

The Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
 Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe celebrated her 83rd year some weeks ago amid almost national rejoicings. The general health of the famous authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is better than it was on her birthday last year; her appetite is excellent, and her strength such that she is to be seen daily during fine weather walking about the pretty neighborhood of Hartford, her Connecticut home. Mrs. Stowe's physical powers are remarkable, in view of her advanced years, and no doubt her fondness for outdoor life has done much to keep her in such good condition.

Like a Venomous Serpent
 Hidden in the grass, malaria waits our approach, to spring at and fasten its fangs upon us. There is, however, a certain antidote to its venom which renders it powerless for evil. Hostetter's "Cure for Biliousness" is this acknowledged and world-famed specific, and it is, besides this, a thorough curative for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, in its groups and nervousness. In convalescence and age it is very serviceable.

The discussion of the liquor question is an important feature of the North American Review for October. Drs. Waide and Walsh describing in the light of English statistics the influence of environment in developing the drink habit, and the Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal church in New York city, advocating in "The Saloon and the Sabbath," the enforcement of the present excise law in New York.

Not the Expected Answer.
 Jones asked his wife, "Why is a husband like dough?" He expected she would give it up, and was going to tell her it was "because a woman needs him," but she said it was because he was hard to get off her hands." Then the domestic entente cordiale was ruffled.—Boston Globe.

Nerves and Blood

Are inseparably connected. The former depend simply, solely, solidly upon the latter. If it is pure they are properly fed and there is no "nervousness." If it is impure they are fed on refuse and the horrors of nervous prostration result. Feed the nerves on pure blood. Make pure blood and keep it pure by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the most effective family cathartic.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Is unquestionably a most valuable FOOD in the sick room, where either little one or adult needs delicate, nourishing diet!!
 Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!
 John Carle & Sons, New York.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills

will cure

Kidney Troubles

and blood troubles, Bright's disease, inflammation of kidneys, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, backache, headache, sleeplessness, anemia, dizziness, etc., by curing the kidneys.

TAKEPILL.

Hobb's Little Liver Pills Don't Grip.

Dr. Hobb's Little Liver Pills

will cure

Stomach Troubles

heartburn, constipation, indigestion, flatulence, bad breath, palpitations, loss of appetite, etc. by gently acting on the liver and bowels. Purely vegetable and the only liver pills that don't grip.

Druggists sell these. Write for free book.

HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Chicago, San Francisco.

PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM

is excellent for all throat inflammations and for asthma. Cross-cutting will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it quickly soothes the rough, inflamed membrane, assisting nature in restoring soothed tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c per bottle; Pineola, 25c at Druggists. In quantities of \$2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount. ELY BROTHERS, 54 Warren St., New York.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

"My sister was afflicted with a severe case of scrofula. Our doctor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla as being the best blood-purifier within his experience. We gave her this medicine, and a complete cure was the result."—Wm. O. JENKINS, Dewese, Neb.

It cured these two.

IT WILL CURE YOU TOO.

Shells for Wall Pockets.
 "I have often wondered," said a fisherman, "that somebody didn't fix up a lot of horseshoe crab shells and put them on the market as wall pockets. They are commonly used for that purpose in fishermen's houses for catfish and for slipper holders, and very pretty they are, too. The horseshoe crab is in two parts, joined by a hinge across the back about two-thirds of the way from the front. In making a wall pocket the rear part of the shell is cut away; that leaves the top of the shell as it hangs, crescent-shaped. A hole is bored in each part of the crescent for the ends of the cord or ribbon that is to support the shell, which is backed with pasteboard. Some dye them with aniline dyes, but oftener they simply varnish them, showing the natural color of the shell, which is a dark brown.—New York Sun.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.
 As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure, be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists; price, 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Sonn Managed It.
 A Liverpool merchant recently went to his head clerk and said: "John, I owe about £10,000, and all I possess is £4,000, which is locked up in the safe. I have been thinking that this is the right time to make an assignment, but what plausible pretext I can give my creditors, I know not. You have plenty of brains; think the matter over and let me have your decision in the morning." The clerk promised to do so. On entering the office the next morning the merchant found the safe open, the money gone, and in its place a letter which read as follows: "I have taken the £4,000 and have gone to South America. It is the best excuse you can give your creditors."—London Tid-Bits.

