

Happy When She Had Enough.
 We once knew a woman, an inmate of a county infirmary, who attained the ripe age of 106 years who had always been an inveterate user of tobacco, which owing to her poverty was a luxury not easily obtained. To economize in its use, she first chewed the plug and dried the quids, from which she made a tea and drank of it freely, then the residue was carefully redried for consumption in her pipe. The old lady proudly affirmed that she had never been ill.

Pure Hood's Sarsaparilla
 The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.
 Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.



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

Yes, there will be several reduced rate excursions to Hot Springs, So. Dakota, this summer.
 One fare for the round trip.
 Ask nearest Burlington Route agent for full information.

Book about Hot Springs free if you write to J. Francis, Gen'l Pass' Agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

"S. H. & M.
 or **Nothing!"**
 That's the stand to take with your dealer on the **S. H. & M.**
BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING
 question.
 If he will not supply you we will.
 "Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new book by Miss Emma M. Hopper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, sent for 25c. postage paid.
 S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

An Outcast.
 A sick Jew, 81 years of age, and poor, went to a rabbi at Barmen in Germany recently, asking for assistance, which he received. His papers showed that he was a Russian by birth and had lived 30 years in Germany. A few days later he was ordered to leave Prussian territory within four weeks, as by the treaty of 1894 with Russia he had forfeited his rights as a Russian subject in consequence of his 30 years' absence, and had not become a German.

Crops for Home Use.
 An economical mode of growing early tomatoes, melons, etc., where but a few are desired to produce crops for home use, is to use egg shells. Break the shells near the small ends, fill with rich dirt and plant a few seeds of the kind desired. The shells may be set in a shallow pan or box of bran, and placed in the sunlight on warm days, care being taken not to expose them to cold at night. When transplanting simply set the shell with the plant in the ground. The roots of the plant will soon break through the shell.

On the Same Level.
 An amusing little anecdote is told by way of illustrating the intimacy of Sir Christopher Wren, the famous architect, with Charles II.
 Sir Christopher was very short, but this fact never appeared to trouble him in the least. One day the King, on walking for the first time through his newly erected palace at Newmarket, said:
 "These rooms are too low."
 Sir Christopher marched up to the King and answered gravely:
 "An' it please your Majesty, I think them high enough."
 Whereupon the King, stooping down till his head was on a level with the little architect's, answered with a smile:
 "Upon second thoughts, I think so, too!"

What Man May Owe the Spider.
 It cannot be reasonably doubted that one of the most interesting features connected with the natural history of spiders is their habit of gaining a livelihood by spreading nets for the capture of prey. It may be that the large share of the attention of naturalists that this habit has attracted is to be attributed to the fact that it appears to be confined in the animal world to spiders and men.

This circumstance is of itself sufficiently remarkable to call for special comment; but its interest is not a little enhanced by the reflection that, since spiders made their appearance in the history of animal life vast ages before man came upon the scene, none of us can justly claim that any member of our own kind was the first in the field in the invention of the art of netting. Possibly, indeed, the oft-repeated and unavoidable observation of the efficacy of a spider's web for the purpose of catching otherwise unobtainable prey may have roused in the brain of some intelligent hunter among our ancestors the idea of the practical utility of a similar instrument for the capture of fish or other edible forms of life.

But, if this be so, civilized man has long forgotten the debt of gratitude he owes to spiders. For to the average individual among us a spider is a thing to be looked upon and spoken of with fear and dislike amounting to loathing, and to be ruthlessly destroyed when a safe chance of destruction is afforded.—Nature.

Great Snake-Swallower.
 A recent extraordinary cannibalistic performance on the part of a boa-constrictor in the London Zoological Gardens has called out from a contributor to the London Times, Mr. Arthur E. Viney, of Cape Colony, a still more remarkable story, which is apparently well-authenticated.

