

help but think that mind does have some little influence on matter even at considerable distance. We know that mind can wiggle a little finger. True, there is a telegraph connection, but they telegraph now without a wire and why can't the mind telegraph without the nerves? It is not unreasonable to conclude that when a million of minds all concentrate upon one thing they would have more or less effect. For one we believe in a special power of mind upon matter.

**\$100—REWARD—\$100**  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

**F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.**  
Sold by druggists, etc.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**Outing for the Poor.**  
It is not alone the rich and the well-to-do who are planning to go into the country this summer. The poor are going, too—hundreds of them. Moreover, they are not to be taken in charity, but in neighborliness. In other words, the settlements are to take them.

Time was, not so very many years ago, when the poor of this city had no thought of a summer outing. If, by any chance, such a favor was extended to them through the kindness of some benevolent person, it bore the obvious aspect of charity. With the institution of the settlements, however, there has come about a new condition. It is not a change which the obtuse can easily understand, for it is a spiritual rather than a material difference. It lies here: The summer outings given to the poor of Chicago this summer will be extended as hospitality from friends to friends, and those who receive this hospitality are placed upon the same footing as all other guests and expected to give of their loyalty and good will, their talents and services, just as the members of a house party would do.

For example, the Chicago commons will establish Camp Good Kill at Irving, Ill., as in former years. As soon as the heat of the summer has made itself assure thirty boys will be taken to the camp for a fortnight. At the conclusion of this period a detachment of thirty boys will be invited, and, after three detachments of boys have each enjoyed their two weeks' visit thirty girls will be taken. The camp will be kept open for twelve weeks, and the boys and girls who visit there will pay fifty cents for their vacation. They will also help with the housework and will be expected to assist in amusing each other and to look after any who are not strong or who are shy or unused to the English tongue. By such reciprocity is this holiday period a relay, and more neighborly plane than the old way of extending perfunctory charity. The givers are now expected to give of themselves as well as of their money, and the beneficiaries are expected to give of themselves also.

About seventy-five older girls of the commons have rented a cottage at Glenoco, Ill., where they will spend their vacation. The expenses of the cottage will be partly defrayed by the commons, but the girls hope to require but little of this assistance, and they will decorate the cottage in as "jolly" a fashion as they can. In the course, do co-operative housekeeping.

Miss McDowell of the University of Chicago settlement has gone abroad and will visit England and Scotland, France and Switzerland. In her absence Misses Bass, Jones, Hobbitt and Blumm will conduct the work. The playground will be one of the factors at this settlement. It will be open continually to the children, and one evening each week it is expected music will be furnished by the University of Chicago band and members of the Stock Yards band. The summer home at Lake Geneva is already open and four of the neighbors—all women—leave today for the freedom and frolic of that beautiful place.

There will also be a series of picnics to near-by points from the University of Chicago settlement. The Northwestern University Settlement will have more outings this summer than ever before in its history. There are to be separate vacations for children, for women and for men. The young women have been planning for a cottage at St. Joseph, Mich., where they will go in a relay. The arrangements for the men have not been completed, but Mrs. Henry Ward Rogers, the president of the Settlement, is most anxious that this feature shall not be neglected. The settlement is to give outings to the kindergarten classes and the place of outing is to change every week.

It was feared when Mrs. Henry Ward Rogers, the most ardent friend of the Northwestern University settlement, went east that the settlement would suffer in consequence. In spite of the great distance between New Haven and Chicago, Mrs. Rogers is frequently here, and the subscriptions she has obtained for the building fund have been very gratifying indeed.

The tenth year of the summer school supervised by Hull House will be held as usual at Rockford college, Ill., this summer. The residents of Hull House will continue their instruction there along the same lines on which they are conducted at Hull House during the winter. Rockford college gives the use of the buildings, dormitories, refectory and scientific equipment included; but otherwise the school is entirely self-supporting. \$3 per week being charged each student. There are usually a hundred in attendance. The girls of the settlement are to have a delightful outing at Oregon,

Ill., that idyllic village made famous by the colony of artists which has gathered there. A large old stone house on the river bank has been contributed for this use by a gentleman interested not only in Hull House, but also in making Oregon a place of many fine and humane interests. The children of Hull House will have many excursions and short vacations, the settlement co-operating with other organizations for this purpose.

