

Popular Science Clippings.
 Lenehock and Humboldt both say that a single pound of the finest spider webs would reach around the world.
 The bones of the skull are arched because in that form the greatest strength is combined with the least weight and quantity of material.
 When water freezes it expands with a force estimated at 30,000 pounds per square inch. No material has been found which can withstand this pressure.
 Home-tried lard is better and firmer than that which can be bought and does not require a great deal of time. To prevent lard from becoming rancid add some table salt to the lard when it is hot, in proportion of one teaspoonful of salt to each quart of liquid lard, and cook a few moments after the salt is added.
 Word comes from all quarters that the neatest and most satisfactory dye for coloring the beard a brown or black is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.
 The average maid needs to be taught that the washing of china and glass is more of an art than she realizes. The dishes should be cleaned with a piece of bread crust instead of the usual knife which will scratch fine dishes. Neatly pile them together before preparing the water, and then the work does not appear to be a burden.

Feed Hood's Sarsaparilla

Your nerves upon rich, red blood and you will not be nervous. Blood is made rich and pure by Hood's Pills are always reliable. 25 cents.
The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.
KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.
 Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
 He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.
 A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.
 When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains like needles passing through them the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.
 If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.
 No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

CURES
Wounds, Bruises, Sunburn, Sprains, Lameness, Insect Bites, and ALL PAIN.

After hard WORK or EXERCISING rub with it to AVOID LAMENESS.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES
 -Weak, Watery, Worthless.
POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT
 CURES PILES.
 POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York

The St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R.
 IN THE **SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE**
 TO ALL PORTS
NORTH AND EAST SOUTH
 And in connection with the Union Pacific System IS THE FAVORITE ROUTE To California, Oregon and all Western Ports. For information regarding rates, etc., call on or address any agent or
 M. P. ROBINSON, JR., Gen. Pass. Agt.
 Gen'l. Manager, St. Joseph, Mo.

Through Yellowstone Park on a bicycle.

A TRIP WORTH TAKING.

Write to J. Francis, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb., for booklet giving full information about cost, roads, etc.
OPIUM Habit Cured. See in 1871. Thousands cured. Cheap and best cure. Price 75c. U. S. Patent. Dr. J. C. King, York, Pa.
 N. E. U. No. 408-82. York, Pa.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEMENTS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Hints by a Practical Farmer on Stacking Hay—Small Fruits Properly Cultivated Are Profitable—How to Kill Caterpillars—General Farm Notes.

How to Stack Hay.
 If hay must be exposed to the weather, then clearly it should be so stacked that the damage will be the least possible. To make a stack entirely of clover is but to invite heavy damage. If a load or two of timothy is put on the top, the damage will probably be reduced one-half. Clover does not shed rain well; timothy does. To put the stack directly on the ground, no matter of what grass or clover it is made, is needlessly to incur damage. A foundation of old rails or poles can easily be made. Be careful that the foundation is solid. The greatest secret in making a good hay stack, or any other stack, is to keep the center full and high and well trampled down. Then when the stack settles, the outside will settle most and will soon droop, and rain will always be conducted to the outside of the stack. If the center is not kept high and well trampled down, it will be lower than the outside when the stack has settled, for as the most weight is on the center, it will settle most; and the water will be conducted toward the center of the stack and the hay will be spoiled. Another important point in building a good hay stack is to have the hay toward the outside of the stack lie parallel with lines drawn from the center to the outside of the stack, and not at an angle to those lines. The bunches of hay put on the outside course of the stack should be nicely straightened, so they will lie as recommended. Yet another point is never drive a stake in the top of the stack to hold it down. The stake will pull the hay down that it is contact with, forming a basin at the top to receive the water and conduct it into the sack. The proper way to hold the top on is with light poles tied in pairs with pieces of binder twine or rope about two feet long and hung over the top of the stack. Care should be taken to have the poles composing each pair of very nearly the same weight, else the top will be pulled to one side.—John M. Stahl, in Country Gentleman.

Small Fruit for Farmers.
 The reason that the average farmer would give for not growing berries is that he thinks it would not be profitable. It cannot be doubted that he is right upon this point if he should undertake to handle the business according to methods employed in the raising of his ordinary field crops. To raise berries of any kind successfully requires that intensive cultivation be adopted. But because the farmer has long been in the habit of employing the rather loose methods that apply to general farm crops does not signify that he cannot make a good use of the more intensive methods suitable to these specialties. The farmer who has had no experience in intelligent garden making and in the growing of small fruits can have no adequate notion concerning the value of well-prepared seed-beds for such things to be given with, and of frequent and clean cultivation later. These are the secrets at the bottom of success with any and all kinds of berry-growing. Of course, there must be an intelligent selection of locality. The hills are particularly adapted to the growing of small fruits as offering protection from untimely frosts. Outside this consideration it lies mostly with the intelligent and experienced mind of man to control the conditions favorable to the growth of these fruits, and it has always seemed to us that the cultivation of a plot of ground set to berries would form an agreeable diversion from the general field work on the farm.—Nebraska Farmer.

