

A Scotchman's Idea.
Upton Sinclair was discussing in New York the government's attacks upon predatory and law-breaking trusts. "It looks as if these trusts," said Mr. Sinclair, "will have to obey the law, or else their owners will find themselves as badly sold as the rich Bostonian who bought an estate in Scotland called Glen Acra. The Bostonian bought this estate without having seen it. He believed he could trust the man he bought it from. And last summer he went over to have a look at the place. The drive from the nearest railway station to Glen Acra was a matter of twelve miles. The Bostonian hired a Highlander to drive him. As the cart joggled along the Bostonian said: "I suppose you know the country hereabouts pretty well, friend?" "Aye, I'lla foot o't," the Scot answered.

"And do you know Glen Acra?" "Aye, weel," was the reply.
"What sort of a place is it?" the American asked.
"The Scot smiled grimly.
"Aweel," he said, "if ye saw the d'ell tethered on it, ye'd juist say: 'Poor brute!'"

She may not know it, but when a woman begins to talk of the kinship of souls, she is looking for trouble.
What a terrible lie it would be to some men if somebody would knock the I out of the alphabet.
Wall flower bunches are largely made up of pinks of propriety.
Most women despise a liar until he mentions their beauty.
No woman is ever entirely satisfied she had all of a man's love all the time.
Next time a woman compliments you on your looks, look in a mirror; it's a great pride preventive.
When advancing age stops a man from turning to look at a woman, the undertaker is due for one of them.

DECEPTIVE MALE MUSTACHE.
Mustaches were given to men for the complete and thorough deception of women. Few women would marry some men if they could only see their mouths. Many a hard, brutal, cruel mouth in a man—a true indication of his character—is mercifully screened by a mustache, unfortunately for those who come in contact with him.

Better have too many warm things for a voyage than not enough. That is the sign that should be posted in the room of every woman packing for her first trip.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM, BRUISED KIDNEYS, DIABETES, BACKACHE
75¢ Guaranteed

STUDY IN SIGNS.
Gazing at the passer, from the small and commonplace grass plot of the United States postoffice at Raleigh, N. C., is this sign—offensive—insulting—un-American:

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT FOR TRESPASSING ON LAWS.

On the postoffice grounds at Detroit, Mich., a sign—brief—concise—sensible—appeals to the manhood and womanhood of the public:

PLEASE.

That is all—a single word, without ornament or embellishment.

At Saginaw, Mich., the postoffice admonition is blunt—plain—brutal. It says brusquely—unequivocally:

KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

At Madison, Wis., the resident or stranger who approaches the capitol park is confronted by this offensive warning:

WALKING OR BEING UPON ANY PART OF THIS PARK OTHER THAN THE WALKS OR DRIVEWAYS THEREOF IS PROHIBITED BY THE STATE LAW UNDER PENALTY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the public gardens are the pride—the delight—of the people.

In all the North American continent there is not a prettier, daintier place for strolling and quiet recreation.

And the laws?—they are free to the public.

Free so long as they are not abused. If there were any "Keep off the grass" signs I was unable to find them.

There is one sign, however—and that is placed outside the main entrance where all entering may see and heed. The sign says:

CITIZENS PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY.

Never was there a finer appeal to public decency and civil pride.

Quite in keeping with the appreciative courteous "Please" of the Detroit postoffice custodian.



BURBANK'S SECRET OF SUCCESS.
Infinite capacity for detail, hard work and a wonderful fund of patience are the qualities which have contributed to the success of Luther Burbank, the wizard of plant life, according to George Wharton James in the August Circle. Mr. James says:

"Burbank's achievements with the daisy are more fascinating than a fairy tale. From England, Japan, Germany, Australia—everywhere daisies grown—got seed of the best varieties, not a few but hundreds, thousands. These were carefully planted and watched with closest care. They were all going to be slain but that of their death was to come a new daisy, larger, more beautiful, more hardy, and that would flower in every climate perennially. The result was his 'Shasta' daisy, one of the most beautiful flowers ever seen of clear brilliant white, great size, the center of pure yellow resting upon slender yet strong stems. Ten thousand seeds required for this one experiment? Yes, and often the 10,000 become fifty or a hundred or five hundred thousand before he gets the plants he wants. It is this large dealing that has differentiated Mr. Burbank's plans from those of other men. He speedily earned that great results are not to be obtained from inadequate methods. The 10,000 daisy seeds were only a starter. Millions and millions of daisies were grown from those seeds, and it was only after the experiments were completed and the habits of the daisy are permanently fixed that the experimental plants were destroyed.