FITS—All Fits Stopped Free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No matter the history, cause, nervousness, tremor, or other symptoms, 21c per bottle. Sold by Dr. Kline, 233 Arch St., Philadelphia.

A Busy Man.
 Hugh Tudor, of Dawn, Mo., strives to combine business with humor. On his business envelopes is printed the following in one corner: "If not called for within ten days, return to Hugh Tudor, Dawn, Mo., secretary of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Co. of Livingston County, and secretary of the Second Congressional Cyclone, Tornado and Wind Storm Co.," and the following additional statement appears in another corner: "I sell insurance against accidents, fire, death, wind storms, high floods, tornadoes, loss of sleep, loss of rent, poverty and 24 husbands, and issue bond insurance."

A Lazy Husband.
 A country newspaper reports a brief colloquy between a woman and her lazy husband. She was busy, and the baby was crying, and the man, so far as appears, was doing nothing. "John," she said, "I wish you would rock the baby." "Oh, bother," was the answer, "why should I rock the baby?" "Why, because he isn't very well and I have this mending to do. Besides, half of him belongs to you anyhow, and you ought to be willing to help take care of him." "Well, half of him belongs to you, too, and you can rock your half and let my half holler."

"AMONG THE OZARKS"
 The Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of South Missouri scenery, including the famous Oden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains to fruit raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and homeseeker looking for a farm and a home.

Mailed free. Address, J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.

An important paper, "The Future in Relation to American Naval Power," is contributed to the October Harper's by Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., who advocates the maintenance of a strong navy, not only for national defence, but for the promotion of the interests of the United States in the international complications which are certain to arise in the near future through the growing importance of China and Japan and the approaching absorption of all the unclaimed islands of the sea by the great powers of the world.

The Teeth.
 "Even absolutely clean teeth will decay," said a dentist, "but constant care in this respect greatly prolongs the life of a tooth. The general health usually has a good deal to do with it. People used to think that it was a useless expenditure to have children's teeth filled before the arrival of the second set, but more of them are being educated to the fact that the longer the first set is preserved the better the quality of the second set will be. Every child, as soon as he is able to handle a brush, should have one and be taught to use it regularly."

Marriage is a failure whenever it is a disappointment.

IS ABOVE THE WORLD.

SOUTHERN WOMAN WITH A BEAUTIFUL CHARACTER.

Mrs. Livingston Mimms, a Lady of Culture and Refinement, Embraces the New Faith and is Surrounded by Intelligent Followers.



MRS. LIVINGSTON MIMMS, of Atlanta, Ga., is a unique figure. The disciples of a new faith or a new art are generally called, and often are, fanatics. They seldom come from the inner circle of conventional society, for conventional society is opposed to anything save conventionality. Mrs. Mimms, however, was some years ago a leading social figure. The disciples of a new faith or a new art are generally called, and often are, fanatics. They seldom come from the inner circle of conventional society, for conventional society is opposed to anything save conventionality. Mrs. Mimms, however, was some years ago a leading social figure. The disciples of a new faith or a new art are generally called, and often are, fanatics. They seldom come from the inner circle of conventional society, for conventional society is opposed to anything save conventionality. Mrs. Mimms, however, was some years ago a leading social figure.



MRS. LIVINGSTON MIMMS.

ly to improve. She is an extremely receptive and sympathetic woman, and she became absorbed with the idea of spiritual power. This power she did not claim as part of her human personality, but as the gift of the Creator. The faith of Christian science, as she expounds it, is a beautiful one. It is the non-acceptance of evil either through the mind or body. Her creed is that to the human being whose soul strength is fully developed there can be no sin, no pain, no death. She takes the idea of death as it is taught in the Bible, literally translating it as a transition to immortal life. She does not believe in wearing weeds of woe for the dead; her faith is one of cheerfulness. She refuses to entertain in her own mind the idea of evil. She says that the millennium will come when the creatures of this earth throw off the acknowledgment of sin and death; then, and only then, will they enter into their heritage of immortal life.