June 29 is to be a great day for the poor children, by the way. Hundreds of them are to be treated to a feast at Washington Park. This is to be given under the auspices of the Volunteers of America, with Brigadier General Fielding in charge. Colonel Moriarity has placed the Seventh regiment armory at the disposal of the Volunteers as a place of meeting. The hour of meeting will be 8 o'clock, and by proclamation of the mayor Brigadier General Fielding will be director general of the day.

Think of going to a picnic that has been distinguished by a proclamation!—Ella W. Peattie, in Chicago American.

**CAPTAIN COOK SPEAKS**

**The Commander of the Brooklyn Has a Few Words to Say That Clear up Matters**

Immensely  
Now that a naval board investigation is to be had new points in the Schley affair are coming to light through a relaxation of the reticence some of the navy officers had preserved.  
Captain Cook of the Brooklyn kept silence during the storm of detraction that beat about his chief, but the astuteness of Maclay's book and the tact, if not open, indorsements of its statements by Admiral Sampson, has impelled him to speak. In reference to the much discussed "loop" made by the Brooklyn during the engagement off Santiago, Captain Cook gave an explanation not hitherto offered, and no one is more competent to speak by authority. He said:

"The Spanish fleet stood out of the harbor about southwest, and it did not turn at once. We feared very much that it was heading in between the Brooklyn and the Texas.  
"I said to the commodore, 'We may get a crossfire here.' It looked very much to us as if we would. The situation was delicate in the extreme.  
"But then the Brooklyn made a beautiful turn, and we were able to fire directly into the bows of the leading ship of the enemy. Our helm was put apart to head off the Spanish fleet, and the Brooklyn turned rapidly and beautifully.

"I remember distinctly giving the order to the quartermaster, 'You are clearly the best of the leading ship,' I said to him. 'The idea is to get directly ahead of her.'  
"I thought we might sacrifice our ship, but I believed we would hold the fleet for our battleships.  
"The Spanish fleet turned to the westward; the Brooklyn's helm was put hard apart. She was swinging beautifully and she turned until she straightened upon her course exactly parallel to the Spanish ships, keeping up all the time a continuous fire from her port battery till the starboard battery could be brought into use.

"At that time we had made out that the Brooklyn in turning ran two miles south. This is outrageously incorrect. The Brooklyn turned as rapidly as possible, and was after the enemy as fast as any ship could have been. The Oregon, when she joined the Brooklyn, steamed between the Iowa and the Texas, and must have gained distance to the north—that is in the direction of the enemy—and still was not more than 600 yards from the westward course of the Brooklyn, showing conclusively that the Brooklyn could not have gone to the southward.  
"This is the first time that Captain Cook has said anything in public concerning the much discussed "loop" for which Schley has been so fiercely berated. It is noteworthy that coincidentally with the appearance of this statement the commander of the Spanish warship Viscaya, in reply to questions put to him, expressed his approval of the "loop" movement as good tactics on the part of the Brooklyn.

On another point Captain Cook gave important testimony. Mention having been made of the surprise of Captain Evans and Captain McCalla at finding Admiral Sampson had not given the signal arrangements regarding the insurgents near Cienfuegos, which had been given to all the other captains in the fleet, Captain Cook said:  
"The Brooklyn was not put in possession of the code of signals that had been arranged for use by the insurgents and the ships of our navy, and on account of our lack of knowledge of them we were very much mystified by certain signs that we observed on the beach at Cienfuegos.  
"We saw one night, the date of which I cannot give without my notes, three horizontal lanterns on the beach at Cienfuegos. As we afterwards learned, they were a sign from the insurgents that they wished to communicate with us, but we, having no knowledge whatever of their import, thought the lanterns a trap of some sort, and we acted accordingly.  
"At that time we had no knowledge whatever of the whereabouts of Cervera, and the commander-in-chief believed the lights indicated the presence of the Spanish ships there. The second night we again observed three horizontal lights on the shore. It was not till the second day, when Captain McCalla and the ships we learned that any signals had been prearranged."

