

Medieval Necromancy.
There is another marvel performed by those Hags, of whom I have been speaking as knowing so many enchantments. For when the great Kaan is at his capital and in his great palace, seated at his table which stands upon a platform some eight cubits above the ground, his cups are set before him on a great buffet in the middle of the hall pavement, at a distance of some ten paces from his table, and filled with wine, or other good speed liquor such as they use. When the lord desires to drink the enchanters cause the cups to move themselves from their places to the emperor without being touched by anyone. This everyone present may witness. 'Tis a truth and no lie! and so will tell you the sages of our own country, for they can perform it.—October St. Nicholas.

No Time Should be Lost.
By those troubled with constipation seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stages and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

Revised Version.
From Fibre and Fabric.
Yesterday there was a few old women and a cluster of girls in one of the stores here. Somebody spoke of Sunday school, and the storekeeper, for the fun of it, said he would give a bag of candy to the one who could tell him how long it took to create the world. One of the old ladies said she didn't know. The girls looked at each other. My second oldest daughter slipped out, ran home and was back in a jiffy with this answer: "The Lord made the world in six days and got arrested on the seventh."

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
What the Nails Indicate.
From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
It has long been known to doctors that the shape and appearance of the finger nails form important factors in the diagnosis of disease. Thus, long nails indicate physical weakness, and a tendency to consumption. Where the nails are long and bluish they indicate bad circulation. The same type of nail, but shorter, denotes tendency to throat affections, bronchitis and the like. Short, small nails often indicate heart disease; where they are short, flat and sunken, you may look for nervous disorders.

That Joyful Feeling
With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

Mental Workers Must Sleep.
Someone says of sleep: The amount of sleep one needs depends on the amount of mental work he does while awake. Men whose brains are never busy can get along with five or six hours sleep a day, even though their hands are always employed during the waking hours, but the mental worker must have more sleep or he will go insane.

When bilious or costive, eat a casacaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

Mrs. Mary Svabek, 1235 South 14th St., Omaha, Neb., writes: "I have been sick three years with headache, pain in the stomach, dizziness and no appetite. I tried three doctors and all kinds of medicines, all of which failed. I have since used two 25-cent boxes of Dr. Kay's Renovator and I have no more headache; good appetite and stomach in good order as well as my whole system." Sold by druggists at 25 cents and \$1. See advt.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.
Unequal Distribution.
"It seems," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "that Dr. Nansen failed to discover the north pole because he hadn't enough dogs. And what countless thousands of dogs we could have spared him from this neighborhood!"—Chicago Tribune.

THE ADVANCE AGENT OF HEALTH
WARNER'S **SAFE CURE**
SAFE CURE
KIDNEY AND LIVER
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
URINARY DISORDERS
RHEUMATISM
GONORRHOEA
GENITAL WARTS
WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO.
Miniature Foo-Similo.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.
INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



WINTER feeding experiment with dairy cows is reported in detail in Bulletin No. 43 of the Utah experiment station by F. B. Linfield. Tests were made to determine the value of Utah fodders in feeding dairy cows; also as to how much grain it would pay to feed with the fodders used; and, third, to determine the effect of feed on the per cent of fat in the milk. The experiment was conducted during the winter of 1894-5. Full details are given in the bulletin, and the results, as far as can yet be determined, are summarized as follows:

1. This test adds but another item to the fairly well established fact that an increase in the quantity of concentrated food in the ration of a cow does not increase the richness of the milk, provided the cows are well fed to start with.
2. Any increase in the grain fed over six pounds per day increased the cost of the dairy products almost without exception; and the test indicates that, with the fodders used, eight pounds of grain is the highest limit for the greatest profit.
3. Considered from the point of price, lucerne hay and grain seem to be a more economic ration than one of mixed hay and grain, but considering the weight of food, there is very little difference, though the results are slightly in favor of lucerne.

4. It is evident from these tests that, with the price of lucerne as reported (\$3.75 per ton), cows may be fed at a food cost in winter of less than nine cents a day per 1,000 pounds live weight, even with cows that will produce one pound of butter or more a day.
5. The test also shows that, with the right kind of cows, butter fat may be produced during the winter at a cost of not more than nine cents per pound.
6. The cows which were the largest eaters per 1,000 pounds live weight, were, without exception, the largest and most economic producers.
Any one interested in this experiment can obtain the bulletin, free of cost, by applying to Luther Foster, Director Utah Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.

