Malling a Stamp.

any people know how to mail n a letter? Nine people out ck it so carefully down that ent always loses his temper, rally the stamp, in the effort it. It is really more exasthan when the sender forgets er the stamp he should have for then, at least, it is not Even the most extravagant om have souls above saving for it is, strangely, far dearer an the 2 cents it represents. the person sends it loose, which enough, provided it does not unseen and vanish, as these depraved small things have a deprayed small things have a f doing. The proper way is a one. Cut with a sharp pen knife rallel slits at the top of your letalip in your stamps, which will avel as safely as if in a special asc. Perhaps you have been in try village where money orders stal notes are unknown, and for reason it becomes necessary to reason it becomes necessary to nange in a letter. Cut a piece of rdboard the size of the envelnd from this cut circular pieces e of your coins. Insert the coins ste a slip of paper across one or ides.—Demorest's Magazine.

any Times Union: A story is told dige who lately had the hypnotic aised before him by a burglar, prisoner claimed that he did not that he was "burgling;" that he automatically and unconsciously the direction of a hypnotist. dge said he would give enefit of the law, and also of his tic misfortune. He therefore senthe man to ten years in the prison, but told him he could, if se, send for the hypnotist and f his imprisonment.

he same power," said the judge, the enabled you to commit the burand not know it, ought also to you to suffer imprisonment with lator and not be aware of it. At ate that is the best I can do for abor and not be aware of it.

### Hold the Fort

statillous acceed by campe to your aid and any, nosietiers stomach bit Dispepsia, Sick headache, maieridi and racultatic trouble and ation yield to the action of this Biost ent or rememes. Take it regularly and a soon experience us good enects.

### Snake Makes a Charge.

the month of July, some four or years ago, I was out shooting floriwith a friend of mine in Guzerat. had fairly good luck, and as we making our way to the railway on to catch the early train back to redabad I noticed my friend, who shooting in line on my left sudy point his gun at something on ground and fire, and on asking t it was he said it was a black ra, and that he had shot it in two es, the head portion disappearing n a hole. As we were in a ry to catch the train we went but very soon heard one of the ters calling out, and looking back him running toward us with the d portion of the snake following with the hood expanded. It ap-red that he had remained behind ing to dig out the cobra, and the rewas that it came out of the hole went for him. Of course the snake ld not get much pace on and was

L. THOMPSON & CO., Druggists, Cou-sport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the t and only sure cure for catarrh they ever d. Druggists sell it, 75c.

## The Prince Walked In.

few years ago a well known physin of this city, while visiting Paris, ended an amateur circus—a fashionle society event to which there was mission only by invitation. He pre-nted himself at the door with a tick-made out in the name of his friend, Prioff of the Russian embassy. But this ticket is not yours; it is ince Orloff's, and it is not transfera-e." said the doorkeeper, as he barred Well, am I not Prince Orloff?" asked

No. sir; we know very well that

ince Orloff has only one eye. The her is glass." "Well, stupid, how about this?" said e doctor, as he took his own glass e out and held it in his hand for in-

"Oh, I. beg yor highness' pardon," id the doorkeeper. "Walk right in." id the doorkeeper. The man had by a singular chance t upon the only respect in which the nce and the doctor resembled each Queer incident, wasn't it ail and Express.

# Homescekers Excursions.

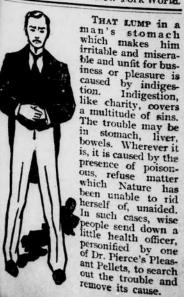
Homeseekers Excursions.

On May 21st and June 11th, 1895, the mion Facific System will sell tickets 1rom issuri River points and stations in Kansa and Neiraska, to points south and est in Neiraska and Kansas, also to Colado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, east of tiser and south of Beaver Canon, at rate fone first class standard fare for the ound trip. Minimum rate \$7.00.

Must Clothe the Naked. "So far as I could see with the naked said the detective to the police ourt justice, "the living picture was

And did you look at the defendant th the naked eye?" asked his honor. "Defendant dismissed,"

he court. Until police officers learn he law with regard to nudity I cannot unish others. Detectives must here-Detectives must herefter wear goggles."—New York World.



### DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Homestead - Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Poultry Industry in China.

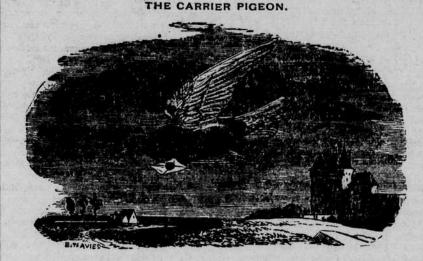
The breeding and rearing of fowls is an important industry in China, as they form a very considerable portion of the daily food of the better class of the people. The United States consul at Chin-kiang says that the varieties of at Chin-kiang says that the varieties of fowls are few in number. The principal are the Yangehow fowl, a large bird of good flavor, which weighs from four to six pounds. This variety is a good layer and sitter, the eggs being of brownish tinge and good size. It lays, during eight or nine months of the year, about 200 eggs, ceasing only in the hot summer nights. This description is kept more for the table than for laying purposes, as its flesh is par-ticularly good. The Langshan fowl is a distinct and fairly pure breed from the Yanktze river region, just below Chin-kiang. It is a large, heavy, handsome bird, weighing from seven to eight pounds. The eggs are of darkish brown, and of good size. The Black Bone or Typhoon chicken is a distinct fancy breed. In color it is white and its skin, legs, bones, flesh and comb are very dark. The flesh of this fowl is much esteemed, and, boiled down into soup, it is prescribed by physicians for certain diseases. The Chow is another variety. This breed is small, weighing generally from two to three pounds. A pure white cock of this breed is always carried on the cocin at a native funeral cortege, and is sac-

the foreigners at the treaty ports. The peacock is reared in many parts of China, and has long been known to the people, though it is not a native of the country. Its tall feathers are used by the Mandarins in their caps to designate of the country. nate official rank.

The Gold and Silver Pheasants of China may be called domesticated birds, as they are now so extensively reared that it is doubtful if they are found wild. There is a bird in China-the Cormorant-which is domesticated, trained to wonderful intelligence, and employed in catching fish. These birds are reared and trained with great care. A pair costs from five to six dol-lars. They are taken out on the lake and rivers in a small boat—one man to every ten or twelve Cormorants. The birds stand perched on the side of the boat, and, at a word from the man, they scatter on the water and begin to look for fish. They dive for the fish and then rise to the surface with the fish in their bills, when they are called back to the boat by the fisherman. As docile as dogs, they swim to their mas-ter and are taken into the boat, when they lay down their prey and again resume their labor.

Breeding for Milk.

When it is so easy to combine in moderate degree the milking and the breeding qualities of one animal, why, it may be asked, should breeders have gone to such extremes on the one side or the other? We believe that the whole thing is due to physiological laws, says London Live Stock Journal. The perfect beef animal and the per-fect milk animal are two totally different productions, and in their highest excellence the two characteristics cannot exist in the same frame. Common stock, possessing fair milking and fair grazing properties, are easily produced, but the abnormal beef beast and the



duced for the Farmers' Review from the French of Ad. Benion. It shows a carrier pigeon en route with a message. The letter in this case appears to be fastened to his legs. The carrier pigeon is a bird larger

generally than the common pigeon, measuring about 15 inches in length and weighing about one and one-fourth pounds. The neck is long and the pectoral muscle very large. An appendage of naked skin hangs across its bill, and contiues down on either side of the lower mandible. The great development of this muscle is what gives the bird the power of long continued flight.
The quality that renders these birds

so valuable as messengers is their love for home, which seems abnormally developed. The art of training them is carried to perfection in Turkey, where the procedure is about as follows: A number of very young birds are taken to a distance of one-half mile from their home and freed. The most intelligent will quickly find their way to their homes. Those that get lost are regarded as stupid, and are rejected. The ones that return home are then taken to greater distances, first only two or three miles from the domicile, but afterward to hundreds and even a thousand miles. Thus taught, they be-come expert in returning to their owners, and do this from all parts of the