"In his methods of working Burbank is quick and decided. It was my privilege to be with him during one morning in his 'proving grounds' at Sebastopol, where he is attended by many hands. Row after row of young plum trees, covered with fruit, stood before us. Two assistants were with us, one with a handful of white cords and one with a handful of brown or black ones. There are all grown from the same seed. Now see how they differ. He picked a few plums from the first tree. Rapidly he looked at one, carefully tested it, and said, 'Kill.' I had scarcely got my teeth into the first plum when he was up to the next tree, and the next, and the next, with a rapidity that was simply astonishing. His keen eyes, trained to scientific accuracy, saw at what seemed to me to be one glance all the attributes of the tree. One taste satisfied him as to texture, juiciness and flavor of the fruit, and thus, almost in a moment, he had decided whether that tree was worth keeping for further experimentation or was to go to the pot. As fast as I can write the words 'Kill' from his lips, 'Kill,' 'Kill,' 'Kill,' 'Kill,' 'Kill.' The attendants followed, and put on the white or black strings which denoted the fate of the particular tree.

"Luther Burbank's early life in California was overshadowed by many hard experiences. He was very poor and was obliged to take any work that came to hand. He cleaned out chicken coops, helped in market gardens, got an odd job here and another there, passed through a very severe illness, went on 'he tramp' for work, until finally he was able to start a little nursery on his own account. Then he was on his own ground with a fair start. To outsiders he seemed an honest, hard-working, self-reliant fellow who might make his living, but not much more. Then, all at once, he did something that made those who knew about it look at him. An order came for 20,000 young prune trees. Could he fill it in nine months? He hadn't a prune tree on his place and how was he going to supply 20,000 in nine months? He got together all the men and boys he could find to plant almonds for him. They grow quickly, and when they were ready he had 20,000 prune buds ready for them, and in a short time the prunes were added into the growing almonds and before the time was up the trees were delivered to the delighted ranchman. And in these nine months he had 20,000 prunes ready for them, and it is really one of the finest orchards in California."

FEEDING OFF CORN.
The scarcity of labor and the tendency of those who work on farms to demand all the "traffice will ear" or even more when it comes to husking corn has a bearing on other ways to get the ears from the husk. Steer feeders in many cases turned the corn into the corn fields after getting them used to the corn by cutting some of it and giving it to them on the pastures. This requires that the fields be fenced to keep in the hogs for the best success, though it is doubtful if cattle will leave more than the man who is husking by the bushel, especially when there are stockers to turn in when the feed gets low. In wet seasons there is some loss, but not so much as those things who have not tried it.

Turning hogs into the corn is practiced by some and with much satisfaction. Too much feeding with green corn is decided from every quarter, yet corn is a mixed lot of sows and pigs turned into a field, part of which was sweet corn when just past the "roasting ear" stage and never saw a bunch of pigs do better. This same man has frequently turned hogs into corn fields and has never had any trouble at that time. It may be a very profitable use for a small field that is well fenced to annually plant it to an early variety of corn and turn in the hogs when the time comes. Such a field may have a lot of pumpkins planted with the corn and the feed thus grown be secured very cheaply. Fall pigs of the cull sows could thus be fattened with great profits and the rooting of the hogs would keep the worms destroyed so that many crops of corn could thus be raised year after year on the same ground. We have been trying to carry out some such plan in our own home growing and cannot see why it would not be a good way.

F. W. of Adel, Ia., asks whether it will be all right to spread manure on thin places in his new clover field.

Applying manure to grass lands during the fall is a good thing to do, providing the manure is not put on so thickly that it smother the plants. I saw just this thing being done a few days ago. The manure was hauled out and dumped in piles, and from the piles was scattered with the fork. The manure was not done a good job, and much of it was put on too thick and in bunches. Machine spreading is the best for grass lands, as a light dressing is really all that is needed.