Indoor Dairy Work for Women.
Mrs. E. R. Wood writes to the "Jersey Bulletin" that woman's place in the dairy is indoors because she has a finer sense of smell and taste than man. Most men use tobacco, which of itself unfits any man for handling butter or standing over the cream vat. Many men absolutely do not know by their own sense of taste when butter is right and when it is wrong. The use of tobacco in any form destroys the finer sensibilities of smell and taste, particularly the latter. Neither are men naturally so cleanly as women. They see no sense in "everlastingly scrubbing" a thing. Almost anything will "do," according to a man's idea of cleanliness. Of course this is not true of all men, but taking the country through, Mrs. Wood asks how many men can you find whom you would trust to do the fine work of butter-making in your dairy? It is no place for a man, more than to turn the churn handle by force of his superior muscular strength. The proper place for a woman is in the house, not about the barn, and milking should not be classed as woman's work on any farm, unless where dairy maids are hired for that special purpose. To this plan, where the dairying is extensive enough to warrant it, I have no objection, but I do object most decidedly to making a milkmaid of the house-mother, who has already more than she ought to do, and keep within legitimate boundaries. Let her do the indoor work of the dairy and let the men folks do the outdoor work. This will be dividing it more evenly.

Value of Sheep.
It does not require a large farm to keep a small flock of sheep, which everything considered is the best, says the Missouri Farmer. It should be well fenced so that they can be kept where wanted. Many a rough, worn-out farm might be brought up and made valuable by raising sheep. There is no stock so well adapted to rugged hillsides or rough pastures, or to prevent the growth of weeds and bushes. Where sheep have the range of a field very few weeds will go to seed, and bushes will be so thoroughly cropped that they will either die or be kept back. When a farmer can thus easily turn the weeds and bushes of a farm into excellent manure, and at the same time have them converted into mutton and wool, it is certainly a good thing. Sheep will thrive in a pasture and get fat where cattle would almost starve. They also scatter their droppings over the field and never fail to enrich lands, where kept. Feed them extra, for this additional food works to the profit of the raiser in two ways—it not only insures a good growth of flesh and wool, but it makes the manure richer and more valuable.
To make the most profit out of sheep they should be well fed and cared for. A sheep must be fed to make the best mutton, but few conceive that a well-fed sheep produces more wool than one poorly cared for. Wool is a product from feeding, the same as fat, and many farmers lose half the profit from neglect to feed properly. Sheep should have, besides good feed, dry, clean quarters, sheltered from rain and storms.

Pansies.—Some follow the method of sowing pansy seed late in the summer, as late as the first part of September. These are kept well watered till frost comes, when the young plants are covered with several inches of straw or leaves, which covering is held down by means of boards not too closely laid. The pansies will thus get a good start in the spring and bloom long before the spring sown seed.

preferable, they will retain fertility for six weeks if packed in bran and set in a cool place. Our grandmothers said points down, philosophers say heads down, and biddy leaves her egg side down. My own experience reveals no great difference in results. Some recommend that the infertile eggs left after hatching be boiled and given to the chicks. Other poulterers pronounce them very unwholesome. They always seemed to me a dangerous subject for investigation. Until every hen-house has an almanac, and biddy is educated, she will sometimes sit unseasonably. A humane cure is confinement in a comfortable jail; without vestige of a nest, but with just enough egg-producing food to make her scratch and long for more.
Once I raised all but one of 200 chicks hatched, and generally being successful, was inclined to think others careless when they complained of weasels and rats. After a long procession, however, of right-minded, rat-hunting cats, which slept in the henery if they chose, my dear kitten proved an aristocrat, fond of spring chicken. Later three hawks selected my downy darlings for family supplies. Grown thin and almost demented, from long watching for them, I called in my neighbors and acquaintances, and sold 150 fine chicks. "How are the mighty fallen!" Had I owned a harp, might have hung it on a willow tree, but instead girded on my big apron, that was at hand, and raised 25 more chicks, which survived, protected by the higher grass.