In view of these positive statements by Captain Evans and Captain Cook concerning the Cienfuegos affair, which has been made so much of in condemning Schley, it would seem that some one will have serious explaining to do before the board of inquiry next September.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**CANDY CATHARTIC**  
**Cascarets**  
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk.  
Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

**WESTERN ARID LANDS.**  
**Progress of Irrigation in Reclaiming Arizona Deserts.**

**DIRECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.**

**Increased Value of Lands Is Far in Excess of the Cost of Digging Ditches and Supplying Water—Experiments With Artesian Wells. Cost of Building Ditches.**

Irrigation in Arizona has been the subject of an investigation conducted by the government, the results of which are now available, says a special dispatch from Washington to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The work was done under the direction of the census bureau and was largely directed by Mr. H. F. Newell, chief hydrographer of the United States geological survey, and Mr. Clarence J. Blanchard. Although the reports are thus far confined to the territory of Arizona, it is expected they will attract general attention in view of the drought in the southwest and the movement for a general irrigation system under the patronage of the government. The report says in part:  
"The importance of irrigation is demonstrated by the fact that irrigated land outside of the Indian reservations has an acreage of 185,396, or 81.4 per cent of the corresponding improved land. The progress of agriculture during the decade ending with 1900 is attributable to the successful application of irrigation to the growing of hay and forage, cereals, vegetables, fruits and other crops.  
"Within the ten years from 1890 to 1900 545 miles of canals and ditches were constructed at a cost of \$1,508,469. Out of this total \$512,000 was expended in ditches into which no water had been turned before June 1, 1900. Aside from this amount \$250,000 is represented in canals which were completed within the last few years and would utilize only a small quantity of the water appropriated for them. The acreages under these ditches which in the near future will be brought under cultivation will undoubtedly be much larger than the area now irrigated by all the ditches constructed since 1889.  
In 1890 the acres irrigated outside of the reservations numbered 65,821; in 1900 they numbered 185,396. By the opening of new ditches and canals between 1890 and 1900 23,397 acres were added to the irrigated area. By the enlargement of the canals previously constructed and as the result of more intelligent methods of water distribution 93,278 acres were added to the productive area of the territory. The total increase in irrigated land in ten years was 119,575 acres. Most of this land was public domain in 1890. At a low estimate its present average value is \$30 per acre, or \$3,587,250. Irrigation has added this large amount to the farm wealth of the territory.  
"The total number of acres of irrigated crops, as given above, is 137,233, while the total number of acres of land irrigated is 185,396. The difference of 48,163 acres represents approximately the area of pasture land irrigated. It is probable that a portion of the area upon which crops were reported as grown without irrigation was really irrigated at some time during the year.  
"In addition to surface water obtained from rivers Arizona possesses considerable quantities of ground water, or so called underflow, with depths varying from 40 to 1,500 feet. Seventy-seven farms were wholly or in part supplied with this ground water by pumping from wells. In this way 974 acres were irrigated. The use of wells to augment the supply of water in the ditches or by pumping the water directly upon the land is becoming more general each year, and in sections where an artesian supply is abundant a considerable area of land above the line of the ditch ultimately will be reclaimed and rendered productive and valuable.  
"The ditches furnished with sufficient water supply properly administered are able to increase the cultivable area in nearly that proportion. The average cost of constructing the ditches was about \$2,954 per mile, \$5 per acre of land under ditch and \$24 per acre for the land actually irrigated in the year 1890.  
"Not all the investments in irrigation ditches have been profitable, and not all have been wisely made. The disappointments which have followed many notable attempts to reclaim large areas of arid land have nearly always been due to the failure on the part of those concerned to give proper consideration to the subject of water supply. Such failures are reflected in the high average cost of irrigation canals per acre of irrigated land, and the average is made to appear much greater than it actually is. For ditches wisely planned and economically constructed the average cost per irrigated acre does not vary much from the average cost of water rights, \$3.50.  
"The average value of arable land under ditch, but not yet prepared for irrigation, is \$7.73 per acre, while that of good irrigated land is \$43.50. The difference, \$35.77, is the average value per acre added by irrigation. There has been a large profit over the cost of ditch construction, \$24 per irrigated acre. This profit would have been much larger and the cost per irrigated acre materially less if the ditches had been constructed only after due consideration of the factors involved."