To Kill Caterpillars.
 A better way to kill caterpillars than by rubbing by hand or by burning with kerosene is to use the following method: When the caterpillars first commence their web, as soon as it is visible take a pail with soft soap and make a strong suds. Have a pole of proper length to reach the nests, with a swab or sponge fastened to the small end. Go through the orchard. Insert the swab in the pail and wipe off the nest. The suds is like fire to the worms and good for the trees. This is a very easy way to kill the caterpillars.

Fowls in One Flock.
 Fifty or sixty fowls in a flock are about as many as can be safely kept together in one flock. Shall we conclude, then, that fifty or sixty fowls are all that one man can keep with profit? Not by any means. If he has room enough he can keep as many flocks as he can watch over, take good care of, protect against vermin and disease, supply with suitable food and afford sufficient space for good air and healthful exercise, and especially for roosting without crowding.

Hints About Horses.
 In cleaning them, if they will not stand the currycomb well, get a five or ten cent brush made of broom corn, used for scrubbing in the house; they are very stiff. If horses are troubled with the scratches, mix two parts lard and one part gunpowder thoroughly, and apply on the place affected; it is cheap and effective. So manage your stables as to save all the urine, as it is very valuable; have cement floors if possible. Do not feed too much hay, and avoid watering immediately after feeding a horse much of a dinner. If you have whole rye, you can feed a little, and save expense and trouble of grinding it, to young horses only.

Use good snaps on lines and side straps at least, and by so doing save time, which is money on a farm. Farmers need to be cautioned about watering horses when heated.—Orange Jueld Farmer.

The Mole.
 A writer says: "It is not probable that the mole eats vegetable matter in any form. I have kept numbers of moles confined where they could not get any food except what I gave them. Vegetable food in all the various forms in which they are accused of eating it was kept before them, and was also offered to and put in direct contact with them. Potatoes, bulbs, tender roots of various classes of plants, sweet corn that had been sprouted, sweet corn kindly to sprout and seeds of various kinds, and although ravenously hungry and dying of starvation they would not eat such food. I have starved them to death in these experiments."

Removing Unfruitful Trees.
 There are in many orchards trees that are from some cause unfruitful and therefore unprofitable. If after due trial of better treatment the tree does not respond, no time should be lost in removing it, not by cutting it down, but by digging it out. This is not so difficult as would be thought. The trunk and branches of the tree act as a lever, and with some cutting of the roots with an old ax the tree may be pulled over by hitching a team to a chain connected with a branch as far up as the chain will reach. A little work with the ax at the roots will help the team very much. It is much easier to dig out a tree than a stump, and it is much better than cutting the tree down and leaving the stump in the way until it rots out.

Feeding Charcoal.
 Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were at the same time confined in another pen and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of very fine pulverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in the pen. The eight were killed the same day, and there was a difference of 1½ pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat being superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

Cheep cow Not Profitable.
 There is no disadvantage in having a cow that is an "easy keeper," that is, one that consumes comparatively a small amount of food. A cow that is to produce a large quantity of milk must eat enough to enable her to make the milk. She cannot produce something from nothing. A good cow must necessarily be a good feeder, and that is one of the merits claimed for the best breeds. Not only should a cow have a good appetite, but her food should be of the best, so as to derive as much from her as possible.