There are no safer foods for little chicks than milk curd and bread and milk. Hard boiled egg perhaps once every other day is good, but cheaper corn meal must gradually replace these. Soon, one-third of bran, ground oats, rye or beans, and two-thirds corn meal will be relished. To neither chickens nor hens do I ever give any sort of meal without scalding it. Salt, pepper and other spices, when used, are mixed dry through the dry meal before wetting. Wheat is a safe food, to be fed as soon as it can be swallowed, and meat may be given with care that it does not prove laxative. Corn is pre-eminently the fattening food.

Work in Poultry Raising.
In one of the United States consular reports, the consul has this to say of the raising of poultry in France: "It is estimated that the French farmer realizes a profit from his poultry ranging from 17 to 50 per cent; in some cases it has gone as high as 85 per cent, though the average is not much above 20 per cent. This is an excellent showing for a pretty, easy and interesting industry, where a man can nurse his laziness and at the same time make money. It has been estimated by Frenchmen who have investigated the matter that one hen can lay in three years 450 eggs, or 150 per annum, and that by doing this she pays for herself twice in the time, leaving a double profit on the eggs that she has given her owner and returning him the capital originally invested in her purchase at the end of the time, when she is sent to market, as it is supposed that after passing the period of usefulness she is fit for the table of the citizen."
We take exception to the above as to one item, that relating to the supposed soft job held by the French poultryman. Imagine a man engaged in the poultry business nursing his laziness. Only the novice would do that, and he would soon find himself out of pocket on account of it. The man that raises poultry successfully, whether in America or France, must work and does work. There are a thousand details that cannot be neglected. He is engaged in a constant warfare with disease and vermin. The health of the fowls is his constant care. They more than any other farm animals need to be rightly fed. Of all poultrymen that look after the little things the French probably lead.

PARIS NOTES.
The End of Summer and Its Fashions Hints for Autumn.

A remarkable change has come over our city. It is no longer difficult to find a seat in a cafe, especially towards 9 o'clock, when the summer crowds of open-air diners all go inside for the true Parisian is a chilly customer and has a wholesome dread of fresh air. Yellow leaves are beginning to drop on the dinner tables in the Champs Elysees and rustle down the paths of the great avenue. All this looks unpleasantly like autumn. There is sure to be another spell or two of heat before summer comes to its unwelcome end, but there is no disguising the fact that the end is in sight. In spite of all this, however, the Parisiennes are still giving their attention to summer garments. White linen hats with broadly stitched brims are much worn, and look very well when permitted to complete a white linen coat and skirt. Braiding is unquestionably to be a great feature of frocks, either in straight rows or in rows put on in a fanciful design. Some of the best white dresses seen, and by the way, the name of good white dresses is legion this year, displayed braided trimmings; and pique dresses braided look very pretty, while the most superior kind of linen gowns show white braiding. A very pretty hat lately seen struck a happy medium between those essentially for summer wear and those which must be labeled "autumn." It is made of a rosette straw of an open shape, with the brim turned up at the back, trimmed round the crown with a thick ruche of cock's feathers, which grew gradually thicker as it approached the center of the back. At one side of the front of this ruche was a spider-like bow of ample size, made of a hemmed piece of black velvet, about half an inch in width. A wonderful bow this was, and will no doubt be a feature of a millinery of the immediate future. The further trimming of this hat was merely a bow of plain black velvet fastened through a paste buckle, which appeared to rest on the hair at the back. A novelty which is hailed with pleasure is the new coiffure, which brings the hair quite high on the top of the head, leaving it loose around the nape of the neck and behind the ears, and transfixing it with tortoise shell combs. It suits the shape of seven heads out of eight. It is picturesque and yet need not be untidy, and looks well whether the hair be waved or unwaved, although it is certain that the hair dressers will not permit it to be seen under the latter conditions.—Philadelphia Times.

AN AIRY ORGANDIE.