SOME THOUGHTS ON MILKING
Milk is an animal product just as much as the flesh that we use as meat is animal product, and like flesh it undergoes deleterious changes; only that these changes take place much more readily in the milk because it is not so staple an article as the flesh.

Practically all these changes are due to bacteria, and the less of the bacteria that gets into milk the longer it will remain good. Therefore cleanliness in the dairy is a very important point and one that is not given the attention by the average farmer that it should receive, and more especially by the dairy man who sells his milk in the cities and towns to be used as milk. A very great difference in the quality of the milk can be brought about by a little care and attention in keeping the stables and cows clean, especially at milking time. Another important item in securing a clean supply of milk is that it be properly strained from being drawn from the udder or very soon after, and where kept in the barn during the time of milking the pail should be covered. Theoretically, of the milk could be drawn directly into a covered pail, it should be comparatively free from bacteria, and in order to accomplish this as well as to save much time and labor in milking several milking machines have been devised, but so far all have been failures except one recently when a machine known as the Burrell-Lawrence-Kennel cow milker was put upon the market. This machine, as we understand it, works by drawing the air from a pail, much on the same principle as a vacuum cleaner, and the milk from the teats, then by allowing the air in the pail it checks the drawing on the teat and after giving the teat time to fill it is drawn out again, etc. According to bulletin No. 1 recently issued by the Storrs agricultural experiment station of Storrs, Conn., this machine promises to be a success, and if it does it will not only deprive dairymen of much of the drudgery, but also furnish a much better class of milk, provided the machine is properly taken care of. At first the milk drawn by the machine was found to contain more bacteria than that drawn by hand, and it was discovered that this was partly due to faulty construction of the machine and partly to the fact that the machine was not properly washed and taken care of, and when the machine was properly adjusted and cleaned the bacterial content of the milk materially lessened.

CONTAGIOUS OPHTHALMIA IN CATTLE.
This is a contagious inflammation of the eyes in cattle—commonly called pink eye. While a majority of the cattle affected recover in from one to two weeks, sometimes the disease runs a more rapid course and the animal loses the sight of one or both eyes. The disease is usually carried from one herd to another by introducing a diseased animal into the herd, or some of the healthy herd getting mixed with the diseased one, and the animal loses the sight of one or both eyes. The disease is usually carried from one herd to another by introducing a diseased animal into the herd, or some of the healthy herd getting mixed with the diseased one, and the animal loses the sight of one or both eyes.

In others that recover retain a white scar of the ulcer. But the greatest loss is from shrinkage in flesh. In very dry outbreaks, it does not inconvenience the cattle very much but in the more severe cases there is considerable loss of flesh.

Treatment is quite satisfactory if taken in time, and consists in the application of iodoforn and boracic acid. This may be applied as a powder or as a salve, and in bad cases it is often advisable to use burnt alum with the iodoforn and boracic acid. If the cattle are generally the easiest and best way is to take equal parts by weight of the boracic acid and iodoforn and dust it into the eyes twice a day by means of an insect powder gun, and in very severe cases one half part of powdered alum added and mixed with the other will give the best results. If the cattle are inclined to be wild and difficult to handle, the best way is to take equal parts by weight of the boracic acid and iodoforn and half part of burnt alum and mix this with sufficient vaseline to make a soft salve, catch the animal and rub this salve over the inside of the lids; this should be done once a day when practical, and if not every day, every other day during the worst stage. Cattle do better if kept in the dark during the most active stage.

DAIRY NOTES.
A young dairyman asks how long silage will keep. When properly put up it will keep a year in as good condition as it was the day it was put up. Many dairymen put up enough to feed their cows the next year during July and August, when pastures are usually short.

The cows' food now must be varied enough to keep them in good condition. While they have the run of pasture there is not much trouble, but when taken off of grass, cows must be handled carefully to keep them in satisfactory condition.

Now is the time to fatten the "ordinary" milk cows and get them out of the way. I would much prefer feeding a promising heifer on high-priced feed this winter than give it to a cow that can be depended upon for only four or five months at best out of the year.

FADS AND FRILLS.