This is her creed as nearly as I can expound it, and its verity she claims to have tested now for ten years in her own life. He health has become perfect since she espoused it and she has seemed to become younger ever day under its influence. As soon as she became convinced that Christian science was for her the greatest truth that life held, her own life changed materially. She practically gave up the world. She relinquished social honors and pleasures. To the poor and needy she devoted her time and money, responding to every call made upon her. Her whole time is now devoted to humanity.

At first Mrs. Mimms found her faith a difficult matter. When she first expounded her belief there were many to criticize and scoff. Of this fact she herself says: "I have borne everything; the disapprobation of friends, the ridicule of strangers. I am the last one in the world to have braved such things under ordinary circumstances, but my belief was stronger and greater than it all. I had found the truth and nothing could make me relinquish it." Gradually followers came to her. Converts, however, have come from the ranks of serious reading and thinking people. At first she held her meetings every Friday and Sunday in a small room in the center of the city. Soon

that became inadequate for the crowds which assembled to hear her, and so the quarters were moved to a handsome building on Peachtree street. Some months ago word went forth from Mrs. Eddy that the disciples of Christian science were to give no more talks or sermons, but were to read from the book on that faith and expound its meaning. She still occasionally reads at the rooms and has private talks with her friends on science.

Mrs. Mimms is the wife of Major Livingston Mimms, a southerner of wealth and distinction, whose daughter is Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the woman's department of the Cotton States and International Exposition. Now and then Mrs. Mimms will attend a dinner or luncheon, and this is considered a rare treat to her old friends. Mrs. Mimms' snow white hair makes a sort of halo about her forehead. Her complexion is as clear as a child's, and her eyes are almost as babyish. She is always well dressed, blue and lilac being the shades she chiefly favors. She is not old in spirit, for she has lived up to her faith that there is no age or sorrow or death to those whose souls have attained the highest strength. MAUDE ANDREWS.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Brief Sketch of a Man Now in the Public Eye.
 William Collins Whitney was born in North Conway, Mass., July 5, 1841. His father was Scotch, his mother was Irish. They were well-to-do people and their son found no barriers in the way of completing the education begun in a country school house. In his seventeenth year he entered Yale College and made rapid progress in the department of classics. He graduated from that university with honors in July, 1863. The practice of law at that time was considered among the most honorable of professions, as well as the



WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

most lucrative, and it did not take the young graduate long to decide that it would be the proper occupation for him to engage in. He accordingly entered the Harvard law school, from which he graduated in 1865. Shortly afterward, to use an expression common among lawyers nowadays, he "hung out his shingle" in New York city. He was tolerably successful and won the good counsel of men like Samuel J. Tilden, Francis Kernan and others. In 1875 he became corporation counsel of New York and served until 1882. That was the only political post he held previous to his appointment as secretary of the navy in 1885. He served until the end of the first Cleveland administration, 1889. He succeeded in having Cleveland renominated in Chicago in 1892,



WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

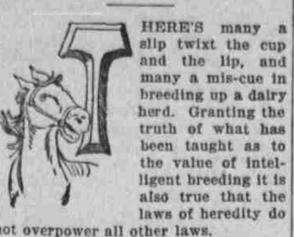
and is himself a candidate for the presidential nomination next year. He has the support of Cleveland. Mr. Whitney is worth several millions of dollars.