As to their rapidity of flight there is much dispute. The more conservative say that the usual speed is about 30 miles per hour. Some, however, be-

The illustration given above is repro-uced for the Farmers' Review from from 50 to 90 miles per hour in rare he French of Ad. Benion. It shows a instances. It takes about 12 hours for a carrier pigeen to digest a crop full of grain. Passenger pigeons have been shot in New York with their crops full of rice, which they could not have obtained nearer than the Carolina rice fields. They must have traveled 300 or 400 miles in six hours, or over 50 miles

In England pigeons have been repeatedly used in wagers, bets being made on the full speed of the birds. In such cases a greater speed than 36 miles per hour has rarely been made.

In 1833 a great trial of pigeons was made at Ghent. On June 24, of that year, 24 birds that had been entered the prize were thrown up at Rouen. about 150 miles from Ghent. The first pigeon arrived in Ghent in one and one-half hours; 16 came in within two and one-half hours, and three in the course of the day; four were lost. The first pigeon must have traveled at a rate of nearly 100 miles per hour, which seems incredible. Yet it is possible, seeing that sixteen others also obtain-

ed a speed of over 60 miles per hour. It is hard to believe that carrier pigeons are not governed by instinct, yet men that handle them say that it is merely a matter of education. If the bird cannot recognize some landmark he gets lost. Also birds thrown up during a fog or haze, seldom reach their destination. There are, however, some rare instances extant that seem to prove that the birds can succeed irrespective of the educational principle.

rificed at the grave. Also on native boats a cock bird is killed on the Chinese New Year's day, and the blood cellence in one direction or the other. nese New Year's day, and the blood sprinkled on the bow to propitiate evil spirits, and to insure good luck during the year. Ducks are reared in great quantities, and are largely used for food, both fresh and salted. They are all artificially hatched, as the duck is an uncertain sitter. The common duck is a good-sized bird, weighing, when dressed for the table, three or four pounds, and is much esteemed for the excellence of its flavor. After fledging, the birds are driven about in vast flocks through canals, and from pond to pond, where they find their food. They are brought under strict discipline, and obey their keeper's call with extraordinary intelligence. The Man-darin duck is smaller than the common duck, and is a beautiful bird, with diversified and brilliant plumage. It is reared chiefly for its beauty. In the grounds of the wealthy there is always an artificial lake, where the Mandarin duck is kept. They are considered as emblems of conjugal fidelity, and a pair of them usually form a part of wedding processions. Preserved ducks' eggs are considered a delicacy, and always form an important part of a Mandarin dinner. The process of preserv-ing them is as follows: A lye of beanstalk and lime is made by burning these to powder. This is put in water, black tea leaves and salt in certain proportions being added. The boiling is continued until all the water has evaporated, and the residue becomes caked and hard. This is powdered fine, and the fresh eggs are placed therein and the fresh eggs are placed therein one by one, with a little rice husk. They remain in this preparation one hundred days when they are ready for use. The preserved eggs will keep for several years. When ready for use they have the appearance of hard-boiled eggs. The shell is taken off, and they are put on the table, cut into small slices and eaten as hors d'oeuvres. The goose is generally of nure white alier goose is generally of pure white plumage, very striking in appearance, of great size and majestic carriage, much

British cattle breeders are so captivated by symmetry of form that they have done comparatively little in developing special milk and butter breeds. There is, indeed, only one—the Ayrshire—and in it the wedge shape, or witchle for milk offents ideas of so suitable for milk, offends ideas of heauty. For the rest we have to go to Jersey and Guernsey for our special breeds, which have been developed as the result of at least a hundred years' systematic breeding for this particular quality. Our best milking shorthorns also tend to the wedge shape.

Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, who has made a special study of this sub-ject of breeding for milk or for beef, says: "I believe that the English ideal of the form of a dairy cow has been on the whole, a hindrance to the development of dairy cattle. It is essentially based on the outline of the shorthorn, and hence is more or less a beef form. To my mind, the true science of breeding for dairy qualities is based on the same law of distinctiveness that gov-erns in breeding horses for speed. I do not think that the English ideas of dairy breeding, based largely as they are on the 'general purpose' notion of beef and milk both, are conducive to the best development of dairy quality and potency."

We consider that Governor Hoard's views are quite right, and that though moderate capacity for beef and milk can be combined, yet superiority in both cannot be attained in the same animal. Therefore, we hold that British breeders who have striven for the perfection of beef cattle, and Channel island and Ayrshire breeders who have aimed at superiority of butter and milk, have been acting in strict conformity with physiological laws, which will prevent combined excellence in milk and beef, though, as we have said, moderate achievements are within the

tirely for foreign markets, that is, for | be made it will be found to be incom patible with principles that are fixed and unalterable.

### Fat Hens.

So much has been said about laying hens getting too fat, that more than a few people have concluded that the best way to keep hens in good condition for laying is to half starve them. This is a mistake. If layers are fed the proper kind of food, and given a chance to exercise properly, they will not get too fat to do their best as layers. An or-dinary flock of farm fowls are not apt to get too fat, for they run at large and are constantly taking exercise enough to keep them in good condition.

We know that when hens are kept in pens most of the time, they can easily be fattened beyond the point of profit, as far as laying is concerned, but our readers are nearly all farmers who allow their fowls perfect liberty r to such we want to give the warning that they are just as liable to underfeed them. Those who have fed their fowls them. Those who have fed their fowls liberally during the past severe winter will be rewarded with plenty of eggs as soon as the weather moderates this spring, while those who have been fearful of overfeeding will probably be compelled to wait till the price of eggs has fallen very low before their hens will be producing at their highest capacity. Too many are careless about properly feeding their hens during the season when they do not lay many eggs, forwhen they do not lay many eggs, for-getting that it is necessary to keep them at the highest point of health and vigor if best results are to be expected .-

Salt in the Dairy.

1. Salt, like acidity and charity, cov-

ers a multitude of sins.

2. To the majority of consumers a small amount of salt will increase fine flavors in butter, while a large amount of salt may partially hide poor flavor.

3. Salt is thus partly a flavoring and partly a preservative.

partly a preservative.

4. No amount of salt will preserve poor butter, but good salt will help to preserve good butter.
5. Salt should be applied with a rea-

sonable addition of brains.

6. If working only once, use an easily dissolved salt, or else partially dissolve it before using. The latter is not a good plan, as it is difficult to dis-

tribute such a pasty mess.
7. The amount of moisture left in the butter when the salt is added should be regulated according to the dissolubility of the salt.

8. When sait is applied to drained butter and left to dissolve at the proper temperature (about 60 degrees) it will absorb moisture from the but-ter globules in dissolving, and this is quite an important matter.

9. Heavy brine, when applied only once in brine salting, will be diluted in proportion to the water left from washing, and hence be apt to leave the but-ter too light salted for the average con-

10. It is more difficult to salt evenly

with brine than with dry salt.

11. First and last and all things get a good dairy salt which has not been ex-

posed to bad odors.

12. Do not believe that you can follow any fixed rules, but consider the dissolubility of your salt, the amount of moisture and the temperature in your butter, and use judgment in salting as in all other work.-National Dairyman.

Cheap Rations.-With butter selling at 18 cents on the Elgin board of trade, feeding for profit is not so easy as it used to be. The writer finds nothing cheaper this winter than a grain ration of bran equal in quantity to the milk the cow gives and a forage ration of cornstalks. Cornstalks cost nothing but saving them-we have to grow them to get corn—and exchanging a pail of milk for a pail of bran is a good trade, especially if it is Jersey milk. With this ration it requires about four and one-half pounds of bran to make a pound of butter. We have made it with less bran, but the increased feed makes a paying increase in butter yield per cow with good cows. A cow giving thirty pounds of milk per day has about seven and one-half pounds of bran, and a smaller yielder is matched with a correspondingly smaller mess of bran. Bran for milk in equal bulk—measure for measure— is so safe a rule that the veriest novice need make no mistake. The expert with good cows can profitably feed richer and more concentrated food .-