**Platform of Progressive Democracy.**  
On the 21st of July, a number of Ohio democrats who resented the failure of the regular convention to affirm the Kansas City platform met at Columbus, Hon. George A. Groot presiding, adopted a platform and placed a state ticket in the field.  
Besides reaffirming the Kansas City platform and making complimentary reference to Mr. Bryan, the platform contained the following planks:  
"We demand that all public utilities be owned and operated by the public.  
"We demand that all money that is manufactured to be used in this country as a medium of exchange, whether it be gold, silver or paper, shall be coined by the government, and distributed among the people without the intervention of banks, and that every dollar of it shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.  
"As long as the money volume is controlled by the money trust, which is the parent of all trusts, just so long will other trusts flourish, and, therefore, we are in favor of the destruction of the money trust, which can only be done by the proper increase of the volume of money. We do not lose sight of the importance of the question of imperialism, as we regard that as being involved in the money question, for without a money aristocracy to support it there can be no imperialism.  
"We demand that laws be passed by the state and nation for the purpose of destroying commercial trusts and combinations of capital organized for the

purpose of controlling prices, and, if necessary to accomplish this end, that the government take charge of their franchises for the benefit of the people.  
"We recognize that there is a movement on foot in this country among men who claim to be democrats, but who supported McKinley for president and approve of the policy of the republican party upon the money question, to get control of the democratic party, in order that they may control the organization and secure at the next democratic national convention the adoption of a platform which shall be in favor of the gold standard, and thereby attempt to eliminate the discussion of the money question as a political issue, and we denounce all such persons as traitors to the best interests of the people, and declare that they stay with the republican party, with which they have affiliated during the past five years."

**Threatened Curate Famine.**  
The future of the Church of England does not look very rosy, threatened as it is with something like a curate famine. According to what the Reverend Paul Pett, secretary of the ordination and candidates fund, says, there has been a very serious diminution in the number admitted to holy orders, this in face of the rapid growth of population.  
"This condition of affairs is largely owing to the decrease in values of benefices, which has resulted from the

fall in the price of corn, and consequently in the rent of land. Thus parents hesitate in recommending their sons to study for the church.  
"Young men may readily obtain curacies, but they may grow old without obtaining preferment, and the older they get the less their value as curates. Thus men who begin life full of hope may find themselves in painfully precarious positions in their declining days.  
Furthermore, many clergymen who would gladly send their sons to the universities to be trained for the church are unable to do so owing to the reduction of their incomes.  
Those who are well acquainted with the subject say the only way to check the threatened dearth of curates is by the legalization of old age pensions.  
An instance of this state of affairs was noted at the Trinity ordination the other day, when the number of candidates was the smallest known, only one deacon and three priests being admitted to holy orders. Try the whole matter is very serious.—St. Louis Republic.

**Alphabetical Abuse.**  
The prosecuting attorney in a lawsuit had waxed especially indignant at the defendant, whom he characterized as an "abandoned, baneful, cynical, diabolic, execrable, felonious, greedy, hateful, irresponsible, jaundiced, knavish, lazy, meddlesome, noxious, outrageous and profligate roddy."  
"The learned counsel on the other side," said the attorney for the defen-

dant, when he rose to reply, "should have put his adjective in a hat and shaken them up a little before using. You must have noticed, gentlemen of the jury, that they were in regular alphabetical order. This shows that he selected them from a dictionary, beginning with 'a.' He stopped at 'z,' but in his manner of reproducing them he has given us the 'cue' as to how he got them."  
This turned the laugh against the other lawyer and he lost the case.—London Tid Bits.