Farm Notes.
 The Holstein-Friesian Association of America offers a special prize of \$125, open to registered Holstein-Friesian only, at the New York State Fair, the milk and butter test to be conducted on the fair grounds.
 The good farmer is proved by the steady appreciation of his crops. Any one may reap an ample harvest from a fertile virgin soil; the good farmer alone grows good crops at first and better and better ever afterward.
 Black-cap raspberries are propagated by buying the tips, which take root and become the young plants for the next planting. After they are rooted they are then separated from the parent vine by cutting. Red raspberries are propagated by the old plants sending up new ones from the roots.
 Wool will keep in the best condition when stored in a somewhat damp place, says the American Sheep Breeder. The best place is a dry subcellar half above the ground, and that may be well aired. When too dry, wool is hard to the feel and brittle and loses its natural softness and curl.
 The rail fence, with its numerous corners and large space occupied, may be apparently cheaper than one of wire, but when the saving of land and destruction of weeds is considered the wire fence is much cheaper. The weeds that frequently overrun a farm are propagated on the spaces taken up by the rail fence.
 Dairying has never been overdone. There is a large amount of poor butter and cheese marketed, but the dairyman who sends only choice articles to market and increases his product by the use of cows that are capable of giving good results will always have a profit no matter how many others are in the business.
 Hogs will make a very fair growth with good clover pasture, but will gain much more rapidly if they can have in addition, all the slops they can eat. Middlings and milk make one of the cheapest and best feeds for growing pigs, and they can be given all they can eat twice a day with profit.
 If rats infest the barn fill a tight barrel half full of rye and other grain, and give them a treat for a fortnight, placing a board against the barrel for easy access. Some night substitute water for the grain, leaving enough of the latter on top to deceive, and the results may astonish you. Moreover, the rats will leave that barn for months.
 When the eager, hungry flies torment the cow and make her restless at milking time, do not vent epithets against the animal, nor punch her with a stool, but take with you to the yard or stable a thin sheet to cover her back, and a sponge dipped into an effusion of tansy or wormwood in water, or moistened with kerosene oil, and rub it over the cow's legs. She will evince her gratitude in an unmistakable way, and the pail will be the gainer.

VASTNESS OF ST. PETER'S

It Produces Almost the Effect of Terror on the Mind.

The building is so far beyond any familiar proportions that at first sight all details are lost upon its broad front. The mind and judgment are dazed and staggered. The earth should not be able to bear such weight upon its crust without cracking and bending like an overloaded table. On each side the colonnades run curving out like giant arms, always open to receive the nations that go up there to worship. The dome broods over all, like a giant's head motionless in meditation.
 The vastness of the structure takes hold of a man as he issues from the street by which he has come from Sant' Angelo. In the open space in the square and in the ellipse between the colonnades and on the steps, two hundred thousand men could be drawn up in rank and file, horse and foot and guns. Excepting it is on some special occasion, there are rarely more than two or three hundred persons in sight. The paved emptiness makes one draw a breath of surprise, and human eyes seem too small to take in all the flatness below, all the breadth before, and all the height above.
 Taken together, the picture is too big for convenient sight. The impression itself moves unthinkingly in the cramped brain. A building almost five hundred feet high produces a monstrous effect upon the mind. Set down in words, a description of it conveys no clear conception; seen for the first time, the impression produced by it cannot be put into language. It is something like a shock to the intelligence, perhaps, and not altogether a pleasant one. Carried beyond the limits of a mere mistake, exaggeration becomes caricature; but when it is magnified beyond humanity's common measures, it may acquire an element approaching to terror. The awe-striking giants of mythology were but magnified men. The first sight of St. Peter's affects one as though, in the every-day streets, walking among one's fellows, one should meet with a man forty feet high.—Century.

Gems of Expression.
 Julian Ralph says that when he was taking a trip on a Louisiana bayou, he and a friend reclined on some sacks of freight, the better to enjoy comfort and the scenery. There they attracted the attention of the roustabouts, or colored porters, who talked freely to one another about the strangers as they passed, bowed under back-bending loads.
 "Hi'm!" said one. "Guess dem gemmen been steamboatin' befo'. Never seen white folks lay round on de freight that way. Seen niggers do it, though."
 Sometimes their comments on the existing state of things were very laughable. On this steamer the poor fellows had a night of almost incessant work on the heels of a day of frequent landings. They were tired, and this was their brief discussion of the situation:
 "I don't work on dis yer boat no mo'," said one.
 "Work on dis boat!" exclaimed another. "I wouldn't work agin on dis boat of she was loaded with griddle-cakes an' de molasses was drippin' ober de sides."
 "I," said the first speaker, "I wouldn't work agin on dis yer boat e' she was loaded wid rabbits an' de was all jumpin' off."
 With this word-picture of a boat's cargo which was able to unload itself, the roustabouts threw a sack of grain upon his shoulders and slouched up the gangplank, apparently unconscious that he had said anything at all humorous or uncommon.

One Thing at a Time.
 The last King of Hanover, before that state was incorporated into the Prussian kingdom, was for many years blind. There was living at the court an English lady, Mrs. Duncan Stewart, who, with her wit and learning, entertained his majesty.
 The blind king delighted in her conversation, and for many years she would save up every interesting story she heard so as to tell it to him. It is remembered that one day she was telling him a story as they were out driving together. Suddenly the horses started, and the carriage seemed about to upset.
 "Why do you not go on with your story?" said the king.
 "Because, sir, the carriage is just going to upset."
 "That is the coachman's affair," said the king; "do you go on with your story."