A new crepe de chine scarf in a delicate shade of blue is made in stole effect, reaching almost to the knees on either side. A two-inch, heavy silk fringe in the same shade makes a charming finish and a novel touch is given this little scarf by the cute little pockets, one on either end.

The millinery fad of the hour can be described as a long ostrich feather that circles the hat and droops in graceful fashion below the shoulders.

One of the newest dress accessories is the set of sleeve bows that is sold with belts to match. These are generally made of satin or mirror velvet, and the latest shape is that called rabbit's ears. This is on account of the two long pointed loops that finish these belts and sleeve garnitures.

The black velvet touch is to be ultra fashionable this winter, even the jewelers make use of it for the mounting of precious stones, these jeweled bands being worn at the top of the collar. For low-necked gowns, the black velvet band is also used, and, in addition to the jewels, there is a fine gold chain arranged in graceful festoons.

A rather astonishing fad for the coming winter season is that of fastening jeweled butterflyes so that they appear to have alighted on the bare shoulder of the wearer. This effect is produced by fastening the pin of the brooch through a piece of flesh-colored court-plaster, which is then moistened and

Norton herself. Directly the mysterious powder was thrown into the crucible a quantity of smoke arose, the sparks shot out and finally beautiful white flames burst forth and as quickly died down again. The temperature of 5,000 fahrenheit employed, first boiled the mixture and then baked it until it became a hard mass of quartz. This quartz was dug out from the crucible by an attendant and after cooling down, was broken into pieces and distributed among the audience. It required rather a close inspection to detect the little ruby pieces embodied in the quartz, but they were there all the same, and can, according to the maker, be fused together to make fair sized stones.

HOW THEY TREAT TRUANTS.
The absence of a child from school in Switzerland, unless in case of illness, is punishable by a fine, the amount of which is daily increased. If it is suspected that the child's illness is shammed a doctor is sent by the school authorities, and when he is convinced that the suspicion is correct the parents have to pay his fee.

TOLD BY THE CARDS.
From the New York Tribune.

A young woman told a tale of cruel desertion to the officers of an east side charitable institution in New York, and when her case had been disposed of she started to leave the room, calling, "If I had only believed the cards!" She was asked to explain and said: "We were engaged in Bohemia and our parents were pleased with the match. It was all agreed what I would receive, and we were happy. Then my father, to find out more about the young man, invited him to play



FALL MILLINERY.

The early autumn hats promise to carry on the character of the present ones, having extensive brims and high crowns. The above was a wood-brown 'gehorn' having heavy satin ribbon plaited in the middle so as to form a double row all the way around the crown and a spray of small pink roses is carried around in the middle of the plaiting. Two white ostrich plumes are placed on the right side, a small bandeau is used on the right side and in the back.

applied to the skin. Though extraordinary, the effect is rather pretty.

A large velvet bow makes a good substitute for the theater hat. This is worn between the pompadour and the coil and is decorated with rhinestones, producing a glistering effect.

Large hats in velvet, the crowns of which are entirely hidden by masses of uncurled ostrich feathers, are decidedly come il faut at present.

A very useful novelty is the purse fob, which is so convenient that every woman who hears of it will want one. The cute little purses are hidden behind a smart looking fob, which is a trifle larger than the ones to which the summer girl was used to wearing. They come in black, brown or white, and the fob is decorated in different designs finished in German silver or gold.

One of the prettiest of the new close-fitting sable toques was trimmed with a cream colored osprey tipped with brown. This was placed at the back of the hat and fell softly over the hair.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.
Consuelo, duchess of Marlborough, plainly is resolved her husband shall have no complaint against her on the score of indiscretion, says a writer. Since her trouble with the duke she has refused to stir abroad without a duenna. As a matron of several years, she is entitled to play chaperon herself, but, instead, she insists on having one. Friends of hers in New York have received letters saying that, was, she seems for from happy. Perhaps if her ambitious mamma, when she married her young daughter to Marlborough early in the '90s, had foreseen all the unhappiness the girl would assume with that dual coronet, she would have hesitated to carry out what many persons then condemned as a sacrifice of little Miss Vanderbilt's future.