**Density of Population**  
Mr. Schoelling gives the following table comparing the density of population of ten nations and showing that only the three great countries at the head of the list have plenty of room left for the future expansion of their respective populations.  
No. Persons to 1 Sq. Mile Land  
1. Russia ..... 15  
2. United States ..... 21  
3. China ..... 95  
4. Spain ..... 96  
5. France ..... 186  
6. Germany ..... 263  
7. Italy ..... 289  
8. United Kingdom ..... 339  
9. Holland ..... 411  
10. Belgium ..... 572

**How Are Your Kidneys?**  
Dr. Hobbs' Sarsaparilla cures all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

**JUST A LITTLE OF YOUR TIME TO CONSIDER SOME FACTS ABOUT GRAIN DRILLS**  
**THEY MAY HURT, BUT NEVER YET DID AN INJUSTICE.**

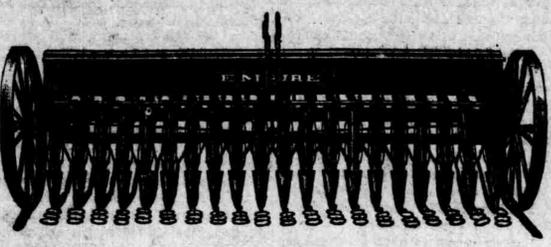
It is not our purpose herein to reiterate the claim of "BEST" made by our hundred competitors without proof of the claim, or to claim superiority by reason of a half century of existence without explaining why we have not made money enough to re-

tire on, but wish to convey to the mind of the reader some idea of the facts now existing in relation to Grain Drills now made and for sale.  
The "EMPIRE" was the first drill made with runners. An established

fact.  
Its popularity forced others to make drills like it. An apparent fact.  
There are more of them sold now annually than drills of any other make. An unquestionable fact.  
There are more of them now used than all other makes combined. A satisfactory fact to us.  
It is the greatest success in the history of grain seeding machinery. A fact acknowledged by all save competitors.

**THE DEVICE WHICH IS CREATING A REVOLUTION IN GRAIN SOWING SECURES FOR THE SEED AIR AND MOISTURE, AND FOR THE FARMERS AN INCREASED YIELD.**