Must Have Cake.
 The cheap restaurant started by the Clark Thread Co., of Newark, N. J., for the benefit of its employees has been abandoned because the employees failed to patronize it. The restaurant was started last fall and was run at a loss for seven or eight months. During the winter the patronage was encouraging, but when warm weather came the trade diminished. The object of the restaurant was to encourage the operatives, and the girls especially, to eat sustaining and wholesome food prepared in a scientific manner, but the young women resented the absence of crullers, doughnuts and pie, and sneered at the nourishing stews, soups, etc. The prices were very low and the quality of the food was of the best, while there was considerable variety. The absence of pie and cake doomed the enterprise, however.

Prudence.
 "The audience is calling for you," said the young tragedian's manager.
 "Are you sure I'm the person they want?"
 "Of course."
 "Well, go out and study the expressions on their faces and tell me what you think they want with me."—Washington Star.

Facts for Farmers.

The meanness of human nature are a bar to co-operative effort. There is too much pig nature in the combinations.
 Nothing pays better on the farm than to keep accurate accounts—to know what is raised at a loss and what yields profit.
 Be sure to get the bulletins from the agricultural experiment stations. They are doing important work. Keep touch with it.

A Beautiful Illustrated Book Free
 "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," we all know, and have learned to admire a well, but when an object of admiration carries with it a large measure of useful information in addition to its artistic merit, its intrinsic value becomes very much enhanced. In our last week's issue there appeared an advertisement announcing that The John M. Smyth Co., Chicago, would send free to all applicants their elegant new and massive 400-page illustrated catalogue. The John M. Smyth Company is the largest furniture and house-furnishing establishment in the world. Their new catalogue is a marvel of the printer's finest art, as well as an encyclopedia of information pertaining to all kinds of home, office and hotel furnishing. Illustrations run in profusion through the book, and prices are given for everything. This great book—a perfect standard work on house and office furnishing—should be in every home of our land. It will be shipped free by express, charges prepaid, to all who write for it to
 THE JOHN M. SMYTH CO.,
 150 to 168 West Madison Street, Chicago.

Tailors and dressmakers are at the season having the hardest time of the year. Customers have flown to seashore and mountains with the finery that in many cases is yet to be paid for, while no orders at mid-summer are coming in to supply ready cash.
 The woman whose heart is so tender that she would not kill a fly must be impervious to the early morning annoyance that drives the most devout Christian to the verge of profanity.

Insanity Not Increasing.

In an article in The Yale Medical Journal Dr. Edwin A. Down combats the popular impression that insanity is increasing. He says that the last 20 years, shown by the official records, is comparatively trifling and is more than accounted for by the change in conditions which has resulted in sending to insane asylums many persons who were previously kept in almshouses or in private families and not reckoned in making up the record of the insane.

TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM
 Effectually yet gently, when constive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

This is a wise bit of advice to the summer girl: Do nothing that will give the hotel gossips a topic for discussion.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
 Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

A new engagement ring consists of three bands set with jewels. One line represents the fiancée's birth stone, a second line boasts the birth stone of her betrothed, while the center circle is of diamonds, the emblems of innocence.

We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. The Piso Co., Warren, Pa.

The trimmed chemise does away with the separate corset cover and skirt that made a double thickness at the waist line.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c bottle.

Some people act as though cucumbers were deadly poison, when in reality they are quite healthful if prepared properly.

It Was Before the Day of SAPOLIO They Used to Say "Woman's Work Is Never Done."

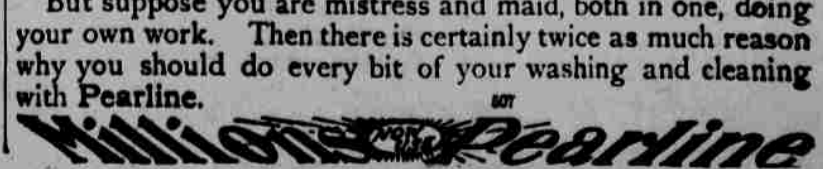


"A Bicycle Built for Two." Battle Ax PLUG

Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

Mistress and Maid

both have their part in the great savings that come from Pearlina. Suppose you're the mistress. There's the economy of it—the saving of time, etc., and the actual money that's saved by doing away with that steady wear and tear on everything washed. Suppose you're the maid. There's the saving of labor; the absence of rubbing; the hardest part of the housework made easier and pleasanter.
 But suppose you are mistress and maid, both in one, doing your own work. Then there is certainly twice as much reason why you should do every bit of your washing and cleaning with Pearlina.



Millions of Pearlina