Near the ostrich farm of Mr. Mallerby, in that colony, the correspondent relates a large blacksnake was recently killed. As it appeared to be remarkably fat in proportion to its length, it was cut open to ascertain the reason.
 Within it was found a fellow snake almost as long as itself, and inside the yellow snake was found a good-sized blacksnake, so that the original blacksnake had swallowed one of his own kind without knowing it.
 But more than this, inside the second blacksnake were found thirty eggs, each of which contained a young snake apparently not much the worse for its temporary entombment.
 This made, therefore, a total of thirty-two snakes inside of one snake.

It is not the split milk the housewife weeps over these days—it is the sour milk.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS.

Handy Device for Stacking Hay—Three Serviceable Pruning Tools—Cost of Raising Strawberries Should Not Exceed Two Cents Per Quart.

Frame Hay Stacker.
 The frame for stacking hay, shown below, consists of two sills, 2 by 6 in. 22 ft long and placed 10 ft apart. Upon these sills rest three frames made of 2 by 4 timbers 29 ft long for the uprights and joined to the top by means of 2 by 6 in boards 8 ft long and braced at each of the upper corners with a 2



STACKING HAY FOR WINTER USE.

by 4 in scantling. From the cross piece is suspended a track for a hay fork. Hay is brought up at the end of this frame and by the proper arrangement of pulleys, the hay is easily lifted from the wagons and transferred to the stack which can be made, of course, as high as the frames. When it is desirable to move this from one portion of the field to another, simply hitch a horse to the end of each sill and pull it wherever desired. Make the sills rounding at one end so it will slip over the ground like a sled. The upright timbers are mortised firmly into the sills, thus making the whole strong and durable. If larger and higher stacks are to be built, the size of the frame can be varied accordingly. It is a very handy device if made properly, and for those who have a great deal of field stacking to do is worthy of trial.

Cost of Strawberries.
 Any intelligent farmer can grow ripe, luscious strawberries, ready for picking, at 2 cents per quart. With good cultivation, at least one hundred bushels per acre should be grown, says Thayer's Berry Bulletin. Two hundred bushels per acre is not an unusual yield, and three hundred are often produced. Fruit that can be grown so cheaply and will yield so much should be considered a necessity in every family. No one can so well afford to have berries every day in the season as the farmer. No one can have them so fresh from the vines, so ripe, so delicious and at so little cost as the farmer, and yet, as a class, none have so few.

The cost of placing berries on the market depends somewhat on locations and the manner in which it is done. For good berries, carefully picked in clean, new boxes, well packed and honestly measured, it may be estimated by the quart as follows:

Cost of growing ready for picking...	2
Picking	1 1/2
Boxes	1
Cases, packing and delivery	1
Freight or express charges	1 1/2
Commission for selling	1
Actual cost on market, per quart...	8

The commercial grower must receive his profit, after all these expenses are paid. The farmer may have his berries at first cost. He saves expenses of picking and provides a pleasure for wife and children. He saves boxes, cases, packing, freight, express and commission. Every farmer in the country and every owner of a house in the village should grow "big berries and lots of them" for family use. He may thus have them fresh from the vines in summer, and canned, dried or preserved for winter. There is no better food than ripe fruit. There is none more healthful, and at two or three cents per quart there is none cheaper.

Carrots for Horses.
 However cheap oats may be, the horseman will not neglect getting a supply of carrots to feed with them to horses in winter. Only a few daily are needed. A gentleman of our acquaintance once remarked to us that he would rather feed two quarts of carrots and four of oats to a horse at a feed than six quarts of oats without the carrots. There is not so much nutrition in the roots as this would indicate. Our friend believed there was oil in the carrot, because feeding them made the horse's coat shine just as feeding linseed meal would do. But it was the good digestion which either feed helped to secure that promoted this sleekness of coat. The food of most horses in winter is entirely too constipating. Ordinary hay is very much so. Clover hay is not open to this objection. An occasional feed of corn stalks for horses not at work is better than exclusive feeding with any kind of hay.