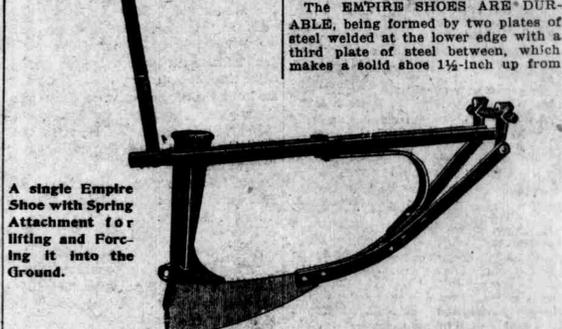
**Our 20-Shoe Grain Drill.**



The above cut shows the 20-shoe drill with chain. This is the staple size for three-horse drill. With chain covers it is of the same draft as a fifteen-hoe drill in sowing grain at the same depth. Made with two poles, four-inch tire, double neck-yoke, two truss-ropes and well braced frame. Shipped with four horse eveners and neck-yoke which can readily be changed for three horses.  
Below we give you a few reasons why the EMPIRE drill is the best. Come in and see this drill and we will show you superior points the EMPIRE DRILL has over all others. Can show you much more than we can say.  
It has tapered axles and the same gathering of the wheels at the bottom and front as a wagon, making it the lightest draft drill made and reducing the draft fully twenty-five per cent over drills that have straight axles. The axles never bend nor twist, are held solid and firm the same as axles on wagons. Its wheels will never wear in and rub, the box with our taper axle, fits the wheels, and their wheels are on straight axles. We furnish either galvanized or rubber tubing and it is the only drill in the world that will sow the same amount of wheat, oats, barley or rye per acre with the same gear in equally the same time without making any change. It does not discriminate between different grains, but only requires a change for different quantities. Its motion is continuous and positive, its feeding channel unalterable, its capacity covering the range of all requirements on the farm. Its construction simple, its accuracy of distribution unerring, and its reliability lasting and permanent.  
This idea has been the hobby for over fifty years and the work of the EMPIRE drill proves that it approaches closely if it is not a realization of the thought. It must be understood and comprehended, as we being not sow by weight, a bushel of wheat and a bushel of oats, rye or barley, vary in this respect, but they occupy the same space and so far as measurement goes are alike, and the peculiar feature of the EMPIRE is that it does not discriminate between those four grains which vary so greatly in constitution and weight, but measures them out of the drill box as accurately as if done with a sealed half bushel measure by a skilled farmer.  
It is this peculiarity which distinguishes it from all other drills and makes it a FORCED FEED. The vital principle of a grain drill is its feeding device. This element in the EMPIRE is strictly scientific and the more it is studied and understood, the more its advantages are appreciated. It is the full realization of the forced feed idea and needs no argument to sustain the claim.  
It is reliable because there is no guess work about it. Of all work on the farm the planting of seed should be the most carefully watched and accurately done.  
IT IS AS POSITIVE and as accurate as the sealed half bushel as it controls and measures the grain.  
POSITION DOES NOT EFFECT IT. It sows the same quantity going up hill, on the level or down hill.  
ITS MOTION IS SLOW, wear slight, repair costs small, and will do as good work after long service as when new.  
IT SOWS wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, peas, beans, corn, clover, timothy, millet, pumpkin and beet seed, or any other seed ever sown.  
IT IS WISE to buy a complicated drill when one that is simple can be had and do the work better?  
HOPPER BOTTOM. The bottom of the grain box is made of triangular blocks placed between each of the feed runs. This helps in sowing and is the best when seeding is finished and the drill has to be cleaned out.  
CUT-OFF VALVES for each run are placed inside of the box ready for use when wanted and out of the way when not needed.  
THE ZIG-ZAG is operated by a lever easily reached from either end, and the shoes can be set even or zig-zagged from three to six inches, which is a big advantage in trashy ground, as should the shoes occasionally gather trash under the shoes, instead of raising up the shoes, take hold of your zig-zag lever throwing the shoes either forward or back, causing them to pass over the obstruction when the drill is in motion.  
THERE IS NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES' NECKS.

The lightest in draft of all seeding machinery.  
Presses the bottom of the furrow, causing the moisture to rise and germinate the seed.  
Does not clog with stubble, weeds or trash, but presses them into the ground and passes over. Draws steadily through the soil and deposits the seed at a uniform depth.

The EMPIRE Shoe is the result of many years experience and careful study to obtain the most perfect device for forming drill furrows. It is a



A single Empire Shoe with Spring Attachment for lifting and Forcing it into the Ground.  
The lower edge, giving it sufficient width to allow seed to fall to the bottom of the furrow and supplying reserve material to draw out when the shoe requires sharpening. These shoes are tempered plow-share steel, will wear longer and scour better than the soft shoes in use on most other drills.  
The EMPIRE has either chain or pressure wheels for covers.

perfect trash rider, lighter in draft than a hoe drill or broadcast sower, something which works perfectly in wet as well as dry ground; cuts into the soil and deposits the seed where nothing else will work at all. In dry ground it secures a better yield by pressing the bottoms of the furrows which forms a perfect seed bed. Pressure of the ground below the seed secures for the grain all of the three important factors—HEAT, AIR and MOISTURE; and with even distribution and not too great depth, the best possible results will be obtained from the soil according to its state of fertility. NO DEVICE EQUALS THE EMPIRE "V" SHAPED SHOE FOR THIS PURPOSE.

The EMPIRE SHOES ARE DURABLE, being formed by two plates of steel welded at the lower edge with a third plate of steel between, which makes a solid shoe 1 1/4-inch up from

**The Spring Pressure Device**

The pressure spring is one of the most important features in a shoe drill. Upon it depends to a great extent the depth at which the grain is planted, the surmounting of obstructions by the shoes and the alignment of the rows.

A purchaser cannot be too particular in examining the spring pressure device in purchasing a drill. Should the spring be too weak or too strong, liable to break, difficult to repair or incapable of adjustment, the drill is apt to cause worry and trouble to the dealer and farmer.

**REGULAR SIZES.**  
Shoe Drills—12 to 20 Shoes, 5, 6 and 7 inches apart.  
**Prices.**

12-shoe	.....	\$6.00
14-shoe	.....	7.00
16-shoe	.....	8.00
18-shoe	.....	10.00
20-shoe	.....	11.00

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