Advantages of a Separator.—The gain of butter by the use of a separator over that of the best deep setting methods is slight, if any. Tests have varied considerably in this respect. The principal advantage of the separator is the economy in time and space in the dairy, no setting pan or pail being required. The cream is separated soon after the milking, and the cream only has to be taken care of. The skimmed milk too is sweet, and therefore better for feeding, as the souring is at the expense of the nutriment in the milk, some of the sugar of it being changed into acid. The quantity of milk for a pound of butter depends on the proportion of fat in it. If there is 4 cent, there will be a pound of butter for each 25 pounds, or about 12 quarts. And there should be this proportion in the kind of cows mentioned, if they are well fed .- Country Gentleman.

Keep Down Expenses-We hear from men on every side that farming does not pay as well as it did twenty years ago, and that the country is going to the dogs. Their fathers or grandfathers made money on the farm; why can't they? The trouble is just here: They live beyond their income. They spend more than they earn. Getting "on tick" has ruined many farmers, or only in Kansaa but all over the not only in Kansas, but all over the country. Farmers twenty and forty years ago bought and sold for cash. Their wants were not so numerous as the wants of the average farmer today. They bought what they needed, and could pay for. There was none of this modern splash and empty style about things that we see now .- Ex.

Whey Butter.—The agricultural de-partment at Cornell claims to have found that butter fat can be extracted from whey by running it through a separator. The department now has in press a bulletin explaining the process. It is estimated that general adoption of the process would save the goose is generally of pure white plumage, very striking in appearance, of great size and majestic carriage, much resembling the swan. The turkey has long been introduced into China, and is rearred at Carton and Tien-Tsin enHighest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# al Baking Powder

**ABSOLUTELY PURE** 

The British Speaker

The position of speaker of the house of commons is one of great difficulty. He draws a salary of \$5,000 a year, enjoys the use of a palace, gets a liberal allowance for entertaining, and a peerage on his resignation from office. It age on his resignation from office. It is one of the unwritten privileges of members of the house of commons to dine with the speaker. The speaker's dinners are held on Wednesdays and generally compose a total of about thirty members, so that taking the entire parliamentary session, all the members get their turn, starting with the cabinet, then the leaders of the opposition, and then the rank and file. Until members of the house of commons to dine with the speaker. The speaker's dinners are held on Wednesdays and generally compose a total of about thirty members, so that taking the entire parliamentary session, all the members get their turn, starting with the cabinet, then the leaders of the opposition, and then the rank and file. Until 1889 it was the custom to wear court 1889 it was the custom to wear court dress at these dinners; that is, knee breeches, velvet cutaway coats and cocked hats, but in 1889 that rule was swept away. - Washington Post.

You Don't Have to Swear Off, You Don't have to Swear Uff,
Says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an
editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco
habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by
No-To-Bac; one, a prominent, St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two
boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and
guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. No cure
no pay. Hook free. Address Sterling Remedy
Co., New York or Chicago.

### Country Without a Paper.

A country without a newspaper is in these days a curiosity indeed. Andorra civilized state
in not a single
Andorra is a
nirty-six miles
tatated on the
lees, next the
erida and the
lees, with him
"What is the boy tied up there for?"
she demanded of the attendant.
"For lying, ma'am; he is the worstseller, next the
erida and the
lees, with him
"What is the boy tied up there for?"
"For lying, ma'am; he is the worstseller, next the
erida and the
lees, with him
"What is the boy tied up there for?"
"What's his name?"
"George Washington. ma'am." wasis believed to be the only civilized state in the world in which not a single newspaper is published. Andorra is a little republic—about thirty-six miles long by thirty broad—situated on the south side of the Pyrenees, next the Spanish Province of Lerida and the French department of Ariege.

