South. Excursions to all points South at one fare for the round trip with \$2.00 added.

JUNE 16th, National Republican Convention at St. Louis.
JULY 1st, National Educational Association at Buffalo.
JULY 9th, Christian Endeavor Convention at Washington.
JULY 22nd, National People and Silver Convention at St. Louis.

For rates, time tables and further information, call at the Wabash ticket office, 1415 Farnam St., Paxton Hotel block, or write
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Putting a crown on the head, puts nothing kingly in the heart.



Is a prize fighter and champion in every contest with

RHEUMATIC PAINS

It knocks out in every round, and on its belt is written "I CURE."



Greatest Quantity. Highest Quality. Smallest Price.

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The only brand of strictly high grade tobacco ever sold for a low price. Not the large size of the piece alone that has made "Battle Ax" the most popular brand on the market for 5 cents, QUALITY; SIZE; PRICE.



Picking up Knowledge

Is easy enough if you look for it in the right place. This is the right place to learn just what to do for that debilitating condition which Spring always brings. Do you want to be cured of that languid feeling, get back your appetite, sleep soundly, and feel like a new man?

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will do it. It has done it for thousands. It has been doing it for 60 years. Try it.

Send for the "Curebook" 100 pages free. J. C. Ayer Co. Lowell, Mass.

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One of the health-giving elements of HIRE'S Rootbeer is sarsaparilla. It contains more sarsaparilla than many of the preparations called by that name.

HIRE'S—the best by any test. Made only by The Charles E. Hise Co., Philadelphia. A 50c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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