His Dream Book.
 "Let me congratulate you on the success of your dream book," said Mr. Dukane to a rising young author. "My dream book?" repeated the author in surprise. "Well, I fell asleep while reading it and dreamed lots of things before I waked up."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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



HERE'S many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, and many a mis-cue in breeding up a dairy herd. Granting the truth of what has been taught as to the value of intelligent breeding it is also true that the laws of heredity do not overpower all other laws. The most efficient rule in improving a breed of hogs is the "sled stake rule." That is, use a sled stake on all pigs not filling the requirements, and the others will all fill the requirements. In a milder form this same rule sends to the packing house all of one class and reserves as breeders the others. This sorting out is a positive necessity in all kinds of farming, saving seed, grain, raising hogs, growing a beef herd, or growing a dairy herd. Progress is possible only by selection. The rule that "like produces like" is not true when cut down to absolute limits. If it were, progress would be impossible. Retrogression and progression would both be unknown were the rule of like produces like absolute. We could only average things by mixing, and could not improve a breed nor even make a new one. But like produces like, with a variation. Some will be better than the parents, some poorer. The sled stake rule will keep the herd up to the highest excellence, or selecting the best for keeping and discarding all the others. Sometimes a man finds his dairy actually inferior after breeding for butter than it was before. He may have milked a few excellent cows of mixed ancestry and graded up with a dairy sire. Some of the offspring may be better than the mothers, some poorer, and if he keeps them all he has an inferior herd; if he disposes of the inferior ones and keeps only the best he should find the herd improving. This will be the result without buying any improved blood. Selection is the main thing, but the number that must be discarded from a herd not bred in dairy lines must be greater. Therein and only there lies the advantage of breeding for butter or for any other purpose. The number that must be rejected is lessened by breeding in the direction desired. Suppose a farmer breeds to a Guernsey or a Jersey bull. The half bloods will almost surely please him. He goes on "grading up" and in some instances finds the higher he grades the poorer his herd as a whole. This is discouraging, but if a fact we should face it honestly. Why may this be? It may be for the following reason: In grading up the breeds from all the half bloods and a portion of the offspring inclines toward milk giving and a portion away from it. The law of variation gets in its work and some of the higher grades are inferior to the lower grades, and the farmer is slower to sacrifice them. Hence his herd may as a whole actually retrograde. Selection stands first of all as a means for securing a good dairy herd. Raise many, save few, feed well, and success is sure. But, as said before, blood is helpful, for training in the desired line and selection for many generations in that line measurably fixes traits and fewer individual animals have to be discarded.—Ex.

Poultry and Profit.
 On a farm where there is ample range poultry should include not only hens, but turkeys, geese, ducks and even guineas. The turkeys and guineas are disposed to wander over large areas, while geese and ducks will thrive on a small pasture lot. It must not be overlooked that the largest proportion of meat sold off the farm, in the shape of turkeys, geese and ducks, cost the farmer little or nothing, and if some knowledge could be gained of the actual cost it would be shown that the receipts are nearly all profit, and this should encourage farmers to increase their stock. The hens pay best as producers of eggs, and ducks are also excellent layers, but the largest profits in poultry are secured from turkeys and geese, as they can support themselves during the larger portion of the year unsaid.

While it must be admitted, however, that whatever is consumed by poultry really comes from the farm, whether the birds secure it or receive it, the profit will not appear so large, but the fact is that turkeys are insect-destroying birds, and the larger share of their food is composed of insects and seeds, while geese are partial to young and tender weeds, purslane being one of its delicacies. These different kinds of poultry utilize material that would be of no service to the farmer at all, and in that respect they serve as valuable scavengers not only to keep down many pests that annoy the farmer, but also enable him to send the undesirable substance to the market in the form of meat.

The most successful farmers met by us, with poultry, were those who did not confine themselves to one kind. They not only had large flocks of hens, but also found room somewhere for turkeys, geese, ducks and guineas, the latter being intended for home use, as they are of but little demand in market. They look upon a variety as better enabling them to produce the most at the least cost, and they were particular to use good breeds as well. No enterprising poultryman will attempt

to make poultry pay unless he uses the pure breeds. There is a wonderful bronze turkey, Embden goose and Pekin duck as compared with the common breeds, as the weight is also a very important matter in assisting to derive a profit on meat. It costs no more to keep the best to be had than to give up the space to those kinds which are inferior. Quality brings the best prices, but feed will not give quality unless the breed is used to utilize the food to the best advantage. There is nothing to prevent every farmer from making a profit on poultry, and the way to do so is to take advantage of every method for so doing, using all varieties of poultry for that purpose.—Ex.