A Natty Frock for the Summer Girl to Wear.
Often times a pleasant episode is recalled by the sight of a certain gown, a half-worn glove or last season's hat. It brings the whole thing much more clearly before our vision than mere words could have done. Some one has said: "A woman's heart history is often written in a gown." However that may be there are gowns lovely enough this summer to have histories all their own. One airy organdie frock in pale sea-foam green is dainty enough for the greatest beauty to wear. The skirt is very wide and laid plainly over an underslip of chameleon yellow and green taffeta, finished at the foot with a lot of tiny frills. The bodice is round and has the fullness brought around the bust instead of up and down, where it is intersected by wide bands of cream guipure lace, laid over bands of yellow ribbon. A great crushed girde of the chameleon silk finishes the waist, and a wide stock, with a bow at the back, the throat. Small knots of the silk cover the mode of fastening down the back. The sleeves have a huge puff to the elbow, where they are gracefully caught up by a big pearl buckle, to show the wrinkled lower sleeve. With this frock is worn a big white rice straw hat, with the broad brim left in its natural state, drooping all around the face in the most picturesque fashion. It has for ornamentation buttercups, dandelions and heaps of foliage, all showing the dusty green of the wayside weed. There are broad ties of yellow and green tulle fastened at the back and brought in a big bow under the chin.

This Age.
The twentieth century promises to be full of interesting novelties. We can look on the canvas and see a whole regiment go through its drill, or the torador and bull in deadly conflict. We can hear Paderewski at the piano and Calve behind the footlights in "Carmen." With the microphone we can listen to the pitter of a fly's feet on the window pane, and the telephone reproduces the voice of a speaker who is a thousand miles away. These, however, are only stepping stones to higher things, and though they are marvels there are still greater things to come which will make such achievements small and insignificant. Mr. Tesla tells us, through the Herald, that it may be possible to see the face as well as hear the voice of the speaker who is a thousand miles away. There are difficulties in the path, but the scientific imagination predicts success, and Tesla declares that he has hope.

Penetration of Light Through Water.
Photography has lately determined the depths to which the sun's rays can penetrate through water, and the result is that at the depth of 553 feet the darkness was about equal to an exposure on a clear but moonless night. The exposed plates at this depth gave no evidence of light action.
The men of a Mennonite colony in Indiana, hitherto bound by its creed to abstain from voting, have revised their creed and decided to participate in the coming election.

Not to be Caught Napping.
On a recent Sunday evening in Belfast, Me., a young man in church looked frequently at his watch during the sermon. Just as he was doing so for the fourth or fifth time, the pastor, with great earnestness, was urging the truth upon conscience of his hearers: "Young man," said he, "how is it with you?" Whereupon the young man with the gold repeater brawled out in the hearing of the whole congregation, "A quarter past eight."—New York Tribune.
Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.
The Reason Why.
A man whose circumstances of traveling caused him to sit in the same seat with a young lady who was unusually friendly for a stranger said, as he left the car:
"I thank you for a very pleasant chat, but I am afraid you would not have been so kind to me had you known that I am a married man."
"You haven't any advantage of me," promptly responded the young lady. "I am an escaped lunatic."—San Francisco Argonaut.
Men leave trouble to others when they can, as readily as a girl leaves dirty dishes for her mother.
The good advice people give away so cheerfully, is usually something they can't use themselves.
A man may wear religion as a cloak and yet freeze his soul to death.

Smouldering fires of old disease
Lurk in the blood of many a man, who fancies himself in good health. Let a slight sickness seize him, and the old enemy breaks out anew. The fault is the taking of medicines that suppress, instead of curing disease. You can eradicate disease and purify your blood, if you use the standard remedy of the world,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
1,200 BU. CRIB, \$9.50.
H. BLOOMER, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
OMAHA STOVE REPAIR WORKS
Stove Repair for any kind of stove made.
1207 DOUGLAS ST., OMAHA, IOWA.

"Protection."
Battle Ax PLUG
If you want protection buy "Battle Ax." It is man's ideal tobacco. It protects his purse from high prices. It protects his health from the effects of injurious tobacco. It's the biggest and best there is—nothing less, nothing more.
An investment of 5 cents will prove this story.

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

A critical public have set the seal of unqualified approval on Columbias.
POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.
Branch Houses and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.