It is nominally under the protection of France, but its 14,000 inhabitants speak the Spanish language.

Here, then, is an opportunity for an

enterprising journalist.

He need not be afraid of duels, for, though firearms are plentiful enough it is said there is not a single inhabitant who could hit a cow at 100 yards.

Coe's Cough Halsam Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quick-er than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

It will always shorten our prayers won-derfully to first do what God expects. I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of the lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.— LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

Faith rests and waits. Unbelief refuses to be quiet because it has no feeling.

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

Sin cannot be hidden, because God never shuts his eyes.

What the Chicken Picked Up. Colonel W. D. Bettis, of Orange, Tex. has a valuable opal about the size of a grain of peaberry coffee, that he wears in a scarfpin. Yesterday he called up a pet chicken and took it in one hand while he allowed it to pick some grains of corn from his other hand. The chicken swallowed the half dozen grains that were held out to it, and looking about for more spied the opal and struck it, but did not quite dislodge it from the setting. As quick as a flash the bird made another and more successful grab at the stone, tearing it out and swallowing it. The chicken was a great pet in the family, but opals cost more than chickens. A council of war was called, and it was decided that the opal must be found even at the cost of a life, so about two hours later the chicken was executed, and the opal was discovered lodged in its gizzard. - Galveston News.

A new dining car service between Chicago and Buffalo via the Nickel Plate Road has recently been placed at the disposal of the traveling public, which will enable patrons of this favorite low rate line to obtain all meals on trains when traveling on through trains between Chicago, New York and Boston. For reservations of sleeping car space and further information see your local ticket agent or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, Chicago.

Monopoly keeps prices up and wages

No man can speak for God except he to whom God has spoken.

Billiard Table, second-hand. For sal cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. Akin, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

Eternity is the infinite expansion of time

The new woman is marching bravely on. Two smoking parlors for her ex-clusive use have been established in New York, and there is promise of sev-eral more. From the smoking parlor to the drinking room is only a step and

### Make Your Own Bitters!

On receipt of 30 cents in U. S. stamps, I. will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes one gallon best tonic known. Cures stomach, kidney diseases, and is a great appetizer and blood purifier. Just the medicine-needed for spring and summer. 25c. at your drug store. Address Gro. G. STEKETER, Grand Rapids. Mich.

Not Like His Name.

One of the managers of a home for destitute colored children tells a funny story about the way Christmas was celebrated at the institution. She went out there in the afternoon to see how things were getting on, and found a youngster as black as the inside of a coal mine tied to a bedpost, with his

the paralyzing reply. - Chicago Record.

World's Columbian Exposition

Will be of value to the world by illustrating the improvements in the mechanical arts, and eminent physicians will tell you that the progress in medicinal agents has been of equal importance, and as a strengthening laxative Syrup of Figs is far in advance of all others.

Boston Courier: We cannot see why a dog should be so much more fond of the seat of a man's trousers than any other

Health once impaired is not easily regained, yet Parker's Ging r Tonic has attained these results in many cases. Good for every weakness and d stress

The coal barons threaten a war of rates. heir winter victims will have the satisfaction of seeing them sweat without paying

It is more than wonderful how patiently people suffer with corns. Get peace and comfort by removing teem with Hindercorns.

Those who borrow trouble never get a chance to pay it back.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your uggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Galveston News: Man made justice blind so that his escape would be easy.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

# IMPERIAL GRANUM THE BEST TO OD

Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS JOHN CARLE & SONS, New 1

My son was afflicted with catarrh. I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmsted, Arcola, Ill.



ELY BROTEERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Backache.

r. JACOBS

Safe, Sure, Prompt.

is made from the best leaf, in the best way, and by

the best skill-that's why IT'S MUCH THE

Sold everywhere. Made only by the Oldest Tobacco Mfr's in America, and the largest in the world—the

P. LORILLARD

DAVIS GREAM SEPARATORS

W. N. U., Omaha--20, 1895.

When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.

PAY FOR PLEASANT WORK early secured through Patents. Trade-Marks.