Winter Dairying.
 The following is from Turf, Field and Farm: "If winter dairying is not practiced, a change to that, either wholly or largely, will materially increase the profits. In perfecting this change a special preparation is necessary. A warm, well ventilated stable, if not already provided, will be the first essential. An abundance of the various kinds of milk-producing food should also be provided for the support and well-being of the herd. For this purpose nothing is better than a good quality of hay (clover being the best) and good corn ensilage for roughage, with bran, corn meal, oat and pea meal, and cottonseed meal in connection. With these facilities, and a fair lot of cows and a careful man to attend to them, the dollars will come in for all extra outlay. With winter dairying the cows will remain dry during August, while the feed is short, and through the worst season for handling dairy products, instead of February and March, and will give the dairymen the best portion of the year for making butter, and fair prices. The calves dropped in September or October will be well started by winter, will escape the worst part of the year for flies and heat, and will be in good shape to turn to grass by the following spring."

Cows Differ.—Of two horses so nearly alike that only their constant attendant can tell them apart, and fed out of the same trough (and, it may be, with the same sire and dam), no man living can tell which is the speedier of the two, by looking at them. And when they come to be trained it will often happen that the one develops great speed while the other falls to take a record. How it comes, or why it is so, no man knows. In the same way, cows differ in individual capacity. Full sires, fed and treated identically, develop the one into a three or four pounds a day cow the other barely getting into the 14-pound list. Again, it may happen that the smaller performer proves the better breeder. The force of individuality is so great and the laws that govern it so utterly unknown that we can only take for our guidance St. Paul's wise rule, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." Test all your cows; hold fast to those that are good.—Hunter Nicholson in Jersey Bulletin.

Use the Decimal System.—Ten hens in a house that is 10 feet square, with yards 10 times the size of the house, is a rule to follow. Ten hens with one male is the correct mating, and 10 eggs under a setting-hen in winter are enough. Ten weeks is long enough to keep a broiler before it goes to market, and a pair of fowls and ducks should weigh not over 10 pounds. Ten cents per pound is near the average price for fowls in market, and 10 cents should feed a hen one month. Ten hens in a house that gives them plenty of room will lay more eggs than 20 that are crowded; hence, one not only gets fewer eggs when there are too many hens together, but the cost of the food is greater and the amount of work increased. Trying to do too much on a limited area has caused many failures, and the proper plan is to keep but a few hens rather than too many.—Poultry Keeper.

Shipment of Eggs in Bulk.—A consular report tells of large quantities of shelled eggs being sent to England from Russia and Italy for the use of pastry cooks, bakers, hotels and restaurants. The eggs are emptied from their shells into tin cans holding 1,000 or more, and after being hermetically sealed are packed with straw into wooden cases, the tops, through which the contents are drawn, being added by those using them. Great care is necessary in selecting eggs, as a single bad one would spoil the whole lot. Lower price and saving of time, and greater ease and less expense and loss in handling are named as the advantages of this system. Thus far the Russian product has been uniformly good, whereas the Italian shipments have so frequently been spoiled that analysis of the Russian supply has been ordered to determine if preservatives are used.

Prospective Rise in Sheep.—A prominent west Texas sheepman said to us one day last week that good stock sheep were getting scarce and but few flocks were now for sale. Owners are now asking \$1.50 per head for the same class of sheep which were selling at 75c-\$1 per head a year ago. "Why," said he, "a year hence you will find just as much of a boom in sheep as there is now in cattle, and those who go in the business will not make a mistake."—San Antonio Stockman.

"Blue Beard."—That nursery tale which has charmed generations of children and their elders, known as "Blue Beard," was written by a French author. The original of the character of Blue Beard was a marshal of France, who lived in Brittany and who was charged with murdering several wives and over one hundred children. Being convicted of sorcery, he was burned.—Philadelphia Times.