Duchess Consuelo finds solace, however, in the companionship of her little sons, the marquises of Blandford and Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill. She and the boys spent most of last month in the Villa Macha, Deauville, where she denied herself to almost all visitors, confining her attention to her children exclusively to the youthful noblemen.

MANUFACTURED RUBIES.
A woman chemist from Vienna has recently created a sensation in London by the public demonstrations made by her of the conversion of lumps of clay into rubies of the finest quality. The pieces of clay, about the size of a walnut, were thrown into the crucible, and chromic acid was then added, which reduced the clay to a thin, red mud. The final act was to throw a quantity of powder, the constituents of which were known only to Madlle.

HOME-MADE MIXTURE

IS INEXPENSIVE AND EASILY PREPARED BY ANYONE.

Is Said to Promptly Relieve Backache and Overcome Kidney Trouble and Bladder Weakness Though Harmless and Pleasant to Take.

What will appear very interesting to many people here is the article taken from a New York daily paper, giving a simple prescription, as formulated by a noted authority, who claims that he has found a positive remedy to cure almost any case of backache or kidney or bladder derangement, in the following simple prescription, if taken before the stage of Bright's disease:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

A well-known authority, when asked regarding this prescription, stated that the ingredients are all harmless, and can be obtained at a small cost from any good prescription pharmacy, or the mixture would be put up if asked to do so. He further stated that while this prescription is often prescribed in rheumatic affections with splendid results, he could see no reason why it would not be a splendid remedy for kidney and urinary troubles and backache, as it has a peculiar action upon the kidney structure, cleansing these most important organs and helping them to sift and filter from the blood the foul acids and waste matter which cause sickness and suffering. Those who suffer can make no mistake in giving it a trial.

CEDAR CHESTS.

A very useful piece of furniture that has lately made its appearance in Sioux City stores is the cedar chest for the storing of clothes. These are absolutely mothproof and the fragrant odor of the cedar is refreshing and a relief in comparison to the moth balls and camphor that is generally used. These chests are perfectly plain with brass handles and come in different sizes. One, a little larger than a shirt waist box, costs \$8.

The duchess of Marlborough, born Consuelo Vanderbilt, whose recent separation from her husband has two charming little boys, and the effect when one sees all three together, is to make the mother look more girlish than ever. Indeed she might well be taken for an elder sister of the little fellows, especially when entering in their games which she often does with considerable zest. The marquise of Blandford is now 10 years of age, and little Lord Ivor Charles is 1 year younger.

A unique introduction in the late styles was made by an artist in modes whose genius is of world wide renown. It consists of making a gown with the sleeves of an entirely different color from the rest of the dress. This is a very distinct feature in a few very notable cases in the fashion centers.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

How a Veteran Was Saved the Amputation of a Limb.

B. Frank Doremus, veteran, of Roosevelt avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I had been showing symptoms of kidney trouble from the time I was mustered out of the army, but in all my life I never suffered as in 1897. Headaches, dizziness, first, and then dropsy. I was weak and helpless, having run down from 180 to 125 pounds. I was having terrible pain in the kidneys, and the secretions passed almost involuntarily. My left leg swelled until it was 24 inches around, and the doctor tapped it night and morning until I could no longer stand it, and then he advised amputation. I refused, and began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The swelling subsided gradually, the urine became natural and all my pains and aches disappeared. I have been well now for nine years since using Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

TO PROTECT CHINA.
As soon as china is bought and before it is used, it should be placed in a vessel of cold water, each piece being separated from the other by a little hay or torn newspaper. Gradually heat the water until it nearly boils and then let it become cold. Remove the china from the water and wipe. This treatment will render the china much less liable to crack than if used before being treated.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cherry for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

W. L. DING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LOVE'S CROWN.
I said, "If love were mine, if on my heart And on my brow his roses I might wear, I would not fear, I would not feel the smart Of hurting thorns, if thorns indeed were there; Over life's fret and trouble I would rise, Crowned queen of happiest kingdom!"

—Pleading so.

I strove with wiser fate * * * I did not know That love could come with anguish in his eyes, And in the passion of his yearning kiss Sorrow, more passionate than passion

Bringing not roses, cruel thorns instead To rest forever on my heart and head.

—Madeline Bridges.

If a girl's father doesn't trust you it's a sign she does.