The Chaff of Grain.
 Whenever a grain is threshed the larger part of the chaff will usually be found under the carrier. The tined forks will not take up all the chaff as it drops through the tines. It is at this place in the stack that stock will always begin to eat into the stack. Very often they will eat so far as to endanger the stack tipping over and burying them. It is a wasteful way to feed stock anyway. Careful farmers will throw the chaff aside at the foot of the stack while threshing, and when the barn is cleared of grain gather as much of it as they can save in the barn for winter. It is an excellent supplement to the hay and corn fodder, and will be eaten to some extent by animals that have grain as part of their ration. The chaff of grain is the part farthest from the root and the

part that turns to woody fibre last. In this, while it is growing, is concentrated the nutrition that is afterwards changed into grain. When grain is cut part of this nutrition remains in the chaff, which is, therefore, richer in nutritive value than the portion of straw near the root.

Enjoy Life as It Comes.
 One great cause of failure in any agricultural specialty is that the farmer may not only fail to understand the business but is not in love with it. As J. H. Hale well says, you must plant your trees in your heart as well as in the soil if you expect them to thrive and be profitable, both in money and in pleasure. The two go together. How much there is to think about in this. The man who loves his business gets some fun out of it, even when he fails to make money. And it is this enjoyment of life that we need to give more attention to. The almighty dollar is all right in its place, but we need not warp our lives in the struggle for it. No dweller on the farms or in the rural homes of this continent need be so poor as to deny himself or his family the pleasures of art and literature, which in these days of cheap prices can be had for a song, or the satisfactions of religion which no money can buy, or the happiness of a sunny disposition which can be acquired by persistent training if not inherited.—Farm and Home.

Three Devices for Pruning.
 Numerous have been the inventions for enabling a person to stand upon the ground and prune small branches from the tops of trees, or from other situations out of reach. Some of these machines work fairly well when the branch is small and easily cut off, but they fail more or less in the case of more serious pruning. A simple device is shown in the engraving that is easily made at home, and that will do good work, even if the branch to be cut out is quite large. It is a square, or round, pole of any desired length, of hard wood, with a narrow, sharp little saw fitted firmly into one end of it. Such a saw can be made out of a thin strip of steel, or a piece of an old narrow saw can be utilized. The other saw figured is an ordinary hand saw, with a portion of the back cut out to permit easy working where the space for using a saw is limited. No one will realize until he uses such a saw how much of a convenience it is in this



SERVICEABLE PRUNING TOOLS.

shape. The other device is for use in cutting out blackberry and raspberry canes. A thin bit of steel, or a scythe point bent into the proper shape by a blacksmith, is firmly fastened to a short wooden handle. With a stout buckskin or enfskin glove, or mitten, upon the left hand and this implement in the right, one is well equipped to rapidly remove all undesirable canes from the blackberry and raspberry rows.

Good Stock Will Always Pay.
 With the present low prices for farm animals and farm produce in general can higher prices be expected for blooded stock? This is a difficult question, yet can anyone explain why such fabulous prices (\$500 to \$1,000 per head) are paid for Poland China breeding stock when fat hogs are selling so very cheaply? Is it unreasonable to suppose that other breeds of stock may also be profitable provided they are really useful? Good stock well bred and possessing individual merit can scarcely be raised at a loss, unless a crazy selous breeder and a great number begin producing one breed! The good sow is the only one that pays a profit in these days of low prices for the best quality of baiter. The average cow that yields only 100 to 150 pounds of butter a year makes her owner poorer every day she lives; the 200 to 300-pound cow makes him richer every day. Which sort are yours? The best blood was never cheaper and in our judgment will not be as cheap again for years to come.

The Extravagance of Putting Off.
 In no line of business does the habit of procrastination work greater havoc than in farming. Last winter's reading, study and attendance upon farmers' institutes, says the National Stock man, convinced many a man that he should, by all means, have some improved implements for his spring operations. Just then was the time to decide upon the ones to be used, and then the time to place the order. Those who delayed until spring was at hand found their orders delayed in the filling, causing loss of time, and, perhaps, were compelled to work the entire season at a disadvantage. A year's time lost was the result of the delay. And your wife may have decided that in the interest of comfort and economy you would put a furnace in your house for the coming winter. Have you done so? If not, better do so at once, or you will have yourself again among the list of procrastinators.

Missing Trees in Orchard.
 It is very rare that a bearing orchard has its full complement of trees. It is best that it should be so. Most orchards are set with the trees too closely together, and the thinning out by destruction of an occasional one leaves the remainder with a better chance for sun and air and a larger range for their roots. It is very hard to get a new tree to grow thriftily, when surrounded by those in bearing. Their roots fill all the vacant spaces, and if the attempt is made to manure the young tree heavily and so give it a better chance, it only results in a greater concentration of the feeding roots of its rivals at that point.

Geographical Lore.
 Nienna is 4,115 miles from Washington.
 Chicago is 900 miles west of New York.
 Boston and New York are 217 miles apart.
 Tuscan, Ariz., is 1,608 miles from St. Louis.
 Cairo is 5,848 miles southeast of Washington.
 Gibraltar is 3,150 miles southeast of Washington.

Just for the Slight of Blood.
 Every bull killed in a Mexican bull fight is allowed to gore two horses if he will. The Mexicans love the sight of blood and applaud frantically when the poor horses are torn open. The horses used for the purpose are a most miserable lot. The owner gets three dollars in American money for each horse sent into the ring and \$12 additional if the animal is killed. A Mexican dollar is worth about fifty-five cents in American money.

The special feature of the new summer fabrics is the transparent effect, and grenadine, gauze crepe de chine, examine, and canvas are all in vogue. Etamine was in fashion ten years ago, and quite as popular then as crepon last year.

Now that the season of cooling drinks is at hand buy a glass lemon squeezer if you wish to know how to make a lemonade easily.

A grass linen gown can be made more expensive than a silk one.

Hall's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—E. L. Baker, 425 Bight sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '96.

To mend nearly a very large hole in fine woven underwear, baste a piece of netting over the opening and darn it. When finished but close the edges of net uncovered. Thus mended, the garment will be stronger than when new and look far neater than if darned in the ordinary way.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural luster, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late, apply Hall's Hair Restorer, a sure remedy.

Few cooks understand the knack of beating the whites of eggs easily. A wire egg beater is the best beater. Have the eggs cold, and always add a pinch of salt to them before commencing to beat. They should be light and dry, and that means to put air into them, so at each stroke with the beater lift it from the eggs, and the work will be quickly accomplished.

Just in His Line.
 They met in a dark alley.
 "Your money or your life!" demanded the highwayman.
 The man in the silk hat gave up his money, and drew him into conversation.
 When the highwayman emerged from the alley he stopped to count his money. It was gone, his own with it—every cent.
 The man in the silk hat was a San Antonio criminal lawyer.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
 Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

A 16-year-old girl that giggles is bad enough, but a boy of that age who knows it all is a still more awful abomination.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and 50 trial bottles free to Physicians, sent to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The woman who moves out of the corner seat in the open car for the benefit of an incoming passenger is as scarce as a white crow.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c bottle.

Consideration for domestics as a rule results in better service.

Of course it's imitated—anything good always is—that's endorsement, not a pleasant kind, but still endorsement. HIRES Root-beer is imitated.

Made only by The Chlorine & Iodine Co., Philadelphia. A 25c package makes a salve. Sold everywhere.

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 Positively cured with vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousands cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of marvelous cures sent FREE. Ten Days Treatment Furnished Free by Mail. No. 6, GREEN ISLAND SPECIALISTS ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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Through Yellowstone Park on a bicycle.
 A TRIP WORTH TAKING.

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"It's a Good Thing. Push it Along."

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"Brevity Is the Soul of Wit."
 Good Wife, You Need

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Pill Clothes.
 The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy, they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.
 More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.